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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ January 8, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 1



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To subscribe, contact:
Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
(612) 296-2146 or
1-800-657-3550
TDD (612) 296-9896

Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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Flashback

It's a little-known fact that there were only a few hundred fruitcakes baked in 300 B.C. and they have been passed along as Christmas gifts ever since. No one, of course, has ever taken a bite.

Cynics say much the same thing about politicians. In the beginning, only a few were created and there has been a transmigration of political souls since that first recount. We've all heard it before: "Politicians are all the same."

Then, every two or four years, a new group is elected that says it's different. Although it's always tempting to be swept up in the enthusiasm of the moment, the 33 new House members elected last fall do seem a bit different from their predecessors.

How?

In more subtle ways — not ones that seem so tied to massive ideological movements like the House class of '72, which wanted wholesale reform of society or the "firestorm of 1986," when Independent-Republicans regained control of the House for the first time since 1970.

Scientific, anecdotal evidence gathered from off-hand comments gathered in Capitol halls suggest that these new members have one thing in common: they have more political experience than most first-termers (many have served on school boards and other local governmental units), and they aren't about to adopt the traditional seen-but-not-heard role of new members.

"Very professional, very sophisticated, very high-powered," is the way one insider described it.

Although many first-termers were elected on the pledge that they would reform government, the anti-incumbent mood predicted by the experts never seemed to materialize — at least at the state level.

The re-election rate for House members this past November was 90.9 percent. That ranks sixth highest in the last 11 elections, or just about average.

Similarly, of the past three elections that followed a redrawing of legislative district lines, this class of 33 is by the far smallest. There were 53 new members in 1972 and 42 new faces in 1982.

Given the facts, it's hard to lump this class in with the major watershed changes of the past 20 years. But the cynic who compares politicians with fruitcakes would be mistaken.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: House members of the 78th Session of the Minnesota Legislature are sworn in Jan. 5 in the House Chamber. The session began with a record high number of women (34) and a record low number of farmers (16).

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Opening day . . .

Speaker Long calls for new ideas, strategies

Children and grandchildren gathered around mahogany desks as family and friends joined new lawmakers on the House floor for the opening of the 78th Session of the Minnesota Legislature Jan. 5.

Secretary of State Joan Growe convened the proceedings and Supreme Court Justice Rosalie Wahl administered the oath of office to Minnesota's 133 House members — one shy of the full complement of 134 due to the recent resignation of Rep. Gloria Segal (DFL-St. Louis Park).

For the 33 new representatives, it was their first act of official legislative business.

The next item on the agenda was to elect the speaker of the House. Members re-elected Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls), by an 85 to 47 margin over Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato). Long first took the gavel to start the 1992 session, becoming only the seventh woman in U.S. history to hold such a post.

At the speaker's rostrum, it was Justice Alan Page, the newest addition to the Minnesota Supreme Court, administering the oath of office to Long. Page, who lives in Long's House district, is the first African-American to serve on the state's high court.

And while there will likely be disagreements over how to remedy Minnesota's estimated \$769 million budget shortfall, members of both the DFL and IR parties spoke optimistically of a peaceful session.

Long made clear her intentions to keep partisan wrangling to a minimum, proclaiming the beginning of a "new era in politics" that puts the "rancorous partisanship of the 70s and 80s" in the past.

Onnen congratulated Long on her election as speaker, and, on behalf of his Independent-Republican colleagues, expressed a willingness to work with the majority party during the coming months.

Long reaffirmed her commitment to keep the legislative process "fair and open," and encouraged members of both political parties to "build upon the cooperative senti-



Rep. Warren Limmer gave his one-year-old daughter, Kalli Jo, some support as she began her stroll down a row of members' desks during opening day ceremonies in the House chamber Jan. 5.

ment established during the last legislative session."

She vowed to make the 1993 Legislature one "committed to new ideas, new strategies, and new options."



Elections

Minnesota votes

Minnesota is once again among the nation's leaders in voter participation.

Do Minnesotans take their civic duties more seriously?

"It's really hard to prove that Minnesotans are different, but they really take great pride in casting a ballot," said Deputy Secretary of State Elaine Voss.

According to the Office of the Secretary of State, 71.9 percent of eligible Minnesota voters cast ballots last November. Maine

claims to have the same rate of 71.9 percent. However, Maine only tabulates those voting for president, where Minnesota counts all voters casting ballots in the election.

To compare just those voting for president in each state, Maine edges Minnesota by 0.35 percent. These figures are based on 1990 U.S. Census data determining eligible voters, numbers that both Maine and Minnesota state elections officials claim are too low.

And while Minnesota has led the nation in voter participation in each of the past four presidential elections, this year's "tie" doesn't mean that fewer Minnesotans are voting. The 1992 turnout actually reversed a decline in voter participation that began in 1976. Then, the Minnesota voter rate was 75 percent, a figure that steadily dropped to 67 percent in 1988. The state decline mirrored a national trend, seeing

voter participation drop from 54 to 50 percent during the same period.

All 87 Minnesota counties exceeded the 1992 national rate of 55 percent voter turnout — even Clay County, which at 62.5 percent had the state's lowest turnout rate.

Cook County — where 91 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls — reported the highest voter turnout rate. Lake County placed second (85.5 percent), and Grant County (82.5) third.



Environment

Nuclear war

Should Northern States Power Company (NSP) be allowed to build an outdoor nuclear storage facility a little more than a football field away from the Prairie Island Mdwakanton Dakota Reservation?

Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) doesn't think so and has filed a "friend of the court" legal challenge of a recent Public Utilities Commission decision to grant NSP the "certificate of need" permit for the storage facility.

Hausman contends that the final decision should rest with the Legislature — not the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (PUC). The brief, filed Dec. 23 with the Minnesota Court of Appeals "on behalf of legislators who are concerned with the circumnavigation of the legislative process," does not address whether or not the storage facility should be built.

Her "amicus curiae" brief was filed alongside the lawsuit brought against the PUC by the Prairie Island Mdwakanton Dakota Community, Prairie Island Coalition Against Nuclear Storage, and the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group.

Hausman said she hopes to forward to the appeals court up to 80 signatures of supportive legislators by Jan. 14, and already has "between 30 and 40" lawmakers signed up.

Rep. Hausman's comments were part of a Dec. 9 "point-counterpoint" presentation on the controversial issue. House and Senate members and staff spent the morning with NSP officials at the Prairie Island nuclear facility, and the afternoon meeting with the Mdwakanton Tribal Council at the Treasure Island Casino.

Rep. Hausman made the same argument



House Speaker Dee Long is escorted to the speaker's podium by a delegation of her colleagues, including Reps. Phyllis Kahn and Jim Rice, who, like her, hail from Minneapolis.

last February in a strongly-worded resolution approved 17-10 by the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

The resolution stated that NSP "must seek approval" from the Legislature before storing radioactive waste outdoors at Prairie Island. Last April, Administrative Law Judge Allan Klein also ruled that the Legislature "must authorize the construction" of the proposed storage facility.

Both Klein and the committee cited the 1977 Radioactive Waste Management Act to support the claim that legislative approval was needed. That 1977 state law mandates that such approval be secured before any "high level radioactive waste management" facility is built.

NSP officials contend the storage facility is both needed and safe. The added radiation exposure risk to humans is "the equivalent of eating two bananas a year," said John Apitz, project engineer for NSP. And Judge Klein agreed, stating that the "radiation from the casks would be negligible and would not pose a health risk."

But environmentalists and tribal leaders disagree.

The tribal council has accepted a \$100,000 grant from the Office of Nuclear Waste Negotiator to finance a study to determine whether the reservation should be turned into a temporary storage facility and its 170 members relocated.

Chippewa treaty

A controversial proposal to settle an 1837 Treaty with the Mille Lacs Chippewa Band was presented to interested members of the House and Senate at an informational meeting Jan. 7.

The tentative agreement, which the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Mille Lacs Ojibwe Band are negotiating, would give the band land, money, and more control over hunting, fishing and gathering in portions of east central Minnesota.

The measure is subject to legislative and Chippewa Band approval. If it is not approved, the case will go to court this spring.

The Mille Lacs Band ceded more than 3 million acres of land in the 1837 Treaty. The band has taken the state to court over fishing and hunting rights, and DNR officials told lawmakers that a negotiated settlement is preferable to continued litigation.

The court battle in Wisconsin over the same treaty lasted 17 years, and the final judgment granted the Chippewa commercial fishing, netting, and spearing rights. The decision resulted in bitter confrontations between sportsmen and the Chippewa.

Under the proposal, the state of Minnesota would:

- set aside 6,000 acres on southwestern Mille Lacs Lake — 4.5 percent of the lake's surface — as a tribal fishing zone;
- transfer 7,500 acres of land to the band after public and local government input;

- make payments to counties in lieu of property taxes;
- prohibit casinos on the new land; and
- pay the Chippewa Band \$10 million over five years — one-half of which would be dedicated to natural resources, law enforcement, and management.

The Chippewa Band would:

- be prohibited from commercially harvesting big game, fish, or timber;
- restrict netting and spearing to six designated lakes, the Mille Lacs Lake zone, part of the Rum River, and the upper 20 miles of the St. Croix ending at St. Croix State Park;
- regulate the walleye harvest in the tribal fishing zone at a level similar to the rest of the lake; and
- allow non-Band members to fish, boat

and use waters in the tribal fishing zone, under Band regulations.

The proposal will face some opposition in the Legislature, where lawmakers are already hearing strong opposition from some constituents. While the agreement may be amended by the Legislature, it also must be approved by the government of the Mille Lacs Band, some of whose members may not support a compromise on hunting and fishing rights, according to Don Wedll, commissioner of natural resources for the Mille Lacs Ojibwe Band.

The DNR hopes to have the agreement in place by July 1, and is conducting information meetings about the proposal throughout the state

groupings. This spreads the costs of insurance among them, and equalizes premiums. In effect, the MinnesotaCare package requires insurers to offer similar programs for the same premium cost to everyone regardless of external factors such as age, health history, or gender.

But one effect of bringing those previously uninsured into the community rating pools was to cause premiums for some already insured members to escalate sharply. In some cases, to compensate for the lowered costs offered to newcomers in the pool, those increases were up to 100 percent, according to state Department of Commerce compilations.

"Younger" senior citizens, particularly women between ages 65-69, and those living outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area, are seeing the biggest increase in their medigap insurance premium costs as the new community ratings requirements fully go into effect, say Department of Commerce officials. Seniors in their late 70s and older, and those with prior histories of illness should see their medigap insurance costs decline somewhat if HF22 becomes law.

Quick action on the bill is being taken to give insurers adequate time to meet the March 1 community rating start-up date. Rep. Wes Skoglund said the bill must pass both chambers and be signed into law by Jan. 28 to meet this goal.

The measure exempts from the phase-in plan HMOs and other insurers in Chisago County and all seven metro area counties.

Skoglund said metropolitan area residents generally have greater access to shop around for cheaper medigap premiums than do residents in other parts of the state.



Health

Medigap cushion

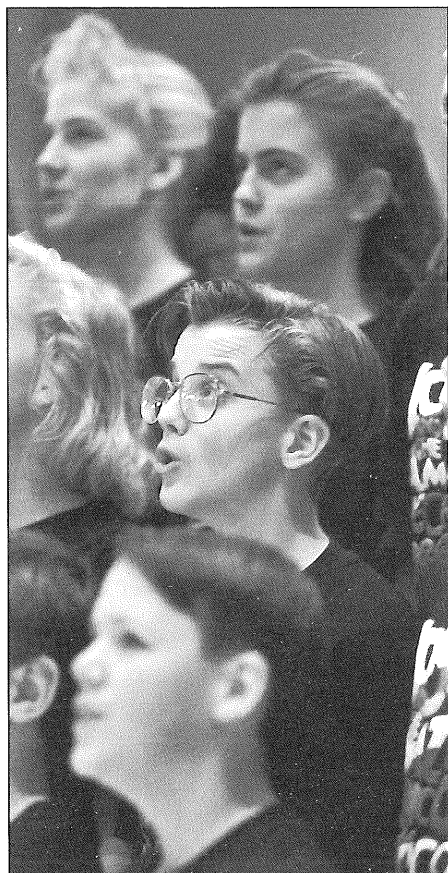
A measure to cushion anticipated steep premium increases for some senior citizens holding so-called "medigap" insurance policies received an initial hearing Jan. 6 in the House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee.

The measure (HF22), would allow non-metro insurance carriers to phase in premium hikes on supplemental policies offered to cover seniors' co-payment costs on their Medicare insurance.

"We don't want people having to choose between paying their heat bill this winter or paying their supplemental (medicare) insurance," said Rep. Wes Skoglund, sponsor of the House bill. "This will give (seniors) a chance to shop around for another program they maybe eligible for and to give them an opportunity to adjust their budgets so they can afford it."

Supporters said the measure would allow insurers and health maintenance organizations (HMOs) to soften the premium "sticker shock" by spreading premium hikes caused by community rating in a two-step process beginning in March. The second half of the phase-in is slated for January 1994.

The bill is in response to legislation approved last year as part of the MinnesotaCare package. In part, MinnesotaCare seeks to reduce a portion of long-term health care expenses by expanding the number of insured people in policy



Cecil Bluhm, center, and other members of the St. Joseph Singers, St. Paul, performed in the Capitol rotunda on the opening day of the Minnesota Legislature, Jan. 5. Their performance was one of several other children's vocal and dance presentations in celebration of Arts Education Day 1993, sponsored by the Minnesota Alliance for Arts in Education. The singers also performed in Andrew Lloyd Weber's "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat," during its recent Minneapolis run.



In case freshman legislators had any doubts about what awaited them during the 1993 session, sixth term Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) minced no words. Just before the first organizational meeting of the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee convened on Jan. 6, Gutknecht scanned the length of the room and said with anticipation: "So this is where the blood will literally run down the aisles."

House profile . . .

More women, fewer farmers mark 78th Session

The Minnesota House began its 78th Session with a record high of 34 women and a record low of 16 farmers, and the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party (DFL) has extended its majority as a result of November's general election.

The DFL Party controls the House by an 86-47 majority over Independent-Republicans, with one open seat after Rep. Gloria Segal (DFL-St. Louis Park) announced her resignation in December. At the close of the 1992 session, DFLers controlled the House by a 78-56 margin.

Party Affiliation	
DFL	IR
86	47

A record number of women (35, later reduced to 34 due to one resignation) were elected to the House as well, surpassing the previous high of 29 elected in 1991. After declining during the early and mid-1980s, the number of women has increased steadily since 1987. In 1963, only three women were sworn in as representatives.

The Legislature also convened Jan. 5 with what is believed to be the fewest number of farmers in Minnesota history. Members listing farmer as their primary occupation slipped to 16 — down from 20 in 1991. That's a significant drop from just five years ago, when 27 House members called themselves farmers. The previous low for farmers was 18 in 1977.

Gender	
Women	Men
34	99

While declining in actual numbers, farmers are still tied with attorneys for the third most common profession among representatives. Topping the list with 20 are educators, who ranked third in 1991.

The current number of business professionals dropped to 14 (from 20 in 1991), knocking the occupation from a first-place tie to fifth place. Ranking second this year is legislator (17), down from 19 in 1991, when legislators ranked fourth among all occupations.

While the top five — educator, legisla-

Occupation	
Type	Number
Educator	20
Legislator	17
Farmer	16
Attorney	16
Business	14
Consultant	8
Homemaker	3
Retired	3
Trades	3
Accountant	3
Insurance	3
Auctioneer	2
Program Director (non-profit)	2
Retail	2
Real Estate	2

tor, farmer, attorney, and business — swapped places, they remain a hefty distance from sixth place.

Among other occupations listed were correctional officer, activist, fire captain, engineer, property manager, and journalist.

In cases where members listed more than one occupation, the first was taken to be the primary one.

The educational level of representatives continues its upward trend, with 47 members holding a four-year undergraduate degree. That's up from 45 in 1991, and from 31 in 1990. Those with "some graduate work," declined to 16 from 17 in 1991, but those with graduate level degrees rose to 32 this year from 29 in 1991.

At 47.7, the average age of House members has risen almost a year from the 1991 average of 47 years. Since 1975, when the average age of House members stood at 40.8, the average has steadily climbed to its present level. In 1975, half the House members were age 38 or younger. Today,

Education	
Level	Number
High School	6
Technical College	6
Some College	20
4-year Undergraduate Degree	47
Graduate Work	16
Graduate Degree	32
No Listing	6

an even 100 members are over 40. At present, the youngest House member is 26, and the oldest is 81.

Currently, the largest class of legislators is the group of first-termers just elected (33). That's 10 more first-termers than were elected in 1991, a result that can be partially attributed to redistricting. High turnovers were also seen in 1963, 1973, and 1983 — all years following the redrawing of legislative districts.

The next largest group is the 25 members serving their fourth term. There are 16 second-term members, 13 sixth-term members, and 11 third-term members. Just over 30 percent of the members — or 41 — are beginning their second decade of legislative service.

Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) continues as Minnesota's elder statesman, now

Age	
Years	Number
21-30	5
31-40	28
41-50	50
51-60	34
61-70	15
over 70	1
Average Age: 47.7 years	

Terms	
Term number	Number of Members
1st	33
2nd	16
3rd	11
4th	25
5th	8
6th	13
7th	3
8th	6
9th	6
10th	3
11th	7
12th	1
19th	1

serving his 19th term. He will celebrate his 82nd birthday later this month.

Editor's note: These statistics were based on a survey of 133 members — one shy of the 134 House districts. A special election is scheduled for Jan. 12 for the seat previously held by Rep. Segal.



Could some form of sports gambling be legalized by the Legislature this session? Don't bet on it, at least not before a U.S. Supreme Court challenge. But Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), chair of the Governmental Operations and Gaming Committee, wonders if the current federal law is constitutional. During the committee's first meeting Jan. 7, John Williams, legislative analyst for the House Research Department, said federal law was "clear and unambiguous" on the matter. However, Kahn noted that the law had never been tested in any legal forum, and cited the 10th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution — giving to the states those powers not granted to the federal government — as a possible issue in a legal challenge. Williams admitted that he had never heard such an argument made against the federal law, to which Kahn replied, "Maybe you're hearing it now." Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) interjected with a laugh, "Don't tip your whole hand, Phyllis."

Advice to a freshman legislator

Editor's note: Rep. Linda Scheid of Brooklyn Park resigned from her legislative seat in 1991 after serving Brooklyn Park residents for 11 years in the House. She is currently vice president for community relations at Burnet Realty. Looking back on her legislative career, she offers advice to incoming members.

Congratulations. You have earned the privilege of representing your district in the Minnesota House of Representatives. The task ahead of you will be rewarding, challenging, exciting, and frustrating, but never dull. Here are a few thoughts that, if whispered in my ear several years ago, might have made things a little easier for me.

Find a mentor. Seek out a veteran legislator you trust and go to that person for advice. Of course, you don't need to vote with them all the time, but you do need their views. A mentor will be able to tell you the downside and the upside of any particular vote. From a mentor, you will learn the pros and cons that you simply won't hear from lobbyists.

Take your committee assignments seriously. You will find yourself dealing with a great variety of subjects that you don't know a thing about. View your committee work as an opportunity to learn. Read everything you can about your issues.

Don't turn the Legislature into an ivory tower. It's easy to get wrapped up in a few issues that are important to you and lose touch with your constituents. Being a legislator can be an enveloping and at times overwhelming experience. Do a reality check every once in a while by asking yourself how you are spending your spare time. If you are not spending at least some of it in your neighborhood, you know it's time to get back in touch. If you don't have spare time, make some.

While it's important to be a team player, it's also important to have a sense of who you are and where you come from. As a new member, you won't know a lot about the issues and you will need to rely on others for direction and information. Whenever possible, be a team player. If I didn't feel comfortable about a particular vote, I liked to apply the "Jim and Joan Test." How would my neighbors Jim and Joan think about and vote on this issue?

Take advantage of the staff. You simply cannot handle all the requests and communications that come from constituents. Professional staff, like the Constituent Services and Media Services departments of the House,



Former Rep. Linda Scheid

are hired specifically for this purpose and they do a wonderful job. (Caution: while staff will do an excellent job drafting responses for you, they can't read your mind. Always double check their work and be sure you agree with it before it goes out.)

Don't lose your common sense. Common sense comes in many shapes and sizes, but in the Legislature, like in any institution, it can sometimes be in short supply. Try to apply the common sense test to at least one issue or problem each day.

Read, read, read. Your first common sense test: did you read the bill before you signed it — really read it? You will be surprised at how easy it is to fail this test. Appropriations bills that come at the end of the session are the worst. These bills are almost guaranteed to have the kitchen sink in them somewhere. So take nothing for granted — stay in your seat and read the bill.

In the House, you will meet a wonderful cross-section of people. Some are brilliant, some are not. Some do more than their fair share, others don't. Some are there just to say no, but most are very hardworking. Not all are type "A" personalities.

It has been said that observing the legislative process is like watching sausage being made. It is not — and should not — be pretty, but it is truly a wonderful process. Learn the process and be positive about it. And while you're at it, learn everything you can because the opportunity to serve may not present itself again. The camaraderie and feeling of recognition and respect you will feel as a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives is hard-earned and well deserved. Enjoy yourself.

— Linda Scheid

At orientation retreat . . .

First-term lawmakers urged to remain flexible

Minnesota's 33 first-term lawmakers listened, debated, and absorbed a compressed primer that could have been entitled "What to Expect as a Legislator" during a two-day orientation program at the Riverwood Conference Center in Monticello, Minn.

Such orientation retreats have been held for newly elected representatives since the late 1970s and are designed to help new members feel more comfortable and confident in their roles as lawmakers.

"The retreat couldn't have been more informative or better received by the new members and the staff who were involved," said Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault), chair of the orientation program.

The first lesson of the retreat, "Do not take advantage of your power for personal privilege," was offered by Bob Terry, head of the Terry Group and former professor of ethics and public policy at the University of Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

Terry led a seminar entitled "Ethics and Ethical Leadership," and told members

that by responding to constituent concerns and avoiding ethical impropriety, they are accumulating "authenticity credits" in the eyes of the public. This building of trust is necessary, Terry said, and "creates the possibility for [legislators] to accomplish other things."

Terry also encouraged members to "ask good questions" and to "step back from certainty" when engaged in political debate. "Be flexible," he said.

It's respect for colleagues that allows for that flexibility, said Terry, and that results in the building of effective partnerships and coalitions.

"Recognizing and respecting multiple frameworks is necessary for effective leadership," said Terry.

New lawmakers also heard presentations from various House and legislative offices, and engaged in a "meet the press" panel discussion with journalists. In addition, former legislator Carl Johnson, now a lobbyist for the Minnesota School Boards Association, spoke to the group.



Rep. Peter Rodosovich, chair of the new member orientation program, welcomed 33 new members and told them what to expect in their new jobs in the House.



Reps. David Tomassoni and Carol Molnau engage in a friendly arm wrestling match during a break at the new member orientation program in Monticello. From left to right, fans are Reps. Steve Trimble, Kay Brown, Loren Solberg, and Steve Kelley. Molnau, who held the world champion arm wrestling title two years in a row, joked that she would become the "strong arm of the Independent-Republican Party."

Committee realignment . . .

Speaker Long links policy and finance committees

House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) announced a new committee structure Nov. 18 that will link the policy-making and fiscal committees to make the legislative process more efficient and accountable.

"Our objective is to establish a sensible structure that recognizes the relationship between policy decisions and fiscal implications," said Long.

There will now be just 29 committees and divisions — down from 35 in the 1991-92 biennium. There are 21 full committees, a number that hasn't fluctuated much in the last two decades. (There were 17 standing committees in 1983 and 19 in 1973.)

The biggest change for 1993 was the elimination of the Appropriations Committee and its five divisions. They will be succeeded by two finance committees and six finance divisions.

The realignment plan calls for any bill that contains an appropriation to be reviewed by a finance division (and its respective policy committee), and eventually the Ways and Means Committee.

Here is a synopsis of some of the major changes:

- The duties of the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee, chaired by Rep. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors), and the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee, chaired by Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls), remain largely unchanged. However, the two panels — formerly divisions of the Appropriations Committee — now hold full committee status. Their recommendations will be subject to the approval of the Ways and Means Committee.
- The responsibilities of the former Human Resources Division of the Appropriations Committee have been split mostly between two newly created divisions of the full Health and Human Services Committee.
- The Health and Housing Finance Division, chaired by Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail), will apportion funding for the state's 14 health boards, the Department of Health, and the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. It will also



Changes in the structure of House committees have resulted in a total of 29 committees and divisions — down from 35 in the 1991-92 biennium.

oversee some agency funds formerly handled by the Appropriations Committee's State Government Division — including the state Department of Veterans Affairs and the Veterans Homes Board.

- The Human Services Finance Division, chaired by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), will govern the agencies overseeing the 1992 MinnesotaCare legislation, including the Minnesota Health Care Commission. It will also fund the state Department of Human Services. Legislation approved by these two finance panels will be subject to the approval of the full Health and Human Services Committee.
- The State Government Finance Division retains many of the responsibilities of the former Appropriations Committee's State Government Division. The division will be controlling the budgets of many state departments, including those of the Legislature and the governor's office. Its recommendations will then be sent to the full Governmental Operations and Gaming Committee for consideration.
- The Judiciary Finance Division, which Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) chairs, also has been established, and will apportion funds previously distributed

- by the Appropriations Committee's State Government Division, Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division, and Human Resources Division. This includes funding for the Department of Corrections, the state's court systems (the Supreme Court, district courts, Tax Court, and Court of Appeals), the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, and the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, among others.
- The role of funding the state's education system will be divided between the K-12 Education Finance Division, chaired by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), and the Higher Education Finance Division, chaired by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault). The two committees' recommendations will then be sent to the full Education Committee for consideration.
- A Capital Investment Committee has been created to fashion the state's bonding proposals. Previously, the task was handled by the Appropriations Committee.

Gone from the list of 1991-92 standing committees are the Energy Committee and the Economic Development Committee. Both these policy areas have been incorporated into the titles of other standing committees. The Redistricting Committee, with

its decennial task now completed, also has been eliminated.

Those tracking bills as they pass through the revised web of committee financing should be advised that the Senate finance committee structure does not correspond directly with the House system in all cases.

For example, those tracking the Minnesota State Lottery Board's budget in the House State Government Finance Division will need to follow the Crime Prevention Finance Division in the Senate — not the State Government Division of the Senate Finance Committee.

Likewise, in the Senate, the state Department of Veterans Affairs budget is set by the State Government Division of the Finance Committee while in the House the task is handled by the Health and Housing Finance Division.

Many committees have also seen their number of members trimmed. During the last biennium, the Taxes Committee had 35 members. This session, it will convene with 29. The Health and Human Services Committee will start with 24, down from 30 members a year ago.

The exception is the Ways and Means Committee, composed of many of the senior members of both caucuses. Its membership rose to 27 — up seven since the close of the 1992 session.



More dollars for Minnesota Technology Inc. (MTI) could be on the way, but they won't be coming from the state. Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls), chair of the Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance Committee, told members Jan. 6 that he expects "substantial" federal funds to be allocated to MTI sometime this session, although it is unclear just how much money may be available.

MTI, formerly known as the Greater Minnesota Corporation, was created by the Legislature in 1987 to promote outstate economic development. In recent years, the state has dramatically cut funding for MTI and its spinoffs, trimming nearly \$11 million from its budget in 1992 alone.

Finance committees and divisions

Departments and agencies are listed under the finance committee or division that will consider their funding this session.

Environment & Natural Resources Finance Committee

- Academy of Science
- Board of Animal Health
- Board of Water and Soil Resources
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Natural Resources
- Ethanol development
- Hazardous Substance Injury Compensation Board
- Horticulture Society
- Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources
- Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission
- Minnesota Zoological Garden
- Pollution Control Agency
- Science Museum of Minnesota
- Waste Management Board
- Voyageurs National Park

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Committee

- Arts Board
- Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans
- Council on Black Minnesotans
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Labor and Industry
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Public Service
- Department of Transportation
- Ethical Practices Board
- Humanities Commission
- Indian Affairs Council
- Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board
- Minnesota Historical Society
- Minnesota Municipal Board
- Minnesota Technology Inc.
- Non-health boards
- Office of the Secretary of State
- Public Utilities Commission
- Regional Transit Board
- Safety Council
- Spanish Speaking Affairs Council
- Transportation Regulation Board
- Uniform Laws Commission
- World Trade Center

Health & Housing Finance Division

- Council on Disabilities
- Department of Health
- Department of Human Rights
- Department of Jobs and Training
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Health Boards (14)
- Housing Finance Agency
- Veterans Homes Board

Human Services Finance Division

- Department of Human Services
- Health—Division of Health Care Access
- Minnesota Health Care Commission
- Ombudsperson for Mental Health and Retardation

State Government Finance Division

- Administrative Hearings Office
- Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board
- Contingent accounts
- Department of Administration
- Department of Employee Relations
- Department of Finance
- Department of Military Affairs
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Trade and Economic Development
- Disabled American Veterans
- Joint legislative commissions
- Lawful Gambling Control Board
- Legislature
- Military Order of the Purple Heart
- Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission
- Minnesota Planning Office
- Minnesota Racing Commission
- Minnesota State Lottery Board
- Minnesota State Retirement System
- Office of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor
- Office of the State Auditor
- Office of the Treasurer
- Public Employees Retirement Association
- Salary Supplement
- State Board of Investment
- Tort claims
- Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals

Judiciary Finance Division

- Board of Judicial Standards
- Board of Public Defense
- Bureau of Mediation Services
- Court of Appeals
- Department of Corrections
- District Court
- Office of the Attorney General
- Ombudsperson for Corrections
- Peace Officer Standards and Training Board
- Sentencing Guidelines Commission
- Supreme Court
- Tax Court

K-12 Education Finance Division

- Academies
- Department of Education
- Education finance (school aids)
- Minnesota Center for Arts Education
- Permanent School Fund

Higher Education Finance Division

- Community College System
- Higher Education Board
- Higher Education Coordinating Board
- Higher Education Facilities Authority
- Mayo Medical School
- State University System
- Technical College System
- University of Minnesota

Capital Investment Committee

- Capital improvements
- Debt service
- State debt management policy

COMMITTEE INFORMATION

1993-94 Minnesota House of Representatives Preliminary List

Agriculture

487 State Office Building 296-4247

Meets: Mon., 10 a.m. in Room 5*

Members: 20

Chair: Wenzel-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Bauerly-DFL	Mosel-DFL
Bertram-DFL	Nelson-DFL
Bettermann-IR	Ness-IR
Cooper-DFL	Olson, K.-DFL
Dauner-DFL	Peterson-DFL
Dehler-IR	Sparby-DFL
Girard-IR	Steensma-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Trimble-DFL
Koppendraye-IR	Winter-DFL
Molnau-IR	

Staff

Committee Administrator

Patrick Plonski 296-4172

Committee Legislative Assistant

Julie Bebus 296-5403

Capital Investment

543 State Office Building 296-4240

Meets: Tue., Thurs., 12:30 p.m. in Room 500N*

Members: 17

Chair: Kalis-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Beard-DFL	Reding-DFL
Bishop-IR	Rodosovich-DFL
Dempsey-IR	Simoneau-DFL
Girard-IR	Solberg-DFL**
Jefferson-DFL	Stanius-IR
Kelso-DFL	Steensma-DFL
Krueger-DFL	Trimble-DFL
Lieder-DFL	Waltman-IR

Staff

Committee Administrator

Patricia Lindgren 296-5398

Committee Legislative Assistant

Kathy Bruss 296-4271

Commerce & Economic Development

563 State Office Building 296-4219

Meets: Tues., Thurs., 12:30 p.m. in Base-ment Hearing Room*

Members: 28

Chair: Sarna-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Anderson, B.-DFL	Kinkel-DFL
Asch-DFL	Knickerbocker-IR
Bishop-IR	Lindner-IR
Clark-DFL	Lourey-DFL
Commers-IR	Luther-DFL
Delmont-DFL	Milbert-DFL
Erhardt-IR	Murphy-DFL
Evans-DFL	Olson, M.-IR
Farrell-DFL	Opatz-DFL
Hasskamp-DFL	Perlt-DFL
Haukoos-IR	Rice-DFL
Holsten-IR	Smith-IR
Jaros-DFL	Tunheim-DFL
Johnson, B.-DFL	

Staff

Committee Administrator

John Casserly 297-8126

Committee Legislative Assistant

Betsy Zentzis 296-5509

Tourism & Small Business Division

335 State Office Building 296-9635

Meets: Wed., 12:30 p.m. in Room 300N*

Members: 14

Chair: Tunheim-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Anderson, B.-DFL	Knickerbocker-IR
Evans-DFL	Lindner-IR
Farrell-DFL	Murphy-DFL
Hasskamp-DFL	Olson, M.-IR
Holsten-IR	Perlt-DFL
Johnson, B.-DFL	Sarna-DFL
Kinkel-DFL	

Staff

Committee Administrator

Lois Knutson 296-8893

Committee Legislative Assistant

Barb Moehrle 296-4171

International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division

559 State Office Building 296-4246

Meets: Wed., 12:30 p.m. in Room 500S*

Members: 14

Chair: Jaros-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Asch-DFL

Bishop-IR

Clark-DFL

Commers-IR

Delmont-DFL

Erhardt-IR

Haukoos-IR

Lourey-DFL

Luther-DFL

Milbert-DFL

Rice-DFL

Sarna-DFL

Smith-IR

Staff

Committee Administrator

Joe Dodge 296-4283

Committee Legislative Assistant

Mercedes Peterson 296-6937

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance

381 State Office Building 296-4262

Meets: Mon.- Thurs., 8 a.m. in Room 300N*

Members: 15

Chair: Rice-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Dempsey-IR	Molnau-IR
Farrell-DFL	Mosel-DFL
Frerichs-IR	Sarna-DFL
Kalis-DFL	Solberg-DFL**
Lieder-DFL	Steensma-DFL
Mahon-DFL	Waltman-IR
Mariani-DFL	Wolf-IR

Staff

Committee Administrator

Mike Charboneau 296-4115

Committee Legislative Assistant

Mary Faust-Lachelt 297-8168

Education

379 State Office Building 296-4255

Meets: Tues., Thurs., 8 a.m. in Room 200*

Members: 33

Chair: Carlson-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Bauerly-DFL	Kelley-DFL
Bertram-DFL	Kelso-DFL
Bettermann-IR	Kinkel-DFL
Brown, C.-DFL	Koppendraye-IR
Dehler-IR	Lasley-DFL
Dorn-DFL	Leppik-IR
Greiling-DFL	Limmer-IR
Hausman-DFL	McCullum-DFL
Johnson, A.-DFL	Morrison-IR
Kahn-DFL	Ness-IR

Olson, K.-DFL	Seagren-IR
Orenstein-DFL	Skoglund-DFL
Ozment-IR	Tomassoni-DFL
Pawlenty-IR	Tunheim-DFL
Pelowski-DFL	Vellenga-DFL
Rodosovich-DFL	Weaver-IR

Staff

Committee Administrator

Mark Mallander 296-4374

Committee Legislative Assistant

Dori Vaughan 296-3367

K-12 Education

Finance Division

509 State Office Building 296-8799

Meets: Mon., Wed., Fri., 8 a.m. in Room 200*

Members: 20

Chair: Vellenga-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Bauerly-DFL	Ness-IR
Carlson-DFL	Olson, K.-DFL
Greiling-DFL	Ozment-IR
Hausman-DFL	Seagren-IR
Johnson, A.-DFL	Skoglund-DFL
Kalis-DFL**	Solberg-DFL**
Kelso-DFL	Tomassoni-DFL
Koppendrayner-IR	Tunheim-DFL
Lasley-DFL	Weaver-IR
Leppik-IR	

Staff

Committee Administrator

Suzanne Paul 296-5319

Committee Legislative Assistant

Patricia Larson 296-1728

Higher Education

Finance Division

445 State Office Building 296-8237
TDD (612) 297-5723

Meets: Mon., Wed., Fri., 8 a.m. in Room 400S*

Members: 18

Chair: Rodosovich-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Bertram-DFL	Kinkel-DFL
Bettermann-IR	Limmer-IR
Brown, C.-DFL	McCollum-DFL
Carlson-DFL	Morrison-IR
Dehler-IR	Orenstein-DFL
Dorn-DFL	Pawlenty-IR
Kahn-DFL	Pelowski-DFL
Kalis-DFL**	Solberg-DFL**
Kelley-DFL	

Staff

Committee Administrator

Sue Burns 296-4091

Committee Legislative Assistant

Nancy Anderson 296-1544

Environment & Natural Resources

479 State Office Building 296-4282

Meets: Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m. in Room 200*

Members: 26

Chair: Munger-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Battaglia-DFL	Ozment-IR
Dawkins-DFL	Pauly-IR
Dorn-DFL	Peterson-DFL
Frerichs-IR	Rukavina-DFL
Hasskamp-DFL	Sekhon-DFL
Hausman-DFL	Sparby-DFL
Johnson, V.-IR	Trimble-DFL
Leppik-IR	Wagenius-DFL
Limmer-IR	Waltman-IR
McCollum-DFL	Weaver-IR
Milbert-DFL	Winter-DFL
Morrison-IR	Wolf-IR
Orfield-DFL	

Staff

Committee Administrator

Elizabeth Goihl 296-8879

Committee Legislative Assistant

Norma Christensen 296-7175

Environment & Natural Resources Finance

377 State Office Building 296-2190

Meets: Mon.-Thurs., 8 a.m. in Basement Hearing Room*

Members: 16

Chair: Battaglia-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Commers-IR	Pugh-DFL
Hasskamp-DFL	Sekhon-DFL
Johnson, V.-IR	Solberg-DFL**
Kalis-DFL**	Sparby-DFL
Lynch-IR	Swenson-IR
McGuire-DFL	Trimble-DFL
Munger-DFL	Wenzel-DFL
Pauly-IR	

Staff

Committee Administrator

Sandra Dicke 296-5366

Committee Legislative Assistant

Patricia Morrison 297-8134

Ethics

515 State Office Building 296-5091

Meets: Call of the chair

Members: 6

Chair: Lieder-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Bishop-IR
Leppik-IR
Pauly-IR

Financial Institutions & Insurance

537 State Office Building 296-4193

Meets: Wed., 10 a.m. in Room 5*

Members: 20

Chair: Reding-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Abrams-IR	Jennings-DFL
Asch-DFL	Lourey-DFL
Bertram-DFL	Onnen-IR
Carlson-DFL	Osthoff-DFL
Davids-IR	Peterson-DFL
Farrell-DFL	Stanius-IR
Girard-IR	Wenzel-DFL
Greenfield-DFL	Winter-DFL
Gruenes-IR	Worke-IR
Huntley-DFL	

Staff

Committee Administrator

Al Layman 296-5508

Committee Legislative Assistant

Joan Sweeney 296-1340

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

351 State Office Building 296-9918

Meets: Mon., 12:30 p.m. in 300N*

Members: 20

Chair: Sparby-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Abrams-IR	Johnson, B.-DFL
Bergson-DFL	Lasley-DFL
Bertram-DFL	McCollum-DFL
Blatz-IR	Opatz-DFL
Commers-IR	Orfield-DFL
Cooper-DFL	Ostrom-DFL
Delmont-DFL	Pelowski-DFL
Gutknecht-IR	Seagren-IR
Hasskamp-DFL	Waltman-IR
Haukoos-IR	

Staff

Committee Administrator

Committee Legislative Assistant

Bernadine Hyser 296-5489

Governmental Operations & Gaming

367 State Office Building 296-4257

Meets: Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m. in Room 10*

Members: 22

Chair: Kahn-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Beard-DFL	Dehler-IR
Bergson-DFL	Dempsey-IR

Evans-DFL
Greiling-DFL
Haukoos-IR
Jefferson-DFL
Johnson, B.-DFL
Kinkel-DFL
Knickerbocker-IR
Krinkie-IR
Krueger-DFL

Mosel-DFL
Olson, M.-IR
Opatz-DFL
Osthoff-DFL
Reding-DFL
Seagren-IR
Tomassoni-DFL
Van Dellen-IR

Staff

Committee Administrator
Jackie Rosholt296-4112
Committee Legislative Assistant
Judy Richardson296-7173

State Government

Finance Division

357 State Office Building296-3201

Meets: Mon., Wed., 10 a.m. in Room 300N*

Members: 15

Chair: Krueger-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Beard-DFL
Bergson-DFL
Evans-DFL
Haukoos-IR
Jefferson-DFL
Johnson, B.-DFL
Kahn-DFL

Kalis-DFL**
Knickerbocker-IR
Krinkie-IR
Olson, M.-IR
Opatz-DFL
Solberg-DFL**
Van Dellen-IR

Staff

Committee Administrator
Roberta Wangaard296-4104
Committee Legislative Assistant
Laurie Nistl296-5497

Health & Human Services

365 State Office Building296-4331

Meets: Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m. in Room 5*

Members: 24

Chair: Simoneau-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Anderson, B.-DFL
Asch-DFL
Brown, K.-DFL
Clark-DFL
Cooper-DFL
Davids-IR
Garcia-DFL
Greenfield-DFL
Gruenes-IR
Gutknecht-IR
Huntley-DFL
Jennings-DFL

Klinzing-DFL
Lindner-IR
Lourey-DFL
Luther-DFL
Neary-DFL
Nelson-DFL
Onnen-IR
Stanisius-IR
Tompkins-IR
Wejcman-IR
Worke-IR

Health & Housing

Finance Division

437 State Office Building296-4946

Meets: Tues., Thurs., 8 a.m. in Room 400S*

Members: 15

Chair: Anderson, B.-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Asch-DFL
Brown, K.-DFL
Clark-DFL
Greenfield-DFL
Kalis-DFL**
Klinzing-DFL
Lindner-IR

Lourey-DFL
Nelson-DFL
Onnen-IR
Simoneau-DFL
Solberg-DFL**
Tompkins-IR
Worke-IR

Staff

Committee Administrator
Tim Adams297-1934
Committee Legislative Assistant
Barb Klossner296-9463

Human Services

Finance Division

375 State Office Building296-0173

Meets: Mon., Wed., Fri., 8 a.m. in Room 10*

Members: 16

Chair: Greenfield-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Anderson, B.-DFL
Cooper-DFL
Davids-IR
Garcia-DFL
Gruenes-IR
Gutknecht-IR
Huntley-DFL
Jennings-DFL

Kalis-DFL**
Luther-DFL
Neary-DFL
Simoneau-DFL
Solberg-DFL**
Stanisius-IR
Vickerman-IR

Staff

Committee Administrator
Vic Thorstenson296-2317
Committee Legislative Assistant
Margarite Maloney296-7189

Housing

503 State Office Building296-0294

Meets: Mon., 12:30 p.m. in Room 500S*

Members: 19

Chair: Clark-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Brown, K.-DFL
Dauner-DFL
Davids-IR
Dawkins-DFL
Evans-DFL
Garcia-DFL
Klinzing-DFL
Koppendrayner-IR
Luther-DFL

Mariani-DFL
Olson, K.-DFL
Olson, M.-IR
Pawenty-IR
Rest-DFL
Smith-IR
Tomassoni-DFL
Wejcman-DFL
Workman-IR

Staff

Committee Administrator
Cathy Strobel296-1540
Committee Legislative Assistant
Kevin Morgel296-6586

Judiciary

477 State Office Building296-4330

Meets: Mon., Wed., 10 a.m. in Basement Hearing Room*

Members: 21

Chair: Skoglund-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Bishop-IR
Blatz-IR
Brown, C.-DFL
Carruthers-DFL
Dawkins-DFL
Delmont-DFL
Holsten-IR
Limmer-IR
Lynch-IR
Macklin-IR

Mariani-DFL
McGuire-DFL
Murphy-DFL
Orenstein-DFL
Perl-DFL
Pugh-DFL
Smith-IR
Solberg-DFL
Swenson-IR
Wejcman-DFL

Staff

Committee Administrator
Greg Bergstrom296-5396
Committee Legislative Assistant
Mary Pat Speltz296-4178

Judiciary Finance Division

389 State Office Building296-2676

Meets: Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m. in Room 300S*

Members: 16

Chair: Murphy-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Bishop-IR
Carruthers-DFL
Delmont-DFL
Holsten-IR
Kalis-DFL**
Macklin-IR
McGuire-DFL
Orenstein-DFL

Perl-DFL
Pugh-DFL
Skoglund-DFL
Smith-IR
Solberg-DFL
Swenson-IR
Wejcman-DFL

Staff

Committee Administrator
John Curry296-5533
Committee Legislative Assistant
Mary Ann Goschy296-7191

Labor-Management Relations

565 State Office Building296-3135

Meets: Mon., 12:30 p.m. in Room 200*

Members: 20

Chair: Beard-DFL

Vice Chair: -DFL

Anderson, I.-DFL
Battaglia-DFL

Bettermann-IR
Farrell-DFL

Goodno-IR
Huntley-DFL
Jaros-DFL
Johnson, A.-DFL
Leppik-IR
Murphy-DFL
Ness-IR
Perlt-DFL
Staff
Committee Administrator
Brad Lehto 296-5367
Committee Legislative Assistant
Dianne Ruppert 296-4279

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

585 State Office Building 296-4936
Meets: Tues., Thurs., 12:30 p.m. in Room 200*

Members: 26
Chair: Anderson, I.-DFL
Vice Chair: -DFL

Bergson-DFL	Molnau-IR
Brown, C.-DFL	Nelson-DFL
Carruthers-DFL	Orenstein-DFL
Cooper-DFL	Orfield-DFL
Dorn-DFL	Pawlenty-IR
Greiling-DFL	Pugh-DFL
Johnson, V.-IR	Swenson-IR
Kelley-DFL	Tompkins-IR
Klinzing-DFL	Wagenius-DFL
Krinkie-IR	Weaver-IR
Lynch-IR	Wejcmán-DFL
Macklin-IR	
Mahon-DFL	
Mariani-DFL	

Staff
Committee Administrator
Maureen Novak 296-4179
Committee Legislative Assistant
Joan Harrison 296-7881

Regulated Industries & Energy

485 State Office Building 296-4231
Meets: Mon., 10 a.m. in Room 10*

Members: 23
Chair: Jacobs-DFL
Vice Chair: -DFL

Anderson, B.-DFL	Mahon-DFL
Anderson, I.-DFL	Neary-DFL
Dempsey-IR	Olson, E.-DFL
Erhardt-IR	Onnen-IR
Goodno-IR	Osthoff-DFL
Gruenes-IR	Ozment-IR
Hausman-DFL	Pelowski-DFL
Jennings-DFL	Sarna-DFL
Kelley-DFL	Tunheim-DFL
Kelso-DFL	Vickerman-IR
Lindner-IR	Worke-IR

Staff
Committee Administrator
Grania McKiernan 296-8826
Committee Legislative Assistant
Laura DeRose 296-2955

Rules & Legislative Administration

459 State Office Building 296-6206

Meets: Call of the chair

Members: 22
Chair: Welle-DFL
Vice Chair: -DFL

Abrams-IR	McGuire-DFL
Bauerly-DFL	Munger-DFL
Blatz-IR	Olson, K.-DFL
Carlson-DFL	Rest-DFL
Greenfield-DFL	Rice-DFL
Gutknecht-IR	Simoneau-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Solberg-DFL
Jacobs-DFL	Sviggum-IR
Knickerbocker-IR	Trimble-DFL
Long-DFL	Vellenga-DFL
Lynch-IR	

Staff
Committee Administrator
Kristen Peterson 296-6610
Committee Legislative Assistant
Mary Ellen Langenberger 296-5356

Taxes

443 State Office Building 296-4176

Meets: Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 a.m. in Room 5*

Members: 29
Chair: Rest-DFL
Vice Chair: -DFL

Abrams-IR	Milbert-DFL
Anderson, I.-DFL	Olson, E.-DFL
Blatz-IR	Orfield-DFL
Carruthers-DFL	Osthoff-DFL
Dauner-DFL	Ostrom-DFL
Dawkins-DFL	Peterson-DFL
Erhardt-IR	Rukavina-DFL
Girard-IR	Solberg-DFL**
Goodno-IR	Sviggum-IR
Hugoson-IR	Van Dellen-IR
Jacobs-DFL	Wagenius-DFL
Jaros-DFL	Welle-DFL
Long-DFL	Winter-DFL
Macklin-IR	Workman-IR

Staff
Committee Administrator
Kathryn Kmit 296-5376
Committee Legislative Assistant
Lill Pohlkamp 296-9552

Transportation & Public Transit

591 State Office Building 296-4224

Meets: Wed., 12:30 p.m. & Fri., 10 a.m. in Room 10*

Members: 24
Chair: Osthoff-DFL
Vice Chair: -DFL

Brown, K.-DFL	Mariani-DFL
Dauner-DFL	Morrison-IR
Frerichs-IR	Neary-DFL
Garcia-DFL	Olson, E.-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Olson, K.-DFL
Jefferson-DFL	Ostrom-DFL
Johnson, A.-DFL	Pauly-IR
Johnson, V.-IR	Steensma-DFL
Kelso-DFL	Tompkins-IR
Krinkie-IR	Wagenius-DFL
Lasley-DFL	Workman-IR
Lieder-DFL	

Staff
Committee Administrator
Virginia Lanegran 296-2909
Committee Legislative Assistant
Kris Henry 296-5342

Ways & Means

343 State Office Building 296-2365

Meets: Call of the chair

Members: 27
Chair: Solberg-DFL
Vice Chair: -DFL

Abrams-IR	Long-DFL
Anderson, B.-DFL	Murphy-DFL
Anderson, I.-DFL	Pauly-IR
Battaglia-DFL	Rest-DFL
Bishop-IR	Rice-DFL
Carlson-DFL	Rodosovich-DFL
Frerichs-IR	Simoneau-DFL
Greenfield-DFL	Skoglund-DFL
Gutknecht-IR	Stanius-IR
Jacobs-DFL	Sviggum-IR
Kahn-DFL	Vellenga-DFL
Kalis-DFL	Weaver-IR
Krueger-DFL	Welle-DFL

Staff
Committee Administrator
Dan Kane 296-6970
Committee Legislative Assistant
Maxine Wiech 296-4371

1993-94 House Standing Committee Schedule

Committee

Chair Phone
Meeting Day Room Time

Agriculture

Wenzel 296-4247
Mon. 5* 10 a.m.

Capital Investment

Kalis 296-4240
Tue., Thurs. 500N* 12:30 p.m.

Commerce & Economic Development

Sarna 296-4219
Tues., Thurs. Bsmt. Hrg. Rm.* 12:30 p.m.

Tourism & Small Business Division

Tunheim 296-9635
Wed. 300N* 12:30 p.m.

International Trade, Technology, & Economic Development Division

Jaros 296-4246
Wed. 500 S* 12:30 p.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance

Rice 296-4262
Mon.-Thurs. 300N* 8 a.m.

Education

Carlson 296-4255
Tues., Thurs., 200* 8 a.m.

K-12 Education Finance Division

Vellenga 296-8799
Mon., Wed., Fri. 200* 8 a.m.

Higher Education Finance Division

Rodosovich 296-8237
Mon., Wed., Fri. 400S* 8 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources

Munger 296-4282
Tues., Thurs. 200* 10 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Finance

Battaglia 296-2190
Mon.-Thurs. Bsmt. Hrg. Rm.* 8 a.m.

Ethics

Lieder 296-5091
Meets at the call of the chair

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Reding 296-4193
Wed. 5* 10 a.m.

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

Sparby 296-9918
Mon. 300N* 12:30 p.m.

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Kahn 296-4257
Tues., Thurs. 10* 10 a.m.

State Government Finance Division

Krueger 296-3201
Wed. 300N* 10 a.m.

Health & Human Services

Simoneau 296-4331
Tues., Thurs. 5* 10 a.m.

Health & Housing Finance Division

Anderson, B. 296-4946
Tues., Thurs. 400S* 8 a.m.

Human Services Finance Division

Greenfield 296-0173
Mon., Wed., Fri. 10* 8 a.m.

Housing

Clark 296-0294
Mon. 500S* 12:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Skoglund 296-4330
Mon., Wed. Bsmt. Hrg. Rm.* 10 a.m.

Judiciary Finance Division

Murphy 296-2676
Tues., Thurs. 300S* 10 a.m.

Labor-Management Relations

Beard 296-3135
Mon. 200* 12:30 p.m.

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

Anderson, I. 296-4936
Tues., Thurs. 200* 12:30 p.m.

Regulated Industries & Energy

Jacobs 296-4231
Mon. 10* 10 a.m.

Rules & Legislative Administration

Welle 296-6206
Meets at the call of the chair

Taxes

Rest 296-4176
Tues., Thurs., Fri. 5* 8 a.m.

Transportation & Public Transit

Osthoff 296-4224
Wed. 10* 12:30 p.m.
Fri. 10* 10 a.m.

Ways and Means

Solberg 296-2365
Meets at the call of the chair

*-Rooms are in the State Office Building

House Standing Committee Schedule 1993-94

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8 a.m.	Econ Dev Inf & Reg Fin 300N Envir & Nat Res Fin Bsmt K-12 Ed Fin Div 200 Higher Ed Fin Div 400S Human Services Fin Div 10	Econ Dev Inf & Reg Fin 300N Education 200 Env & Nat Res Fin Bsmt Health & Housing Fin Div 400S Taxes 5	Econ Dev Inf & Reg Fin 300N Envir & Nat Res Fin Bsmt K-12 Ed Fin Div 200 Higher Ed Fin Div 400S Human Services Fin Div 10	Econ Dev Inf & Reg Fin 300N Education 200 Env & Nat Res Fin Bsmt Health & Housing Fin Div 400S Taxes 5	K-12 Ed Fin Div 200 Higher Ed Div 400S Human Services Fin Div 10 Taxes 5
10 a.m.	Agriculture 5 Judiciary Bsmt Reg Ind & Energy 10 State Gov Fin Div 300N	Environment & Nat Res 200 Gov Op & Gaming 10 Health & Human Serv 5 Judiciary Fin Div 300S	Financial Inst & Ins 5 Judiciary Bsmt State Gov Fin Div 300N	Environment & Nat Res 200 Gov Op & Gaming 10 Health & Human Serv 5 Judiciary Fin Div 300S	Trans & Public Transit 10
12:30 p.m.	Housing 500S Labor-Management Rel 200 General Leg, Vets, & Elec 300N	Capital Investment 500N Commerce & Econ Dev Bsmt Local Gov't & Metro Affairs 200	Intl Trade, Tech, & Econ Dev Div 500S Tourism & Small Business Div 300N Trans & Public Transit 10	Capital Investment 500N Commerce & Econ Dev Bsmt Local Gov't & Metro Affairs 200	
2:30 p.m.	HOUSE IN SESSION			HOUSE IN SESSION	

Full committees appear in bold type.

Ways and Means, Rules and Legislative Administration, and Ethics meet at the call of the chair.

1/5/93

Minnesota House of Representatives 1993-94

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-
45A Abrams, Ron-IR	209	9934	37B Macklin, Bill-IR	317	6926
10A Anderson, Bob-DFL	437	4946	40A Mahon, Mark P.-DFL	401	7158
3A Anderson, Irv-DFL	585	4936	65B Mariani, Carlos-DFL	303	9714
53B Asch, Marc-DFL	507	7153	55B McCollum, Betty-DFL	501	1188
6A Battaglia, David-DFL	377	2190	54A McGuire, Mary Jo-DFL	567	4342
17B Bauerly, Gerald J. "Jerry"-DFL	409	5377	39B Milbert, Bob-DFL	579	4192
57B Beard, Pat-DFL	565	3135	35A Molnau, Carol-IR	201	8872
48A Bergson, Brian-DFL	449	5513	36B Morrison, Connie-IR	251	4212
14B Bertram, Jeff-DFL	571	4373	23B Mosel, Darrel-DFL	521	8634
10B Bettermann, Hilda-IR	243	4317	7A Munger, Willard-DFL	479	4282
30B Bishop, Dave-IR	309	0573	8A Murphy, Mary-DFL	389	2676
40B Blatz, Kathleen A.-IR	281	4218	56B Neary, Pamela-DFL	429	4244
13A Brown, Chuck-DFL	597	4929	11A Nelson, Sydney G.-DFL	527	4293
25A Brown, Kay-DFL	551	4229	20A Ness, Robert-IR	221	4344
46B Carlson, Lyndon R.-DFL	379	4255	2B Olson, Edgar-DFL	517	4265
47B Carruthers, Phil-DFL	575	3709	22B Olson, Katy-DFL	553	5373
61A Clark, Karen-DFL	503	0294	19A Olson, Mark-IR	315	4237
38A Commers, Tim-IR	215	3533	20B Onnen, Tony-IR	277	1534
15B Cooper, Roger-DFL	545	4346	16A Opatz, Joe-DFL	423	6612
9B Dauner, Marvin-DFL	581	6829	64B Orenstein, Howard-DFL	529	4199
31B Davids, Gregory M.-IR	331	9278	60B Orfield, Myron-DFL	413	9281
65A Dawkins, Andy-DFL	371	5158	66A Osthoff, Tom-DFL	591	4224
14A Dehler, Steve-IR	223	7808	24B Ostrom, Don-DFL	369	7065
51A Delmont, Mike-DFL	307	4226	37A Ozment, Dennis-IR	287	4306
29A Dempsey, Jerry-IR	241	8635	42B Pauly, Sidney-IR	273	7449
24A Dorn, John-DFL	533	3248	38B Pawlenty, Tim-IR	231	4128
42A Erhardt, Ron-IR	239	4363	32A Pelowski, Gene, Jr.-DFL	531	8637
52B Evans, Geri-DFL	557	0141	57A Perl, Walter E.-DFL	359	7807
67A Farrell, Jim-DFL	353	4277	13B Peterson, Doug-DFL	523	4228
31A Frerichs, Don L.-IR	247	4378	39A Pugh, Thomas-DFL	583	6828
63B Garcia, Edwina-DFL	411	5375	27B Reding, Leo J.-DFL	537	4193
21A Girard, Jim-IR	213	5374	46A Rest, Ann H.-DFL	443	4176
9A Goodno, Kevin-IR	327	5515	58A Rice, James I.-DFL	381	4262
62A Greenfield, Lee-DFL	375	0173	25B Rodosovich, Peter-DFL	445	8237
54B Greiling, Mindy-DFL	393	5387	5A Rukavina, Tom-DFL	473	0170
16B Gruenes, Dave-IR	203	6316	59A Sarna, John J.-DFL	563	4219
30A Gutknecht, Gil-IR	261	9249	41A Seagren, Alice-IR	321	7803
12A Hasskamp, Kris-DFL	451	4333	144B Segal, Gloria-DFL	417	9889
27A Haukoos, Bob-IR	291	8216	50A Sekhon, Kathleen-DFL	593	2439
66B Hausman, Alice-DFL	403	3824	52A Simoneau, Wayne-DFL	365	4331
56A Holsten, Mark-IR	253	3018	62B Skoglund, Wesley J. "Wes"-DFL	477	4330
26A Hugoson, Gene-IR	217	3240	34A Smith, Steven-IR	311	9188
6B Huntley, Thomas-DFL	387	2228	3B Solberg, Loren-DFL	343	2365
49B Jacobs, Joel-DFL	485	4231	1B Sparby, Wally-DFL	351	9918
7B Jaros, Mike-DFL	559	4246	55A Stanius, Brad-IR	259	5363
58B Jefferson, Richard H.-DFL	577	8659	21B Steensma, Andy-DFL	471	4336
18B Jennings, Loren-DFL	349	0518	28B Sviggum, Steven A.-IR	267	2273
48B Johnson, Alice M.-DFL	539	5510	51B Swenson, Doug-IR	255	4124
4A Johnson, Bob-DFL	345	5516	5B Tomassoni, David-DFL	569	0172
32B Johnson, Virgil J.-IR	207	1069	36A Tompkins, Eileen-IR	245	5506
59B Kahn, Phyllis-DFL	367	4257	67B Trimble, Steve-DFL	491	4201
26B Kalis, Henry J.-DFL	543	4240	1A Tunheim, Jim-DFL	335	9635
44A Kelley, Steve-DFL	337	3964	34B Van Dellen, H. Todd-IR	279	5511
35B Kelso, Becky-DFL	415	1072	64A Vellenga, Kathleen-DFL	509	8799
4B Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony"-DFL	453	2451	23A Vickerman, Barb-IR	211	9303
19B Klinzing, Stephanie-DFL	549	5063	63A Wagenius, Jean-DFL	439	4200
43B Knickerbocker, Jerry-IR	283	4315	29B Waltman, Bob-IR	289	9236
17A Koppendray, Leroy-IR	233	6746	49A Weaver, Charlie-IR	237	1729
53A Krinkie, Phil-IR	323	2907	61B Wejcman, Linda-DFL	431	7152
11B Krueger, Richard "Rick"-DFL	357	3201	15A Welle, Alan W.-DFL	459	6206
18A Lasley, Harold-DFL	433	5364	12B Wenzel, Stephen G.-DFL	487	4247
45B Leppik, Peggy-IR	225	7026	22A Winter, Ted-DFL	407	5505
2A Lieder, Bernie-DFL	515	5091	41B Wolf, Ken-IR	329	5185
33B Limmer, Warren-IR	301	5502	28A Worke, Gary D.-IR	229	5368
33A Lindner, Arlon-IR	227	7806	43A Workman, Tom-IR	313	5066
60A Long, Dee-DFL	463	0171			
8B Lourey, Becky-DFL	421	4308			
47A Luther, Darlene-DFL	525	3751			
50B Lynch, Teresa-IR	295	5369			

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

†Announced retirement. Special election to be held Jan. 12, 1993.

Minnesota Senate 1993-94

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-
19 Adkins, Betty A.-DFL	309 Cap.	5981	3 Lessard, Bob-DFL	111 Cap.	4136
66 Anderson, Ellen R.-DFL	G-27 Cap.	5537	47 Luther, William P.-DFL	205 Cap.	8869
26 Beckman, Tracy L.-DFL	301 Cap.	5713	54 Marty, John-DFL	G-9 Cap.	5645
41 Belanger, William V., Jr.-IR	113 SOB	5975	33 McGowan, Patrick D.-IR	129 SOB	2159
31 Benson, Duane D.-IR	119 SOB	3903	49 Merriam, Gene-DFL	122 Cap.	4154
16 Benson, Joanne E.-IR	153 SOB	6455	39 Metzen, James P.-DFL	303 Cap.	4370
13 Berg, Charles A.-DFL	328 Cap.	5094	2 Moe, Roger D.-DFL	208 Cap.	2577
61 Berglin, Linda-DFL	G-9 Cap.	4261	44 Mondale, Ted A.-DFL	309 Cap.	7-8065
14 Bertram, Joe, Sr.-DFL	323 Cap.	2084	32 Morse, Steven-DFL	G-24 Cap.	5649
48 Betzold, Don-DFL	G-24 Cap.	2556	29 Murphy, Steve L.-DFL	226 Cap.	4264
55 Chandler, Kevin M.-DFL	111 Cap.	9307	25 Neuville, Thomas M.-IR	123 SOB	1279
8 Chmielewski, Florian W.-DFL	325 Cap.	4182	52 Novak, Steven G.-DFL	322 Cap.	4334
64 Cohen, Richard J.-DFL	317 Cap.	5931	43 Oliver, Edward C.-IR	121 SOB	4837
28 Day, Dick-IR	105 SOB	9457	34 Olson, Gen-IR	131 SOB	1282
20 Dille, Steve-IR	103 SOB	4131	65 Pappas, Sandra L.-DFL	G-27 Cap.	1802
4 Finn, Harold R. "Skip"-DFL	306 Cap.	6128	37 Pariseau, Pat-IR	109 SOB	5252
62 Flynn, Carol-DFL	G-29 Cap.	4274	27 Piper, Pat-DFL	G-9 Cap.	9248
23 Frederickson, Dennis R.-IR	139 SOB	8138	59 Pogemiller, Lawrence J.-DFL	235 Cap.	7809
50 Hanson, Paula E.-DFL	328 Cap.	3219	57 Price, Leonard R.-DFL	235 Cap.	7-8060
24 Hottinger, John C.-DFL	G-29 Cap.	6153	63 Ranum, Jane B.-DFL	325 Cap.	7-8061
5 Janezich, Jerry R.-DFL	328 Cap.	8017	46 Reichgott, Ember D.-DFL	306 Cap.	2889
15 Johnson, Dean E.-IR	147 SOB	3826	40 Riveness, Phil J.-DFL	317 Cap.	7-8062
6 Johnson, Douglas J.-DFL	205 Cap.	8881	45 Robertson, Martha R.-IR	125 SOB	4314
18 Johnson, Janet B.-DFL	322 Cap.	5419	53 Runbeck, Linda-IR	107 SOB	1253
35 Johnston, Terry D.-IR	117 SOB	4123	11 Sams, Dallas C.-DFL	G-9 Cap.	7-8063
67 Kelly, Randy C.-DFL	122 Cap.	5285	12 Samuelson, Don-DFL	124 Cap.	4875
30 Kiscaden, Sheila M.-IR	143 SOB	4848	7 Solon, Sam G.-DFL	303 Cap.	4188
36 Knutson, David L.-IR	133 SOB	4120	60 Spear, Allan H.-DFL	G-27 Cap.	4191
51 Krentz, Jane-DFL	235 Cap.	7061	17 Stevens, Dan-IR	127 SOB	8075
58 Kroening, Carl W.-DFL	124 Cap.	4302	1 Stumpf, LeRoy A.-DFL	G-24 Cap.	8660
56 Laidig, Gary W.-IR	141 SOB	4351	42 Terwilliger, Roy W.-IR	115 SOB	6238
9 Langseth, Keith-DFL	G-24 Cap.	3205	22 Vickerman, Jim-DFL	226 Cap.	5650
10 Larson, Cal-IR	145 SOB	5655	38 Wiener, Deanna-DFL	303 Cap.	7-8073
21 Lesewski, Arlene J.-IR	135 SOB	4125			

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

Minnesota House and Senate Membership

1 A • Jim Tunheim-DFL B • Wally Sparby-DFL Sen. LeRoy A. Stumpf-DFL	15 A • Alan W. Welle-DFL B • Roger Cooper-DFL Sen. Dean E. Johnson-IR	29 A • Jerry Dempsey-IR B • Bob Waltman-IR Sen. Steve L. Murphy-DFL	43 A • Tom Workman-IR B • Jerry Knickerbocker-IR Sen. Edward C. Oliver-IR	57 A • Walter E. Perl-DFL B • Pat Beard-DFL Sen. Leonard R. Price-DFL
2 A • Bernie Lieder-DFL B • Edgar Olson-DFL Sen. Roger D. Moe-DFL	16 A • Joe Opatz-DFL B • Dave Gruenes-IR Sen. Joanne E. Benson-IR	30 A • Gil Gutknecht-IR B • Dave Bishop-DFL Sen. Sheila M. Kiscaden-IR	44 A • Steve Kelley-DFL B • Gloria Segal-DFL Sen. Ted A. Mondale-DFL	58 A • James I. Rice-DFL B • Richard H. Jefferson-DFL Sen. Carl W. Kroening-DFL
3 A • Irv Anderson-DFL B • Loren Solberg-DFL Sen. Bob Lessard-DFL	17 A • Leroy Koppendrayner-IR B • Gerald J. "Jerry" Bauerly-DFL Sen. Dan Stevens-IR	31 A • Don L. Frerichs-IR B • Gregory M. Davids-IR Sen. Duane D. Benson-IR	45 A • Ron Abrams-IR B • Peggy Leppik-IR Sen. Martha R. Robertson-IR	59 A • John J. Sarna-DFL B • Phyllis Kahn-DFL Sen. Lawrence J. Pogemiller-DFL
4 A • Bob Johnson-DFL B • Anthony G. "Tony" Kinkel-DFL Sen. Harold R. "Skip" Finn-DFL	18 A • Harold Lasley-DFL B • Loren Jennings-DFL Sen. Janet B. Johnson-DFL	32 A • Gene, Jr. Pelowski-DFL B • Virgil J. Johnson-IR Sen. Steven Morse-DFL	46 A • Ann H. Rest-DFL B • Lyndon R. Carlson-DFL Sen. Ember D. Reichgott-DFL	60 A • Dee Long-DFL B • Myron Orfield-DFL Sen. Allan H. Spear-DFL
5 A • Tom Rukavina-DFL B • David Tomassoni-DFL Sen. Jerry R. Janezich-DFL	19 A • Mark Olson-IR B • Stephanie Klinzing-DFL Sen. Betty A. Adkins-DFL	33 A • Arlon Lindner-IR B • Warren Limmer-IR Sen. Patrick D. McGowan-IR	47 A • Darlene Luther-DFL B • Phil Carruthers-DFL Sen. William P. Luther-DFL	61 A • Karen Clark-DFL B • Linda Wejman-DFL Sen. Linda Berglin-DFL
6 A • David Battaglia-DFL B • Thomas Huntley-DFL Sen. Douglas J. Johnson-DFL	20 A • Robert Ness-IR B • Tony Onnen-IR Sen. Steve Dille-IR	34 A • Steven Smith-IR B • H. Todd Van Dellen-IR Sen. Gen Olson-IR	48 A • Brian Bergson-DFL B • Alice M. Johnson-DFL Sen. Don Betzold-DFL	62 A • Lee Greenfield-DFL B • Wesley J. "Wes" Skoglund-DFL Sen. Carol Flynn-DFL
7 A • Willard Munger-DFL B • Mike Jaros-DFL Sen. Sam G. Solon-DFL	21 A • Jim Girard-IR B • Andy Steensma-DFL Sen. Arlene J. Lesewski-IR	35 A • Carol Molnau-IR B • Becky Kelsa-DFL Sen. Terry D. Johnston-IR	49 A • Charlie Weaver-IR B • Joel Jacobs-DFL Sen. Gene Merriam-DFL	63 A • Jean Wagenius-DFL B • Edwina Garcia-DFL Sen. Jane B. Ranum-DFL
8 A • Mary Murphy-DFL B • Becky Lourey-DFL Sen. Florian W. Chmielewski-DFL	22 A • Ted Winter-DFL B • Katy Olson-DFL Sen. Jim Vickerman-DFL	36 A • Eileen Tompkins-IR B • Connie Morrison-IR Sen. David L. Knutson-IR	50 A • Kathleen Sekhon-DFL B • Teresa Lynch-IR Sen. Paula E. Hanson-DFL	64 A • Kathleen Vellenga-DFL B • Howard Orenstein-DFL Sen. Richard J. Cohen-DFL
9 A • Kevin Goodno-IR B • Marvin Dauner-DFL Sen. Keith Langseth-DFL	23 A • Barb Vickerman-IR B • Darrel Mosel-DFL Sen. Dennis R. Frederickson-IR	37 A • Dennis Ozment-IR B • Bill Macklin-IR Sen. Pat Pariseau-IR	51 A • Mike Delmont-DFL B • Doug Swenson-IR Sen. Jane Krentz-DFL	65 A • Andy Dawkins-DFL B • Carlos Mariani-DFL Sen. Sandra L. Pappas-DFL
10 A • Bob Anderson-DFL B • Hilda Bettermann-IR Sen. Cal Larson-IR	24 A • John Dorn-DFL B • Don Ostrom-DFL Sen. John C. Hottinger-DFL	38 A • Tim Commers-IR B • Tim Pawlenty-IR Sen. Deanna Wiener-DFL	52 A • Wayne Simoneau-DFL B • Geri Evans-DFL Sen. Steven G. Novak-DFL	66 A • Tom Osthoff-DFL B • Alice Hausman-DFL Sen. Ellen R. Anderson-DFL
11 A • Sydney G. Nelson-DFL B • Richard "Rick" Krueger-DFL Sen. Dallas C. Sams-DFL	25 A • Kay Brown-DFL B • Peter Rodosovich-DFL Sen. Thomas M. Neuville-IR	39 A • Thomas Pugh-DFL B • Bob Milbert-DFL Sen. James P. Metzen-DFL	53 A • Phil Krinkle-IR B • Marc Asch-DFL Sen. Linda Runbeck-IR	67 A • Jim Farrell-DFL B • Steve Trimble-DFL Sen. Randy C. Kelly-DFL
12 A • Kris Hasskamp-DFL B • Stephen G. Wenzel-DFL Sen. Don Samuelson-DFL	26 A • Gene Hugoson-IR B • Henry J. Kalis-DFL Sen. Tracy L. Beckman-DFL	40 A • Mark P. Mahon-DFL B • Kathleen A. Blatz-IR Sen. Phil J. Riveness-DFL	54 A • Mary Jo McGuire-DFL B • Mindy Greiling-DFL Sen. John Marty-DFL	
13 A • Chuck Brown-DFL B • Doug Peterson-DFL Sen. Charles A. Berg-DFL	27 A • Bob Haukoos-IR B • Leo J. Reding-DFL Sen. Pat Piper-DFL	41 A • Alice Seagren-IR B • Ken Wolf-IR Sen. William V. Belanger Jr.-IR	55 A • Brad R. Stanius-IR B • Betty McCollum-DFL Sen. Kevin M. Chandler-DFL	
14 A • Steve Dehler-IR B • Jeff Bertram-DFL Sen. Joe Bertram Sr.-DFL	28 A • Gary D. Worke-IR B • Steven A. Sviggum-IR Sen. Dick Day-IR	42 A • Ron Erhardt-IR B • Sidney Pauly-IR Sen. Roy W. Terwilliger-IR	56 A • Mark Holsten-IR B • Pamela Neary-DFL Sen. Gary W. Laidig-IR	

Unofficial list as of Dec. 23, 1992

Bill Introductions

HF1-HF27

Thursday, Jan. 7

HF1—Solberg (DFL)

Rules and Legislative Administration

Committee designation provided for successor legislative committees.

HF2—Dawkins (DFL)

Education

Youth works act adopted and money appropriated.

HF3—Bertram (DFL)

Financial Institutions and Insurance

Life and health insurance guaranty association act adopted.

HF4—McGuire (DFL)

Judiciary

Harassment and stalking crimes clarified and expanded; harassers assessed for mental health treatment needs; civil harassment restraining order enforcement mechanism improved; and enhanced penalties for repeat domestic assaults clarified.

HF5—Lieder (DFL)

Transportation and Transit

Transportation bonds authorized for grants to political subdivisions for bridge construction and reconstruction, and money appropriated.

HF6—Osthoff (DFL)

Transportation and Transit

Drivers' licenses; opposition expressed to federal legislation requiring suspension of drivers' licenses for individuals convicted of violating the federal Controlled Substances Act.

HF7—Cooper (DFL)

Health and Human Services

Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, drivers' license surcharge imposed, and money appropriated.

HF8—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions and Insurance

Life and health insurance guaranty association act adopted

HF9—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions and Insurance

Port-wine stain elimination covered by insurance for persons under 18 years of age.

HF10—Bauerly (DFL)

Education

Youth apprenticeship program established and money appropriated.

HF11—Vellenga (DFL)

Education

Independent school district No. 408, Verdi; Lincoln county auditor to certify certain general education, basic transportation, and capital expenditure equipment 1993 levies.

HF12—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Local Government & Metro Affairs

Koochiching county designated as an enterprise zone.

HF13—Cooper (DFL)

Education

Independent school district Nos. 341, Atwater; 461, Cosmos; and 464, Grove City, awarded a cooperative secondary facilities grant, and money appropriated.

HF14—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Rules and Legislative Administration

Unicameral legislature provided with 102 to 135 representatives and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF15—Sviggum (IR)

Governmental Operations and Gaming

Salaries frozen at 1992 levels for legislators, justices, judges, constitutional officers, and executive department heads.

HF16—Onnen (IR)

Rules and Legislative Administration

State spending not to increase faster than increases in the consumer price index and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF17—Onnen (IR)

Rules and Legislative Administration

Unicameral legislature provided with 135 members and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF18—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Criminal history data classified as public data, and foster care license prohibited for persons convicted of a crime of violence.

HF19—Carruthers (DFL)

Local Government & Metro Affairs

Zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations coordinated with comprehensive plans, metro-

politan council duties modified, and metropolitan government body reports, budgets, personnel, and planning regulated.

HF20—Kalis (DFL)

Agriculture

Grain prices; agriculture secretary to establish higher contract prices for grain commodities.

HF21—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Taxes

Federal annuities; state income tax withholding option provided to federal annuitants.

HF22—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions and Insurance

Medicare supplement insurance provided community rating compliance phase-in period, and preexisting condition limitations based on age prohibited.

HF23—Milbert (DFL)

Governmental Operations and Gaming

Dakota county and Inver Grove Heights reimbursed for certain kidnapping investigation costs, and money appropriated.

HF24—Pawlentz (IR)

Rules and Legislative Administration

Legislative service limited to 10 years, executive service limited to two terms, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF25—Holsten (IR)

Rules and Legislative Administration

Legislative service limited to 10 years, executive service limited to two terms, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF26—Dempsey (IR)

Rules and Legislative Administration

Legislative service limited to 10 years, executive service limited to two terms, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF27—Sviggum (IR)

Rules and Legislative Administration

Legislative service limited to 10 years, executive service limited to two terms, and constitutional amendment proposed.

1992 Minnesota State Fair

Redistricting, taxes, health care top fairgoers' concerns

Does Nicollet County really take its name from someone who, according to French encyclopedias, "did nothing but herd cows until he was 12 years old?" And does Minnesota have an official state animal?

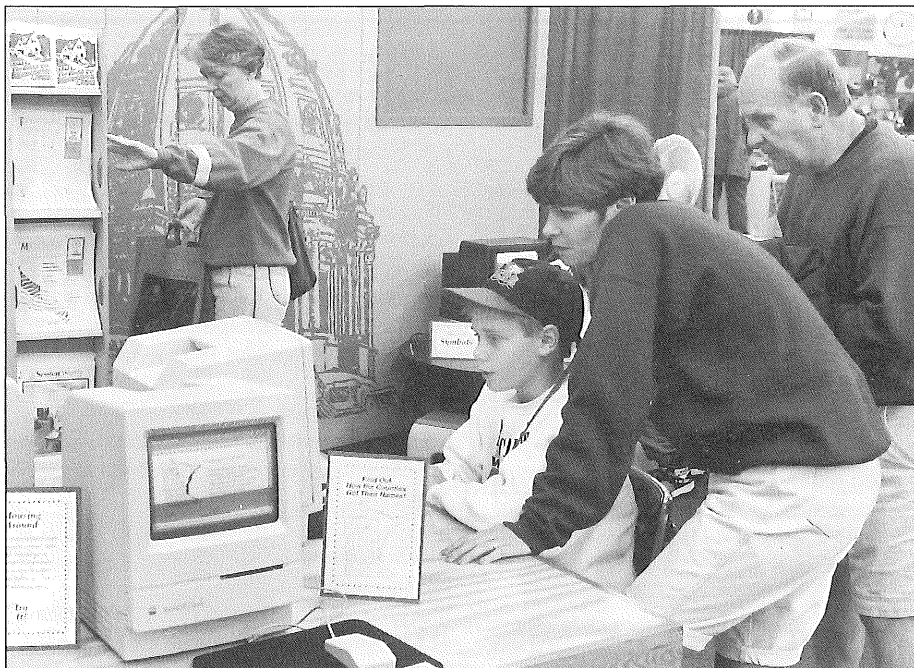
Those were just a few of the brain teasers confronting visitors to the House of Representatives' booth at the Minnesota State Fair this past summer.

Several of the nearly 335,000 people visiting the Education Building found answers to these and other odd tidbits from state history — in addition to talking with at least one of the 42 House members who volunteered to greet people at the booth.

This year also marked the first time the House and Senate situated their fair booths side-by-side — an arrangement that appeared to be well received by everyone involved.

The combined exhibit featured a joint redistricting display that stood between the two booths, saving both money and staff time.

Members of both political parties were on hand to answer questions on a variety of topics, including crime, light rail transit, and the annual frontrunner: taxes.



Fairgoers test their knowledge of state government by taking the computerized, four-part government I.Q. quiz.

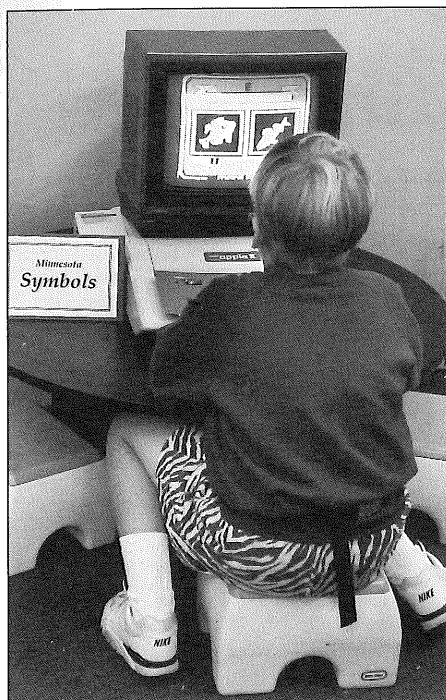
The public was encouraged to pen their representative a brief note. Of the 150 notes placed in the "legislative messages" box, 27, or 18 percent, related to taxes or

government spending.

Comments on MinnesotaCare, the newly authorized state health care plan, was a distant second with 14 responses.



"What district am I in now?" was one of the most frequently asked questions at both the Senate and the House booths. Two fairgoers check one of several district maps on display to find the answer.



Psssst. Choose the walleye! A youngster tries his luck at correctly identifying Minnesota's 11 official state symbols.

Proponents and opponents of the new health plan were evenly divided, with six of the seven critical respondents stating that the plan "will hurt rural Minnesota."

The Legislature itself ranked third in number of responses generated, with several Minnesotans calling for term limits, a unicameral legislature, and even requests for resignations.

Other topics of concern included education spending, child care grants, and workers' compensation. Not all were negative, and many needed help with a specific problem or situation.

In case you skipped the Education Building, Nicollet County really *does* take its name from an early explorer who allegedly herded cows until the age of twelve. He is more renowned, however, for producing the first comprehensive map of the Mississippi headwaters region.

And while the gopher is often cited as the official state animal, it just isn't so. Twenty-three states have official state animals. But Minnesota isn't one of them. A 1989 compromise attempt to make the timber wolf the state's "big game animal" and the white-tailed deer the official "wild animal" was withdrawn by its author.

Members who volunteered at the House booth

Richard Anderson (IR-Waseca)
Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids)
Hilda Bettermann (IR-Brandon)
Greg Davids (IR-Preston)
John Dorn (DFL-Mankato)
Marcel "Sal" Frederick (IR-Mankato)
Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls)
Dean Hartle (IR-Owatonna)
Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby)
Bob Haukoos (IR-Albert Lea)
Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul)
Phil Heir (IR-Blaine)
Paul Hufnagle (IR-Bloomington)
Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls)
Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris)
Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park)
Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia)
Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls)
Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters)
Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples)
Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge)

Peggy Leppik (IR-Golden Valley)
Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights)
Harriet McPherson (IR-Stillwater)
Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville)
Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato)
Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount)
Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona)
Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul)
Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope)
Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault)
Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines)
Gary Schafer (IR-Gibbon)
Art Seaberg (IR-Eagan)
Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley)
Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey)
Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls)
Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake)
Sylvester Uphus (IR-Sauk Centre)
Bob Waltman (IR-Elgin)
Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls)
Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda)

It's a fact!

General James Shields holds the honor of being one of the original U.S. senators to represent Minnesota.

But you could also argue that he's one of the most prolific carpetbaggers in American history: he served in the U.S. Senate in three different states, and sought elective office in several more.

Shields was a general in the Mexican War, and upon its completion, was appointed governor of the Oregon Territory. He resigned after only a short time, and moved to Illinois. There he served as the state auditor, and later as a state Supreme Court justice. Later still, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, and served from 1849 to 1855.

Shields thought his re-election chances were slim, so he moved to Minnesota at about the time the territory was applying for statehood. He made it to the U.S. Senate, but served only a year.

After re-joining the military during the Civil War, Shields once again decided to move — this time to Texas. There, the political winds seemed unfavorable, so he went to California. He was nominated for the U.S. Senate yet again, but lost by a handful of votes.

Not to be denied, Shields migrated to Missouri to try his luck there. Although he received 3,000 more votes than his opponent in a contest for the U.S. House, the Missouri canvassing board wasn't about to

let a Democrat get elected.

"It being in the reconstruction period, and he being a Democrat, the state board found no difficulty in counting him out," wrote Charles Flandrau in *History of Minnesota*.

Soon after this rejection, he applied to be the doorkeeper of the U.S. Senate, but was again denied. Broken, he returned to Missouri, where the next year a Senate seat became vacant, and the governor appointed Shields to fill the post. His term expired in 1878, and he died a year later.



General James Shields

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Coming Up Next Week . . . Jan. 11 - Jan. 15, 1993

Committee Schedule

MONDAY, Jan. 11

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Overview of the Department of Transportation.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Overview of K-12 education system: Gene Mammenga, commissioner of education; Gary Farland, Department of Education. **K-12 Education Finance Division** will convene at 9:30 a.m. (same room) to consider HFXXXX (Vellenga). County auditors required to certify levies in the Verdi school district.

10 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: Introductions; judicial branch overview.

State Government Finance Division/GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Budget instructions; performance measures; milestones.

12:30 p.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF0022 (Skoglund) relating to insurance; Medicare supplement; permitting phased-in compliance with community rating.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: Committee member introductions, goals. Overview of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, Jim Solem, commissioner.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: Overview of the Department of Labor and Industry: John Lennes, commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry; Nancy Christensen, assistant commissioner, Workplace Services; Gary Bastian, deputy commissioner; Leo Eide, assistant commissioner, Workers' Compensation.

1 p.m.

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

400N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Alan Welle

Agenda: Consideration of personnel and organizational resolutions.

2:30 p.m.

House meets in Session

TUESDAY, Jan. 12

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Overview of the Minnesota Historical Society.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: HFXXXX (Vellenga) County auditors required to certify levies in the Verdi school district.

Overview of K-12 and postsecondary demographics.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

Tour - bus in front of Capitol

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Joint House/Senate Minnesota Chamber packaging tour.

Health & Housing Finance Division/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: Report: The Model Revenue System for Minnesota, Minnesota Department of Revenue.

10 a.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Discussion of issues related to state employment, Department of Employee Relations and the Legislative Commission on Employee relations.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

12:30 p.m.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Overview of the mission, structure and legislative agenda of the Metropolitan Council.

2:30 p.m.

WAYS & MEANS

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: Overview of budget process, November forecast, John Gunyou, commissioner, Department of Finance.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

8 a.m.

MINNESOTA HORIZONS

Minnesota History Center

8:15 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Dept. of Agriculture
90 W. Plato Blvd.

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Tour and general information, Elton Redalen, commissioner. Transportation will be available in front of the State Office Building at 8 a.m., for departure at 8:10 a.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE &
REGULATION FINANCE**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Fiscal staff overview.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Overview of postsecondary education systems.

8:15 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Department of Natural Resources
500 Lafayette Rd.

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Tour and overview, Ron Nargang, deputy commissioner. Transportation will be available in front of the State Office Building at 8 a.m., for departure at 8:10 a.m.

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Minnesota History Center Auditorium (Buses leave State Office Building at 9:20 a.m.)

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Speech and discussion: Ted Gaebler, co-author, "Re-inventing Government."

10 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES**

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Information panel: radioactive waste disposal and Minnesota.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: Organizational meeting. Health issues, Walt McClure.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

**COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: Overview of the Department of Trade and Economic Development, E. Peter Gillette Jr., commissioner. Presentation on economic development, Todd Otis.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT &
METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS**

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Overview of the mission, structure and legislative agenda of the Metropolitan Airports Commission. Overview of the mission, structure and legislative agenda of the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission.

2:30 p.m.

House meets in Session

7 p.m.

Governor's State of the State Address

FRIDAY, Jan. 15

9 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Stillwater prison

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: Leave the State Office Building at 9 a.m. for a tour of Stillwater prison and Oak Park Heights.

10 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

11:30 a.m.

RAMSEY COUNTY DELEGATION

Ramsey County Government Center West

50 W. Kellogg Blvd.

Chr. Rep. Mary Jo McGuire

Agenda: Election of chair; county budget, levy and cost drivers; follow-up to study of the Ramsey County Local Government Services Commission; Ramsey County legislative package regarding transportation and environment; Ramsey County family violence initiative.

Do you know?

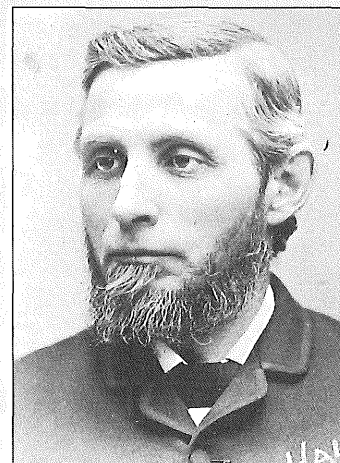
H.P. Hall was no medical doctor, but believed there was a biological explanation for a politician's tendency to sometimes bend the truth.

"I suppose that this is due to the excited and animated condition of the cerebellum, which causes the lymphatic nerves to engage in entangling alliances, out of which, obfuscation, the generating element of prevarication, is stimulated into being," wrote Hall in *Observations, Being More or Less a History of Political Contests in Minnesota*, published in 1904.

Hall, a lawyer by training but a newspaperman by choice, came to Minnesota from Ohio at the age of 24. He became editor of the *St. Paul Dispatch* in 1868.

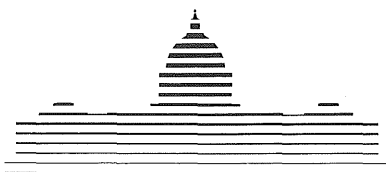
After a lifetime in the newspaper business, Hall had seen his fair share of political campaigning and modestly claimed "that not many now live who possess as much personal knowledge of the matters referred to as I do."

Hall wrote that he was "compelled, in the interest of morality," to offer his explanation because "I have heard of lies being told during political campaigns — yes, absolute lies."



H.P. Hall

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



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: Steve Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota House of Representatives: Election 1992

DFL members	86
IR members	47
Number of men	99
Number of women	35
Women elected in 1963	3
Chances that a female representative is a DFLer	7 in 10
Change in DFL caucus membership from 1991 level	+8
Change in IR caucus	-8
House IR caucus' cumulative loss of legislative experience since the end of the 1992 session, in years	179
DFL caucus	122
Change in the number of minorities elected to the Legislature, 1992	0
Number of minorities elected to the Legislature in Minnesota history	13
Number of first-term members	33
Number of elections since 1962 with at least 30 new representatives	8 of 15
Percent of first-term members who are women, 1992	33
Percent of all members who are women	26
Percent of general election female House candidates who won	48
Percent of general election incumbents re-elected	90.9
Number of new members who beat two incumbents to gain a seat	1
Number of uncontested House races	11
Average age of a House member, 1992, in years	47.4
in 1975	40.7
Average age of the 33 first-term House members	43.9
Percent of the four House members in their 20s who were just elected	100
Number of House members alive during the 1929 stock market crash	10
Number of those members alive during Teddy Roosevelt's presidency	1
Number of House members who are not old enough to be U.S. president	13
Number of House members listing "farmer" as primary occupation, 1992	16
Number of House members who were farmers in 1876	65
Number of the 33 newly elected members who are farmers	2
Percent of new members who are married	84
Percent of all House members who are married	85.8

Source: Office of the Secretary of State, House Public Information Office.

For more information . . .

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93, Jan. 15

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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ January 15, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 2



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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • January 15, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 2

Flashback

There's been a lot of talk about "reinventing government." But it won't be long before legislators will be asked to do some reinventing of their own.

Of streetcars, that is. Amid a flurry of media coverage, the Minnesota Department of Transportation decided this week to proceed with the development of light rail transit between Minneapolis and Burnsville.

The decision, no doubt, may warm the hearts of long-time Minnesotans who fondly remember the golden era of Twin Cities streetcars in the 1920s. Mayors from Brooklyn and Boston reportedly once said, "This is the finest streetcar system anywhere in the world."

During rush hours on University Avenue, a streetcar stopped every 60 seconds and, in the daytime, the wait was seldom more than 10 minutes. The coaches were said to be the roomiest and most comfortable in the nation — supposedly large enough to accommodate Scandinavian feet.

Although the majority of the lines followed the traditional spoke system — with the two downtowns forming the centers — the coaches also traveled to the hinterlands. On Sundays, a Minnetonka-bound streetcar left Minneapolis every 10 minutes. Once there, riders could frolic at the beach or book passage to Big Island (amusement) Park.

Likewise, St. Paul residents could easily catch a ride to White Bear Lake to enjoy an afternoon at Wildwood amusement park. And, if more play was on the agenda, you could take another streetcar to Stillwater, "the queen city of the St. Croix."

Although the streetcars were replaced by buses in the 1950s, tokens with the modernistic Twin City Rapid Transit insignias are still in use today on MTC buses. Likewise, lawmakers have left the old streetcar laws on the books. For the record, conductors still have the authority to arrest intoxicated passengers.

Despite that link with streetcars' storied past, light rail supporters would be wise to remain cautiously optimistic. There are enough glowing reports about light rail, also known as a People Mover, in the library to fill a caboose. And buried in the avalanche of media coverage was one small detail: money, as in where it will come from. That is the issue that has a habit of derailing projects everywhere.

It was in 1979 that the following announcement appeared in the Sunday *St. Paul Pioneer Press*:

"Be the first to ride the People Mover. A drawing will be held to select local people to join local, state and national officials on the first People Mover ride through downtown St. Paul. To enter, clip and mail this coupon to . . ."

— Grant Moos

INSIDE

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On the cover: Members of both legislative bodies greeted Gov. Arne Carlson Jan. 14 as he entered the House chamber to present his third annual State of the State Address.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

State of the State . . .

Carlson makes children Minnesota's top priority

Minnesota isn't playing fair with its children, Gov. Arne Carlson said, and has created a morass of ineffective programs and an education system ill-suited to train tomorrow's highly-skilled workers.

The governor focused his annual State of the State address Jan. 14 almost exclusively on those issues, outlining an aggressive agenda which he said would put Minnesota at the forefront of aiding its young people.

Topping his agenda is a proposal to create a Department of Children and Education Services, which the governor said would "address the needs of the total child, from infancy through teen-age years."

"It will mean that for the first time, there will be a single agency responsible for cutting through the bureaucratic tape on behalf of children," the governor said. "It will mean that a single agency head can be held accountable for producing better results . . . And it will mean that every child will have a better shot at success."

Forming the new department will mean major changes in existing agencies, and abolishing others, the governor added. The Department of Education would be folded into the new agency.

Besides the departmental reorganization, the governor will ask for \$10 million in incentive grants to get communities to improve ways they help children and families. Carlson said he envisions a partnership of local officials, agencies, schools and parents.

"We have talked about standards in education long enough," he said. "It is time to act. To set standards. To set them high, and to measure the results."

Under the governor's plan, the state will also back off from what he called micro-management, focusing only on outcomes. The proposed new department would set standards so that students will have mastered a rigorous set of academic skills by the 10th grade.



Speaker of the House Dee Long takes notes while Senate President Allan Spear listens to the governor present his State of the State Address to a joint session of the Legislature.

"We are going to let the local schools do their jobs," he said. "We will free teachers up to teach."

The second major initiative offered by the governor in his address was a proposal for a system of youth apprenticeships. Citing Germany as an example, Carlson said the program could provide technical training to young people, who would then have the option of going to college later.

Minnesota students also could take college preparation courses, or a combination of academic classes and hands-on training during their last two years of high school.

Finally, the governor said his budget message later this month will include a plan to establish "education and training accounts" for every young Minnesotan. The state will contribute funds for lower-income families, while private sources would also be tapped to pitch in. That program would also be run by the new Department of Children and Education Services.

Carlson added that he will be proposing legislation to limit young people still in

high school from working more than 20 hours per week during the school year. Minnesota leads the nation in the number of young people who are in the labor force, with 69 percent averaging 24 hours of work each week.

That time consumed at work has been proven to lead to a decline in school performance, Carlson said.

"We must introduce a new seriousness into the business of learning, and communicate that seriousness to our children," he said.

Carlson said his children's program, aimed at gearing the state for global competition, will require cooperative efforts on multiple levels and across party lines. But it is an integral part of the process to reinvent government.

"Our administration is committed to putting our customers first," he said. "And in Minnesota, children are our Number One customer."



Editor's note: "Competitiveness: foundations for the future" was the theme of Minnesota Horizons '93, the latest manifestation of a recurring conference for legislators sponsored by the Minnesota House of Representatives and Minnesota Senate.

The one-day conference at the Minnesota History Center encouraged lawmakers to challenge their traditional approach to policy issues given the changing, technologically advanced economy of the 1990s.

Members and staff heard nationally recognized experts in the areas of population trends and diversity in the workplace, and a panel discussion on the specific policy implications these issues have on Minnesota.

This year marks the sixth Horizons Conference since 1975.

'90s new realities

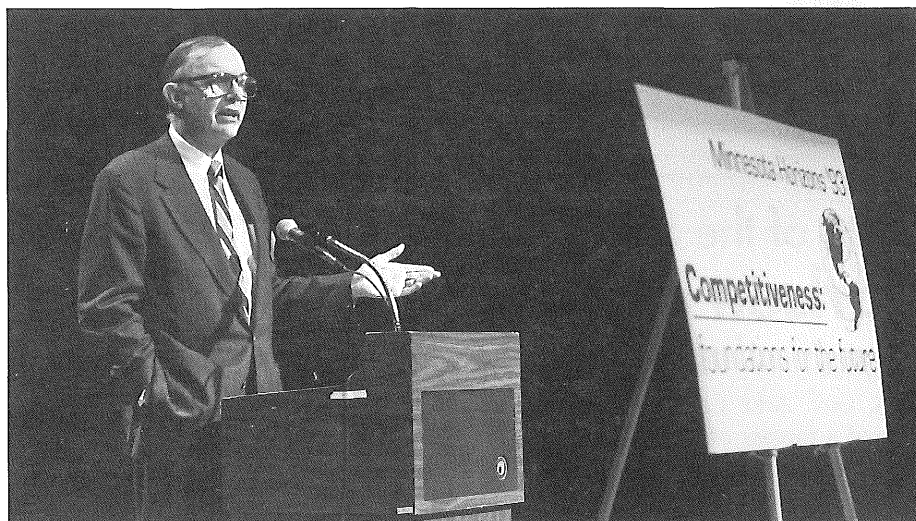
"The post World War II era has come to an end."

With that prophetic pronouncement, Hazel Reinhardt, a demographic consultant and former Minnesota state demographer, told lawmakers gathered at the Jan. 13 Horizons Conference that the 1990s will be a period of transition from one era to another.

And she advised legislators that the solutions from the 1960s and early 1970s won't necessarily apply to the "new realities of the 1990s."

Specifically, Reinhardt predicted four major trends in state population during the next decade:

- **Slower Population Growth:** Minnesota's population will increase during the 1990s at a rate half of that experienced during the 1980s, said Reinhardt. Because there will be not be as large an increase in the number of consumers, the state's economy will have to expand into other areas in order to prosper.
- **Aging Population:** Minnesota's "baby-boomers," who represent 30 percent of all Minnesotans, are "now solidly middle-aged." A resulting decline in the 20- to 39-year-old age group means we'll have to "do more than give lip service" to revitalizing the skills of middle-aged workers, Reinhardt said. "We're going to have to count on 40- to 50-year-olds" to "drive change" in the work force.



Lewis Branscomb, director of the Center for Science and International Affairs at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, told Minnesota lawmakers Jan. 13 that competition between states to attract new business is becoming outdated in today's global economies. "The result is that astute companies play one state off another in search of the best deal," he said in his keynote address at the Minnesota Horizons Conference. "If states learn to cooperate, people would be better off."

- **Increasingly Diverse Population:** More immigrants entered the U.S. during the 1980s than at any time in history. While Minnesota doesn't have the diversity of California, Florida or Texas, Reinhardt said it does have a significant young minority population. Between 39 and 45 percent of the state's minorities are under 18, while only 26 percent the state's white non-Hispanic population is under age 18. "Never in our history has equipping young persons of color been more important," said Reinhardt
- **Population Centers:** As the U.S. population shifts away from the northeast and midwest, the "national agenda" will increasingly be set by issues in three "mega-states:" California, Texas, and Florida, where more than one-half of the growth is concentrated.

Likewise, Minnesota has "mega-regions:" the Twin Cities, and a St. Cloud-to-Rochester alley. Together, these areas account for 65 percent of the state's population. The state should look at the "enormous differences" in age, income, and education between residents within those regions and those in rural Minnesota, said Reinhardt. Rural per capita income, for example, is 25 percent less than the statewide average.

Education is good business

Minnesota's high-tech firms have been aggressive and innovative in working to keep their world-renowned competitive edge.

Leaders of some of those firms say it's about time the state does the same.

A panel of those leaders told legislators Jan. 13 that more supportive public policy is urgently needed to ensure that the state's hard-earned reputation for high-tech industry isn't lost. And that doesn't mean addressing only the "typical" business climate issues of tax and workers' compensation reform.

Education is the most important public policy issue to Medtronic Inc., said Winston Wallin, chairman of the medical device manufacturing firm. If Minnesota doesn't produce the technically-skilled workers needed for firms like his, it doesn't mean Medtronic will leave, but the state will lose in another way.

"What we'll simply do, we'll go to Japan and we'll go to Europe" to do the bulk of manufacturing, he said. A strong high-tech industry has advantages for the state: The jobs are high-paying, it's environmentally sound, and companies are stable.

Minnesota shouldn't merely focus on having a K-12 educational system that measures up to other states, but to other nations, added Jim Johnson, founder and chief executive of Amador Corp.

"The need for change today is even more

profound than at the time of the Great Depression," Johnson said, urging lawmakers to be as bold and creative as entrepreneurs.

A Minnesota kindergarten student in 1980 who will graduate from high school this June attended 170 days of school per year, compared to 250 for a student in Korea — a total of 2.5 calendar years less over the 12-year education period.

In resisting proposals to lengthen school years, "you've ignored this student and, I submit, you've ignored the state," Johnson told lawmakers. "... We've adapted; you should, too."

In 1991, however, the Legislature did approve a measure that will incrementally add 20 days to the length of the school year. Beginning with the 1995-96 school year, two more days will be added each year until Minnesota schools are open 190 days per year.

Better jobs, higher wages

A "silent depression" has fallen over Minnesota, causing large sectors of society to be persistently poor, Yusef Mgeni, president of the Urban Coalition, told legislators at the 1993 Minnesota Horizons Conference Jan. 13.

"The 'low skills, low wage' approach is not working," Mgeni said during a panel on "Policy Challenges for the Legislature." The lack of meaningful employment for the 70 percent of students who will not graduate from college is a dilemma the state must address, he said.

Among the legislative solutions Mgeni suggested were an increase in the minimum wage, development of more jobs that pay decent wages, and reform of the Eurocentric model of education that fails to interest many African-American students.

Mgeni also said the Legislature must be mindful that its proposed solutions actually address the problems they are intended to resolve.

The creation of enterprise zones in poor neighborhoods, for example, does not necessarily help the unemployed in those neighborhoods, he said.

He cited the line of cars belonging to white workers leaving jobs at newer companies in north Minneapolis each evening. Those workers return to the neighborhood only to work.

Mgeni reminded the almost exclusively white legislators that jobs that keep people in poverty do not just affect people of color. "Eighty percent of the poor in this state look like the people in this audience," he said.

Jobs were also a concern for panelist Terry Saario, president of the Northwest Area Foundation. Although Minnesota's schools do a good job of serving the college-bound, they must do a better job of helping noncollege-bound students develop vocational skills, she said.

Joseph Shuster, chair of the Minneapolis-based Teltech Resource Network Corp., echoed the call for strengthening education efforts, but in relevant fields, such as technology. He deplored the training of too many students in glutted fields, such as law. The United States has 40 percent more lawyers than it needs, he said.

"If all law schools were closed today, it would take 30 years to eliminate the excess."

Reinventing government

Where, author Ted Gaebler wanted to know, is Minnesota's state Office of New Ideas located? After all, an organization employing 39,000 people with a budget of more than \$15 billion surely must be constantly seeking ways to do its job better.

With a blend of insight and humor, Gaebler used that and other examples to illustrate the central premise of his best-selling book, *Reinventing Government*: There are good people working in government at all levels who are trapped in a bad system of management, where mediocrity is rewarded and innovation is stifled.

Gaebler's book, co-authored with David Osborne, has fast become required reading among state officials. His appearance at the Minnesota History Center Jan. 14, on the heels of an advisory session with British Prime Minister John Major, was arranged by legislative leaders as part of their effort to spark some creative thinking this session.

Though governments at all levels can stand some reinventing, Minnesota can take some comfort in knowing that it's well ahead of other states, Gaebler said. Minnesota was cited in his book as one of the top five states in improving government.

"There's always a lot of thinking going on," said Gaebler. "To contrast that, I'm

still waiting for my first phone call from Rhode Island and Louisiana."



Agriculture

AURI praised

Minnesota's Agricultural Utilization Research Institute (AURI), an affiliate organization of Minnesota Technology Inc., earned plaudits from several beneficiaries of its programs during the first meeting of the House Agriculture Committee Jan. 11.

Among those offering testimonials were Dan and Jennifer Tollefson of Glencoe, who developed a business marketing low-fat and low-cholesterol eggs and pork.

Likewise, Walter Eisner, vice president of Environmental Technology USA Inc., which develops products such as biodegradable packaging materials, had high praises for AURI.

The businesses, which use farm commodities in innovative ways, may not have gotten off the ground without AURI's help, they said.

Agriculture is Minnesota's "hidden industry," said Dr. Richard Nelson, AURI's executive director, with a role in the state economy even more significant than more-publicized Northwest Airlines.



Budget

State revenues climbing

Continuing climbs in tax revenues have some state officials saying that Minnesota may have turned the corner in its economic slump.

"If revenues remain high in looking at both [December and January] figures, the thing to conclude is that the [state] economy is doing better," said John Peloquin, staff economist for the state Department of Finance.

While January figures have yet to be calculated, state tax collections for the final two months of 1992 were \$75 million higher than expected, according to reports by the state departments of Finance and Revenue. The January figures will help state officials determine whether December's numbers were part of an up-

ward trend or more of a statistical aberration, said Department of Finance Commissioner John Gunyou.

The year-end 1992 revenue increases come on the heels of a \$274 million boost in tax collections during the preceding eight months and have bolstered hopes among some that the state will be able to "grow out" of its current budget problems.

But the latest rosy figures may be just a statistical quirk on the curve.

Peloquin said part of the jump in December collections may be the result of some taxpayers taking advantage of differences in state and federal tax policies to reduce their overall tax bill. Others, believing federal tax rates may be increased by Congress, could be paying taxes before the end of the year to drive down their 1993 taxable income, he said.

Gunyou told members of the Ways and Means Committee Jan. 12 that the continuing growth in collections is "an encouraging sign," but cautioned lawmakers to be guarded in their optimism. He said much more will be known when the Department of Finance's revised budget forecast is released in early March.

The department's forecasts assist the governor and lawmakers in assembling the state's budget. November's forecast showed that based on funding for current state programs, a \$769 million deficit would exist at the end of the next two-year budget cycle.



Education

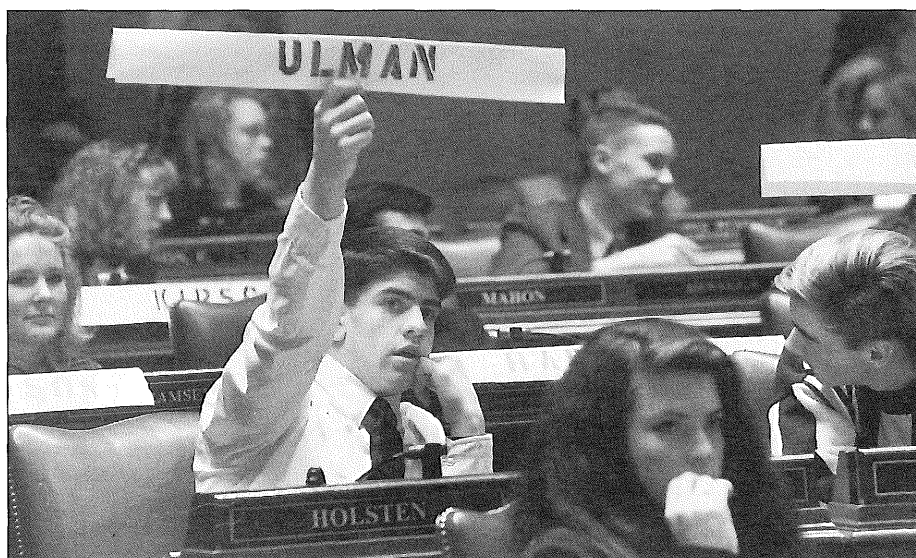
Minnesota moves

Minnesota is becoming more transient and ethnically diverse — a trend that will affect the way people support their schools and communities, said state demographer Tom Gillaspay.

"People don't live where they grew up," said Gillaspay. It's a trend that leaves Minnesotans less likely to know their neighbors and less inclined to believe that they have a stake in their communities, he said.

Gillaspay told members of the House Education Committee Jan. 12 that nearly half of all Minnesotans over age 5 moved between 1985 and 1990 — a trend also reflected in major shifts in the state's population.

While eight Minnesota cities more than



Patrick Ulman, a Mankato Loyola High School junior, signals the chair for recognition during a mock floor debate in the House chamber. More than 900 junior and senior high school students participated in this year's Youth in Government activities Jan. 7-10. The YMCA-sponsored program simulates most of the inner workings of the Capitol, with participants acting as legislators, constitutional officers, committee aides, lobbyists, and reporters.

Minnesota's Fast Growing Cities 1980-1990 (percentage growth above the population of 1980)

Savage	150.5
Eden Prairie	141.7
Eagan	129
Centerville	122.5
Albertville	121.8
Vadnais Heights	116
St. Francis	114.4
Shafer	104.4
Woodbury	95
Maple Grove	88.7

doubled in population during the 1980s, 513 of the state's 854 cities lost residents, he said.

Since many people no longer live where they did even a few years ago, there is an attitude of "those kids aren't my kids." The result has been that people are less willing to support public schools, both financially and in other ways, he said.

Other factors that will strongly influence the role of education, Gillaspay noted, are Minnesota's increasing minority population and greater economic differences among students, as well as more transient and homeless children, and children with unofficial guardians.

"This fragmenting into groups means you will find a lot of 'characterization' of other people," said Gillaspay. "There's not a sense that there's this commonality. The result will be less understanding of other people."

Student growth

Elementary and secondary schools will face new challenges as more than 20,000 new students per year are added to the school system between 1991 and 1995.

That was one of several messages delivered to House Education Committee members by Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) officials Jan. 12.

In addition to those enrollment increases, school districts also are seeing higher numbers of students living in poverty, as well as significant increases in minority student enrollments.

While northeastern Minnesota schools will have the smallest growth in students by the mid-1990s (0.7 percent), the metropolitan and St. Cloud regions will see a rise of nearly 15 percent in enrollment, said Carol Hokenson, MDE data management team leader. She added that 60 percent of all Minnesota students were schooled in those two regions last year.

Minority students now represent 10 percent of Minnesota's K-12 school enrollment — up from 5.6 in the 1980-81 school year.

Of all minority groups, Asian students make up the largest bloc (36 percent), followed by African-American students (32 percent), Native American students (17 percent) and Hispanic students (14 percent).

In 1980-81, African-American students

were the largest minority with 36 percent, following by Asian students, who represented 26 percent of the minority population.

Nine percent — or some 67,000 students — live in families whose incomes fall at or below the poverty level, particularly in the state's northwest, northeast, and metropolitan regions.

For the 1991-92 school year, the state's public K-12 schools had 766,784 students enrolled.

U of M sets its course

"If the dust is flying, it is because we are using the broom to clean our own closets," University of Minnesota President Nils Hasselmo told members of the House Education Committee Jan. 14.

A major "restructuring and reallocation" effort begun in 1991 has shifted \$58 million within the university budget into high priority areas, he said.

Among the changes taking place, Hasselmo said, are reduced staff and management levels, higher high school preparation requirements, new faculty workload guidelines, improved teacher assistant training, and changes in the way large courses are taught.

The university, he said, also is stepping up its efforts to develop sponsored research — projects which bring \$273 million annually into Minnesota. The university ranks seventh nationally in this "highly competitive area," Hasselmo said, adding that the university is tightening its oversight of such projects.

The university also is focusing on giving each campus "a distinctive profile."

The university receives 28 percent of its budget from the state of Minnesota, about \$450 million annually.



Environment

Nuclear waste dumps?

A federal repository for high-level nuclear waste will never be built in the foreseeable future, a radioactive waste consultant told the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee Jan. 14.

Dr. Marvin Resnikoff, a physicist with a New York radioactive waste management

firm, said the federal government has consistently delayed the date for opening a permanent storage facility.

At issue in Minnesota is whether Northern States Power Company's (NSP) proposed storage of radioactive waste at its Prairie Island nuclear plant is "permanent;" therefore, subject to the legislative process.

NSP wants to abide by a Public Utilities Commission ruling, which permits NSP to build a "temporary" storage facility consisting of 17 storage casks.

The Environment and Natural Resources Committee has begun hearings on the issue of whether the Legislature should make that policy decision.

Resnikoff told legislators that the federal Department of Energy has been moving away from the concept of a federal nuclear waste repository in Yucca Mountain in Nevada.

Legislators also heard testimony that Minnesota should not rely on Nevada to store nuclear waste. Bob Fulkerson, executive director of Citizen Alert in Nevada, said that his state is "emphatic in its opposition" to a proposed federal nuclear waste repository in Nevada's Yucca Mountain region — a feeling, he said, shared by 75 to 80 percent of its citizens. He told the committee that an earthquake fault run-

ning through the region also will prevent the federal facility from being built.

Dr. Rosalie Bertell, president of the International Institute of Concern for Public Health in Toronto, questioned whether the nuclear industry's figures about nuclear waste safety are valid.

She said the figures don't address long-term health effects such as cancers with 10- to 20-year latency periods, or immune system depression. Children who are exposed to radiation for years will develop a larger proportion of cancer, she said.

Laura McCarten of NSP, however, testified that the nuclear facility is "safe, temporary, and economical." Ending nuclear power generation, she said, would mean increased carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, as well as higher electric rates and "lost jobs for the state of Minnesota."



Health

Health, housing challenges

State agencies providing services to the unemployed, the sick, and veterans must adapt to meet the challenges of the chang-



Naturalist Nancy Gibson shows off Othello, an American bald eagle, as part of state Department of Natural Resources activities calling attention to its non-game wildlife programs. Also on display at the Jan. 7 event in the Capitol rotunda was a peregrine falcon whose habitat is being restored.

ing economy of the 1990s, stage agency heads told members of a division of the Health and Human Services Committee Jan. 12.

Tuberculosis, lead exposure to children, sexually transmitted diseases (including AIDS), immunization, and protecting the public from the health risks of indoor smoking are among the issues faced by the Minnesota Department of Health, Mary Jo O'Brien, deputy commissioner of the Department of Health, told members of the Health and Housing Finance Division.

For the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA), the challenge is to ensure it has adequate reserves to repay its debts, even if a depression-type situation occurs, resulting in numerous defaults on home loans, said MHFA Commissioner Jim Solem.

The total debt of the agency — \$1.9 billion — is actually greater than the debt of the state as a whole. Only 6 percent of the agency's budget is from state funds, with more than half of its funding derived from the issuance of tax-exempt bonds.

Increasing unemployment among middle managers and computer specialists has led the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training to try to escape the stereotype that it serves primarily blue-collar workers.

R. Jane Brown, the department's commissioner, said the agency is encouraging the state's companies to list more professional jobs with the agency's job service. The sooner displaced white-collar workers find replacement jobs, the less the unemployment tax burden will be on the state's employers, she said.

The Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs faces an aging population of veterans, as some Vietnam veterans now approach 50. The Gulf War has handed the department new medical challenges, such as treating veterans with petroleum poisoning or blood parasites, said Commissioner Bernie Melter.

The Minnesota Veterans Homes Board has made vast reforms since 1987, when care was found to be substandard. But residential care facilities for veterans are still cash-strapped. No direct state appropriation for new beds has been made for more than 23 years, said Richard Zierdt, executive director of the Veterans Homes Board. He added that some residents sleep in surplus beds from the U.S. Veterans Administration.

Under the 1993 House committee structure, the Health and Housing Finance Division will control the funding for each of the five state agencies outlining their concerns Jan. 12. Funding for specific programs will be discussed later in the session as bills are referred to the committee.

Controlling health costs

Legislators who must consider how to keep Minnesota at the vanguard of accessible and affordable health care heard the views of experts from the University of Minnesota's Institute for Health Services Research Jan. 11-12.

If costs continue escalating at their current rate, health care expenditures are expected to make up 36 percent of the gross national product (GNP) by the year 2020, as compared to 12 percent of the GNP in 1990, Dr. Robert Kane said.

Kane, a professor specializing in long-term care and aging at the institute, said the growing technological sophistication of medical care has a strong influence on cost. When expensive new technology is developed, either cost per use will be high or more patients than necessary will be induced to use the technology in order to spread out the cost, Kane said.

"There's hardly a person walking around Minnesota who hasn't been scanned by some machine in the past five years," he said.

Strategies to control costs can be aimed at both consumers and providers. For instance, requiring co-payments for services resulted in overall cost savings without a negative impact on health for the average person. However, one small group, those who were both sick and poor, saw their health status worsen under such a plan, said health economist Willard Manning.

At the provider level, regulations that slow acquisition of new technology or impose a fee schedule could cut costs.

Consumers who qualify for an employee group plan have a strong incentive to be insured, because they pay their share of insurance premiums with pre-tax dollars. Another financial benefit to these consumers is the community rating given to companies buying coverage for a large group.

One result of this system is that whites, smokers, and high-income families—who make higher use of the health care system

—have their health costs subsidized at the expense of blacks, nonsmokers, and low-income families who are not community rated, institute experts concluded.

The institute made its presentation before the Health and Human Services Committee's Health and Housing Finance Division, and other interested lawmakers.



Housing

Affordable housing

"The big issues that face us are affordability, affordability, and affordability — and after that, affordability," the director of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA) told the Housing Committee Jan. 11.

Because homes can't be expected to continue escalating in value during the 1990s, the agency must do a better job of identifying and managing risk, said MHFA Director Jim Solem.

The MHFA's mission is to provide financial and technical assistance to make housing affordable throughout Minnesota.

Committee members expressed concern about housing issues in their own districts. Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) said he was disturbed by the number of homes with "For Sale" signs in a neighborhood near the State Capitol.

In the college town of Northfield, the average home costs \$90,000, making home ownership unattainable for many of the city's blue-collar workers, said Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield). In the state's rural areas, meeting the changing housing needs of the elderly is a major concern.

Funding to address these problems won't be easy to find. Keeping the federal deficit in mind, Solem said, "We have to be realistic about what we can expect to get under the Clinton administration."



Insurance

Insurance hikes delayed

The Minnesota House gave final approval Jan. 11 to a measure that would delay expected premium increases for some out-state senior citizens who have insurance policies that are designed to supplement federal Medicare.



Progressive activists satirize Minnesota's corporate interests they contend are controlling the state. David Tilsen, center, played the role of "Big Business Guy" as the Minnesota Alliance for Progressive Action used a mix of political theater and speeches to support legislation to aid low- and middle-income people. The rally took place Jan. 7 in the Capitol rotunda.

The measure is designed to phase-in substantial insurance price hikes for some seniors — mostly women between the ages of 65 and 69 — caused, in part, by implementation of the 1992 MinnesotaCare law.

The dramatic increases for that group are expected because of the law's "community rating" provision, which requires insurance companies to set a single rate for all specific policy holders. The provision prohibits companies from considering age or sex when setting premiums.

Although the provision works to the benefit of older seniors who often have lower incomes, it is expected to cause dramatic rate increases for younger, healthier seniors.

Under the bill (HF22), one-half of the rate hikes will take effect March 1, with the remaining half to be added in January 1994.

Insurers and health maintenance organizations in the Twin Cities metro area and in Chisago County are exempt from the bill's requirements. Skoglund and other supporters said urban seniors generally have the option to choose another provider should their current supplemental premiums become exorbitant.

The House floor debate also allowed several House members who opposed MinnesotaCare to signal their lingering discontent. "It was an ill-conceived con-

cept," said Rep. Greg Davids (IR-Preston). "I'm going to vote for this because it gives us a chance to delay a bad law. Community ratings will never work."

The final vote in the House was 126-4. A floor vote on the bill in the state Senate was 62-2.

Holding down health costs

While nationally health care costs have been increasing by more than 13 percent a year, hikes in the overall cost of Minnesota's health plan for state government employees rose by less than 6 percent during the last fiscal year, said Bob Cooley of the Department of Employee Relations.

Cooley told members of the Governmental Operations and Gaming Committee Jan. 12 that the state's health plan insures more than half of all state employees and works on the "managed competition" principle.

The idea is to pool those people who buy a specific type of health coverage and then negotiate with health care providers for lower costs.

Under the plan, state employees get to choose from a variety of health maintenance organizations and other health care providers. Each option, however, typically carries a slightly different cost for the employee.

While the plan's process for selecting and regulating providers has at times been controversial, it has kept costs down, explained Cooley.



Transportation

Gas tax increase?

A 5-cent-per-gallon increase to the state's gas tax may not be enough to keep the state's trunk highway fund solvent for long.

Although the increase would raise an additional \$65 million for the state over the next two years, MnDOT Commissioner James Denn said that would be a "bare bones minimum" to maintain current projects.

Much more money is necessary to maintain the state's construction programs over the long haul, said Denn at a House finance committee meeting Jan. 11. Without it, MnDOT "will be back knocking on the door" for more funds, he added.

The current state gas tax is 20 cents per gallon — a level that has remained constant since 1988, when a 3-cent per gallon increase was approved.

Denn estimated that between now and the year 2000, an average of \$93 million in additional funds per year would be needed for the state's trunk highway fund.

If that amount were to be supplied by a gas tax increase under the current distribution requirements, the state would need to boost the tax between 20 to 28 cents per gallon, he said.

Rep. James Rice (DFL-Mpls), chair of the Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance Committee, emphasized that any tax increase for highway construction not be diverted to alleviate the state's budget deficit.

Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters), who chaired the House Transportation Committee from 1987 to 1992, added that state politicians failed to place the issue on the agenda during the 1992 campaign season, and that Gov. Arne Carlson's administration needs to adopt a stronger leadership role in supporting increased highway revenues.

For each dollar raised by the gas tax, 62 cents goes to the state trunk highway fund, 29 cents to the county-state aid highway fund, and 9 cents to the municipal state aid fund.

Low-key diplomat . . .

Welle seeks metro, rural, suburban cooperation

Mild-mannered. Soft-spoken. Hardly the expected attributes for the traditionally rough-and-tumble role of House majority leader.

Yet those are the most often-mentioned adjectives colleagues use to describe Alan Welle.

Effective is another. That's why the veteran Willmar DFLer was again elected by his caucus to hold one of the House's most demanding leadership posts — a job often putting him in political cross-fire.

After serving his first year as majority leader during the 1992 session, (one regarded by many as both productive and harmonious), Welle said he doesn't plan to change his approach.

"There were a lot of factors that went into the harmony of the last session," he said. "I

"I think the governor is being pushed by a number of members of his party, especially those in the Legislature, to be more confrontational than he was last session," he said.

"When the minority lost so many members after being cooperative, I think they perceive they weren't the beneficiaries of that," he added. "They're pushing the governor to draw more lines in the sand than he did last year."

Another of Welle's duties is often overlooked — that of chief executive of the House itself. As such, he's charged with administering a \$20 million budget and about 250 full-time employees.

In fact, Welle is surprised that his job can be more administrative than political. A year ago, he presumed the opposite to be true. His background in business and edu-

management, a lot of fires that occur because of the political atmosphere that exists in this place," he said. "So every day is kind of an adventure."

The complexion of the 1993 House also poses additional leadership challenges. There are 33 first-time members, 18 of them DFLers.

"Frankly, it's a different first-year group than I've experienced," Welle said. "Many of them were elected on a campaign platform calling for change in the way government operates."

The recent restructuring of House committees is aimed at this call for change with each House member now serving on both a spending committee as well as policy committees.

This session also has more representatives from the suburbs than ever before — and fewer from rural areas. Though bringing a strong rural background to the job, Welle also recognizes issues facing cities and suburbs, and the voting strength of each block of lawmakers.

"Rural members never had enough votes to pass a bill on their own before, and they still don't," he said. "But yet, there's still enough members that you can't pass a bill without them either. So I'm not so sure that, even though there's been a diminished number of [rural] people, the status really changes."

The difficulty, he said, is that urban, suburban, and rural constituencies each perceive their needs are being slighted in different ways.

Cities believe their special needs in dealing with crime and decaying infrastructure are being ignored, while rural areas claim not enough attention is paid to economic issues. Meanwhile, the suburbs argue that they have been gouged by high property taxes for long enough.

Welle's proposed solution, is typically diplomatic.

"The reality is that people are *state* representatives," Welle said. "And I think the challenge is for us to try to keep the rural, metro and suburban lines from being so clearly drawn, and to try to work together."

— Jim Anderson



House Majority Leader Alan Welle presides over a recent meeting of the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee.

just personally think you solve problems a lot easier without confrontation and conflict than you do with [confrontation]. So I try hard to affect things with that kind of style."

Welle senses that nurturing a cooperative spirit may be more of a challenge this session, however, because House DFLers gained ground in last fall's elections.

cation administration has come in handy for the role, which Welle said he enjoys.

And alongside the duties of administrator and chief DFL strategist on the House floor, add diplomat to Welle's job description. In addition to keeping the 86 DFLers rowing more or less in sync, his tenure has been marked by an ability to negotiate.

"There's a lot of what I would term 'crisis

Assistant majority leaders

It's impossible for the majority leader to solicit and listen to the opinions of all 86 DFL caucus members on a particular bill.

That's why a number of assistant majority leaders are elected — to serve as a constant channel of communication between individual members and leadership.

This session, four members were elected by their DFL peers to serve as assistant majority leaders. Their primary task is to conduct "head counts" during floor sessions to ensure their party has enough votes to pass important bills.

Each assistant is assigned a quadrant in the House chamber and is responsible for tallying the votes of members in their area. If a member in their assigned territory isn't on the floor when a bill is brought up for a vote, it's the job of the assistant leader to track them down.

When speaking to their caucus members, assistant leaders relay not just the position of caucus leadership on a particular issue, but the reasons for the position. While assistants need to be persuasive to maintain caucus unity, members are encouraged to vote their district.

The following members have been elected as assistant majority leaders for the 1993-94 biennium:

Mary Jo McGuire 54A Falcon Heights
Katy Olson 22B Sherburn
Tom Rukavina 5A Virginia
Steve Trimble 67B St. Paul

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It's a fact!

"Though you spend much seed on your field, you will harvest but little, for the locusts will devour the crop."

While Deuteronomy 28:38 accurately describes a series of Minnesota locust invasions, the Bible makes no mention of the term "hopperdozer."

Such a technological wonder couldn't have been foreseen in Old Testament times. But a committee appointed by former Minnesota Gov. Cushman Davis did.

Following the 1874 hopper invasion that ravaged 28 Minnesota counties, Davis' committee was urged to "investigate the [hopper] plague and try to find some remedy."

The hopperdozer was its answer. What was a hopperdozer? Essentially mobile fly paper on a grand scale, pulled by horses through hopper invested fields.

The hopperdozer was a "long strip of sheet-iron turned up on the back and ends, wrote Mary Carney in Min-

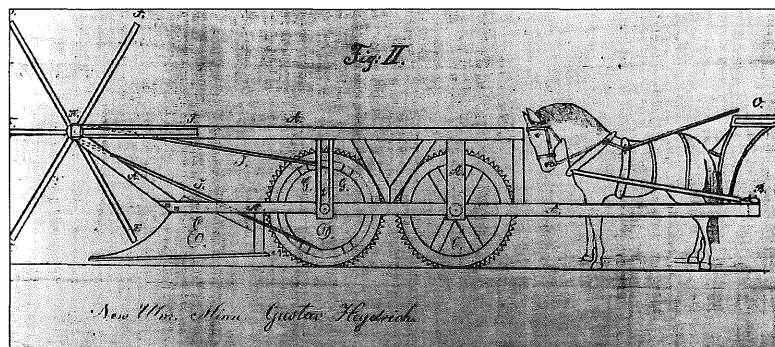
nesota, *The Star of the North*. "The entire inner surface was smeared with tar, and as the apparatus was dragged by horses across the fields, the young locusts sprang up before it and were caught in the sticky substance."

In 1877 alone, 28 tons of sheet iron and 3,000 barrels of coal tar — at state expense — were distributed to farm-

ers to assemble hopperdozers.

"Large fields were sometimes saved in this way," wrote Carney.

But by mid-August of 1877, the hopperdozers were no longer needed. Strangely the locusts began to disappear, "as if by common impulse, and flew away in different directions," wrote Carney.



A modified hopperdozer, designed by Gustav Heydrich of New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1876. The paddlewheel design never was implemented.

Photo courtesy Minnesota historical Society

Speaker's Youth Forum

Teaching today's youth how to grasp the levers of government was the goal of the first Speaker's Youth Forum held Oct. 15-17 at the State Capitol.

Coordinated by the Educational Programs Office of the House of Representatives, the seminar brought together about 60 high school students with public policy specialists.

The program's goal was to help students learn how to become better informed, more effective citizens, said Lee Lambert and Mike Speiker, forum coordinators.

The conference focused on developing both leadership and coalition-building skills and strategies for empowering youth. Topics of discussion also included individual rights, crime and justice, and the environment.

Distinguished panel members included U.S. Sen. Paul Wellstone, former Vice President Walter Mondale, House Speaker Dee Long, other state and local elected officials, and members of the media.

Similar forums will take place in May following adjournment of the state Legislature and again in October 1993.



Josie Johnson, University of Minnesota vice president for academic affairs, delivers the forum's key-note address, "Empowering Our Youth Through Challenge and Change."



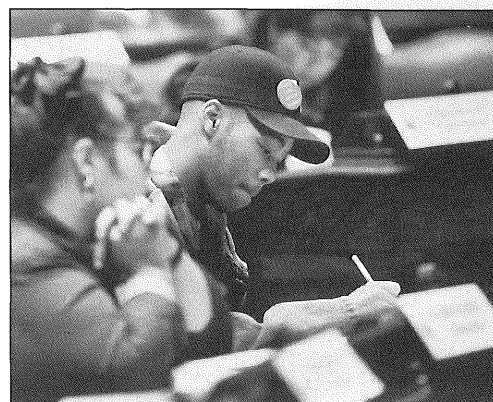
Kari Holmgren of Morris rises to debate during a mock session of the House.



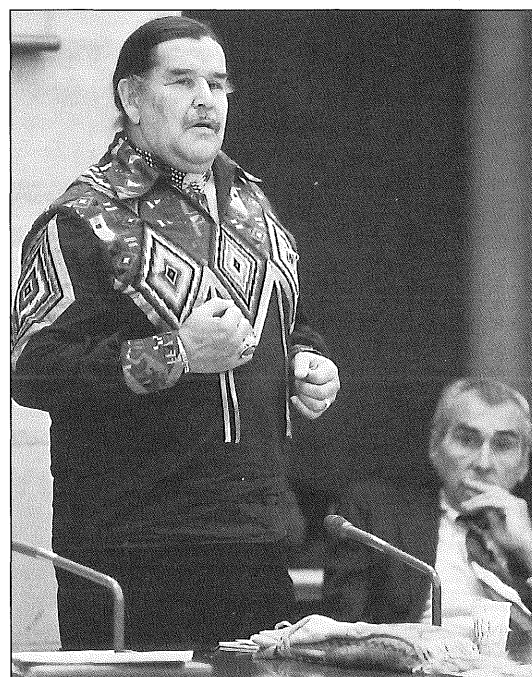
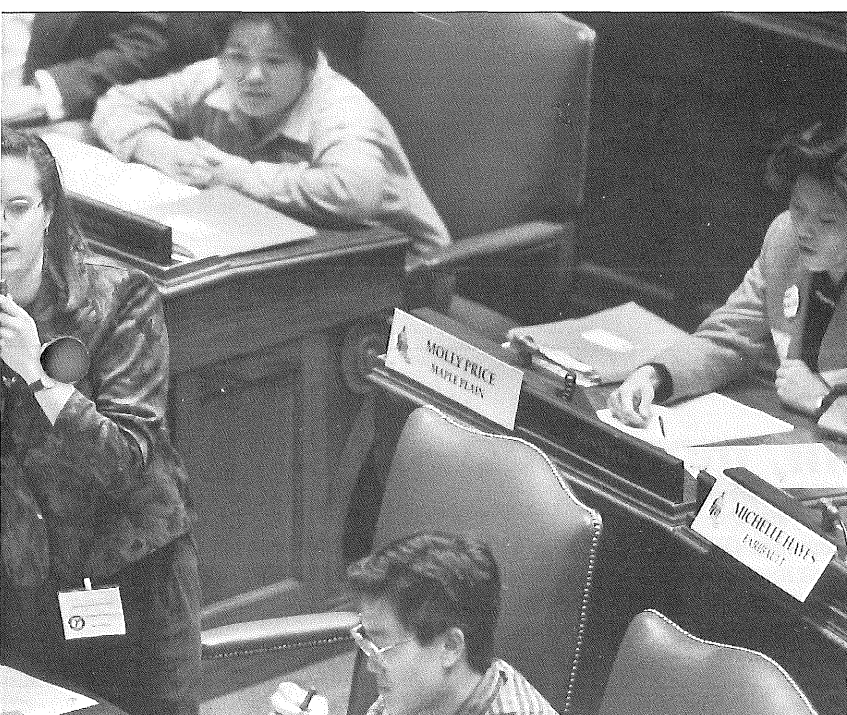
U.S. Senator Paul Wellstone, delivers the forum's closing speech: "Motivating Our Youth for Tomorrow."



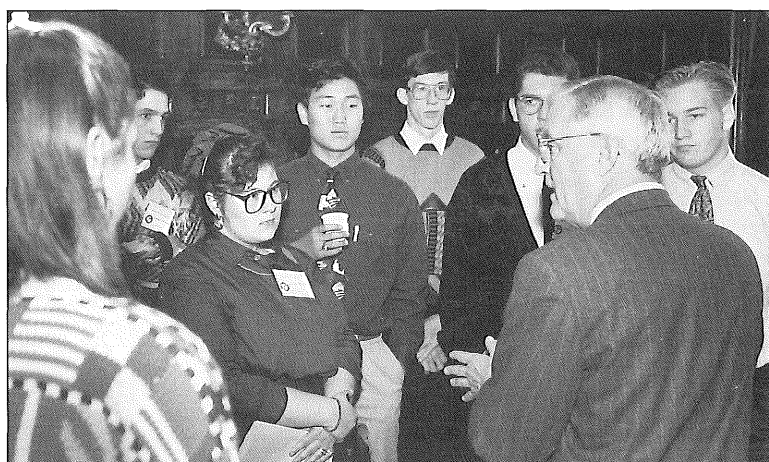
House Speaker Dee Long gives youth forum participants a closer look at her desk in the chamber of the House.



Shay Martin of St. Paul drafts a piece of legislation to present to his peers during a floor debate at the Speaker's Youth Forum.



Clyde Bellecourt, director of the American Indian Movement, left, speaks during a seminar entitled "Addressing Today's Issues for Tomorrow." Tony Bouza, former Minneapolis police chief, right, also participated in the discussion.

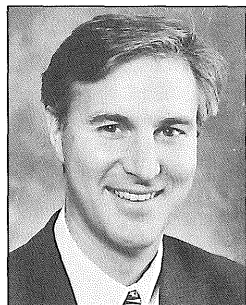


Former Vice President Walter Mondale speaks informally to some participants in the House retiring room.

After 20 years of waiting, Opatz takes a seat

Editor's note: For the next several weeks, Session Weekly will profile at least two of the House's 33 new members in each issue. Accompanying each profile will be a box of district traits, lending some perspective to each member's constituency. This is the first of those installments.

The first time Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) tried to run for public office, it took the U.S.



Rep. Joe Opatz

Supreme Court to stop him. It was the spring of 1972 and 18-year-olds had just been granted the right to vote. Opatz, then a 19-year-old college student, decided to run for a seat on the St. Cloud City Council.

But Minnesota law required office holders to be at least 21. Opatz challenged the law and appealed his case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, which ultimately ruled that the minimum age requirement was constitutional. So Opatz was kept off the ballot.

For nearly 20 years, Opatz put his dream of holding public office on hold as he pursued other

goals. Now 40, he is the author of three books on wellness and the workplace, director of the Atwood Center, (the St. Cloud State University student center), and an adjunct professor in the university's applied psychology department. His Ph.D., from the University of Minnesota, is in higher education studies.

With age no longer an obstacle, Opatz's biggest hurdle to being elected to the state House was his district's historical tendency to vote Independent-Republican. The last time a DFLer represented District 16A, which comprises Sauk Rapids and the northern part of St. Cloud, was in 1978.

In a vigorous campaign that included a lot of door-knocking, Opatz emphasized his strong family ties to his district. Unmarried, he is the second of 10 children and has numerous relatives in the area. Both an uncle and a brother own a business in Sauk Rapids.

People he met during the campaign were constantly saying, "I go to church with your grandma," or "I buy insurance from your brother," he said.

"I have to give a lot of credit to my family," Opatz said of his victory.

The campaign was exceptionally amicable. Opatz's opponent, Paul Bugbee, is a personal friend who contributed \$100 to Opatz's cam-

paign before being persuaded to enter the race as the IR candidate.

Opatz is bringing his expertise in the fields of health care and education to the Legislature. As the state implements MinnesotaCare, its newly authorized health care plan, Opatz said he wants to make sure the emphasis is on wellness and preventive medicine. He also plans to work on reform in higher education and in government.

"The bureaucratic model we use grew out of the '30s and '40s," he said. "We have to come up with a new model that is more consumer-driven."

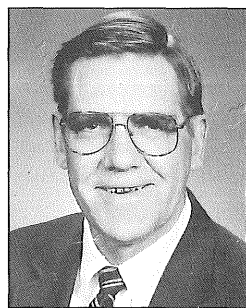
— Ruth Hammond

District 16A

Population: 33,117
Counties: Benton, Stearns
Largest city: St. Cloud
Location: Central Minnesota
Largest employer: St. Cloud Hospital, 2,200 employees
Topography: A highly urbanized district, all 33,117 (100 percent) residents living within municipal borders
1992 presidential election results:
 Clinton/Gore: 41.1 percent
 Bush/Quayle: 34 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 24 percent
 Other: 0.9 percent

Ness seeks less government, more efficiency

"A genuine interest in public service" is what led Rep. Robert Ness (IR-Dassel) to run for the Legislature when the District 20A seat opened last year.



Rep. Robert Ness

The previous year, Ness, 57, retired following a 34-year career in education: 21 years as superintendent, 10 years as a principal, and 3 years as an industrial arts and health teacher. He is well acquainted with the effects that state

funding and regulations have on education. The recessionary year of 1982 was a particularly tough one, when hundreds of changes in government mandates, rules, and regulations had to be implemented, he said. At the same time, budget cuts forced the layoff of 50 employees in his district along with other cuts.

"I have had a growing concern about the amount of government in every phase of our life in our society," Ness said.

He is also concerned that government needs to

be more efficient. He cites, for example, a state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) program that provides free fishing licenses to senior citizens — but only if they first pay for the \$4.50 license, save their receipt, and mail it to the DNR for a refund check. This reimbursement program also affects nursing home residents who may only go fishing once or twice a year, he noted.

"There's certainly a need for the government to assist for the betterment of the people and for the common good," Ness said. But, he added, when government goes too far, creativity and the entrepreneurial spirit are stifled.

Ness believes the breadth of his experience helped convince voters that he was the most qualified for the job. He grew up on a family farm and earned his master's and specialist degrees in education from the University of Minnesota. His present work, as a construction manager and consultant, gives him an appreciation of business interests. He and his wife Marianne have four grown children, three of whom work in the medical field — two as dentists and one as a surgeon — giving him a special familiarity with health care.

One of Ness' chief goals is to stimulate the rural economy. That goal coincides with his emphasis

on family values. People who commute an hour or more each way to daily jobs pay a price far greater than the cost of gasoline, he noted. A price is also paid in terms of time stolen from family life and community, school and church involvement.

"There's just no energy left," he observed. "It's not in the best interest of the state to require people to move or have to commute to make a living. We need to help the rural economy in every way we possibly can."

— Ruth Hammond

District 20A

Population: 32,916
Counties: McLeod, Meeker, Stearns, Wright
Largest city: Hutchinson
Location: South central Minnesota
Largest employer: Litchfield Precision Co., 325 employees
Topography: District almost evenly split between urban and rural areas with 17,564 residents (53.4 percent) living inside an incorporated city.
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 36.1 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 34.1 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 29.4 percent
 Other: 0.4 percent

Minnesota House of Representatives

1993-94 Committee Assignments

<p>Abrams, Ron (IR-Minnetonka) 45A Financial Institutions & Insurance General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Rules & Legislative Administration Taxes Ways & Means</p> <p>Anderson, Bob (DFL-Ottertail) 10A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division, Chair Human Services Finance Division Regulated Industries & Energy Ways & Means</p> <p>Anderson, Irv (DFL-Int'l Falls) 3A Labor-Management Relations Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs, Chair Regulated Industries & Energy Taxes Ways & Means</p> <p>Asch, Marc (DFL-North Oaks) 53B Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Financial Institutions & Insurance Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division</p> <p>Battaglia, David (DFL-Two Harbors) 6A Environment & Natural Resources Environment & Natural Resources Finance, Chair Labor-Management Relations Ways & Means</p> <p>Baverly, Gerald J. "Jerry" (DFL-Sauk Rapids) . 17B Agriculture Education K-12 Education Finance Division, Vice Chair Rules & Legislative Administration</p> <p>Beard, Pat (DFL-Cottage Grove) 57B Capital Investment Governmental Operations & Gaming Labor-Management Relations, Chair State Government Finance Division</p> <p>Bergson, Brian (DFL-Osseo) 48A General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs</p> <p>Bertram, Jeff (DFL-Paynesville) 14B Agriculture Education Higher Education Finance Division Financial Institutions & Insurance, Vice Chair General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections</p>	<p>Bettermann, Hilda (IR-Brandon) 10B Agriculture Education Higher Education Finance Division Labor-Management Relations</p> <p>Bishop, Dave (IR-Rochester) 30B Capital Investment Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Ethics Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division Ways & Means</p> <p>Blatz, Kathleen A. (IR-Bloomington) 40B General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Judiciary Rules & Legislative Administration Taxes</p> <p>Brown, Chuck (DFL-Appleton) 13A Education Higher Education Finance Division, Vice Chair Judiciary Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs</p> <p>Brown, Kay (DFL-Northfield) 25A Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division Housing Transportation & Transit</p> <p>Carlson, Lyndon R. (DFL-Crystal) 46B Education, Chair K-12 Education Finance Division Higher Education Finance Division Financial Institutions & Insurance Rules & Legislative Administration Ways & Means</p> <p>Carruthers, Phil (DFL-Brooklyn Center) 47B Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division, Vice Chair Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Taxes</p> <p>Clark, Karen (DFL-Mpls) 61A Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division Housing, Chair</p> <p>Commers, Tim (IR-Mendota Heights) 38A Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Environment & Natural Resources Finance General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections</p>	<p>Cooper, Roger (DFL-Bird Island) 15B Agriculture General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Health & Human Services, Vice Chair Human Services Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs</p> <p>Dauner, Marvin (DFL-Hawley) 9B Agriculture Housing Taxes Transportation & Transit</p> <p>Dauids, Gregory M. (IR-Preston) 31B Financial Institutions & Insurance Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division Housing</p> <p>Dawkins, Andy (DFL-St. Paul) 65A Environment & Natural Resources Housing, Vice Chair Judiciary Taxes</p> <p>Dehler, Steve (IR-St. Joseph) 14A Agriculture Education Higher Education Finance Governmental Operations & Gaming</p> <p>Delmont, Mike (DFL-Lexington) 51A Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division</p> <p>Dempsey, Jerry (IR-Hastings) 29A Capital Investment Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Governmental Operations & Gaming Regulated Industries & Energy</p> <p>Dorn, John (DFL-Mankato) 24A Education Higher Education Finance Environment & Natural Resources Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs</p> <p>Erhardt, Ron (IR-Edina) 42A Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Regulated Industries & Energy Taxes</p> <p>Evans, Geri (DFL-New Brighton) 52B Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division Housing</p>
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Farrell, Jim (DFL-St. Paul) 67A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Financial Institutions & Insurance Labor-Management Relations	Haukoos, Bob (IR-Albert Lea) 27A Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division	Johnson, Virgil J. (IR-Caledonia) 32B Environment & Natural Resources Environment & Natural Resources Finance Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Transportation & Transit
Frerichs, Don L. (IR-Rochester) 31A Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Environment & Natural Resources Transportation & Transit Ways & Means	Hausman, Alice (DFL-St. Paul) 66B Education K-12 Education Finance Division Environment & Natural Resources, Vice Chair Regulated Industries & Energy	Kahn, Phyllis (DFL-Mpls) 59B Education Higher Education Finance Division Governmental Operations & Gaming, Chair State Government Finance Division Ways & Means
Garcia, Edwina (DFL-Richfield) 63B Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division Housing Transportation & Transit	Holsten, Mark (IR-Stillwater) 56A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division	Kalis, Henry J. (DFL-Walters) 26B Capital Investment, Chair Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Ways & Means
Girard, Jim (IR-Lynd) 21A Agriculture Capital Investment Financial Institutions & Insurance Taxes	Hugoson, Gene (IR-Granada) 26A Agriculture Rules & Legislative Administration Taxes Transportation & Transit	Ex officio: Environment & Natural Resources Finance Health & Housing Finance Division Higher Education Finance Division Human Services Finance Division Judiciary Finance Division K-12 Education Finance Division State Government Finance Division
Goodno, Kevin (IR-Moorhead) 9A Labor-Management Relations Regulated Industries & Energy Taxes	Huntley, Thomas (DFL-Duluth) 6B Financial Institutions & Insurance Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division Labor-Management Relations	Kelley, Steve (DFL-Hopkins) 44A Education Higher Education Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Regulated Industries & Energy
Greenfield, Lee (DFL-Mpls) 62A Financial Institutions & Insurance Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division, Chair Health & Housing Finance Division Rules & Legislative Administration, Vice Chair Ways & Means	Jacobs, Joel (DFL-Coon Rapids) 49B Regulated Industries & Energy, Chair Rules & Legislative Administration Taxes Ways & Means, Vice Chair	Kelso, Becky (DFL-Shakopee) 35B Capital Investment Education K-12 Education Finance Division Regulated Industries & Energy, Vice Chair Transportation & Transit
Greiling, Mindy (DFL-Roseville) 54B Education K-12 Education Finance Division Governmental Operations & Gaming Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs	Jaros, Mike (DFL-Duluth) 7B Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division, Chair Taxes	Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony" (DFL-Park Rapids) ... 4B Commerce & Economic Development, Vice Chair Tourism & Small Business Division Education Higher Education Finance Division Governmental Operations & Gaming
Gruenes, Dave (IR-St. Cloud) 16B Financial Institutions & Insurance Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division Regulated Industries & Energy	Jefferson, Richard H. (DFL-Mpls) 58B Capital Investment Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division, Vice Chair Transportation & Transit	Klinzing, Stephanie (DFL-Elk River) 19B Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division Housing Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
Gutknecht, Gil (IR-Rochester) 30A General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division Rules & Legislative Administration Ways & Means	Jennings, Loren (DFL-Harris) 18B Financial Institutions & Insurance Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division, Vice Chair Regulated Industries & Energy	Knickerbocker, Jerry (IR-Minnetonka) 43B Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division Rules & Legislative Administration
Hasskamp, Kris (DFL-Crosby) 12A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division, Vice Chair Environment & Natural Resources Environment & Natural Resources Finance General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections	Johnson, Alice M. (DFL-Spring Lake Park) 48B Education K-12 Education Finance Division Labor-Management Relations Transportation & Transit	Koppendrayner, LeRoy (IR-Princeton) 17A Agriculture Education K-12 Education Finance Division Housing
	Johnson, Bob (DFL-Bemidji) 4A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Governmental Operations & Gaming, Vice Chair State Government Finance Division	Krinkie, Phil (IR-Shoreview) 53A Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Transportation & Transit

Krueger, Richard "Rick" (DFL-Staples) 11B Capital Investment Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division, Chair Ways & Means	Mahon, Mark P. (DFL-Bloomington) 40A Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Regulated Industries & Energy	Nelson, Sydney G. (DFL-Sebek) 11A Agriculture Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
Lasley, Harold (DFL-Cambridge) 18A Education K-12 Education Finance Division General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Transportation & Transit, Vice Chair	Mariani, Carlos (DFL-St. Paul) 65B Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance, Vice Chair Housing Judiciary Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Transportation & Transit	Ness, Robert (IR-Dassel) 20A Agriculture Education K-12 Education Finance Division Labor-Management Relations
Leppik, Peggy (IR-Golden Valley) 45B Education K-12 Education Finance Division Environment & Natural Resources Ethics Labor-Management Relations	McCollum, Betty (DFL-North St. Paul) 55B Education Higher Education Finance Division Environment & Natural Resources General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections	Olson, Edgar (DFL-Fosston) 2B Regulated Industries & Energy Taxes Transportation & Transit
Lieder, Bernie (DFL-Crookston) 2A Capital Investment Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Ethics, Chair Transportation & Transit	McGuire, Mary Jo (DFL-Falcon Heights) 54A Environment & Natural Resources Finance, Vice Chair Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division Rules & Legislative Administration	Olson, Katy (DFL-Sherburn) 22B Agriculture Education, Vice Chair K-12 Education Finance Division Housing Rules & Legislative Administration Transportation & Transit
Limmer, Warren (IR-Maple Grove) 33B Education Higher Education Finance Division Environment & Natural Resources Judiciary	Milbert, Bob (DFL-South St. Paul) 39B Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division, Vice Chair Environment & Natural Resources Taxes	Olson, Mark (IR-Big Lake) 19A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division Housing
Lindner, Arlon (IR-Rogers) 33A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division Regulated Industries & Energy	Molnau, Carol (IR-Chaska) 35A Agriculture Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs	Onnen, Tony (IR-Cokato) 20B Financial Institutions & Insurance Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division Regulated Industries & Energy
Long, Dee (DFL-Mpls) 60A Rules & Legislative Administration Taxes Ways & Means	Morrison, Connie (IR-Burnsville) 36B Education Higher Education Finance Division Environment & Natural Resources Transportation & Transit	Opatz, Joe (DFL-St. Cloud) 16A Commerce & Economic Development General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division
Lourey, Becky (DFL-Kerrick) 8B Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Financial Institutions & Insurance Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division, Vice Chair	Mosel, Darrel (DFL-Gaylord) 23B Agriculture Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Governmental Operations & Gaming	Orenstein, Howard (DFL-St. Paul) 64B Education Higher Education Finance Division Judiciary, Vice Chair Judiciary Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
Luther, Darlene (DFL-Brooklyn Park) 47A Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division Housing	Munger, Willard (DFL-Duluth) 7A Environment & Natural Resources, Chair Environment & Natural Resources Finance Rules & Legislative Administration	Orfield, Myron (DFL-Mpls) 60B Environment & Natural Resources General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Taxes
Lynch, Teresa (IR-Andover) 50B Environment & Natural Resources Finance Judiciary Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Rules & Legislative Administration	Murphy, Mary (DFL-Hermantown) 8A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division, Chair Labor-Management Relations Ways & Means	Osthoff, Tom (DFL-St. Paul) 66A Financial Institutions & Insurance Governmental Operations & Gaming Regulated Industries & Energy Taxes Transportation & Transit
Macklin, Bill (IR-Lakeville) 37B Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Taxes	Neary, Pamela (DFL-Afton) 56B Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division Regulated Industries & Energy Transportation & Transit	Ostrom, Don (DFL-St. Peter) 24B General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Taxes Transportation & Transit, Chair

Ozment, Dennis (IR-Rosemount) 37A Education K-12 Education Finance Division Environment & Natural Resources Regulated Industries & Energy	Rodosovich, Peter (DFL-Faribault) 25B Capital Investment Education Higher Education Finance Division, Chair Ways & Means	Sparby, Wally (DFL-Thief River Falls) 1B Agriculture Environment & Natural Resources Environment & Natural Resources Finance General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections, Chair
Pauly, Sidney (IR-Eden Prairie) 42B Environment & Natural Resources Environment & Natural Resources Finance Ethics, Vice Chair Transportation & Transit Ways & Means	Rukavina, Tom (DFL-Virginia) 5A Environment & Natural Resources Labor-Management Relations, Vice Chair Taxes	Stanisus, Brad (IR-White Bear Lake) 55A Capital Investment Financial Institutions & Insurance Health & Human Services Human Services Finance Division Ways & Means
Pawlenty, Tim (IR-Eagan) 38B Education Higher Education Finance Division Housing Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs	Sarna, John J. (DFL-Mpls) 59A Commerce & Economic Development, Chair International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Tourism & Small Business Division Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Labor-Management Relations Regulated Industries & Energy	Steensma, Andy (DFL-Luverne) 21B Agriculture, Vice Chair Capital Investment Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Transportation & Transit
Pelowski, Gene, Jr. (DFL-Winona) 32A Education Higher Education Finance Division General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections, Vice Chair Regulated Industries & Energy	Seagren, Alice (IR-Bloomington) 41A Education K-12 Education Finance Division General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections Governmental Operations & Gaming	Sviggum, Steven A. (IR-Kenyon) 28B Rules & Legislative Administration Taxes Ways & Means
Perlt, Walter E. (DFL-Woodbury) 57A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division Labor-Management Relations	Sekhon, Kathleen (DFL-Burns Township) 50A Environment & Natural Resources Environment & Natural Resources Finance Labor-Management Relations	Swenson, Doug (IR-Forest Lake) 51B Environment & Natural Resources Finance Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
Peterson, Doug (DFL-Madison) 13B Agriculture Environment & Natural Resources Financial Institutions & Insurance Taxes	Simoneau, Wayne (DFL-Fridley) 52A Capital Investment Health & Human Services, Chair Health & Housing Finance Division Human Services Finance Division Rules & Legislative Administration Ways & Means	Tomassoni, David (DFL-Chisholm) 5B Education K-12 Education Finance Division Governmental Operations & Gaming Housing
Pugh, Thomas (DFL-South St. Paul) 39A Environment & Natural Resources Finance Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs, Vice Chair	Skoglund, Wesley J. "Wes" (DFL-Mpls) 62B Education K-12 Education Finance Division Judiciary, Chair Judiciary Finance Division Ways & Means	Tompkins, Eileen (IR-Apple Valley) 36A Health & Human Services Health & Housing Finance Division Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Transportation & Transit
Reding, Leo J. (DFL-Austin) 27B Capital Investment Financial Institutions & Insurance, Chair Governmental Operations & Gaming	Smith, Steven (IR-Mound) 34A Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Housing Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division	Trimble, Steve (DFL-St. Paul) 67B Agriculture Capital Investment, Vice Chair Environment & Natural Resources Environment & Natural Resources Finance Rules & Legislative Administration
Rest, Ann H. (DFL-New Hope) 46A Housing Rules & Legislative Administration Taxes, Chair Ways & Means	Solberg, Loren (DFL-Bovey) 3B Ethics Judiciary Judiciary Finance Division Rules & Legislative Administration Ways & Means, Chair	Tunheim, Jim (DFL-Kennedy) 1A Commerce & Economic Development Tourism & Small Business Division, Chair Education K-12 Education Finance Division Ethics Regulated Industries & Energy
Rhodes, Jim (IR-St. Louis Park) 44B Elected Jan. 12, 1993 Committees not yet assigned.	Ex officio: Capital Investment Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Environment & Natural Resources Finance Health & Housing Finance Division Higher Education Finance Division Human Services Finance Division K-12 Education Finance Division State Government Finance Division Taxes	Van Dellen, H. Todd (IR-Plymouth) 34B Governmental Operations & Gaming State Government Finance Division Taxes
Rice, James I. (DFL-Mpls) 58A Commerce & Economic Development International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance, Chair Labor-Management Relations Rules & Legislative Administration Ways & Means		Vellenga, Kathleen (DFL-St. Paul) 64A Education K-12 Education Finance Division, Chair Rules & Legislative Administration Ways & Means

Vickerman, Barb (IR-Redwood Falls) 23A

Health & Human Services
 Human Services Finance Division
 Labor-Management Relations
 Regulated Industries & Energy

Wagenius, Jean (DFL-Mpls) 63A

Environment & Natural Resources
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
 Taxes
 Transportation & Transit

Waltman, Bob (IR-Elgin) 29B

Capital Investment
 Economic Development, Infrastructure &
 Regulation Finance
 Environment & Natural Resources
 General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

Weaver, Charlie (IR-Anoka) 49A

Education
 K-12 Education Finance Division
 Environment & Natural Resources
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
 Ways & Means

Wejcman, Linda (DFL-Mpls) 61B

Housing
 Judiciary
 Judiciary Finance Division
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

Welle, Alan W. (DFL-Willmar) 15A

Rules & Legislative Administration, Chair
 Taxes
 Ways & Means

Wenzel, Stephen G. (DFL-Little Falls) 12B

Agriculture, Chair
 Environment & Natural Resources Finance
 Financial Institutions & Insurance
 Labor-Management Relations

Winter, Ted (DFL-Fulda) 22A

Agriculture
 Environment & Natural Resources
 Financial Institutions & Insurance
 Taxes, Vice Chair

Wolf, Ken (IR-Burnsville) 41B

Economic Development, Infrastructure &
 Regulation Finance
 Environment & Natural Resources
 Labor-Management Relations

Worke, Gary D. (IR-Waseca) 28A

Financial Institutions & Insurance
 Health & Human Services
 Health & Housing Finance Division
 Regulated Industries & Energy

Workman, Tom (IR-Chanhassen) 43A

Housing
 Taxes
 Transportation & Transit



After serving 10 years as a principal and 21 years as a school superintendent, Rep. Robert Ness (IR-Dassel) is looking forward to serving on the House Education Committee. "I've been on the receiving end

of state education directives for many years. . . trying to make some sense of them. It's going to be really interesting to be sitting on this side," he told members of the committee Jan. 14.

HF1 emphasizes new committee structure

At first glance, the bill giving legislative leadership the authority to reassign the duties of a defunct committee to another panel may seem a bit unworthy of privileged House File 1 status.

But not necessarily, say supporters and legislative analysts who have studied the bill.

Although not as flashy as some of its House File 1 predecessors, the measure does emphasize the importance of the sweeping new committee structure adopted this session.

Last month, House Speaker Dee Long announced the creation of six finance divisions and two finance committees — a move designed to link the policy-making and fiscal committees to make the legislative process more efficient and accountable.

"It's a showcase [bill] in that it reflects the speaker's reorganization and new priorities for the committee structure," said chief sponsor Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey), chair of the House Ways and Means Committee. "It reflects the changes [Speaker Long] elected to make — to have the fiscal divisions a part of the policy committees. That's why it has a high profile."

The Ways and Means Committee essentially succeeds the former Appropriations Committee. Likewise, the six finance divisions and two finance committees replace the five Appropriations divisions under the old structure.

But the biggest change is that the funding decisions of those six finance divisions will now have to be approved by their respective policy committees before being sent to the Ways and Means Committee for review.

In the past, the funding decisions were made after the policy committees had made their judgments.

"Our objective is to establish a sensible structure that recognizes the relationship between policy decisions and fiscal implications," Long said last month.

In past years, HF1 often has reflected key Minnesota issues. In 1991, for example, the Wetlands Conservation Act was the first bill introduced. In 1983, the proposed Minnesota Equal Rights Amendment drew the honor.

And aside from the symbolic nature of the bill, HF1 accomplishes a necessary task. There are many statutory referrals — at least 60, according to the Revisor's and House Research offices — to the Appropriations Committee in the House. Most of them require that governmental reports, fiscal notes, and other documents be sent to the now non-existent Appropriations Committee.

Pending final approval, HF1 allows the Office of the Revisor of Statutes to strike all references in law to obsolete committees, and under direction of the speaker of the House (or the Senate Rules and Administration Committee when appropriate), substitute the name of its successor committee.

The measure was approved Jan. 14 by the House Rules and Legislative Administration Committee. Speaker Long, House Majority Leader Alan Welle, and House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum are co-sponsors of the bill.

Solberg said the task of carrying HF1 fell to him because as the new chair of the Ways and Means Committee, his committee was most affected by the bill.

"There are some things that the Appropriations [Committee] chair has to sign off on and that's kind of in limbo right now," he said. "So we have to pass it soon to take care of those administrative functions."

Legislative timeline

- Jan. 5** 78th Session convenes.
- Jan. 14** Gov. Arne Carlson's State of the State Address.
- Jan. 18** Martin Luther King Jr. Day Holiday.
- Jan. 26** Governor to unveil budget plan for the next biennium.
- Feb. 2-8** Legislature to recess.
- Early March** Revised state revenue forecast released by state Department of Finance.
- April 2** First committee deadline. For continued consideration, a bill must have passed through at least one policy committee in either body by this date.
- April 6** Passover.
- April 9** Good Friday.
- April 11** Easter.
- April 16** Second committee deadline. For continued consideration, a bill must have passed through at least one policy committee in the other body by this date.
- May 13** Conference reports on omnibus appropriations bills due.
- May 17** Constitutional deadline for adjournment.

Non-voting members added to finance panels

In keeping with the committee realignment to make the legislative process more efficient and accountable, the revised House committee structure includes ex-officio, or non-voting members, on a number of House panels.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey), chair of the Ways and Means Committee, and Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters), chair of the Capital Investment Committee, have been appointed to each of the House's finance panels. They will have voting power in some committees, and are named ex-officio members to the remainder.

Their ex-officio status will allow them to participate in the ongoing development of state funding issues that will eventually come before their respective committees.

Kalis will have voting power in the Capital Investment, Ways and Means, and Economic

Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance committees. In each of the remaining finance committees or divisions, Kalis will be an ex-officio member.

Solberg will have voting power in the Ways and Means and Judiciary Finance panels. He will be an ex-officio member of each of the remaining finance panels, and the Taxes Committee as well.

Solberg's committee will ultimately approve all of the state's omnibus funding bills—an estimated \$17 billion over the next two year spending cycle.

Kalis' committee will be responsible for fashioning a bonding proposal to authorize funds for the construction and repair of state buildings and roads throughout Minnesota. Last year's bonding authority totaled \$274.8 million.

Do you know?

Robert C. Dunn was a self-educated Irishman who outlasted a State Supreme Court Justice to win the Republican nomination for governor in 1904.

That same year he also attacked a reporter with his umbrella.

"He had a low boiling point," wrote Charles Cheney of the *Minneapolis Journal*. It was Cheney who was on the receiving end of Mr. Dunn's pointed anger.

Early in the gubernatorial campaign of that year, Cheney and a friend crossed paths with Dunn in downtown St. Paul. The men were later joined by a few other reporters from the *St. Paul Dispatch*.

At the time, Cheney was the *Journal's* political reporter, and had been faithfully airing the views of Dunn's critics in a series of recent articles.

Conversation steered toward the *Journal*, and "Dunn saw red," wrote Cheney.

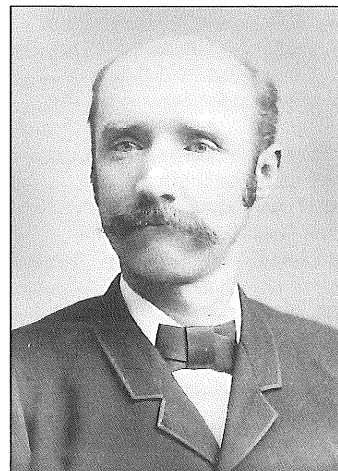
"I can buy that paper for 10 cents," Dunn told Cheney, adding that "I can buy you for 10 cents."

Cheney grew hot. "We both had umbrellas. As I started for him, shouting, 'Take that back,' I dropped my rain stick. Dunn swung his and knocked my derby hat off, but I reached him, and as he pulled back I connected enough to scratch my

hand on his sharp collar point."

The two men were separated, and Dunn stormed off. Cheney pleaded with his superiors to avoid coverage of the incident. Instead, they put the *St. Paul Dispatch's* version on the front page of the *Journal*.

Dunn lost the election and never sought higher office again. His feud with Cheney lasted six years until Dunn called a truce in 1910. Cheney forgave him, and would later write of Dunn, "Peace to his ashes. I wish to remember him as a friend."



Robert C. Dunn

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Bill Introductions

HF28-HF52

Monday, Jan. 11

HF28—Bertram (DFL) Regulated Industries & Energy

Stearns County authorized to issue a combination off-sale and on-sale intoxicating liquor license to an establishment in Fair Haven Township licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption but not qualified as a restaurant.

HF29—Greenfield (DFL) Health & Human Services

Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care center.

HF30—Morrison (IR) Financial Institutions & Insurance

No-fault automobile insurance wage loss reimbursement coverage to consider insured's employment status.

HF31—Kahn (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gaming

Gender balance required in multimember state agency appointments.

HF32—Bettermann (IR) Taxes

Local government trust fund established for providing services and property tax relief with funding provided by dedicating part of the sales and use tax and local option sales and use tax, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF33—Davids (IR) Environment & Natural Resources

Raccoon permissible open season extended through January.

HF34—Simoneau (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gaming

Pari-mutuel horse racing bets without limitation authorized, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF35—Olson, E. (DFL) Education

Levy recertification authorized for qualifying school districts.

HF36—Anderson, I. (DFL) Taxes

Solid waste collection sales and use tax computation changed for political subdivisions providing collection or disposal services.

Thursday, Jan. 14

HF37—Beard (DFL) Health & Human Services

Foreign exchange student host families provided background checks.

HF38—Reding (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gaming

Volunteer firefighter supplemental retirement benefits provided a standing appropriation.

HF39—Bergson (DFL) Judiciary

Statute of limitation period to exclude time defendant is not a resident.

HF40—Waltman (IR) Judiciary

Flag mutilation; American or Minnesota flag mutilation or burning clarified and penalties increased.

HF41—Cooper (DFL) Education

Agriculture property tax classification rates changed, assessment/sales ratio study modified, school building handicap accessibility bonding program created, levies authorized, and money appropriated.

HF42—Kelso (DFL) Education

Faribault academies authorized a student activity account, and money appropriated.

HF43—Kinkel (DFL) Transportation & Public Transit

Town bridge replacement by culverts allocated funding.

HF44—Kinkel (DFL) Judiciary

Tobacco sales to American Indian children allowed for use in a tribal ceremony.

HF45—Bishop (IR) Judiciary

Health care durable power of attorney established.

HF46—Olson, K. (DFL) Transportation & Public Transit

Recreational vehicles; pickup truck, camper-semitrailer, and watercraft fifth-wheel coupling combinations authorized with certain restrictions.

HF47—Dawkins (DFL) Judiciary

Mortgage satisfaction or release following corporate mortgagee or assignee identity change clarified, and mortgage foreclosure notices provided.

HF48—Ostrom (DFL) Taxes

Local government aids to cities provided calculation and distribution.

HF49—Blatz (IR) Judiciary

Child abandonment provided felony criminal penalties.

HF50—Cooper (DFL) Agriculture

Apiary law repealed.

HF51—Evans (DFL) Commerce & Economic Development

Title branding regulated for damaged vehicles and junking certificates of title required.

HF52—Johnson, A. (DFL) Education

Community-based program development grants provided and money appropriated.



What's the outlook for state lottery sales? "Flat is optimistic," said George Andersen, director of the Minnesota State Lottery. He told the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) Jan. 8 that the lottery's "honeymoon ended last fiscal year. We're the little guy in town now." The \$3 billion to \$4 billion success of Indian and charitable gaming in Minnesota has had a dramatic impact on the state lottery, he said. But legalizing video gambling would mean "phenomenal money" to the state. "If video comes in, you would be hard-pressed to spend [the profits]," he said. Projected lottery sales for fiscal year 1993 are \$313.8 million, with \$71.9 million in proceeds going to the state.

Coming Up Next Week . . . Jan. 11 - Jan. 15, 1993

Committee Schedule

MONDAY, Jan. 11

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Overview of the Department of Transportation.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Overview of K-12 education system: Gene Mammenga, commissioner of education; Gary Farland, Department of Education. **K-12 Education Finance Division** will convene at 9:30 a.m.(same room) to consider HFXXXX (Vellenga). County auditors required to certify levies in the Verdi school district.

10 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: Introductions; judicial branch overview.

State Government Finance Division/GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Budget instructions; performance measures; milestones.

12:30 p.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF0022 (Skoglund) relating to insurance; Medicare supplement; permitting phased-in compliance with community rating.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: Committee member introductions, goals. Overview of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, Jim Solem, commissioner.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: Overview of the Department of Labor and Industry: John Lennes, commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry; Nancy Christensen, assistant commissioner, Workplace Services; Gary Bastian, deputy commissioner; Leo Eide, assistant commissioner, Workers' Compensation.

1 p.m.

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

400N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Alan Welle

Agenda: Consideration of personnel and organizational resolutions.

2:30 p.m.

House meets in Session

TUESDAY, Jan. 12

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Overview of the Minnesota Historical Society.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: HFXXXX (Vellenga) County auditors required to certify levies in the Verdi school district.

Overview of K-12 and postsecondary demographics.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

Tour - bus in front of Capitol

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Joint House/Senate Minnesota Chamber packaging tour.

Health & Housing Finance Division/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: Report: The Model Revenue System for Minnesota, Minnesota Department of Revenue.

10 a.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Discussion of issues related to state employment, Department of Employee Relations and the Legislative Commission on Employee relations.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

12:30 p.m.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Overview of the mission, structure and legislative agenda of the Metropolitan Council.

2:30 p.m.

WAYS & MEANS

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: Overview of budget process, November forecast, John Gunyou, commissioner, Department of Finance.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

8 a.m.

MINNESOTA HORIZONS

Minnesota History Center

8:15 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Dept. of Agriculture
90 W. Plato Blvd.

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Tour and general information, Elton Redalen, commissioner. Transportation will be available in front of the State Office Building at 8 a.m., for departure at 8:10 a.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE &
REGULATION FINANCE**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Fiscal staff overview.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Overview of postsecondary education systems.

8:15 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Department of Natural Resources
500 Lafayette Rd.

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Tour and overview, Ron Nargang, deputy commissioner. Transportation will be available in front of the State Office Building at 8 a.m., for departure at 8:10 a.m.

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Minnesota History Center Auditorium (Buses leave State Office Building at 9:20 a.m.)

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Speech and discussion: Ted Gaebler, co-author, "Re-inventing Government."

10 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES**

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Information panel: radioactive waste disposal and Minnesota.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: Organizational meeting. Health issues, Walt McClure.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

**COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: Overview of the Department of Trade and Economic Development, E. Peter Gillette Jr., commissioner. Presentation on economic development, Todd Otis.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT &
METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS**

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Overview of the mission, structure and legislative agenda of the Metropolitan Airports Commission. Overview of the mission, structure and legislative agenda of the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission.

2:30 p.m.

House meets in Session

7 p.m.

Governor's State of the State Address

FRIDAY, Jan. 15

9 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Stillwater prison

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: Leave the State Office Building at 9 a.m. for a tour of Stillwater prison and Oak Park Heights.

10 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

11:30 a.m.

RAMSEY COUNTY DELEGATION

Ramsey County Government Center West

50 W. Kellogg Blvd.

Chr. Rep. Mary Jo McGuire

Agenda: Election of chair; county budget, levy and cost drivers; follow-up to study of the Ramsey County Local Government Services Commission; Ramsey County legislative package regarding transportation and environment; Ramsey County family violence initiative.

Do you know?

H.P. Hall was no medical doctor, but believed there was a biological explanation for a politician's tendency to sometimes bend the truth.

"I suppose that this is due to the excited and animated condition of the cerebellum, which causes the lymphatic nerves to engage in entangling alliances, out of which, obfuscation, the generating element of prevarication, is stimulated into being," wrote Hall in *Observations, Being More or Less a History of Political Contests in Minnesota*, published in 1904.

Hall, a lawyer by training but a newspaperman by choice, came to Minnesota from Ohio at the age of 24. He became editor of the *St. Paul Dispatch* in 1868.

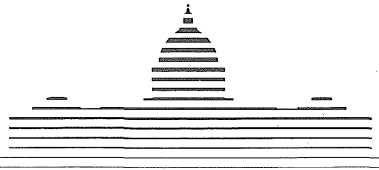
After a lifetime in the newspaper business, Hall had seen his fair share of political campaigning and modestly claimed "that not many now live who possess as much personal knowledge of the matters referred to as I do."

Hall wrote that he was "compelled, in the interest of morality," to offer his explanation because "I have heard of lies being told during political campaigns — yes, absolute lies."



H.P. Hall

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



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: Steve Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Political potpourri

Number of members, Minnesota House of Representatives	134
National rank	12
Minnesota population, national rank	12
Number of states with 100 or more House members	31
Number of members in New Hampshire House of Representatives	400
Annual salary for New Hampshire representatives	\$100
Base annual salary for a Minnesota legislator, 1992	\$29,658
National rank	11
Base salary for a Michigan legislator	\$45,450
Number of years a Minnesota member must serve before drawing a pension at age 62	6
Gov. Arne Carlson's annual salary	\$109,000
Pres.-elect Bill Clinton's former salary as governor of Arkansas	\$35,000
Clinton's 1993 pay raise, effective 1/17/93	\$165,000
Percentage turnover in membership, state House, 1979-89	72
state Senate, 1979-89	79
Median percent of Minnesota House incumbents winning re-election, 1952-1990	78.4
Percent of all state legislators, nationwide, who are Democrats, May '92	59.3
Number of states that introduced more bills than the Minnesota Legislature during 1990 and 1991	11
Number of states producing more new laws than Minnesota during that time frame	34
Number of veto overrides in Minnesota, 1991	0
in Illinois	51
Number of states other than Minnesota with no special session in 1990 or 1991	16
Number called in Arizona, 1990-1991	7
Maximum number of bills a Minnesota House member may introduce	∞
in Alaska	10
Number of words in the Minnesota Constitution	9,500
in Alabama's	174,000
Number of current governors, other than Arne Carlson, who were not born in the state they govern	16
Number of current governors born outside the U.S.	2
Number of states without a secretary of state	3

Sources: *The Book of the States*, 1992-93; "Reform the Election Process, Restore the Public Trust," Citizens League, June 1992.

For more information . . .

For general information, call:
House Information Office
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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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and agendas, call:
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1-800-657-3550

93, Jan. 22

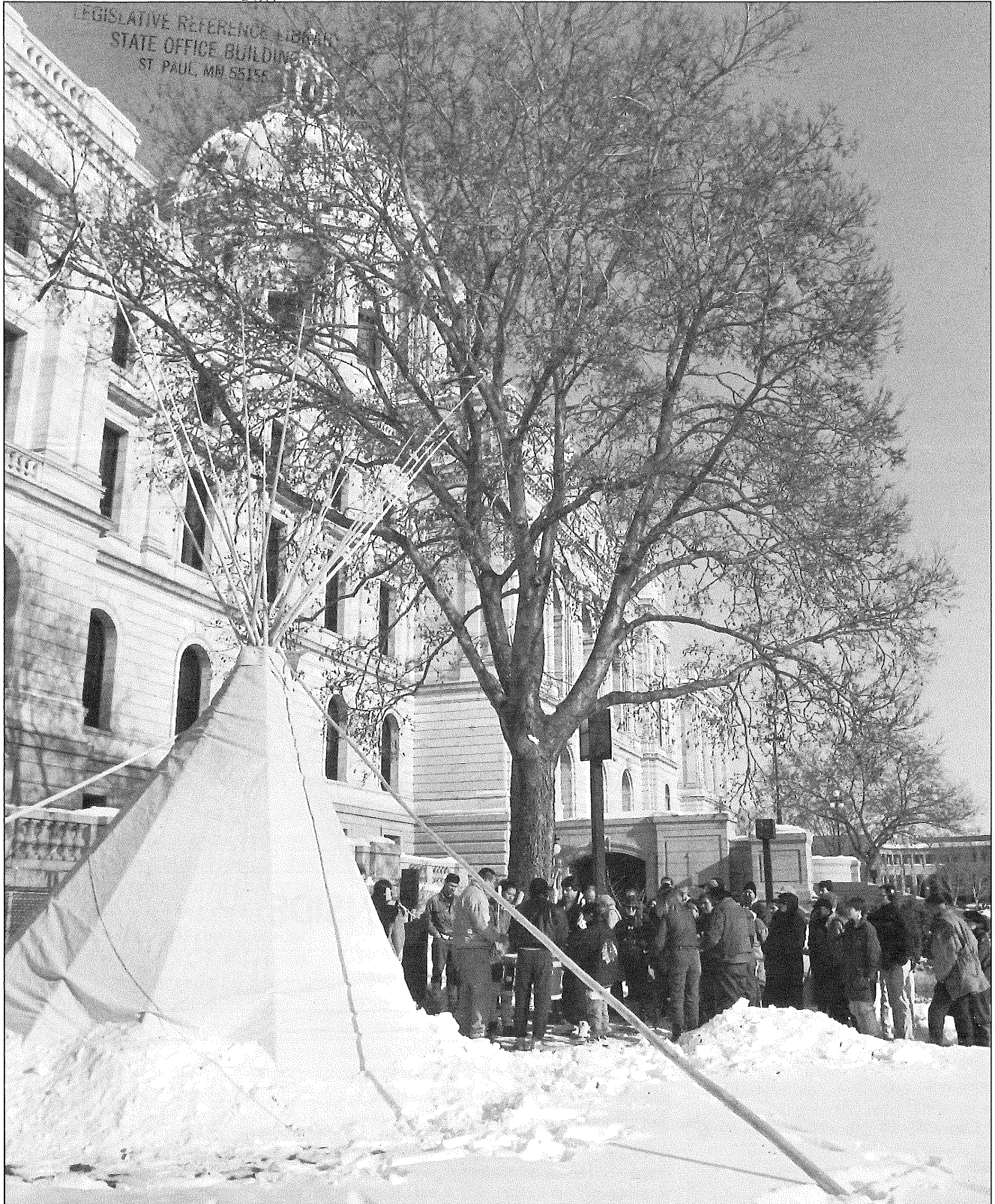
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SESSION WEEKLY

RECEIVED

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ January 22, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 3

JAN 22 1993



Session Weekly is a publication of the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office. During the 1993-94 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowski



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • January 22, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 3

Flashback

Minnesota has long been a model for the quality of its chemical dependency treatment programs and the various spin-offs that have been created — from Overeaters Anonymous to Spenders Anonymous. You could argue that one more addiction should be added to the growing list: Politics Anonymous.

While labeling such an obsession an "addiction" is certainly a stretch, there are people at the Capitol who do place the annual pilgrimage to St. Paul on a par with more accepted forms of addictive behavior.

Simply put, the reality that can sometimes be created here is unlike anywhere else. There is that little sugar rush of excitement during any floor session, no matter what is being debated. There can be those long, focused hours devoted to a single task to the exclusion of everything else. Add to that the din created by the pacing lobbyists waiting outside the chamber doors in the Capitol Rotunda, and you can get the feeling that the spirit of Abraham Lincoln himself has resurfaced to cut loose with Gettysburg Address II.

Of course, that's absurd. But that's the point. Veteran members are all too quick to point out that the secret to success at the Capitol is to not get sucked in too far. They offer varying versions of former U.S. Sen. Eugene McCarthy's famous line to help keep things in perspective.

"Being in politics is like being a football coach," McCarthy once said. "You have to be smart enough to understand the game and dumb enough to think it's important." McCarthy, known for his wit and scholarly writings, probably doesn't believe that. But his point is clear.

Although it's too early in this year's legislative season for people to become consumed by the process, the inauguration of President Bill Clinton this week did offer a glimpse of the degree to which some people are obsessed with government and politics. As the countdown to the Wednesday swearing-in approached, several people frantically called the House Public Information Office in search of television sets (we don't have any).

The inauguration was no doubt an historic event — one watched by millions of Americans. But it was the tone of voice from the callers that was unmistakable, and seemed a harbinger of things to come as the session escalates.

They needed a TV and they needed it now. That moment, and nothing else, was the most important thing in the world.

—Grant Moos

INSIDE

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On the cover: Members of the Prairie Island Environmental Protection Committee set up a tepee Jan. 19 outside the Capitol to protest and draw attention to Northern States Power Company's proposed high level nuclear storage facility by tribal land near Red Wing.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Bonding

Building reform

Elected officials will have a better view of "the big picture" when it comes to capital bonding projects, the Department of Finance told the Capital Investment Committee Jan. 19.

The state has begun a major reform of its capital budget process, now requiring departments to come up with six-year capital budget plans and to link all requests to the "goals and mission" of their agencies. Additionally, the Department of Administration will provide a technical analysis of state buildings.

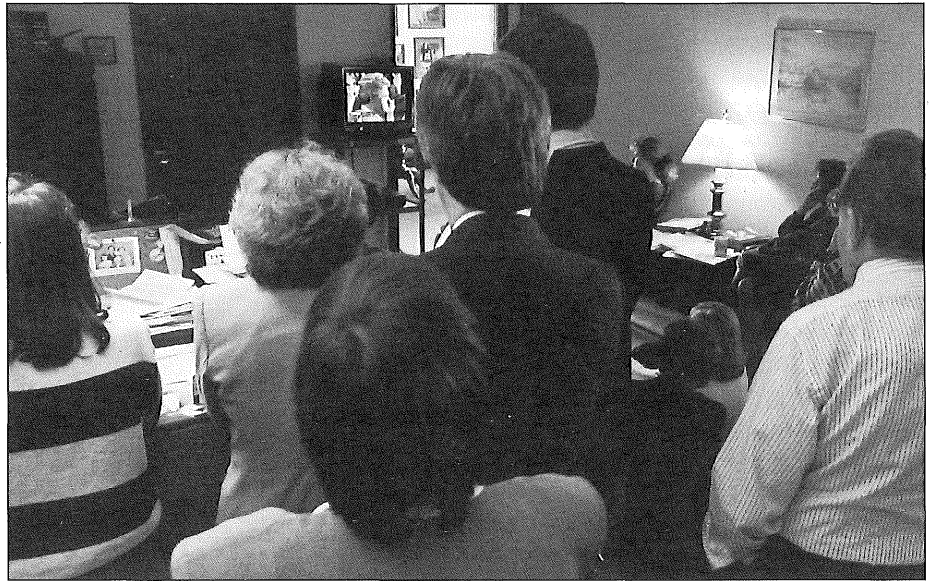
The result will be "more systematic and uniform information available to elected officials when they're making decisions on capital projects," said Dale Nelson, environment and economic development team leader for the state Department of Finance.

The Finance and Administration departments are directing the change, which was requested by the governor and the 1990 and 1991 Legislatures.

Capital Investment is a new committee for the House this session. Previously, capital expenditures were approved by divisions of the former Appropriations Committee, and subsequently referred to the Appropriations Committee before reaching the House floor.

Nelson told legislators that Gov. Arne Carlson's proposal for capital improvements will focus on "a few projects" this session, with the major bonding bill to be considered by the 1994 Legislature.

The proposed "strategic capital budget" plan will be ready by Oct. 1 of this year, said Nelson. It will represent a six-year capital plan for 1994 through 1999.



Members, staff, and lobbyists watched Jan. 20 as William Jefferson Clinton was sworn in as the 42nd president of the United States.



Crime

Addressing juvenile justice

Juvenile justice issues will likely be a large part of the Judiciary Committee's agenda this session, said committee Chair Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls).

During a Jan. 20 meeting, the committee reviewed a schedule of forthcoming reports requested by the Legislature, several of which concentrate on crimes committed by or against Minnesota's children.

Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) expressed an interest in a report that will study the removal of judges in certain cases involving alleged child abuse or neglect. It will also examine the possibility of training judges for such cases.

Blatz told members of a case where a judge allegedly "pulled out a bullwhip" during proceedings in a child abuse hearing, and another instance where allegedly biased counsel was used by a judge in reviewing child abuse cases.

Committee members also toured the Minnesota Judicial Center, where they met with Sandra Gardebring, associate justice of the state Supreme Court. Gardebring also serves on the task force on juvenile

justice which is due to issue a report in December 1993.

Skoglund said the task force will be involved in juvenile issues during the 1993 session, and noted that he and Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls), chair of the Senate Crime Prevention Committee, have discussed expanding the task force in order to diversify its membership.

In addition, Skoglund announced the formation of three Judiciary subcommittees for this session.

Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) will chair the subcommittee on Criminal Justice and Family Law, while Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) will chair the subcommittee on Civil Law. A chair has not yet been designated for the subcommittee on Data Privacy.

From BCA to MHS

The Minnesota History Center doesn't have a blood spatter exhibit. But members of a House committee got to see information about that discipline — in addition to the "Minnesota A to Z" exhibit — during a week filled with tours.

The Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee took two field trips this week to view

operations it will soon be called upon to fund.

Eight committee members toured the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) Jan. 19. The 191-member BCA staff provides forensic, research, and investigative services to local law enforcement officials. The agency operates the state's centralized criminal history database, maintains an automatic fingerprint identification system with search capabilities, and remains on-call 24 hours a day to assist local police at the site of serious "crimes against people."

The BCA also manages one of the country's few "DNA fingerprinting" laboratories, maintains an identifying DNA profile for each of the state's convicted sex offenders, and has experts on staff that can analyze blood spatters from a crime scene to glean evidence that could be used in a court trial.

Legislators were told that growing federal funds have not solved the bureau's need for funds.

"Crime is on the increase and that has definitely stretched our resources," said Acting BCA Superintendent Michael Camption. The BCA's annual budget is about \$15 million, \$600,000 of which comes from the federal government.

Committee members also visited the new, \$32 million Minnesota History Center Jan. 21. The Center, completed last year, is now the home of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Aside from preparing public exhibits and providing educational programs, the history center houses the state's official archives and most of its collection of artifacts. Prior to the center's construction, the Historical Society's collection was held at scattered locations without proper climate control.

The History Center's current major exhibit is entitled "Minnesota A to Z" and depicts aspects of the state's diverse cultural past.

State prison tours

House Judiciary Committee members and legislative staff got a firsthand look at prison life by touring two of the state's correctional facilities Jan. 15.

The two facilities — at Stillwater and Oak Park Heights — serve different purposes and operate on different philosophies.



Reps. Walter Perl and Mark Holsten speak with an inmate through the window of his cell door at the Stillwater state prison during the Judiciary Committee's Jan. 22 tour of the facility.

At the medium security facility in Stillwater, "the prison is a community," said Warden Robert Erickson. The prison maintains programs and activities for its 1,400 inmates similar to many outside its turn-of-the-century walls — including vocational education, industrial production, and even higher education studies.

Most Stillwater inmates have some freedom of movement between buildings during certain hours of the day, so they can participate in organized activities. At night, before being locked in their cells, prisoners may socialize with others in their cell block while being watched by a handful of guards.

At the Oak Park Heights facility, life is far more restricted and regimented. Oak Park Heights is Minnesota's maximum security facility, designed to hold the state's most dangerous criminals. Here, the watchword

is "control" rather than "community."

Inmates are segregated into eight blocks of 52 prisoners, and then divided again into "defensible living units" of about five cells each. Inmates are not allowed to move between units, but may visit with others in their block in common areas.

The 14-year-old circular structure was prompted, in part, by legislators' concern with the growing proportion of violent criminals entering the state's prison system. More than 90 percent of Oak Park's inmates were convicted of "personal crimes" such as rape or murder. At Stillwater, about 60 percent fit that category, while 40 percent are property offenders.

The state pays a large price for Oak Park's level of surveillance and control: it costs about twice as much money per day to hold a prisoner at Oak Park Heights as it does at Stillwater.

The tab for the state's correctional system continues to rise. Commissioner Orville Pung said that unlike most departments and agencies, the Department of Corrections was not asked by Gov. Arne Carlson for a 5 percent reduction in its budget for the coming fiscal year. "For us, it's a question of how large the increase is," said Pung.



Education

Teaming for education

When Commissioner Gene Mammenga says the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) has been reorganized, he means it.

"One of out of five staff that were here two years ago are gone now," Mammenga told the Education Committee's K-12 Finance Division Jan. 20. He outlined his department's restructuring efforts following a 21 percent cut in funding for 1991 and 1992. With some 60 to 70 staff cuts, and shrinking state funding on the horizon, the department decided to change the way it was serving students and schools.

"We chose to wipe the paper clean and start all over again," said Mary Lillesve, an MDE team leader. MDE staff members were involved in transforming the department from distinct "sections" into a "team" and regionally-oriented organization. There are now 22 such teams in the MDE, including seven regional "service teams" which

will work closely with communities and schools throughout the state. Other teams will provide education resources and support services to region staff.

Mammenga said the changes reflect a departmental shift in focus "from regulation to service."

MDE traditionally has been the state's monitoring agency, as well as the promoter of "best practice" educational methods. While the department has been viewed as having good staff and programs, interviews with educators, parents and legislators revealed that its services were perceived to be fragmented, Lillesve said.

Change hasn't been easy, Mammenga told the committee. The department is establishing career tracks for staff no longer in manager positions, and not all staff are yet convinced the reorganization will work. Federal mandates for federally-funded staff also hamper department flexibility, he said.

Mammenga added that Gov. Arne Carlson's recent proposal to coordinate children's programs in a new single department will not dismantle MDE's efforts.

"We're certainly not [going] to throw overboard what we've done," Mammenga told the committee. "Some [children's program's] aren't going to fit as naturally," but he said, that makes "teaming" all the more necessary.

Courting education reform

The final outcome of a lawsuit against the state could have a significant impact on the Legislature's ability to make decisions regarding school financing, legislative analyst Lisa Larson told members of the Education Committee Jan. 21.

Three elements of the state's K-12 school finance system were found unconstitutional by a Wright County District Court judge in December 1991. The state appealed that decision. On Feb. 4, oral arguments will be presented before the Minnesota Supreme Court, which will rule sometime this year.

Fifty-two outer-ring suburban and rural school districts — representing 25 percent of the state's K-12 enrollment — were plaintiffs in the lawsuit, known as *Skeen v. State of Minnesota*.

The school districts argue that Minnesota's school finance formula results in unequal educational opportunity. The

state is arguing that the issues raised in the lawsuit present political questions that the Minnesota Legislature ought to decide.

If the court rules on the matter before the end of this session, the Legislature may have to respond to any court directives during the current two-year budget cycle, Larson said.



Environment

Walleye priorities

The moral of the story is that the state intends to be a lot more careful about where it puts its walleye.

The old ways of "dumping millions of walleye into lakes without careful planning" don't work, said Jack Skrypek, the head of the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) fisheries division.

The DNR currently stocks some 600 Minnesota lakes with about 3.5 million walleye fingerlings and 375 million fry annually. Anglers catch only about 5 percent of these fish because many of the stocked fish die.

Skrypek told lawmakers that current walleye stocking practices work about one-third of the time, fail about one-third of the time, and have mixed results the rest of the time.

Fish stocking isn't a substitute for good regulations and habitat protection, Skrypek said. Despite pressure from constituents to

stock certain lakes, he said the DNR wants to limit stocking in lakes with features that make them more successful in supporting walleye.

Those features include large lakes with shallow waters and plenty of perch — or walleye "fish food," said Dennis Schupp, DNR senior fisheries biologist. He cited the DNR's stocking of Lake Osakis as one successful example.

But many lakes with strong walleye populations do fine without DNR help, Schupp said.

"Eighty percent of the state's walleye population is in lakes we don't stock," he said, adding that it's critical to protect habitat, which will be cheaper and more productive than stocking in the long run.

Skrypek emphasized that walleye stocking continues to be an important fishing management activity, but that the DNR wants to use stocking "more scientifically and efficiently."

The fisheries division will continue to work with lake associations and sports groups which propose stocking programs for lakes, Skrypek said. Any proposals must fit management plans for the lakes in question, and DNR managers "want to work with constituents" in developing those plans.

The DNR held a "fish stocking" briefing for legislators Jan. 19, which several members of the House and Senate Environment and Natural Resources committees attended.



An often visible opponent of air pollutants, Rep. Willard Munger was shrouded in smoke from his 82 birthday candles Jan. 20. Rep. Munger is the Legislature's elder statesman and only octogenarian.

Breathing quality air

Our air is getting easier to breathe, but it will be 1995 before we reach federal air quality standards.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has completed specific plans with 20 state industries that are keeping Minnesota from compliance with federal air regulations, the agency told lawmakers Jan. 21.

The industries, which now have MPCA "orders" and deadlines to meet, include refineries, power utilities, asphalt plants, and grain handling operations.

With the deadlines now in place, the state will be in compliance with federal standards by 1995, Lisa Thorvig, MPCA air quality manager told the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

Currently, the state is in violation of federal standards for emissions of sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter (a fine dust harmful to lungs) in the Twin Cities and Rochester.

Sulfur dioxide emissions result primarily from refineries and coal-fired boilers, while carbon monoxide stems from vehicle emissions. Particulate matter is associated with coal piles, asphalt plants, piles of gravel, and grain facilities.

While industry emissions are being worked on, air pollution has been reduced in other areas.

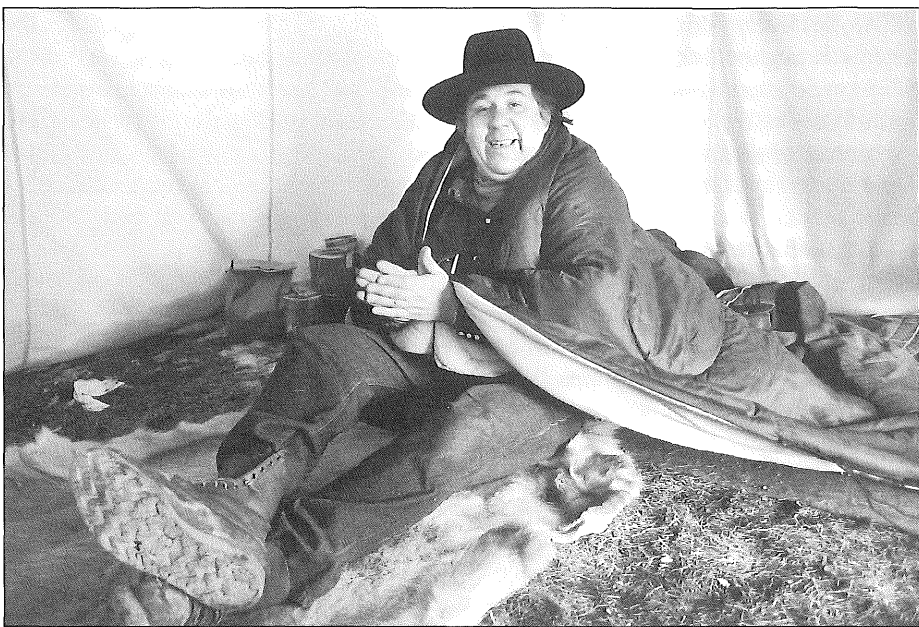
The state's vehicle testing program reduced carbon monoxide emissions by 27,000 tons during the 12 months preceding July 1992, Thorvig told legislators. Emissions also will fall because of a federal program requiring winter use of oxygen-enriched gasoline, such as ethanol-blended fuel. MPCA began that program last November.

Thorvig reported that Minnesota's air quality during the past year was "very good," although she said the improvement could reflect lower carbon monoxide that resulted from cooler summer weather.

Petrofund needs cleanup

Minnesota's petroleum tank cleanup program is overburdened, under funded, and driving many small business owners into bankruptcy, say some state officials and lawmakers.

"We're digging, excavating, and raising hell with these people and the money isn't there for them," said Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-



Joseph Campbell, spokesperson for the Prairie Island Environmental Protection Committee, spent the week in a teepee in front of the Capitol to "make himself available to members of the Legislature." A Mdewakanton Sioux storyteller, Campbell opposes Northern States Power Company's proposed siting of a "temporary" high-level nuclear waste storage facility near reservation land.

North Oaks).

The petrofund, administered jointly by the state Department of Commerce and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), was created to help pay cleanup and repair costs caused by leaking underground gasoline and oil storage tanks.

Under the program, the state pays up to 90 percent of the costs to remove the tanks and surrounding contaminated soil, while property owners pay the remaining 10 percent. Funding for the program is generated by a 1-cent per gallon charge to petroleum distributors throughout the state.

But the state's payment of the cleanup cost functions on a reimbursement system, and payment delays of months — even years — are not uncommon, said several members of the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee Jan. 20. Some business owners have had to shut their doors permanently waiting for their money to arrive.

"The station [owners] are having to dig up tanks and replace them regardless of whether the money comes or not," said Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick). "These people are really hurting."

The owners' problems are then aggravated by difficulties in securing temporary bank loans because the collateral property is "damaged," Lourey added.

One reason for the payment delays, said Commerce Commissioner Bert McKasy, is

that the MPCA is approving reimbursements faster than his department can dole out the money. Last year the petrofund board approved \$44 million in cleanup financing, far surpassing incoming revenue of \$30 million.

"We definitely have a problem," said McKasy. "We're going to have to come with a way of raising more revenue or come up with some new rules on how the reimbursements are made."

A report by the Office of the Legislative Auditor on the administration of the petrofund and possible remedies is due within a few weeks, said McKasy, adding that the Department of Commerce likely will include many of those recommendations in its upcoming legislative requests.



Gaming

Final day at the races?

Chances for the continuation of horse racing in Minnesota — both live and simulcast — are slim, according to Richard Krueger, executive director of the Minnesota Racing Commission (MRC).

During testimony before the Governmental Operations and Gaming Committee Jan. 19, Krueger presented a litany of grim statistics outlining the industry's decline.

Between 1990 and 1992, attendance at Canterbury Downs declined by more than 50 percent, and the "handle" (total amount wagered) fell by more than 40 percent to \$57 million in 1992. By comparison, the 1986 handle — a record high for the track — was \$133.6 million.

Total licenses issued by the MRC for employees of pari-mutuel betting dropped 37 percent during the same period and by more than half over the past six years.

Off-season simulcast betting pulled in more money than live racing for the first time. However, with no guarantee that live racing will take place in the state during 1993, MRC's negotiations with private contractors to deliver simulcast racing dissolved on Dec. 31, 1992, Krueger said.

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) wondered if the stalled negotiations were "putting another nail in the coffin of Canterbury Downs." Simulcasting is the track's only source of off-season revenue.

Osthoff said that the commission should pay attention to the well-being of the entire industry, not just "what's good for prize money."

Race horse owners are guaranteed purses as high as 8.4 percent of all money wagered on a live race, but only about one percent of the handle if the race is simulcast.

Krueger responded that "it is the strong feeling of the racing commission that simulcasting ought to augment and enhance live racing," but not replace it.



Housing

Help needed for housing

A Jan. 20 tour of two Minneapolis agencies that aid the poor and homeless was intended to portray the human side of the issue, and to persuade members of the Housing Committee that more state funding is needed for transitional housing.

At Simpson Emergency Shelter in south Minneapolis, Director Joanne Champion told legislators that on the last day of each month, names are drawn out of a hat to determine who will be able to sleep at the shelter during the next month. Last month, 65 homeless people vied for 40 "beds," which are actually mats lined up on the floor.

Champion was straightforward in de-



Ernest Lloyd and daughter, Breahna Newport, took part in Jan. 20 ceremonies marking the accomplishments of Martin Luther King Jr. Lloyd has attended the annual ceremony for the last 13 years; his daughter, the last five.

scribing the shelter's clients, 99 percent of whom are men.

"The drug of choice in this shelter is alcohol," she said. Because of their drinking and mental health problems, many of the shelter users "will never be self-sufficient but, we try to make them independent." When possible, Simpson Shelter helps the men get into affordable permanent housing — but most then need continued mentoring to help them organize their lives.

Another program, Simpson Transitional Housing, provides rent-subsidized housing for single women and women with children. The apartments, which are scattered in parts of Minneapolis, Richfield, and Hopkins, help the women avoid the stigma of being in a shelter as they look for jobs and work on improving their lives.

Committee members also visited Sharing & Caring Hands, which relies on dona-

tions to feed and clothe the poor, and to rent motel and hotel rooms for those in need of emergency housing.

The guide for the housing tour was Steve Frenkel, the legislative advocate for the Minnesota Coalition for the Homeless. The coalition is proposing an \$880,000 increase in state funding over the biennium to pay for transitional housing. That amount would replace \$528,000 in lost federal dollars and provide an additional \$352,000 for new programs and program expansion.

A homeless person or family that is provided with transitional housing pays at least 25 percent of family income for rent, with the remainder of the cost subsidized by the state. The individual or family can remain in the housing for up to two years.



Taxes

Taxing reform

A fiscal watchdog group's plan to drastically revamp Minnesota's property tax and state aid systems was unveiled this week before members of the Taxes Committee.

The Minnesota Taxpayer Association's 14-point plan would bring short-term pain, but long-term benefits, said Dan Salomone, the group's executive director. "It puts the system on a more rational footing."

The plan's focal point is reducing the number of property classifications from 14 to three. With this simplification, the system would make better use of money used for property tax relief, provide greater local accountability, and, most importantly, eliminate the unfairness of the classification system, Salomone said.

"In the '80s, lacking funds to buy down property taxes, there was greater attention paid to the classification system to shift burdens between classes of property," he told the panel Jan. 19. "The theory, I think in summary, is that if you can't lower everyone's property taxes with state dollars, then you try to protect certain classes of property taxpayers at the expense of others."

That tinkering has resulted in homeowners getting a \$700 million break on property taxes, while businesses and owners of rental property pay more. Reform efforts have faltered because of politics, Salomone said.

Middle- and high-income people in lower-valued homes, and upper-income people in expensive homes, would see the greatest property tax increases under the plan. Most other homeowners would either see no change or increases of less than \$120 a year.

Several committee members were concerned with the plan's estimated impact on homeowners and the proposed shifting of dollars to aid schools and local governments.

Though the proposal hasn't been put into bill form, portions of it are likely to play a role in this session's tax discussions.

Fixing state aid

Groups representing urban, suburban, and rural cities are backing a bill that would completely redesign how state aid is channeled to those communities.

The bill (HF48) would eliminate three aid programs now in place — disparity reduction aid, local government aid, and equalization aid — and replace them with a single program using a simple formula reflecting their true need, Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter) told members of the Taxes Committee's Property Tax Subcommittee Jan. 21.

Ostrom is the chief author of the bill, which was developed by the League of Minnesota Cities and supported by the Association of Metro Municipalities, North Metro Mayors Association, and Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities. Leaders of those groups also testified in favor of the bill.

"I've been disturbed by the increases in property taxes for various reasons that we've had in recent years, to the point where we now, in the state of Minnesota, are collecting more revenue through the property tax than we are through the income tax," Ostrom said.

Making up for disparities in wealth between cities as they try to fund services is still the basis for the proposal, Ostrom said. But the current formulas used to determine the amount of aid received are arbitrary, complex, and hard to defend, he added.

The new formula would use four factors: housing built before 1940 in each city, population, population decline, and percentage of commercial/industrial property. It is designed to keep city revenues stable



Rep. Jim Rhodes, the House's newest member, received a warm welcome from colleagues Jan. 19. Rhodes won a Jan. 12 special election for the District 44B seat following the resignation of Rep. Gloria Segal.

while preventing property tax hikes caused by the state, Ostrom said.

The subcommittee did not take action on the proposal. No revenue amount was requested, but it would be based on the state's commitment to earmarking a 2 percent share of sales tax funds for property tax relief.



Tourism

More options for tourists

The state's top tourism official said his agency doesn't yet know how the Mall of America or casino gambling is affecting Minnesota's hospitality industry.

Responding to questions from legislators whose districts include popular vacation destinations, Hank Todd, director of the state Office of Tourism, said no statistical data yet exists to show if the megamall or casinos could be siphoning tourist dollars away from resorts and other tourism-related businesses.

He said anecdotal evidence is inconclusive as well, but noted, "There are just so many disposable dollars [to go] around."

Todd testified Jan. 20 before the Tourism and Small Business division of the House Commerce Committee.

Several committee members had anecdotal evidence of their own, including Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), who said resort and restaurant owners in her region have experienced a notable income drop

since an American Indian-owned casino opened near Lake Mille Lacs last year.

"They're telling me that [vacationers] are spending all of their discretionary dollars down along Highway 169 before they get farther north," Hasskamp said.

Todd said although casino gambling may have played some role in the loss of income for other nearby businesses, it's impossible to determine if it was a significant reason. He later added that all forms of lawful gaming could be causing the perceived declines — not just the casinos. "It's a very complex issue," Todd said.

The Mall of America, however, ultimately could bolster nearly all hospitality businesses in the state, Todd said.

In the five months since the Bloomington shopping complex opened, the state tourism office has received countless inquiries from travel agents seeking mall information. Many of the tour groups are planning extended trips, and are traveling elsewhere in the state once their shopping bags are full, Todd said.

"It's planting a seed for all of Minnesota. . . . In the long run, it should be a benefit for the state as a whole," he added.

Todd said a tourism study now being conducted by the University of Minnesota (to be released this spring) could provide a better view on the overall health and interplay between the various components of the state's \$4.9 billion per year tourism and hospitality industry.



Transportation

Taxing for transit

An extension of the 6.5 percent general sales tax to gasoline would provide funds dedicated specifically for public transit if the Legislature adopts a proposal being pushed by the Regional Transit Board (RTB).

But the barrage of tough questions asked Jan. 19 by members of the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee suggests the RTB will face more rough going this year. Late last session the committee narrowly defeated a proposal to abolish the agency, which was created by the Legislature in 1984 to do transit planning and to contract for transit services.

Committee Chair Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) reminded RTB board members that a 1992 report by the Office of the Legislative Auditor was very critical of the RTB. The report recommended that the Legislature retain control of transit funding derived from any new source.

Other committee members raised doubts about RTB's direction. Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) wanted assurance that the RTB's focus will remain on mass public transit that can be used by everybody rather than individualized solutions such as car pools.

The RTB presented the committee with its "Vision '97." Its goals for improving public transit by 1997 include a 20 percent increase in regular route bus service, the addition of 28 express routes, and the construction of nine large park-and-ride lots.

Many of the improvements are intended to meet the needs of the suburban commuter. To accomplish these goals by 1997, the RTB needs to build up its annual state funding from a current \$27 million to \$62.7 million by 1997.

More than half of RTB funding comes from property taxes levied in the metro area. About one-third is from fares, and the remainder comes from federal and state funds. The RTB contracts with 46 providers that offer public transportation services in the metropolitan area, including the Metropolitan Transit Commission.

The current state gas tax is 20 cents per gallon — a level that has remained constant since 1988, when a 3-cent per gallon increase was approved.

The state constitution specifies that for each dollar raised by the gas tax, 62 cents goes to the state trunk highway fund, 29 cents to the county-state aid highway fund, and 9 cents to the municipal state aid fund.

Driver's license revocation

A House resolution opposing revocation of drivers' licenses for drug-related crimes was approved Jan. 20 by a House Committee.

The bill (HF6) was introduced in response to a 1991 federal highway law that reduces funding to states that don't do one of two things: adopt a license revocation policy for drug-related crimes, or pass a formal resolution stating opposition to that policy.

The measure approved by the Transportation and Transit Committee meets that second requirement.

Unless action is taken by April 1, 1993, the state will lose about 5 percent of its federal funds, said Dick Borson of the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

Rep. Tom Osthoff, (DFL-St. Paul) chief sponsor of the bill, said that the issue was partly one of "state's rights, which the federal government is infringing on, as usual."

Katherine Burke Moore of the Department of Public Safety said that the state's current policy is to avoid taking away drivers' licenses for crimes unless the offense is "motor-vehicle related." Twenty-two other states have filed opposition legislation with the federal government, she said.

Reps. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee) and Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville) noted that the Legislature has allowed Minnesota judges the discretion to suspend the licenses of minors convicted of drug-related offenses.

The bill was approved by voice vote without opposition, and now proceeds to the House floor for consideration.

A similar bill has been approved by the Senate Transportation and Public Transit Committee and has been referred to the floor for consideration.

Tagging salvaged autos

Used car buyers would have access to better information about vehicles they want to purchase under a bill presented Jan. 21 to the House Commerce and Economic Development Committee.

The measure (HF51) seeks to clarify motor vehicle title classifications used to track automobiles — particularly cars, vans, and light trucks severely damaged in accidents and later repaired for resale — to create a permanent record on the vehicle title indicating the car had been wrecked and then rebuilt.

A 1989 law said that damaged vehicles whose repairs would cost more than 70 percent of the car's market value must carry a "rebuilt" brand on its title. But according to Doug Blanke, director of consumer policy for the Minnesota Attorney General's office, the current law has a loophole allowing disreputable auto rebuilders to obtain "unbranded" titles for cars imported from other states by submitting inaccurate or misleading documentation to Minnesota officials.

"What we have been getting is the rebuilders setting the [classifications] themselves," Blanke told the committee. "The bill you have before you will be a much stronger and more meaningful consumer protection than the current statute."

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton), has broad support from trade associations representing new car dealers, law enforcement officials, and auto mechanics, as well as several individual consumers testifying before the commerce panel.

Mike Giefer of Woodbury said he unknowingly bought an out-of-state, accident-salvaged car from a dealership in Bloomington and didn't discover its true history until after he closed the deal. After two weeks of research and threats of legal action, Giefer said he finally was able to convince the dealer to give him a refund.

"It was a lot of work," Giefer said. "If the title had shown what it was supposed to show when the car entered Minnesota, I wouldn't have had to do all that."

Continued discussion on HF51 is expected next week.

Independent-Republican . . .

Sviggum referees House minority caucus

For House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum, this is no time to put away his striped shirt nor his whistle.

In his decade-plus of refereeing high school football and basketball games, Sviggum has had to make thousands of quick decisions and break up more than a few disputes between overheated opponents.

Those weren't necessarily attributes he accented during his successful bid to lead the House Independent-Republican caucus, but they are skills that should serve him well as he grows into his new job.

"It might be a part of my personality," he said. "You get into the position of making judgment calls. Those are the calls I enjoy making on the basketball court and they are the ones I certainly enjoy making in the Legislature."

Shortly after the close of the 1992 session, Sviggum, 40, was chosen by House Republicans to serve as minority leader. After first gaining a House seat during the Independent-Republican surge of 1978, Sviggum quickly established himself inside and outside the IR caucus with his knowledge of state government.

During his 12-year tenure, the Kenyon farmer and teacher has been at the forefront of battles to hold down the growth in state spending, while championing alternative solutions to workers' compensation and property tax reform.

"Government in Minnesota shouldn't be different from any business or any job that's out there in the private sector right now," he said. "Every business and every job has to get more efficient and has to produce a better product for less cost. And if they don't do that, they're not meeting their competition."

"I think Minnesota government has to change its philosophy around from just increasing the price of the product, to making it better and less costly and more efficient," he said.

But Sviggum's caucus lacks the voting strength to pass laws to reflect these ideals. With just 48 members, working with the House DFL leadership is necessary.

"I think it's our job to cooperate and to

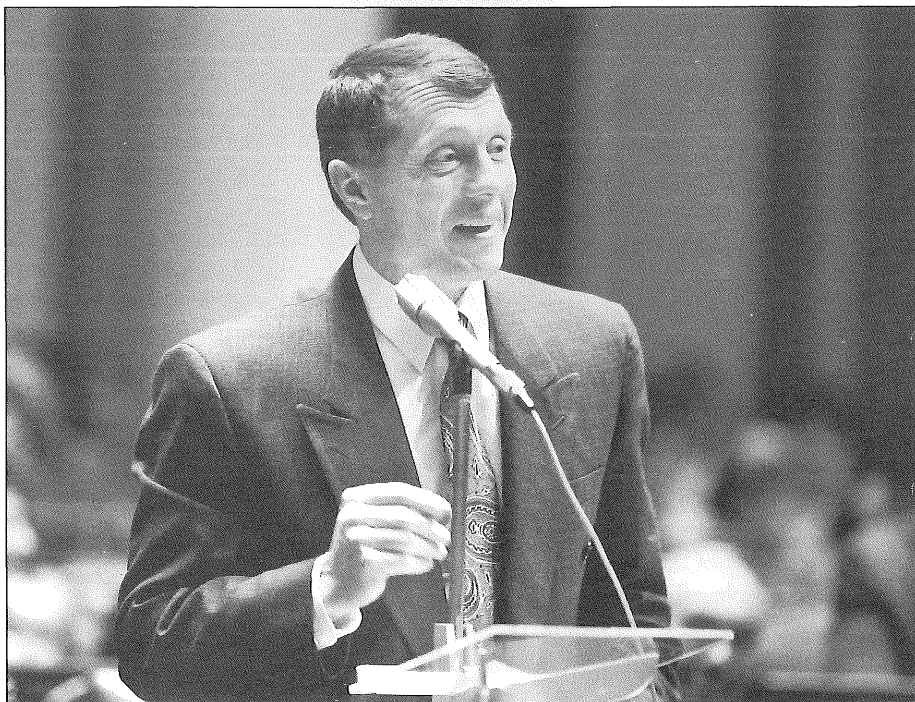
work together on various issues — which was done during the last session," Sviggum said. "But there are going to be certain times when we don't agree and that's when it's the role of the minority to present

third person in four years to hold the post. "There is a certain amount of burnout and it's a position that can be frustrating, simply because you never have the votes to do what you want to do."

House Independent-Republicans, however, do have a valuable ally in fellow IR Gov. Arne Carlson. The governor can wield considerable influence on legislation through vetoes and threats of vetoes, giving both Carlson and the minority caucus leverage.

"We intend to bring forth a unified message even though we recognize, at times, we may have differing opinions," he said.

Although they are certainly supportive of the direction Carlson is moving, Sviggum said House IRs should not be considered a rubber stamp for the governor's



House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum during a recent House floor session.

alternatives and options and be a bit confrontational. That's part of the process as well."

He calls the task "keeping the majority honest" and it's a role he said fits him well, despite the frustration and difficulties being minority leader can entail.

"People don't last long in minority leadership spots," he said, noting that he is the

proposals.

"He is going to feel one way about something and our caucus is going to feel another. That's going to happen in any relationship. But as long as we feel ownership with what the governor is doing and we feel an input into decisions he makes, we can empower one another to be real players in the legislative process."

— Dave Price

Assistant minority leaders

While the Independent-Republican minority leader certainly listens to the opinions of caucus members, obtaining the input of all 48 is a difficult task.

That's why several assistant minority leaders are elected — to serve as liaisons to funnel the concerns of members to their caucus leader.

This session, seven members were elected by their IR peers to serve as assistant minority leaders. With three lawyers, an auctioneer, a farmer, a sign-language interpreter, and a businessperson in the group, they reflect the occupational and geographic diversity of the IR caucus.

They are:

Ron Abrams	45A	Minnetonka
Kathleen Blatz	40B	Bloomington
Don Frerichs	31A	Rochester
Gil Gutknecht	30A	Rochester
Gene Hugoson	26A	Granada
Teresa Lynch	50B	Andover
Charlie Weaver	49A	Anoka

LCMR funding proposals total \$40.8 million

Environmental projects totaling \$40.8 million have been recommended to state lawmakers by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR).

"There was no lack of interest in submitting proposals," LCMR director John Velin told members of the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee Jan. 20. A total of 810 funding requests totaling \$378 million were submitted to the commission.

Of those, the 16-member panel targeted 96 priority projects for funding over the next biennium. They include biologically-safe pest control research, wetlands protection and reforestation programs, and an "ecology bus" that would provide interdisciplinary environmental education to K-12 students in the southwest portion of the state.

The LCMR is made up of eight members of the House and eight from the Senate who study environmental funding issues, and then make recommendations to the Legislature as a whole.

LCMR projects are largely funded through a two-cent per pack tax on cigarettes, and earnings from lottery revenues dedicated to the environmental and natural resources trust fund. Approximately 6 cents of every lottery dollar spent helps to fund LCMR projects.

New projects comprise slightly more than half — \$21.2 million — of the 1993-95 proposals, with the remainder aimed at continuing programs and projects begun in previous sessions.

The largest single item among all LCMR recommendations is nearly \$6.4 million for new and continuing grants for the Reinvest In Minnesota (RIM) program.

New funds totaling \$2.6 million are proposed to accelerate RIM land match programs to protect and improve fish, wildlife and native plant habitats, with an additional \$1 million proposed to acquire land for scientific and natural areas.

The state's fisheries also figure prominently in 1993-95 RIM funding with \$687,000 suggested for trout, walleye and smallmouth bass habitat development, including installation of aeration systems on winterkill-prone lakes.

Reflecting an increase in visitors, \$3 million is apportioned for improvement in Minnesota state parks and to prevent deterioration of historically significant structures. In all, 25 improvement projects are slated for state and regional parks and trails, carrying a \$17.2 million price tag.

Slightly more than \$2.3 million is targeted to continue development of the Paul Bunyan Trail in the central lakes region, a second trail connecting the city of Har-

mony to the Root River Trail, and a third trail between Barnum and Carlton. Another \$2.3 million is proposed to acquire, improve and connect trailways in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Funding of \$380,000 is proposed to adapt state park facilities and make them more accessible for the physically challenged, and an additional \$300,000 is suggested to enhance recreational opportunities for Minnesota's growing southeast Asian ethnic communities.

Other recreational funding proposals included:

- construction of the Birch Lake Regional Bikeway/walkway in Ramsey County near White Bear Lake at \$450,000;
- construction of the Cedar Lake non-motorized trail in Minneapolis at \$610,000;
- acquisition and protection of undeveloped properties along the St. Louis, Cloquet, and Whiteface rivers near Lake Superior at \$1,000,000;
- acquisition of a water access site on Maxwell and Crystal Bays on Lake Minnetonka at \$944,000;
- construction of the Mesabi multi-purpose trail connecting Grand Rapids and Ely at \$700,000; and
- planning and development funding for the Agassiz recreational trails in northwest Minnesota and for improvements in four nearby local parks in Norman County at \$650,000.

Velin cautioned snowshoers, hikers and hunters that before they begin planning future outdoor adventures they should remember that the LCMR recommendations need the approval of the full Legislature. He said individual proposals can be added or dropped from the package through the committee or floor vote process.

Lawmakers in 1991 approved \$35 million in LCMR projects, which was included as part of the omnibus appropriations bill. A total of \$235 million for projects has been authorized since the commission was established in 1963.



Visiting the Minnesota State Capitol complex can be a rewarding and educational experience for everyone. There are buildings to explore and tours to take almost any time you choose to visit. And when the Legislature is in session during the first part of every year, there are floor sessions to observe, committee meetings to attend, and legislators to meet. Remember that this is your state Capitol, and you are always welcome.

Here's some general information to help you plan your visit.

How to get here

Location

The Capitol complex is north of I-94 just minutes from downtown St. Paul. It is accessible from the east and west on I-94, and from the north and south on I-35E.

I-94 eastbound: Exit at Marion Street. Turn left. Go to Aurora Avenue and turn right. Go one block, cross Rice Street, and enter Parking Lot D.

I-94 westbound: Exit at Marion Street. Turn right. Go to Aurora Avenue and turn right. Go one block, cross Rice Street, and enter Parking Lot D.

I-35E northbound: Exit at Kellogg Boulevard. Turn left. Go to John Ireland Boulevard and turn right. Metered parking spaces line both sides of the boulevard.

I-35E southbound: Exit at University Avenue. Turn right. Go to Rice Street and turn left. Go one block and enter Parking Lot D.

Parking

Public metered parking is available at Lot Q, north of the Capitol at Cedar Street and Sherburne Avenue; Lot D, next to the State Office Building at Aurora Avenue and Rice Street; and the orange level of the Centennial Building Ramp at Cedar Street and Constitution Avenue. All-day parking is available in Lot Q and the Centennial ramp. St. Paul meter patrols will issue tickets for expired parking.

Handicapped parking is available in the Centennial Building Ramp on all levels (the blue level is the most easily accessible to the building). Additional handicapped park-

ing is located directly behind the Capitol (Lot N), west of the State Office Building (between Lots D and E).

Since parking is limited during legislative sessions, busing may be easier. Free-way express bus service is available. Call the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC), (612) 827-7733, for your specific route information.

What to do

Tours

Tours of the Capitol are offered through the Capitol Historic Site Program of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Tour guides lead the free, 45-minute tours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays through Fridays; from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays; and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays. The tours begin at the Capitol's information desk at the end of the corridor to the right of the main entrance. Brochures in several languages, including Japanese, German, and Spanish, are also available here.

Tour participants may request customized tours that emphasize either the building's art and architecture or state government. Also, tours can be customized for senior citizens or grade school students.

The society gives a "History and Government Lesson," offering half-day educational sessions for students in grades 7-12.

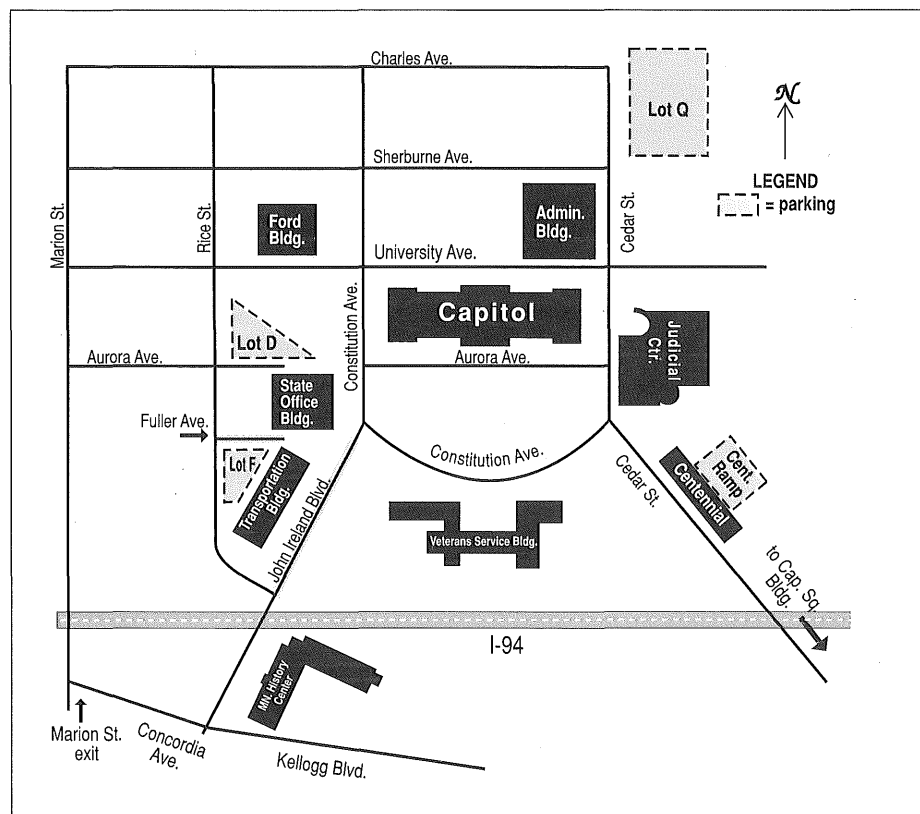
Historical society officials ask that groups of 10 or more call in advance to reserve a tour time.

For more information about the tours or to reserve a time, call the Capitol Historic Site Program, (612) 296-2881.

Legislative sessions

All members of the House of Representatives and the Senate can debate bills when the Legislature is in session.

At the beginning of a legislative session, the pace of floor sessions is generally slow while new bills are assigned to committees



and non-controversial items are debated. At about the session's midpoint, however, the legislative pace quickens.

During the first few weeks the House meets at 2:30 p.m. and the Senate meets at 9:30 a.m. Mondays and 11 a.m. Thursdays. House floor sessions are scheduled for the afternoon because committees meet in the morning and early afternoon. As the session nears its end, however, both bodies may meet several times a day, and often into the night.

All House and Senate floor sessions are open to the public. Visitors interested in observing these sessions may call the Chief Clerk's Office, (612) 296-2314, or Senate Information, (612) 296-0504, with any questions. Spectators may sit in the galleries of either chamber.

Committee meetings

Committees continue to consider bills several weeks after the session starts. Visitors wanting to attend a committee meeting may call the committee hotlines for prerecorded messages with the meeting times and agendas for each day: House, (612) 296-9283; Senate, (612) 296-8088. Printed agendas for the week also appear in each issue of the *Session Weekly* and the *Senate Briefly*.

Committee meetings are open to the public. When a public hearing is scheduled the committee may listen to comments from the audience (when time permits) in addition to the scheduled speakers. Committees have different policies on hearing testimony depending upon their size and workload. Some committees hear general testimony at the subcommittee level, while others allow general testimony during meetings of the full committee. Informational handouts that committee members receive during meetings or hearings are considered public information and are available to the audience on a first-come, first-served basis.

Major proposals on issues such as open enrollment or groundwater legislation often have several public hearings so committee members may listen to all arguments for and against a bill.

Each committee has a chair, vice chair, legislative assistant, and administrator. A list of committees and members is available in the House Public Information Office in Room 175 of the State Office Building or the Senate Information Office in Room 231 of the State Capitol.

Groups and individuals wishing to testify before a committee should call the appropriate committee's legislative assistant well in advance of the meeting and ask to be placed on the agenda. Committees prefer requests one week in advance but will accept later notification when unexpected issues appear on the committee schedule.

Legislators

Most representatives and senators are willing to visit with constituents if they have prearranged meeting times. You should contact your legislator's office to set up an appointment.

Dining

All buildings in the Capitol complex have their own cafeterias. The Capitol and State Office Building cafeterias are in the basement. The Transportation and Centennial Building cafeterias are on the ground floor of each building. The Veterans Service Building cafeteria is on the fifth floor, and the Capitol Square Building's dining area is on the lower level. The Capitol also has a snack bar on the second floor (where the House and Senate chambers are located) during the session. The Cafe Minnesota, located on the first level of the new Minnesota History Center, is now open as well. All cafeterias serve breakfast and lunch.

Group visits

Sometimes groups plan a "legislative day" at the Capitol in order to express a particular viewpoint to legislators.

Rooms for special conferences or speakers can be reserved by calling Betty Langenberger, room scheduler for the State Office Building, (612) 296-5974; or Marritta Gould, room scheduler for the State Capitol, (612) 296-0866.

If group members would like to meet with their individual legislators or testify before a committee (see "Committee meetings"), arrangements should be made at least a week in advance.

Often, such groups have members wear a distinctive name tag or badge to indicate their concern about an issue.

Groups planning a trip to the Capitol should remember that seating is fairly limited in some committee rooms — particularly when the topic on the agenda is controversial.

Where to find information

House Information Office

175 State Office Building
(612) 296-2146 or
1-800-657-3550

Committee schedule: The *Session Weekly* includes the upcoming week's schedule, and the office has a prerecorded message, (612) 296-9283, that provides up-to-date information on meeting agendas, times, and locations.

Legislator information: The office has a listing of telephone and room numbers for all representatives.

Informational brochures: Many brochures for all ages are available at no charge.

Chief Clerk's Office

211 State Capitol
(612) 296-2314

Copies of bills: This office provides copies of bills at no charge, all agendas for House sessions, and the *Journal of the House*.

House Index Department

211 State Capitol
(612) 296-6646

Bills: The House Index Department, a part of the Chief Clerk's Office, has a computerized index available for public use. House Index lists bills by committee, topic, author, file number, and other categories.

Bill status: House Index can also tell you the current status of legislation.

Senate Information Office

231 State Capitol
(612) 296-0504

This office is responsible for all information about the Senate, including the committee schedule, bill status, legislator information, and the distribution of bill copies.

Minnesota House of Representatives 1993-94

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-
45A Abrams, Ron-IR	209	9934
10A Anderson, Bob-DFL	437	4946
3A Anderson, Irv-DFL	585	4936
53B Asch, Marc-DFL	507	7153
6A Battaglia, David-DFL	377	2190
17B Bauerly, Gerald J. "Jerry"-DFL	409	5377
57B Beard, Pat-DFL	565	3135
48A Bergson, Brian-DFL	449	5513
14B Bertram, Jeff-DFL	571	4373
10B Bettermann, Hilda-IR	243	4317
30B Bishop, Dave-IR	309	0573
40B Blatz, Kathleen A.-IR	281	4218
13A Brown, Chuck-DFL	597	4929
25A Brown, Kay-DFL	551	4229
46B Carlson, Lyndon R.-DFL	379	4255
47B Carruthers, Phil-DFL	575	3709
61A Clark, Karen-DFL	503	0294
38A Commers, Tim-IR	215	3533
15B Cooper, Roger-DFL	545	4346
9B Dauner, Marvin-DFL	581	8629
31B Davids, Gregory M.-IR	331	9278
65A Dawkins, Andy-DFL	371	5158
14A Dehler, Steve-IR	223	7808
51A Delmont, Mike-DFL	307	4226
29A Dempsey, Jerry-IR	241	8635
24A Dorn, John-DFL	533	3248
42A Erhardt, Ron-IR	239	4363
52B Evans, Geri-DFL	557	0141
67A Farrell, Jim-DFL	353	4277
31A Frerichs, Don L.-IR	247	4378
63B Garcia, Edwina-DFL	411	5375
21A Girard, Jim-IR	213	5374
9A Goodno, Kevin-IR	327	5515
62A Greenfield, Lee-DFL	375	0173
54B Greiling, Mindy-DFL	393	5387
16B Gruenes, Dave-IR	203	6316
30A Gutknecht, Gil-IR	261	9249
12A Hasskamp, Kris-DFL	451	4333
27A Haukoos, Bob-IR	291	8216
66B Hausman, Alice-DFL	403	3824
56A Holsten, Mark-IR	253	3018
26A Hugoson, Gene-IR	217	3240
6B Huntley, Thomas-DFL	387	2228
49B Jacobs, Joel-DFL	485	4231
7B Jaros, Mike-DFL	559	4246
58B Jefferson, Richard H.-DFL	577	8659
18B Jennings, Loren-DFL	349	0518
48B Johnson, Alice M.-DFL	539	5510
4A Johnson, Bob-DFL	345	5516
32B Johnson, Virgil J.-IR	207	1069
59B Kahn, Phyllis-DFL	367	4257
26B Kalis, Henry J.-DFL	543	4240
44A Kelley, Steve-DFL	417	3964
35B Kelso, Becky-DFL	415	1072
4B Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony"-DFL	453	2451
19B Klinzing, Stephanie-DFL	549	5063
43B Knickerbocker, Jerry-IR	283	4315
17A Koppendray, Leroy-IR	233	6746
53A Krinkie, Phil-IR	323	2907
11B Krueger, Richard "Rick"-DFL	357	3201
18A Lasley, Harold-DFL	433	5364
45B Leppik, Peggy-IR	225	7026
2A Lieder, Bernie-DFL	515	5091
33B Limmer, Warren-IR	301	5502
33A Lindner, Arlon-IR	227	7806
60A Long, Dee-DFL	463	0171
8B Lourey, Becky-DFL	421	4308
47A Luther, Darlene-DFL	525	3751
50B Lynch, Teresa-IR	295	5369

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-
37B Macklin, Bill-IR	317	6926
40A Mahon, Mark P.-DFL	401	7158
65B Mariani, Carlos-DFL	303	9714
55B McCollum, Betty-DFL	501	1188
54A McGuire, Mary Jo-DFL	567	4342
39B Milbert, Bob-DFL	579	4192
35A Molnau, Carol-IR	201	8872
36B Morrison, Connie-IR	251	4212
23B Mosel, Darrel-DFL	521	8634
7A Munger, Willard-DFL	479	4282
8A Murphy, Mary-DFL	389	2676
56B Neary, Pamela-DFL	429	4244
11A Nelson, Sydney G.-DFL	527	4293
20A Ness, Robert-IR	221	4344
2B Olson, Edgar-DFL	517	4265
22B Olson, Katy-DFL	553	5373
19A Olson, Mark-IR	315	4237
20B Onnen, Tony-IR	277	1534
16A Opatz, Joe-DFL	423	6612
64B Orenstein, Howard-DFL	529	4199
60B Orfield, Myron-DFL	413	9281
66A Osthoff, Tom-DFL	591	4224
24B Ostrom, Don-DFL	369	7065
37A Ozment, Dennis-IR	287	4306
42B Pauly, Sidney-IR	273	7449
38B Pawlenty, Tim-IR	231	4128
32A Pelowski, Gene, Jr.-DFL	531	8637
57A Perl, Walter E.-DFL	359	7807
13B Peterson, Doug-DFL	523	4228
39A Pugh, Thomas-DFL	583	6828
27B Reding, Leo J.-DFL	537	4193
46A Rest, Ann H.-DFL	443	4176
44B Rhodes, Jim-IR	313	9889
58A Rice, James I.-DFL	381	4262
25B Rodosovich, Peter-DFL	445	8237
5A Rukavina, Tom-DFL	473	0170
59A Sarna, John J.-DFL	563	4219
41A Seagren, Alice-IR	321	7803
50A Sekhon, Kathleen-DFL	593	2439
52A Simoneau, Wayne-DFL	365	4331
62B Skoglund, Wesley J. "Wes"-DFL	477	4330
34A Smith, Steven-IR	311	9188
3B Solberg, Loren-DFL	343	2365
1B Sparby, Wally-DFL	351	9918
55A Stanius, Brad-IR	259	5363
21B Steensma, Andy-DFL	471	4336
28B Sviggum, Steven A.-IR	267	2273
51B Swenson, Doug-IR	255	4124
5B Tomassoni, David-DFL	569	0172
36A Tompkins, Eileen-IR	245	5506
67B Trimble, Steve-DFL	491	4201
1A Tunheim, Jim-DFL	335	9635
34B Van Dellen, H. Todd-IR	279	5511
64A Vellenga, Kathleen-DFL	509	8799
23A Vickerman, Barb-IR	211	9303
63A Wagenius, Jean-DFL	439	4200
29B Waltman, Bob-IR	289	9236
49A Weaver, Charlie-IR	237	1729
61B Wejcman, Linda-DFL	431	7152
15A Welle, Alan W.-DFL	459	6206
12B Wenzel, Stephen G.-DFL	487	4247
22A Winter, Ted-DFL	407	5505
41B Wolf, Ken-IR	329	5185
28A Worke, Gary D.-IR	229	5368
43A Workman, Tom-IR	337	5066

*All rooms are in the State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155
As of 1/22/93

Small town vitality top concern for Vickerman

As a small business owner and Independent-Republican Party activist involved in community affairs, Rep. Barb Vickerman (IR-Redwood



Rep. Barb Vickerman

Falls) has always been concerned about economic development in small town Minnesota.

Two years ago, she sold the card and gift shop she owned for nearly 18 years in Redwood Falls. With that responsibility gone, it seemed like a good time to make a move she had been considering for several years — a run for the state Legislature.

"Everything I've done, I've always had a lot of people contact," she said, explaining why she was not content to stay home. The fact that she is known to so many people throughout her district is probably the reason she ended up running unopposed in the general election after she won her party's nomination, she said.

Working on other IR candidates' campaigns and observing the Legislature's accomplish-

ments with a critical eye are what stirred her to become part of the process.

"There are a lot of laws that are not that necessary — especially when it comes to business regulation — that make it difficult to do business," she said. "We should put a little more confidence in the ability of people to act responsibly and not always be passing laws to make them."

Some of the principal concerns of her constituents in District 23A, a mainly agricultural district that includes the cities of New Ulm and Redwood Falls, are the availability of child care for working mothers, high property tax rates, and school funding.

"We're becoming an aging population. So to offer everything you need [academically] is more than a small population can support, in some cases," said Vickerman.

The high cost of workers' compensation is also a top issue in the district for both businesses and non-profit organizations such as nursing homes. Although unemployment is low, the district needs to attract more businesses that offer well-paying jobs to lure young people back to the area after they complete college, Vickerman said. She hates to see com-

panies that could provide such jobs move to nearby South Dakota where the cost of doing business is lower.

Vickerman is married to Gerry Vickerman, a land surveyor. They have four grown children.

Since taking office, the freshman legislator has been pleasantly surprised by the volume of mail and calls she has received.

"All these years I always said, 'Write to your legislators,' and I didn't realize how many actually did," she said.

— Ruth Hammond

District 23A

Population: 33,056

Counties: Brown, Redwood

Largest city: Redwood Falls

Largest employer: Jackpot Junction Casino, 856 employees

Topography: 63.6 percent of residents living inside an incorporated city; 34.4 percent living in rural areas.

1992 presidential election results:

Bush/Quayle: 40.4 percent

Clinton/Gore: 30.5 percent

Perot/Stockdale: 28.4 percent

Other: 0.7 percent

Elk River DFLer offers 'Cleansing Thoughts'

As a journalist-turned-legislator, Rep. Stephanie Klinzing (DFL-Elk River) realizes she has a different attitude toward protecting the public's



Rep. Stephanie Klinzing

right to know than some of her new colleagues.

"What I turn out to be — maybe to some people's dismay — is more public than those in power may want me to be," she said. Nevertheless, she holds her tongue when she hears some of her new colleagues bashing the media.

"If they don't have an appreciation of freedom of the press, I'm not the one who's going to convince them of that."

Before she got into politics, Klinzing worked as a journalist for 20 years, the last 11 with the *Elk River Star News*. Having covered government issues for so long, "I thought I had as much knowledge as anybody," she said. So, four years ago, she decided to switch from affecting public policy by writing editorials to being a decision

maker. She ran for the Sherburne County Board and won.

After a tough nomination fight, Klinzing launched a campaign remarkable for its use of two donkey-like pets to symbolize the Democratic Party. In the interests of full disclosure, Klinzing admits the donkeys are actually mules, now meeting another household need by grazing on the 80 acres she and her family own in Elk River.

Her four years as a county commissioner made Klinzing aware that if change is going to occur, it must take place at the state level. She is especially concerned about state mandates placed on counties that are not accompanied by funding, resulting in a higher property tax burden on county residents.

Klinzing's District 19B is "property-poor," she said. Relatively few businesses and industries share the tax burden with an ever-growing number of residents who commute to the Twin Cities to work.

A clear message Klinzing got from her constituents is that they want no tax increases of any kind. Klinzing said she will do her best to abide by that wish. Among her early priorities

are reforming county ditch laws to alleviate drainage problems in new residential areas, and seeking forgiveness of a \$500,000 penalty against Sherburne County for exceeding the state levy limit.

Klinzing has the perfect avenue to keep her constituents well informed. Her observations from the Capitol will appear in her resurrected column, "Klinzing (pronounced 'Cleansing') Thoughts," in the *Elk River Star News*.

— Ruth Hammond

District 19B

Population: 32,913

Counties: Sherburne, Wright

Largest city: Elk River

Largest employer: United Power Association, 425 employees

Topography: 59.2 percent of residents living inside an incorporated city; 40.8 percent living in rural areas.

1992 presidential election results:

Bush/Quayle: 35 percent

Clinton/Gore: 34.9 percent

Perot/Stockdale: 29.3 percent

Other: 0.8 percent

Native Texan Lindner wants to shrink government

Rep. Arlon Lindner (IR-Corcoran) knows the state's workers' compensation system from more angles than most. So when he says the system needs to be fixed, he hopes people listen.



Rep. Arlon Lindner

He lost parts of two fingers in a work-related accident as an employee of Schwegert Foods in Minneapolis. And as a businessman, he said he knows all too well what the Minnesota system costs.

Although he missed only five weeks of work, Lindner said he "could have been out much longer." The system, he said, doesn't favor a quick return to work, which contributes to Minnesota's high workers' compensation costs.

He said workers' compensation reform is of top concern among members of his district, which takes in the northwestern corner of the metro area.

If something isn't done to repair the system, Lindner said he fears businesses will flee to neighboring states where rates are cheaper and

the overall cost of doing business is less.

A native Texan schooled in economics and math at North Texas State University, Lindner worked in the oil and gas business until 1969, when he turned to the retail business. With his wife, Shirlee, Lindner has lived in Corcoran for the past six years.

Since 1960, Corcoran has more than quadrupled in size. While population growth across the district has meant new residential and commercial development, it's a double-edged sword, said Lindner.

In a district he describes as two-thirds urban and one-third rural, "it's harder to maintain a farm as the world becomes closer," he said. Newcomers "find the whiff of the manure on the fields" disagreeable. Balancing the interests of both parties is something Lindner hopes to accomplish.

But that doesn't mean passing new laws.

Lindner's campaign slogan was "bringing government back to reason," reflecting his belief that government — and the body of laws the Legislature continues to pass — has grown too big to be effective.

"It should be, 'We the people', not 'We the government,'" he said.

Lindner argues that the latter is now the case, with "the tail wagging the dog." A self-defined conservative, Lindner said he favors limiting the role of government to its essential functions.

But Lindner said he realizes that making those types of decisions won't be easy. Aware that there are two sides to every issue, Lindner said the task will be challenging.

"I'm just excited to have the opportunity."

— John Tschida

District 33A

Population: 32,967

Counties: Hennepin, Wright

Largest city: Maple Grove, (portion)

Largest employer: SCIMED Medical Supplies, 1,300 employees

Topography: A highly urbanized district, with 86.2 percent living inside an incorporated city.

1992 presidential election results:

Bush/Quayle: 37 percent

Clinton/Gore: 33 percent

Perot/Stockdale: 29.6 percent

other: 0.4 percent

Sekhon stresses education, environmental concerns

As a third- through eighth- grade teacher in Anoka County schools, educational equity is one of Rep. Kathleen Sekhon's (DFL-Burns Township) main concerns.



Rep. Kathleen Sekhon

Sekhon said all four of the school districts she represents suffer from inadequate funding, and two of them are among the lowest statewide in per pupil spending. Sekhon became convinced

that talking about equity just wasn't enough.

"I decided that if we were going to have the money we needed to work with, it was important for me to run for the Legislature and help get that done."

Sekhon (pronounced "SEE-kahn") grew up in Pipestone, the oldest of seven children, and now has three children of her own (two in college; one in high school). Her political life began in 1980, when she attended her first precinct caucus. She "spoke up" and eventually found herself a delegate to the state DFL convention. She then became involved in several feminist, environmental, and other "social change" organizations, all of which helped to

define her agenda for this legislative session.

But it was during her tenure as chair of the DFL Platform and Issues Commission (1984 to 1990) that she was introduced to a broad range of statewide policy issues, she said. As commission chair she also honed her skills of working with others toward a productive end.

"That was the experience that convinced me that I had the skills that I needed to work effectively in committees, and that's how you get things done."

During her campaign in District 50A just north of Minneapolis in Anoka County, Sekhon managed to knock on 10,000 doors. She plans to return to the houses she missed this summer.

Residents told her they were concerned about environmental issues, specifically two sites within the district that are on the federal government's Superfund cleanup list — the Oak Grove and East Bethel landfills. Citizens are frustrated with delays in the cleanup schedule, Sekhon said, and the resulting increased threat of groundwater contamination due to the area's relatively high water table.

Many are also troubled by development issues arising from population growth, and are concerned that area wetlands remain protected. From her positions on both the Environment and Natural Resource Committee and the separate environmental finance panel, Sekhon will

be a voice for her district on these issues.

Although not a member of the Education Committee, Sekhon said she hopes to persuade her colleagues of the need for school funding equity. She also will bring her educational expertise to issues before the Labor-Management Relations Committee, including workplace safety.

Helping small businesses that have limited resources should be a legislative priority, she said.

"We can do a lot as a government to help small employers come up with better ways of doing things."

— Adam Samaha

District 50A

Population: 32,806

Counties: Anoka

Largest city: Andover

Largest employer: Mate Punch & Die, 205 employees

Topography: all 32,806 residents live within an incorporated city

1992 presidential election results:

Bush/Quayle: 29.7 percent

Clinton/Gore: 38.3 percent

Perot/Stockdale: 31.3 percent

Other: 0.7 percent

Name Pronunciation Guide

1993 Minnesota House of Representatives

Abrams, Ron		Johnson, Alice M.		Pawlenty, Tim	
Anderson, Bob		Johnson, Bob		Pelowski, Gene Jr.	
Anderson, Irv		Johnson, Virgil J.		Perlt, Walter E.	
Asch, Marc		Kahn, Phyllis		Peterson, Doug	
Battaglia, David	(ba-TAL-ya)	Kalis, Henry J.	(KAH-liss)	Pugh, Thomas	(PEW)
Bauerly, Jerry J.	(BOW-er-ly)	Kelley, Steve		Reding, Leo J.	(RED-ing)
Beard, Pat	(BEERD)	Kelso, Becky		Rest, Ann H.	
Bergson, Brian		Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony"		Rhodes, Jim	
Bertram, Jeff	(BIR-trum)	Klinzing, Stephanie	(KLEN-zing)	Rice, James I.	
Bettermann, Hilda		Knickerbocker, Jerry	(NICK-er-bah-ker)	Rodosovich, Peter	(ra-DAH-so-vitch)
Bishop, Dave		Koppendrayner, Leroy	(KOH-pen-dry-er)	Rukavina, Tom	(roo-ka-VEEN-na)
Blatz, Kathleen A.		Krinkie, Phil	(KRIN-key)	Sarna, John J.	
Brown, Chuck		Krueger, Richard "Rick"	(KROO-ger)	Seagren, Alice	
Brown, Kay		Lasley, Harold	(LAZ-ly)	Sekhon, Kathleen	(SEE-kahn)
Carlson, Lyndon R.		Leppik, Peggy		Simoneau, Wayne	(SIM-men-oh)
Carruthers, Phil	(ka-RUH-thers)	Lieder, Bernie	(LEE-der)	Skoglund, Wesley J. "Wes"	(SKOHG-lund)
Clark, Karen		Limmer, Warren		Smith, Steven	
Commers, Tim	(KAH-mers)	Lindner, Arlon		Solberg, Loren	(SOHL-berg)
Cooper, Roger		Long, Dee		Sparby, Wally	
Dauner, Marvin	(DOW-ner)	Lourey, Becky	(LOR-ree)	Stanius, Brad	(STAN-ee-us)
Dauids, Gregory		Luther, Darlene		Steensma, Andy	
Dawkins, Andy		Lynch, Teresa		Sviggum, Steven A.	(SWIG-um)
Dehler, Steve	(DAY-ler)	Macklin, Bill		Swenson, Doug R.	
Delmont, Mike		Mahon, Mark P.	(MAN)	Tomassoni, David	(Tahm-uh-SOH-nee)
Dempsey, Jerry		Mariani, Carlos	(MAR-ee-AHN-ee)	Tompkins, Eileen	
Dorn, John		McCollum, Betty	(mah-CAHL-um)	Trimble, Steve	
Erhardt, Ron	(AIR-hart)	McGuire, Mary Jo		Tunheim, Jim	(TUHN-hime)
Evans, Geri		Milbert, Bob		Van Dellen, H. Todd	
Farrell, Jim		Molnau, Carol	(MOHL-now)	Vellenga, Kathleen	(VAL-eng-ga)
Frerichs, Don L.	(FRAIR-ricks)	Morrison, Connie		Vickerman, Barb	
Garcia, Edwina	(gar-CEE-a)	Mosel, Daryl	(MOH-sel)	Wagenius, Jean	(wa-GEEN-yus)
Girard, Jim		Munger, Willard	(MUN-ger)	Waltman, Bob	
Goodno, Kevin		Murphy, Mary		Weaver, Charlie	
Greenfield, Lee		Neary, Pamela		Wejcman, Linda	(WAITS-man)
Greiling, Mindy	(GRY-ling)	Nelson, Sydney G.		Welle, Alan W.	(WELL-ee)
Gruenes, Dave	(GREEN-ess)	Ness, Robert		Wenzel, Stephen G.	
Gutknecht, Gil	(GOOT-neck)	Olson, Edgar		Winter, Ted	
Hasskamp, Kris		Olson, Katy		Wolf, Ken	
Haukoos, Bob	(HOH-cuss)	Olson, Mark		Worke, Gary D.	(WORK-ee)
Hausman, Alice		Onnen, Tony	(AH-nen)	Workman, Tom	
Holsten, Mark		Opatz, Joe			
Hugoson, Gene	(HEW-goh-son)	Orenstein, Howard	(OR-en-steen)		
Huntley, Thomas		Orfield, Myron			
Jacobs, Joel		Osthoff, Tom	(AHST-hoff)		
Jaros, Mike	(YAH-ros)	Ostrom, Don	(OH-strum)		
Jefferson, Richard H.		Ozment, Dennis	(AHZ-ment)		
Jennings, Loren		Pauly, Sidney			

Name Pronunciation Guide

1993 Minnesota Senate

Adkins, Betty A.
 Anderson, Ellen R.
 Beckman, Tracy L.
 Belanger, William V. Jr. (be-LAN-ger)
 Benson, Duane D.
 Benson, Joanne E.
 Berg, Charles A.
 Berglin, Linda
 Bertram, Joe
 Betzold, Don
 Chandler, Kevin M.
 Chmielewski, Florian (shim-uh-LES-kee)
 Cohen, Richard
 Day, Dick
 Dille, Steve (Dill)
 Finn, Harold R. "Skip"
 Flynn, Carol
 Frederickson, Dennis R.
 Hanson, Paula E.
 Hottinger, John C. (HOT-in-ger)
 Janezich, Jerry R. (JAN-eh-zitch)
 Johnson, Dean E.
 Johnson, Douglas J.

Johnson, Janet B.
 Johnston, Terry D.
 Kelly, Randy C.
 Kiscaden, Sheila M. (kiss-KAY-den)
 Knutson, David
 Krentz, Jane
 Kroening, Carl W. (KROH-ning)
 Laidig, Gary W. (LIE-dig)
 Langseth, Keith
 Larson, Cal
 Lesewski, Arlene J. (leh-SES-ski)
 Lessard, Bob (les-SARD)
 Luther, William P.
 Marty, John
 McGowan, Patrick D. (mc-GOW-en)
 Merriam, Gene
 Metzen, James P.
 Moe, Roger D.
 Mondale, Ted A.
 Morse, Steven
 Murphy, Steve L.
 Neuville, Thomas M. (NEH-vill)
 Novak, Steven G.

Oliver, Edward C.
 Olsen, Gen
 Pappas, Sandra L.
 Pariseau, Pat (PAIR-ih-soh)
 Piper, Pat
 Pogemiller, Lawrence J. (POH-gah-mill-er)
 Price, Leonard R.
 Ranum, Jane (RAN-num)
 Reichgott, Ember D. (RYSH-got)
 Riveness, Phil J. (RIV-ness)
 Robertson, Martha R.
 Runbeck, Linda
 Sams, Dallas C.
 Samuelson, Don
 Solon, Sam G. (SOH-lun)
 Spear, Allan H.
 Stevens, Dan
 Stumpf, LeRoy A. (STUMF)
 Terwilliger, Roy W. (ter-WILL-i-ger)
 Vickerman, Jim
 Wiener, Deanna (WINE-er)

Do you know?

William Seeger was the state treasurer during the winter of 1872, when Minnesota's treasury vault was found to be missing \$180,000. While he admitted the funds were absent from the treasury, he insisted they could be "faithfully accounted for." Seeger also denied that any state dollars had been "perverted to his own use."

The Legislature didn't believe him, and the House immediately passed a resolution calling for Seeger's resignation. Seeger refused.

It turned out that Seeger's predecessor, Emil Munch, was the pilfering party. Munch, who was Seeger's father-in-law, had "borrowed" the missing state funds, and Seeger was hiding this fact on the books, "in the hope that [Munch]

would retrieve certain personal losses and restore the missing funds," wrote James Baker in *Lives of the Governors of Minnesota*.

The Legislature showed no sympathy for Seeger, and immediately called for his impeachment. Only then, on the advice of his attorneys, did Seeger resign.

Impeachment proceedings continued anyway, and Seeger was officially removed from office.

To prevent the reoccurrence of such an event, a constitutional amendment "to provide more effectively for the safekeeping of public funds" was submitted to voters in the fall of 1873. It passed overwhelmingly by a 5-to-1 margin.



Emil Munch

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Bill Introductions

HF53-HF87

Tuesday Jan. 19

HF53—Bettermann (IR) Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation court of appeals eliminated; workers' compensation appeals heard by court of appeals, suitable work defined, and permanent total disability modified.

HF54—Asch (DFL) Judiciary

Harassment and stalking crimes clarified and expanded; harassers assessed for mental health treatment needs; civil harassment restraining order enforcement mechanism improved; and enhanced penalties clarified for repeat domestic assaults.

HF55—Rukavina (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gaming

Eveleth authorized to increase pension and retirement benefits for retired police officers, fire fighters, and surviving spouses.

HF56—Bertram (DFL) Education

Persian Gulf war veterans eligible for tuition-free technical college program.

HF57—Murphy (DFL) Transportation & Public Transit

School bus signaling and presumption of evidence clarified; class B drivers' license holder gross vehicle weight restricted; school bus endorsement revoked upon conviction of a misdemeanor.

HF58—Pugh (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gaming

Lawful gambling profits can be used for recreational, community, and athletic facilities for persons over the age of 54.

HF59—McGuire (DFL) Judiciary

Harassment and stalking crimes, restraining orders, mental health assessments, and enhanced penalties clarified and provided; and drivers' license and motor vehicle registration applicant home address data classified as private data.

HF60—Opatz (DFL) Education

Semesters; common semester system feasibility studied by higher education coordinating board.

HF61—Steensma (DFL) Education

General education revenue reduction formula modified for large fund balances.

HF62—Bauerly (DFL) Judiciary

Firearm permissive possession inference and administrative forfeiture provided; pistols prohibited for controlled substance offenders; pistol transfers provided to peace officers; and state patrol traffic enforcement powers clarified.

HF63—Holsten (IR) Taxes

Stillwater allowed to exempt certain property from transient lodging taxes.

HF64—Jacobs (DFL) Labor-Management Relations

High school student labor curfew to include not working after 11 p.m. on an evening before a school day or before 5 a.m. on a school day.

HF65—Munger (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Packaging and products provided recycled content requirements; discardable packaging imposed a waste management fee; beverages required reusable packaging or refundable recycling deposits; penalties provided; and money appropriated.

Thursday Jan. 21

HF66—Weaver (IR) Governmental Operations & Gaming

Lottery board authority abolished to authorize additional compensation for the state lottery director.

HF67—Weaver (IR) Governmental Operations & Gaming

Salaries frozen at 1992 levels for legislators, justices, judges, constitutional officers, and executive department heads.

HF68—Morrison (IR) Judiciary

Licensing authority to remove an individual's name from a licensing data list that is for sale.

HF69—Asch (DFL) Health & Human Services

Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care center.

HF70—Opatz (DFL) Local Government & Metro Affairs

St. Cloud conveyed certain St. Cloud State University state land.

HF71—Brown, C. (DFL) Education

Independent School District Nos. 209, Kensington; 262, Barrett; 263, Elbow Lake-Wendell; and 265, Hoffman, comprising the Grant County project, authorized a cooperative secondary education facility grant, and money appropriated.

HF72—Jefferson (DFL) Local Government & Metro Affairs

Prostitution; motor vehicle forfeiture and impoundment provided through city ordinances for certain prostitution offenses.

HF73—Jefferson (DFL) Local Government & Metro Affairs

Peace officer legal fees paid by local governments for unsustained civilian review authority complaint investigations.

HF74—Jefferson (DFL) Local Government & Metro Affairs

Minneapolis, special school district No. 1, and the city library and park and recreation boards authorized to require residency as condition of employment.

HF75—Sviggum (IR) Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Caucus fundraisers restricted; campaign committee fund transfers prohibited to other campaign funds; unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy; and matching private contribution requirements expanded for public subsidy recipients.

HF76—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Taxes

Homemaking and chore services sold to political subdivisions for elderly or disabled individuals exempt from sales tax.

HF77—Peterson (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Elk and red deer not considered ecologically harmful exotic species.

HF78—Blatz (IR)

Judiciary

Adults criminally liable for having a mentally impaired person commit an offense.

HF79—Peterson (DFL)

Judiciary

Grandparent visitation action allowed after completion of marriage dissolution or other family court proceedings.

HF80—Peterson (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Salaries frozen at 1992 levels for legislators and constitutional officers.

HF81—Olson, K. (DFL)

Education

Kindergarten pupil aid weight units increased and provided on class size, and instructional class hours extended.

HF82—Olson, K. (DFL)

Transportation & Public Transit

Title branding regulated for damaged vehicle and junking certificates of title required.

HF83—Erhardt (IR)

Transportation & Public Transit

Title branding regulated for damaged vehicles and junking certificates of title required.

HF84—Delmont (DFL)

Judiciary

Radio amateur operator exemption removed that allowed police radio signal reception in a motor vehicle.

HF85—Bishop (IR)

Judiciary

Trespassing on a construction site provided misdemeanor penalty.

HF86—Vellenga (DFL)

Governmental Operations and Gaming

Governor's residence council expiration date extended to 1998.

HF87—Perlt (DFL)

Transportation & Public Transit

Telephone caller identification service available to commercial transportation services.



Committee agendas are jammed with presentations from state funded agencies and organizations at the beginning of the biennium. When the manager of a state agency asked the chair of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee how long he would be allowed to speak, Rep. Willard Munger, with no malice whatsoever, answered, "It all depends on how interesting your talk is."

Students in "general curriculum" are most at risk, and need a broad array of school programs, said Dr. Carole Johnson, chancellor of the State Board of Technical Colleges. The high school youth apprenticeship program proposed by the governor could help young people attain competence in both theory and application, she told the House Education Committee. Seventy percent of German manufacturing firm CEOs were youth apprentices, she said.

Fishing can be hard work, admits Department of Natural Resources (DNR) fisheries supervisor Dean Beck. He said it takes an average of 10 hours to catch one walleye in the Glenwood fishing region he supervises. Beck spoke to legislators about DNR fish stocking practices.

Minnesota state agencies have reinvented the budget process based on initiatives developed by Minnesota Milestones and the Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE). Aimed at making agencies more accountable, the system leaves more budget decisions to agency administrators. But critics, like some on the Judiciary Committee's Finance Division, fear the new system will hinder the Legislature's ability to get sound information on which to base decisions. Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) said some programs could be cut without the intent — or input — of lawmakers.

"It seems to me we ought to just abolish the legislative branch and rewrite the state constitution," Orenstein said Jan. 19.

Just how the cards are cut between the state of Minnesota and Native American tribes when negotiating gaming compacts is something members of the Governmental Operations and Gaming Committee want to review. Members have asked staff and Minnesota Planning Agency officials to compare Minnesota's compacts with those of other states. The documents regulate legalized gambling on reservation land. Some committee members said that the state might not be getting a fair deal on tribal gaming revenues and income taxes owed by casino employees who live outside the reservations. Minnesota's tribal gaming industry is the largest in the country and in 1991 surpassed the state lottery in gross revenues (about \$180 million).

There's only one place to call if you've got spattered blood and a crime on your hands: the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) at the state's Department of Public Safety. The BCA is home to world-renowned blood spatter experts, two of whom conduct semi-annual seminars on forensic techniques for those working with blood at the scene of a crime. The seminars are attended by aspiring forensics spatter experts from around the globe, said Lowell Van Berkom, laboratory director at the BCA. Just remember to avoid using that most unscientific term, "splatter," if you ever have to call upon the BCA to examine a crime scene — you might just get their modern art division.

Corrections

In the Jan. 15, 1993, issue of *Session Weekly*, the timeline on page 20, should have listed the Legislature's scheduled recess dates as Feb. 4-8.

In the Minnesota Index on page 24, the legislative salary should have been listed as \$27,979.

Last week's cover photo was taken by Laura Phillips, House photographer.

Coming Up Next Week . . . Jan. 25 - Jan. 29, 1993

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, Jan. 25

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Continuation of an overview of the
Minnesota Department of Transportation.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Science Museum
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Tour of Science Museum.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Report on the Minnesota Center for
Arts Education, Jim Undercofler, executive
director; Barb Martin, deputy director. Report
on the financial status of Minnesota school
districts, Steve Sandberg, Minnesota Department
of Education, panel of school superintendents.

8:30 a.m.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Organizational meeting.

Legislative Commission on Health Care Access

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield, Chr. Sen. Linda Berglin
Agenda: Presentation of the cost containment
plan of the Minnesota Health Care Commission.

10 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Steve Wenzel

Agenda: HF0020 (Kalis) Grain prices;

agriculture secretary to establish higher contract
prices for grain commodities.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: Overviews: crime statistics in
Minnesota, Dan Storkamp, director, Minnesota
Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center,
Minnesota Planning; sentencing guidelines, Deb
Dailey, director, Sentencing Guidelines
Commission. Review of the 1989 and 1992
omnibus crime bills, Emily Shapiro, House
Research.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: Overview of public utilities - regulation,
structure, and legislative issues, Linda Taylor,
House Research. Overview of the Department
of Public Services, Kris Sanda, commissioner.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Strategic planning presentations by
the Information Policy Office (IPO) and
Intertech.

12 Noon

Legislative Commission on Waste Management

10 State Office Building
Dir. Kim Austrian

Agenda: Automobile waste report, Katie DeBoer,
LCWM. Overview of 1993 Waste Management
Act amendments.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, & ELECTIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: Presentations: Joan Growe, Secretary
of State; Mary Ann McCoy, executive director,
Ethical Practices Board; Jeanne Olson, assistant
executive director, Ethical Practices Board.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: Affordable housing issues:
homelessness, emergency shelters, transitional
housing, needs for persons with mental illness.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: Presentations by David Olson,
president, Minnesota Chamber of Commerce
and Industry; Mike Hickey, National Federation
of Independent Business; Employers'
Association; Bernard Brommer, president,
Minnesota AFL-CIO; Minnesota Teamsters; Tom
Triplett, Minnesota Business Partnership.

2:30 p.m.

House meets in Session

3 p.m./After Session

K-12 Education Tutorial

5 State Office Building
Agenda: Tutorial presented by Tim Strom,
House Research, and Bill Marx, K-12 fiscal
analyst. Open to all House members.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Continuation of an overview of the
Minnesota Historical Society.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Overview of postsecondary budgeting
and financial aid.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Department of Agriculture
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Tour of the Department of Agriculture.
(Meet in front of the State Office Building for a
ride.)

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: 1992 Economic Report to the Governor.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Overviews: the Board of Water & Soil Resources and the Department of Natural Resources.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Overview of lawful gambling: presentations by the Gambling Control Board and the Division of Gambling Enforcement.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Overviews: Supreme Court; District Court; Court of Appeals.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Overviews: Department of Administration, Dana Badgerow, commissioner; Property Management Bureau, Department of Administration, Dennis Spalla, assistant commissioner; Building Construction Division, Department of Administration, Bruce Taber, director.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: HF0051 (Evans) Title branding regulated for damaged vehicles and junking certificates of title required. Testimony from opponents of the bill.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Presentation on the decline of the core cities by Rep. Myron Orfield.

6:30 p.m.

Joint Session House/Senate

7 p.m.

Governor's Budget Address

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

Human Resources Finance Division/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Overview of operations by the Minnesota Department of Human Services.

K-12 Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Budget presentations by the Minnesota/Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission; Voyageurs National Park; the Academy of Science.

Higher Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Presentations by the University of Minnesota and the State University System.

10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF0030 (Morrison) No-fault automobile insurance wage loss reimbursement coverage to consider insured's employment status.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: Overview of the juvenile justice system.

State Government Finance Division/GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) report continued from meeting of 1/20/93.

12:30 p.m.

International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division/COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: Overviews of the missions, current projects and future goals of Minnesota Technology Inc., Jacques Koppel, president; Natural Resource Research Institute, Mike Lalich, director; the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute, Richard Nelson, director.

Tourism & Small Business Division/COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Tunheim

Agenda: Presentation by tourist industry representatives.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Report by Mike Christenson, Minnesota Transit Commission.

1 p.m.

WAYS & MEANS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: Report on the Governor's budget by John Gunyou, commissioner, Department of Finance.

HF0035 (Olson, E) Levy recertification authorized for qualifying school districts. (If passed out of the Taxes Committee.)

1:30 p.m.

Legislative Audit Commission

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: Release of the report by the Program Evaluation Division's report on petrofund reimbursement for leaking storage tanks.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Report by the Minnesota State Board of Teaching on implementing the restructured teacher preparation and licensure system.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: Governor's budget.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Budget presentation by the Office of Waste Management.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Environmental Quality Board. Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources. Minnesota Environmental Initiative report on findings regarding Superfund, EIS process, merging state agencies and other concerns.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Overview of administrative rulemaking. Presentations by House Research, the Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules, the Office of Administrative Hearings, and the Attorney General's Office.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Overviews: Tax Court, Workers' Compensation Court, the Bureau of Mediation Services.

12:30 p.m.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Presentation on the decline of the core cities by Rep. Myron Orfield (continuation of Tuesday's agenda).

2:30 p.m.

House meets in Session

6 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Waste Management

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Dir. Kim Austrian

Agenda: Public comments on Draft 1993 Waste Management Act amendments (Individuals wishing to comment should contact the LCWM in advance). Overview of the Executive Branch's initiatives for funding traditional Superfund sites and an alternative to Superfund for landfill cleanup by the Pollution Control Agency.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29

8 a.m.

Human Resources Finance Division/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Presentation of the governor's recommendation for programs administered by the Minnesota Department of Human Services.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

Front steps of State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Tour schedule: 8:30 a.m. - 12 Noon, University of Minnesota; 12:30 p.m. - 2 p.m., Minneapolis Technical College; 2:15 p.m. - 3:15 p.m., Minneapolis Community College; 3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m., Metro State University, Minneapolis campus.

10 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Reports on the Highway Users Federation, the Minnesota Transportation Alliance, and the Department of Public Safety.

It's a fact!

While Minnesota lay too far inland to play a major role in naval affairs during the Civil War, there was a naval warship that carried the state's name.

The frigate *Minnesota*, 264 feet long and 51 feet wide, was built in the navy yard at Washington D.C. and launched in 1855.

Newspapers at the time called it a "noble vessel, a very leviathan upon the waters."

Shortly after Fort Sumter was captured by the South, the *Minnesota* was named flagship of a 16-vessel squadron, charged with blockading the coasts of the southern states. The *Minnesota* set out for Hampton Roads, Va.

Stationed at nearby Norfolk was the famed *Merrimac*, now in Confederate hands and "refitted with sloping sides plated with iron four inches thick, and equipped with a cast iron beak, or ram," wrote Mary Carney in *Minnesota, The Star of the North*. The ship was believed invincible.

The *Merrimac* attacked the Union squadron in the spring of 1862, destroying one ship and capturing another. In its attempt to aid the sinking ship, the *Minnesota* ran aground. During the night the *Monitor*, mocked by the Confederates as a "cheese-box on a raft," came to the *Minnesota's* defense. The following day the smaller *Monitor* engaged the *Merrimac*, and saved the *Minnesota*.

At the close of the war, the *Minnesota* was used for decades as a training ship, until 1901, when it was condemned by the Navy Department.

The steering wheel survives as part of the *Minnesota* A to Z display at the Minnesota History Center.



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: Steve Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota motor vehicle accidents

Ratio of motor vehicles to number of people, nationwide	4:5
Rank of traffic accidents among all causes of accidental death	1
Number of crashes, 1975, highest in Minnesota history	123,106
in 1991	101,419
Chances that a teenage Minnesota driver will be involved in a traffic accident this year	1 in 10
Chances a Minnesotan in their 40s will	1 in 25
Number of 1991 crashes resulting from a collision with a deer	5,882
Collisions with all other animals	767
Percent of all crashes resulting in only property damage — no injuries	71
Number of motor vehicle fatalities, 1991	531
in 1971	1,024
Number of fatalities occurring on dry roads, 1991	394
On snow, slush, or ice	79
Percent of fatalities occurring on rural roadways	72
Percent of those who were not on an interstate	94.7
Statewide fatalities occurring on an interstate	34
Number of Minnesota's 87 counties without a fatal crash, 1991	6
Number of fatal crashes in January, lowest occurrence	12
in July, highest occurrence	63
Ratio of people killed over the Fourth of July holiday to those over the New Year's holiday, 1991	7.5:1
Fewest number of total crashes, Traverse County	36
Ratio of 15-24 year olds who die in car crashes to those who drown	14:1
Ratio of men killed in car crashes to women killed	2:1
Pedestrians killed by motorized vehicles, 1991	61
Bicyclists killed, 1991	8
injured	1,157
Motorcyclists killed, 1990	50
Those with a helmet	2
Those without	42
Total number of traffic injuries, 1990	42,748
Number of those where "following too closely" was listed as a factor contributing to the accident	4,001
Number of accidents involving a school bus	857

Source: 1991 Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, Minnesota Department of Public Safety's Office of Traffic Safety.

For more information . . .

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93, Jan. 29

P615.

SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ January 29, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 4



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Public Information Office
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(612) 296-2146 or
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • January 29, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 4

Flashback

If a week is a generation in politics, then think what two decades must be. Judging by the headlines of 1973 and former Gov. Wendell Anderson's budget address of that year, it's hard to believe we're talking about the same state.

In comparison, the Minnesota of 20 years ago seems like the golden era of state government. Then the state faced a budget surplus of \$667 million and Minnesota was the talk of the nation.

"You cannot come across these fertile geometric fields from the Ohio to the Mississippi without feeling the strength and energy of these people, particularly in the state of Minnesota, where youth seems always to be in the saddle," wrote *New York Times* columnist James Reston that year.

Speaker of the House Martin Sabo was just 35 and Gov. Anderson was a youthful looking 40. Just one year earlier, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations had described Anderson's (and the Legislature's) historic 1971 school finance law as "The Minnesota Miracle."

"In the next few years, other states will struggle with the problem we agonized over in 1971," said Anderson in his 1973 budget address to the Legislature. "They will either attempt their own reform efforts or act under court compulsion. Or do nothing. Minnesota has done something."

Anderson, while not predicting that his own state would end up in court over the issue, even cited the key passage from the state Constitution that is the subject of that court dispute: a "general and uniform system of public schools." At that time, the state picked up about 70 percent of school costs — a figure that has slipped to about 55 percent today.

In addition to the increase in state funding for schools, the Legislature also granted massive property tax breaks by using the budget surplus to buy them down. "Homeowners' Tax Cuts Up to 19% Possible Here in '74," declared the *Rochester Post-Bulletin*.

That prediction seemed all the more noteworthy because prior to 1972, property taxes had been rising at a rate of about 15 percent per year. "Minnesota legislators seem to have achieved the unusual this year: They passed a tax bill that had benefits for just about everybody," stated the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

So it looks as if the state has come full circle. "Is the Minnesota Miracle still serving us well?" asked Gov. Arne Carlson in his budget address this week. "I say no." With that said, many lawmakers are bracing themselves for a resumption of major property tax increases in coming years — despite the governor's assurances to the contrary.

Others, however, may look to a former Republican Party chairman's statement of 20 years ago as proof that the spending pattern begun in 1971 is finally over. "He [Anderson] is attempting to use it to buy re-election," said Chairman David Krogsgen, referring to the 1973 tax bill. "But then watch out, because after this legislative session and the next election, we'll have an awesome tax tab to pick up."

—Grant Moos

INSIDE

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On the cover: Several students who oppose abortion took time to pray during a Jan. 22 rally that marked the 20th anniversary of the historic U.S. Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion. The event at the Capitol was sponsored by Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life.

—Photo by Andrew VonBank

Highlights



House Speaker Dee Long expressed her reservations about the governor's proposed 1994-95 budget following Gov. Arne Carlson's budget address to the Legislature Jan. 26.

1993 Budget Address

No new taxes, wage increases, says Carlson

Renewing his pledge of "no new taxes," Gov. Arne Carlson proposed some modest spending hikes — mostly for education and children — in his budget address to the Legislature Jan. 26.

And he made it clear he wanted no state money to be used for pay increases for public employees, which could create a virtual pay freeze for those workers in the next year.

Those were among the highlights of the governor's proposed \$16.25 billion budget, which is designed to plug a \$769 million shortfall in the coming two-year spending cycle.

The plan represents a spending increase of just over 9 percent, the lowest growth in more than 20 years. The added revenue of \$1.3 billion would be distributed to every area of government, including K-12 education, higher education, tax relief, human services, and environmental programs.

The budget includes a hefty increase in spending for children's programs, which the governor outlined in his recent State of

the State Address. The increase would bring total spending on children to \$6.7 billion.

Carlson's plan hinges on the proposal already drawing the strongest reaction — the virtual pay freeze. Since two-thirds of the state budget goes to cities, counties, school districts and universities, and those entities spend most of their money on salaries, that is where most savings can be made.

The alternatives are more painful, the governor said.

"We could raise taxes," Carlson said, but that would take \$3.5 billion from taxpayers by 1999. "And the real tragedy would be the loss of jobs. Taxes are the poison that will kill job growth."

Cutting services, he said, would damage key programs like education, children's services and health care.

By choosing a virtual wage freeze, the elimination of 9,700 public jobs would be avoided, Carlson said. Providing no money for public employee pay increases would save more than \$600 million.

Carlson's proposal does not rule out wage increases for public employees altogether. If a city, county or school district wants to increase salary budgets, and that action requires additional property taxes to pay for it, the voters could decide whether to approve it in a local referendum.

If local governments choose to increase wages by making other cuts or drawing from reserves, no referendum is needed as long as property taxes aren't affected.

Beyond an outline for spending, Carlson said his budget marks the first step in tackling a fundamental flaw in the state's finance system: habitually spending more than it takes in. It also sets a course for "reinventing government," he said.

"Our government's financial problems stem from a structural imbalance — an imbalance that will only compound if we view our job narrowly as just balancing the budget," Carlson said. "We need more than a short-term solution. We need a strategic plan to redesign Minnesota government from the local level on up."

But House Speaker Dee Long said the budget proposal doesn't come close to being innovative. Like most other DFL leaders, she greeted the plan with skepticism.

"I think of it as a tourniquet," she said following the address. "When we need some long-term surgery on the patient, this provides a bandage to get us through this year. It doesn't provide for any long-term, structural change. And that's what we're looking for," she added.

Despite the governor's promises, Long said, the plan may contain hidden property tax hikes and threats to jobs.

"There are some elements in this budget that I find absolutely frightening," she said, including forcing the state into short-term borrowing for five of the biennium's 24 months.

That step would ruin the state's credit rating, costing taxpayers millions, Long said. It would be a "reckless and foolhardy" move.

Governor's budget under fire

Less than 24 hours after it was delivered, DFL legislators began a critical review of the governor's budget, addressing both its long- and short-term impact.

John Gunyou, commissioner of the state Department of Finance, presented the governor's case Jan. 27 by accentuating the positives in the 6,000-page fiscal blueprint for the coming biennium: new money for children's programs, reorganization at the Department of Natural Resources, and no new major taxes.

But committee members were quick to explore what they saw as "Band-Aid solutions," gimmicks, and gray areas in the governor's plan to "live within our means."

"Are we still going to be faced with a budget deficit in the next biennium?" Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) wanted to know.

Gunyou replied that although he calculates the governor's budget will cut the 1996-97 deficit in half, Minnesota will remain almost \$600 million in the red at the end of the next biennium.

Gunyou said that long term problems in budgeting must be addressed and that the \$600 million saved by a virtual one-year state employee salary freeze only "buys us time" to get Minnesota's fiscal house in

order.

Concern over \$200 million in proposed "inter-fund borrowing" also prompted questions from several members. Gunyou said that such shifting of funds between departmental accounts "should not be done lightly," but that it was a way of addressing a state cash flow problem without much risk of damaging the state's credit rating.

"It sounds to me like a numerical con game. It's great for [public relations], but I don't know exactly how it relates to the problems we have here in the state," said Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls).

Legislators also wanted to know how the proposed budget would impact funding for schools and students. While some savings would come from reductions in grants for higher education study, Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) estimated that as many as 220,000 Minnesota students enrolled in higher education could experience tuition hikes as a result.

Majority Leader Allan Welle (DFL-Willmar) said that the governor had made a variation of former President George Bush's "read-my-lips" pledge on taxes, but that fee increases described by Gunyou, for example, actually constituted new taxes.

"I think there are significant proposals here to control costs in the long run," said Gunyou, but few of those savings will be realized in the current biennium.

Education changes

A proposed Department of Children and Education Services would manage \$5.7 billion in state funding for schools and children's programs, under the governor's budget. The new department would combine the Minnesota Department of Education and certain programs in the departments of Human Services, Jobs and Training, and Health.

Minnesota's elementary and high school programs would receive the largest share of the new department's budget — \$4.9 billion for the 1994-95 biennium. The figure represents some \$598 million more than current biennium spending for K-12 schools.

The K-12 budget reflects efforts by the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) to set priorities with limited resources, said Joyce E. Krupey, assistant commissioner of the department. She presented the budget to the Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division Jan. 27.

More than 20 specific learner outcomes are tied to the proposed budget, Krupey said. Specific goals range from further "equalizing" property tax levies among school districts, to increasing the state's high school graduation rate.

The budget would increase aid to school districts in some areas, while reducing aid in others.

The governor's budget would also:

- give schools \$50 more in "general educa-



Gov. Arne Carlson presented his proposed budget to the Legislature Jan. 26. He plans to address the projected \$769 million budget deficit by asking state workers to forgo pay raises.

- tion formula" revenue for each student;
- increase funding for school debt payments and for formulas intended to "equalize" the referendum tax burdens among school districts by \$104 million;
 - slate \$8 million for developing and assessing graduation standards;
 - create locally governed youth apprenticeships for high school students;
 - provide \$1.4 million for school breakfast programs, currently not funded with any state funds;
 - provide \$2.7 million in matching funds for a national science grant which the state is hoping to be awarded. The grant would fund improved teacher training and student performance in math and science; and
 - provide \$3.8 million in increased state aid to schools for transportation—funds which would be used to reduce property tax levies.

Capital investment proposal

Aside from his general fund budget, Gov. Arne Carlson has also proposed \$138.7 million in capital projects funded through bond sales. Some of the bigger projects in the plan include:

- \$25.8 million for building a new prison at Moose Lake;
- \$20.3 million to continue construction on the Bloomington Ferry Bridge;
- \$19.9 million to build a new Marine Education Center at the Minnesota Zoo;
- \$13.7 million for combined sewer overflow construction work in the Twin Cities;
- \$9.8 million for building a new high school and remodeling an elementary school in Big Lake;
- \$7.5 million for an addition at St. Peter Regional Treatment Center to house mentally ill and dangerous people;
- \$7.4 million to build a psychopathic personality unit at Moose Lake regional Treatment center; and
- \$7 million to continue work on the Minnesota Judicial Center building.

Here come property tax hikes

Hennepin County has already identified at least \$8.5 million in budget cuts that would have to be made as a result of cutbacks in state aid to local governments under Gov. Arne Carlson's proposed 1994-95 budget, members of the Taxes Committee were told Jan. 28.

Hennepin County Commissioner Peter McLaughlin and Detroit Lakes Mayor Larry Buboltz said the real effect of the budget on local governments flies in the face of the governor's assertion that property taxes wouldn't increase under his newly unveiled budget.

"The fact is, as we look at the proposal, there are some property tax increases that are implicit in the governor's budget," McLaughlin said.

Hennepin County expected to receive \$2.4 million in criminal justice aids from the state based on last year's anti-crime package, for example. The problem is no money is set aside for that program, said McLaughlin. "For us, it's a cut."

The county will also pay \$4.2 million to house county inmates in state prison, pay a new fee for garbage brought to its burning facility, lose recycling aid, and have aid for indigent hospital patients at the county hospital cut by at least \$2.5 million.

Statewide, local government aid (LGA) funding is cut \$20 million, said Buboltz, president of the Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities.

Current law calls for a 3 percent increase in LGA, but the governor's budget calls for a return to 1991 LGA levels. That anticipated increase in LGA payments is already in city budgets, Buboltz added, meaning a cut in services or a hike in property taxes.

LGA also isn't going to grow at the same rate as the Local Government Trust Fund, that portion of state sales tax receipts that provides money for LGA, Buboltz said.

Both McLaughlin and Buboltz praised the budget, however, for not eliminating LGA.



Agriculture

Raising price supports

A combination of poor weather, low crop prices, and a new administration in Washington has led to a resolution asking the U.S. agriculture secretary to fix the federal farm program.

The resolution (HF 20), approved unanimously by the House Agriculture Committee Jan. 25, asks the secretary to set higher price supports for commodities in order to protect farm income.

"I believe we are facing somewhat of a crisis out in the rural areas again," said Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters), a farmer who is chief author of the resolution. In some areas, wet weather and a cool summer created a disastrous fall harvest, he said. Where the harvest was good, the grain quality was hurt by poor growing conditions.

In any case, Kalis said, current grain prices don't meet the cost of production.

"There are some real problems out there," agreed Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), chair of the panel. Farmers may be facing the same situation they did in the mid-1980s, he added.

A new administration, including new Agriculture Secretary Michael Espy, may present an opportunity for improving prices, Wenzel said. President Bill Clinton has broken tradition by naming a Southerner to hold the nation's top farm post, which usually goes to someone from the Midwest, he added.



Bonding

Bonding brouhaha

Legislators and executive branch officials are at odds over when capital project proposals should be submitted to the Legislature.

Members of the Capital Investment Committee want to review preliminary requests for state bonding projects when they are first received by state officials on June 15 of this year.

But the state departments of Administration and Finance, currently at work on a 20-year "reformed capital budget" plan, don't want to reveal the proposals until

their plan is complete — in February 1994.

Lawmakers don't want to wait that long.

"Can you give me some reasons why we shouldn't hold you in contempt?" Rep. Henry J. Kalis (DFL-Walters), committee chair, asked Dana Badgerow, commissioner of the Department of Administration. "The law says June 15," Kalis said, referring to a statutory deadline for bonding proposals to be submitted to the Legislature.

Others expressed concern that in waiting until 1994 for departmental officials to analyze the proposals, lawmakers would receive only the executive branch recommendations, and not all the proposals. It would also limit the ability of legislators to visit proposed project sites.

"We're going to get proposals that may not reflect what constituents want," said Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault). "We want to be part of that [evaluation] process. Certainly the citizens want to be part of it."

"If you want to set up a system of disaster, [create] two separate tracks that will never meet," Rodosovich added.

Hearing the complaints, Badgerow agreed to share proposals with legislators when preliminary requests are submitted by agencies on June 15 of this year — even though the proposals would not be analyzed by her staff or the Department of Finance.

Badgerow maintained that the "reformed capital budget process" will allow public officials to make better decisions when it is complete, and that it will provide "a long-range road map" for state agencies.

The Legislature and the governor have called for a reformed capital budget process in recent years.



Nothando Zulu captivated a Capitol rotunda audience with her storytelling during what was billed as the first annual "African American Lobby Day" Jan. 25.

ment budgeting.

After hearing a summary of the two laws Jan. 25, the Judiciary Committee listened to testimony from Deb Dailey, director of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission. The commission recommends changes in standard prison sentences for felony offenses. Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake) reminded members that these recommendations become law unless the Legislature takes opposing action.

Dailey said that the guidelines seek to provide a uniform standard for judges to use.

"We maintain truth and certainty in our sentencing here in Minnesota" by placing the severity of the offense and the extent of the offender's criminal history on uniform scales, she said. This calculation corresponds to a "cell" within a grid which prescribes a sentence.

Minimum sentences required by law, however, override those prescriptions. For example, the 1992 omnibus crime bill mandated life sentences for certain repeat sex offenders.

Even with the additional \$4 million for the Department of Corrections contained in last year's crime bill, prison crowding remains a problem. And space is a consideration for the Sentencing Guidelines Com-

mission.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) said that he recently met with a group of law enforcement officers who said that jail space was of greater concern to them than public safety in sentencing.

Dailey responded that there was a balance to be struck, but that the commission tried to come down on the side of "public safety" by increasing sentences. She also praised the Legislature for maintaining a corrections system that does not rely on "back door" early releases to avoid prison overcrowding. In fact, come August 1993, the state will no longer reduce sentences for "good time" served.



Development

GMC déjà vu?

The government-chartered economic development affiliates of Minnesota Technology Inc. (MTI) should remain independent and not be merged into a single agency, officials with those organizations said.

"We already had the Greater Minnesota Corp. (GMC)," joked Jacques Koppel, president of MTI, which took over many of the functions of the former GMC in 1991.

The suggestion that some of the quasi-public agencies merge in a cost-saving move came during a Jan. 27 hearing before the International Trade and Technology Division of the House Commerce and Economic Development Committee.

"There are valuable results coming from all of the various programs. . . . But it seems as if there's a duplication in some of the areas," said Rep. Ron Erhardt (IR-Edina).

But an outright merger likely would result in few dollars saved, said Richard Nelson, executive director of the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute, one of the seven MTI affiliates.

"If there was any money to be saved, it would be in [cutting] duplication of administrative services," he said, later adding that a super agency incorporating several of the state-chartered groups "could stifle our ability to respond to entrepreneurial activities."

Koppel said "there is almost negligible overlap" in the organizations' mission to provide technological and organizational support to small- and medium-sized businesses. Most focus their activities on link-



Crime

Sentencing review

The get-tough-on-crime attitude of the Minnesota Legislature over the past few years has led to a closer analysis of any changes to the state's sentencing guidelines.

Since many criminal sentences were substantially lengthened in Minnesota with the passage of the 1989 and 1992 omnibus crime bills, sentencing policy has become a more salient issue for the Legislature in terms of both public safety and govern-

ing Minnesota products to new or expanding markets in specific sectors, such as agriculture, wood products, or minerals — or in the case of MTI, manufacturing.

"I think we've come up with a system that really limits the overhead," Koppel said.



Education

Struggling school districts

Delinquent taxes and growing success in property and commercial tax challenges will mean a loss of \$8 million for St. Paul schools this year.

Bill Larson, assistant superintendent of the St. Paul School District, told members of the Education Committee's finance division that nearly \$4 million will be lost because of successful property tax challenges.

Delinquent tax collections, which have slowed in recent years, will also cut \$4 million from the school budget, Larson told the committee. While St. Paul schools received \$2 million in delinquent tax payments in the 1989-90 school year, that figure will drop to around \$150,000 for 1992-93.

The losses occurred after the school district had set its budget and determined levy amounts.

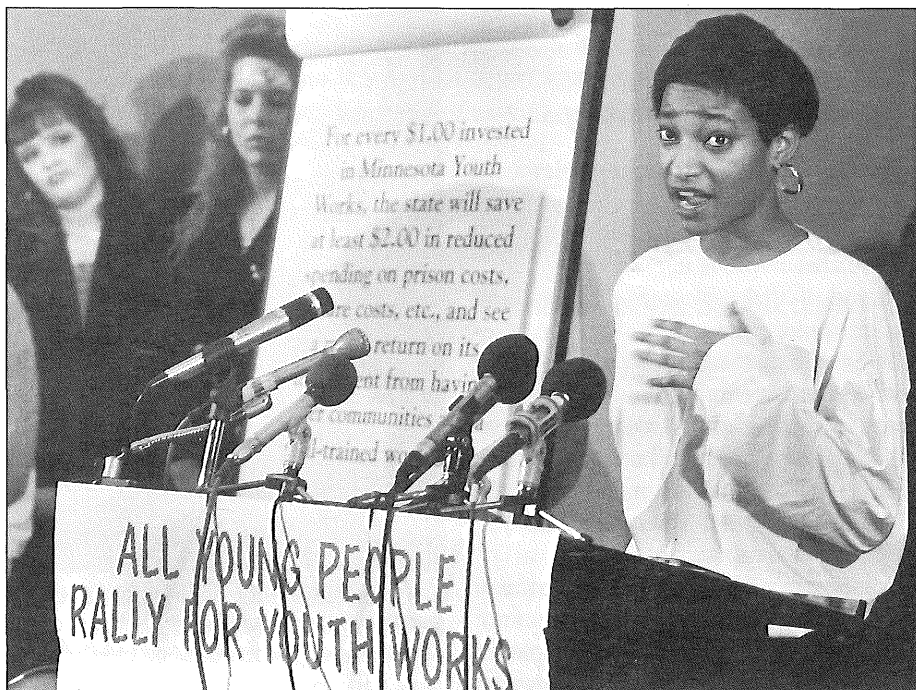
Larson was one of five school administrators invited to appear before the committee Jan. 25. Other administrators represented school districts in Barnesville, Elk River, Richfield, and Slayton.

And while many districts struggle to find adequate financing, their costs continue to escalate.

Increasing enrollments, special education programs, school violence, and rising health care costs for staff and retirees were cited by officials as factors contributing to rising school costs. As a result, some districts reported that they have deferred work on aging school buildings.

"Deferred maintenance is a nice term," said Cornelius Smit, superintendent for both the Slayton and Fulda school districts. "It should be called statutory neglect."

"The only thing we add [to the budget] is special education," Elk River Superintendent David Flannery told legislators. The district, he said, denies all other funding



Yolanda Granberry, a junior at St. Paul's Central High School, and six other teens spoke in support of the Youth Corps bill being introduced by Rep. Andy Dawkins. The bill (HF2) would create a type of youth apprenticeship program that would allow participants to do community service and, at the same time, earn financial credits for postsecondary education.

requests. The result is higher student/teacher ratios and discouragement of innovative educational programs, said Flannery. "We are one mistake away from statutory debt. It makes you reluctant to take chances."

School debts grow

The number of Minnesota school districts operating with budget deficits has grown steadily over the past five years; one in five districts now operates in the red.

A total of 82 school districts have budget deficits — up from 37 districts during the 1987-88 school year, said Steve Sandberg, finance specialist with the Minnesota Department of Education.

Of the 82 districts, 50 have exceeded the state's limit for deficit amounts. By law, a district's deficit cannot be more than 2.5 percent of its operating budget. Districts not in compliance with the state law are required to submit special operating plans to the commissioner of Education.

School districts in the state's south central (Mankato) region have struggled most, with nearly 21 percent of the region's districts exceeding the legal deficit limit.

At 3.8 percent, districts in the Staples region had the lowest percentage of districts exceeding the cap.

Sandberg said factors contributing to

school budget problems include declining enrollments for smaller schools, loss of students to other districts, and "unexpected events" such as large property tax abatements won by homeowners.

Not all districts are struggling. While 222 state school districts have seen their fund balances dip since 1987, 203 districts showed increased fund balances, said Sandberg.

But on a statewide average, school districts have only enough money on hand to operate for 21 days. Sandberg told the committee that it is preferable to have enough funds to cover one to two months of operation.

Higher balances, he said, help districts avoid the need to borrow money at the beginning of the school year.

Sandberg's report on the financial condition of schools considered only district operating budgets — not their non-operating budgets, which include such things as capital building expenditures and debt redemption.



Elections

Reinventing voting

Minnesota already has an enviable record of voter participation, but Secretary of State Joan Growe is urging legislation she says will further improve it.

Some of those recommendations will include holding presidential primary elections and party caucuses earlier in the year and on the same day, conducting the primary by mail, allowing voting by fax machine in some cases and setting uniform local elections, she told members of the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee Jan. 25.

Minnesota's new presidential primary last year did not have glowing results and, despite strong efforts, caucus participation also dwindled, she told the panel. Moving the primary to the last Tuesday in February and having it coincide with the caucuses would renew interest in the election process.

"It would sort of be 'participating [in] democracy day' in Minnesota," she said.

Growe said she will also recommend expanding absentee balloting procedures. Along with allowing limited voting by fax, she urged that voters be allowed to obtain an absentee ballot without first having to give a reason for doing so. In five counties where removing that requirement was



Secretary of State Joan Growe proposed several changes in how state elections are conducted during testimony before the General Legislation, Veteran Affairs & Elections Committee Jan. 25.

tested last fall, absentee voter participation increased 65 percent.

Growe also proposed holding local elections in November at standard times at set polling places to eliminate confusion among voters. In addition, she suggested that voters' guides be prepared and mailed to each voter.

The proposals, in bill form, are expected to come before the committee later this session.



Environment

Environmental shake-up

With more than 30 state agencies, departments, and boards having some role in administering Minnesota's environmental laws and regulations, initiatives to refine and merge those agencies are making the rounds this session. But the largest of those environmental agencies—the Department of Natural Resources (DNR)—has announced some changes of its own.

DNR Deputy Commissioner Ron Nargang told the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Jan. 26 that his department has begun an internal restructuring which will eventually reduce the number of DNR middle managers and increase the number of regional staff who work directly with Minnesota residents. Currently, 2,100 of the DNR's 2,700 employees work in regional offices.

While top DNR administrators would focus on larger environmental issues, more decision-making authority would be shifted down through the organizational ranks. This is designed to help dispel the perception that the agency is "autocratic," Nargang said.

While specific plans are not yet complete for the reorganization, which would be phased in over the next three to five years, some DNR field offices would be consolidated. Shutting field offices will "have a profound impact" on the communities in which they are located, Nargang said.

The forestry division will be the first DNR area to be reorganized. Cuts there could save the state as much as \$3.5 million annually, he said.

While the DNR announced the proposed reorganization on its own, there are several other proposals before the Legislature that

call for major realignment of the state's environmental bureaucracy.

The Commission on Reform and Efficiency has recommended the consolidation of most entities into two agencies—a Department of Resource Management and a Department of Environmental Protection.

A Senate initiative (SF1) would transfer the duties of several agencies to a new Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation. Last session, a similar proposal to consolidate several agencies won approval from two House committees, but then stalled.

The DNR, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the Board of Water and Soil Resources and the Office of Waste Management are among the agencies which would be affected by these proposals.

Petrofund needs cleaning

The penny-per-gallon fee on wholesale petroleum should be doubled temporarily to cover the high costs of cleaning up petroleum tank leaks, the Office of the Legislative Auditor recommended Jan. 27.

"The state of the Petrofund is not pretty," Marilyn Jackson-Beeck told the Legislative Audit Commission. Minnesota is far ahead of most other states in cleaning up the environmentally damaging and unsafe sites, but the vigor of that effort has led to a \$34 million deficit.

The Petrofund, established by the Legislature in 1987, covers up to 90 percent of an owner's costs of site cleanup, whether that owner is a major oil company or a small resort. Leaks that have contaminated the water table have proven much more costly to remedy than leaks involving soil contamination alone, Jackson-Beeck said.

Because of the shortfall, claimants wait as long as a year for state reimbursement. Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) said that legislators must consider "what we're doing to the state's credit position."

Besides a temporary gas tax increase, the Office of the Legislative Auditor suggested in a report released to the commission that the Legislature could restrict the program by: scaling covered costs back from 90 percent to 75 percent, restoring a \$10,000 deductible payment by the owner (eliminated by the Legislature in 1989), or requiring large petroleum companies to pay



Chair Tom H. Swain delivered a summary report of the Minnesota Health Care Commission's cost containment plan to Gov. Arne Carlson and the Legislature Jan. 25. Lt. Gov. Joanell Dyrstad, standing to the left of Swain, and other commission members attended the press conference in the governor's reception room at the State Capitol.

a greater share of the cleanup costs than small businesses, government units, and nonprofit agencies do.



Family

Who should leave: parents or kids?

When the state takes action to break up a family because of domestic violence or alleged sexual assault, it is more often the child who is removed from the home, rather than the threatening parent.

But is that practice doing more harm to children who are already in abusive situations?

Legislators began to explore the difficult and emotional issues of domestic abuse during an overview of Minnesota's juvenile justice and child protection systems Jan. 27.

Dale Szyzka, director of Rice County Social Services, told the Judiciary Committee that courts and social service workers have the authority to remove abusing parents from the household but usually don't.

"There is still a view that the child is less of a citizen than the parent," Szyzka said. "That child is being abused by the removal [from the home], and that is being done by the system."

He went on to say that even after a parent is charged or even convicted of abuse,

children's instincts are usually to return home if given the chance. "There is a strong bonding [between parent and child] that seems to override the need for tranquillity within the household," he said.

It is unclear whether legislative action could change removal practices, since current law already allows for abusive parents — rather than children — to be removed from homes. Szyzka said attitudes need to change.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) said that current policy sends a message "that the best thing that the poor, abused child can do is be quiet or run away. . . . I find that very disturbing."



Government

House approves HF1

A bill (HF1) allowing the Revisor of Statutes to strike all references in law to obsolete committees was passed 126-0 by the House Jan. 25.

The bill was necessary because of the reorganization of the House committee structure and will "help take care of those administrative functions," said sponsor Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey).

The proposal also allows the revisor, under the direction of House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls), to substitute the names of the new committees and divisions for

the now obsolete committees.

The Senate received the bill Jan. 26 and has referred the companion bill (SF38) to its Rules and Administration Committee.



Health

Controlling health costs

Minnesota consumers would be able to make cost-effective decisions on their own health care using government-prepared data, if a report offered to the joint Legislative Commission on Health Care Access is implemented.

The Minnesota Health Care Commission presented a summary of its cost containment plan to legislators Jan. 25. The commission was charged by the 1992 Legislature with slowing the growth in health care costs by at least 10 percent a year for the next five years. At the same time that the growth rate of overall costs is decreasing, access to health services in the state is expected to improve through expansion of the MinnesotaCare plan.

The 25-member commission offered a plan that could save Minnesotans \$6.9 billion over the next five years. One major component would encourage the development of competing Integrated Service Networks (ISNs), organizations akin to health maintenance organizations from which consumers would buy their health coverage.

Competition would be supplemented by regulation as twin strategies to keep costs down. Growth limits for all providers would be imposed through new legislation, and use of uniform billing forms would cut administrative overhead.

By July of this year, all health providers and health plans in Minnesota would be required to keep and report data on costs, revenues, and prices. The state, in turn, would then provide consumers with a comparative report on provider costs and quality.

Commission Chair Tom Swain said that the plan "is a strong, creative proposal for controlling costs without diminishing the very high quality of Minnesota's health care system."

A list of recommendations "to discourage high-risk activities" — each requiring legislative action — would provide short-

term cost savings. These include increasing taxes on cigarettes and alcohol, mandatory helmet laws, and making failure to wear a seat belt a "primary offense." Current law only allows a seat belt fine to be imposed if a vehicle is pulled over for another offense.

The commission's aim is universal coverage. A number of those currently uninsured are healthy people who could be sharing the cost of insuring others.

"If we cannot get everybody inside the tent, we will not be able to solve some of our cost problems," said commission member Peter Benner.

After receiving input on its initial report at six public hearings throughout the state, the commission will deliver a final, more detailed version of its cost containment plan to the Legislature in late February, Swain said.

Bills to address certain components of the plan are expected later this session.



Housing

Routes to homelessness

Some were highly paid executives. Others suffered through a violent relationship. Still others were emotionally ill or chemically dependent.

But they had one thing in common: They became homeless.

The ways in which a variety of people found themselves without a home were described in sometimes emotional testimony before the Housing Committee Jan. 25.

Some homeless people who are emotionally ill or chemically dependent would benefit by living in small community homes with resident managers to provide "gentle care" and structure, said the Rev. Don Rudrud, pastor of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Minneapolis.

The church, which has run an emergency overnight shelter for more than 10 years, recently purchased a home to serve as an interim residence for men who are seeking both jobs and sobriety. Our Saviour's expects to open another interim home for women soon.

"We do not need large warehouses to shelter people off the streets," Rudrud said. Instead, more affordable housing is needed.

Other witnesses described their own routes to homelessness. For some, escaping violent relationships led them to the streets. For one college educated woman, A.G. Huot, it was not any emotional or addiction problem but being laid off from a well-paid executive job that caused her and her three children to lose their home.

"I represent a segment of the homeless population that people never want to believe happens," Huot said.

For rural people, a car breakdown can trigger homelessness, said Huot, now a staff member of the St. Cloud Area Housing Coalition. Fixing the car leaves no money to pay the rent or mortgage. Not fixing the car means not having a way to get to work, job loss, and homelessness.

Joe Sullivan, chair of the North East Metro Coalition for Affordable Housing, described the hidden problem of suburban homelessness. A family shelter in Vadnais Heights turns away from 50 to 100 families a month because of lack of room, he said.

Because of limited services in the suburbs, "it's easy to see why the invisible poor in the suburbs eventually find their way into the inner city to seek out services," Sullivan said, even though they would prefer to remain in the suburbs where they were raised.

"Meanwhile their old neighbors and suburban legislators perceive that there is no affordable housing crisis out where they live."

A bill to help people in financial crisis avoid losing their homes and other bills to address the issue of affordable housing are expected to be introduced later in the session.



Human Services

AFDC costs

Although welfare programs tend to draw a good deal of attention whenever there is talk of trimming state spending, only 11 percent of state Department of Human Services (DHS) funds goes to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and other traditional welfare programs.

Health care services, by contrast, absorb two-thirds of the department's \$3.9 billion biennial budget, DHS Deputy Commissioner George Steiner told members of the Human Services Finance Division of the

Health and Human Services Committee Jan. 27.

He said Minnesota ranks among the lower half of states in use of AFDC, despite the fact its benefits are the 10th highest in the nation.

Minnesota is 30th in the nation in per capita use of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The rate of use in Minnesota is 38 per 1,000 state residents, as compared to 48 per 1,000 in neighboring Wisconsin, and 70 per 1,000 in Michigan.

Members of the division will be looking at how to keep human services costs from accelerating, and, at the same time, meet the basic human needs of those with insufficient resources.

Among the issues raised by committee members are whether something should be done to prevent the elderly from reassigning their assets in order to qualify for government-paid nursing home care, and whether it is appropriate to provide some financial or program support to family members who care for the elderly.

Committee members also asked whether programs devised to promote independence and cut costs are working. Field trials of the Minnesota Family Investment Program, a work incentive program for welfare recipients, are scheduled to begin next year.

That program is designed to ensure that going to work will increase the welfare-dependent family's income, something that is not always true today, said John Petraborg, assistant DHS commissioner, who heads the Family Self-Sufficiency Administration.



Insurance

No work no-fault

People who retire earlier than the traditional age of 65 may have a little extra money to pocket if a bill debated Jan. 27 in the House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee is adopted.

The measure would exempt retirees as young as 55 from paying for the mandatory "wage-loss protection" cost that is required for all employed people under the state's no-fault automobile insurance law.

In 1987, the Legislature exempted retirees over 65 from the provision; this pro-

posals would simply extend that provision to include retirees as young as 55 — a class of retirees that has been growing steadily.

"Insurance is expensive enough," said Rep. Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville), chief sponsor of the bill. "People shouldn't have to pay for coverage they're not ever going to use"

Minnesota's no-fault car insurance law requires policies to include wage-loss protections, which reimburses an injured person up to \$250 per week for time lost from work.

Depending on where a person lives, dropping the provision could save a retired person between \$20 to \$40 per year, according to an insurance industry spokesperson.

In general, premiums are lower in out-state Minnesota and climb with population density, peaking in the core cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

It's not known yet if the proposal would increase other drivers' insurance rates, "but we don't think it's going to be enough to be too concerned about," said Thomas Newcome, representing State Farm Insurance.

The committee postponed formal action on **HF30** to allow supporters to clarify the notification procedures for insurance agents. Members also are seeking more information on whether employed adult children living at home with their retired parents could receive wage protections if they are covered under a household policy.

costs to employers through a "managed care" system of treating injured workers, limits on the time those workers can receive benefits, and other reforms.

But several employer representatives told the House Labor-Management Relations Committee Jan. 25 that insurance premiums have continued to escalate.

"For our members, if they have the same premiums they paid last year, they feel lucky," said Dave Olson, president of Minnesota Chamber of Commerce.

Hickey directed some of the blame for higher costs at insurers who raised premium rates before the 1992 bill took effect. But he said the package also failed to adequately limit increases in supplementary benefits and those benefits paid to injured workers with permanent total disabilities.

"We need a total rewrite of the bill in [that] area," Hickey said.

Bernard Brommer, president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, told members that unions would "vigorously" oppose any legislation that would reduce benefits for injured workers. He said many of the cost containment provisions in the 1992 law will require time to be fully realized and that lawmakers should "proceed with great caution" before considering major changes to existing law.

No workers' compensation legislation is currently before the committee.



Law

A case for funding

State court officials entered a plea for help in easing a burgeoning case load that is swamping the judicial system.

Thanks to recent improvements, district courts, the state Court of Appeals and the state Supreme Court are handling more cases — and cases of greater complexity, according to Sue Dosal, state court administrator.

But the number of cases, and more importantly, the number of complex cases requiring more time and judicial resources, is increasing sharply, she told members of the Judiciary Finance Division Jan. 26.

"We can't absorb these kinds of increases," she told the panel during an initial overview of the court system.

The number of felony cases has jumped 25 percent, fueled mostly by narcotics violations, which have more than doubled in recent years, she said. Gross misdemeanors, chiefly drunk driving-related cases, are up 45 percent since 1986.

The panel will consider specific funding requests for the state's court systems later this session.



Labor

Revisiting workers' comp

Legislative action taken last year to reduce workers' compensation costs was at best incomplete, business and employer groups told state lawmakers.

"The bill was pretty weak," said Mike Hickey of the state chapter of the National Federation of Independent Business, which represents about 21,000 state companies. "It was a good first step, but it fell short. What we needed was a 25- to 30- percent reduction in worker's comp insurance premiums."

The 1992 legislation was intended to reduce by 16 percent insurance premiums and other workers' compensation-related



Glen Kleven, right, and Steve Petersen demonstrated some of the legal games of chance used by charitable gambling organizations around the state. Kleven works in the Roseville office of the Gambling Control Board's Office of Compliance and Technical Assistance; Petersen in the St. Peter office.



Metro Affairs

Declining inner suburbs

The decline of the core cities is moving into the inner-ring suburbs and beyond, said Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls).

He warned that without action, "our central cities will continue to decline, and the long-term prospects of many of our inner-ring and working-class suburban communities will be bleaker than the central cities that they surround."

This will happen, he said, because those suburbs lack some of the central city strengths that help alleviate the impact of poverty: the commercial/industrial tax base, the park system, and the availability of social services, for example.

The Twin Cities and many suburbs suffered a substantial loss of manufacturing jobs during the 1980s. While certain outer-ring suburbs — mostly those in the southwestern metro area with high investments in infrastructure — have added jobs and prospered, many have not been so lucky, and the result is further urban sprawl.

Maps based on the latest census data showed that the percentage of married family households with children declined in most suburbs during the 1980s, with declines of more than 33 percent in Bloomington, Fridley, and Golden Valley. The number of children living in poverty also increased in many of the suburbs, with much of the suburban poverty shown to be concentrated in apartment complexes located close to freeways, Orfield said.

Dramatic population shifts also accompanied the increase in suburban poverty during the 1980s. Michael Munson, the principal planner of the Metropolitan Council, said the metro area's white population increased by about 200,000, and the minority population by nearly 100,000. But because of Minnesota's low minority population — 43 states have more minorities than Minnesota — the metro area's white population grew by only 10 percent, while the minority population doubled.

The findings were presented to the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee Jan. 26 in preparation for six bills Orfield plans to introduce aimed at shrinking the disparities between metro area communities. He expects the bills to be controversial, as were some of the conclusions

that could be drawn from the demographic data.

Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley) questioned whether the in-migration of the poor was due to Minnesota's higher welfare benefits rather than a search for better job opportunities. Munson said no such Minnesota data exists, but a study in neighboring Wisconsin showed higher welfare rates had a negligible effect on migration.

Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) said the statistics should not lead to a simplistic conclusion that the problems in the region are due to a growing minority or growing elderly population. His own Hispanic community and other minority communities have experienced "a long history of being blamed for the causes of urban decline," he said. "I think what we're looking at here [in the demographic studies] is something that's much more complex than that, and perhaps even makes it real clear that maybe we are more the victims of urban decline as opposed to a driver of it."



Taxes

Minnesota's aging future

If lawmakers face a ticklish problem in trying to balance the books and hold down taxes for 1993, just wait until the year 2010.

Dramatic shifts in the age and movement of the state's population will have profound implications for Minnesota's state and local tax structure in the coming years, experts told members of the Taxes Committee Jan. 26.

Minnesotans are getting older, the state Revenue Department's Robert Cline told the panel. Baby boomers, who comprise the largest chunk of the state population, are now at their peak earning and spending power, and will begin hitting retirement age in the next couple of decades, Cline said.

Since people over 65 spend more of their money on health care, food, clothes, and other services not subject to the sales tax, that base of revenue won't be growing as fast as it has through the 1980s. That means it may become more difficult to avoid expanding the sales tax, said Cline.

As for income taxes, it will become more expensive for the state to keep up its pref-

erential treatment of senior citizens since there will be fewer people in their peak earning years to tax, he said.

And changes in property taxes, the third of the state's "big three" sources of tax revenue, also will be affected by the aging population, Cline said. Regional differences in property value growth are already apparent, but "intergenerational tension" may add further complications.

Using property taxes to fund local school districts, for example, could find less support from growing numbers of seniors who no longer have children of school age.

The bottom line, said Thomas Stinson of the state Finance Department, is that long-range strategic planning is needed to cope with the coming changes.



Tourism

High stakes in tourism

American Indian gaming centers are damaging state businesses and any move to start the school year prior to Labor Day would only make matters worse, according to representatives of Minnesota's private tourism industry.

Al Brodie, director of the Minnesota Motel Association, said the Labor Day weekend, as well as the weeks leading up to the holiday, are crucial to keeping certain areas of the state's \$4.9 billion per year tourism industry vital. Brodie said this "extra" vacation time accounts for 20 to 25 percent of the motel industry business, and about 40 percent of the camping industry's business.

Should lawmakers allow schools to start before Labor Day, communities would "lose the tax dollars that come from the business that is generated" from vacationers' trips extending later into August, Brodie said.

Brodie testified Jan. 27 before the Tourism and Small Business division of the House Commerce Committee. His interest in protecting the hospitality industry's economic base is shared by colleagues in other tourist-related areas.

While Hank Todd, director of the state Office of Tourism, has said no statistical evidence exists to illustrate the impact of American Indian gaming centers throughout the state, members of the Minnesota Restaurant, Hotel, and Resort Association were blunt.

"The Indian casino gaming... has caused a lot of problems for a lot of our members in the immediate vicinity" of the gaming facilities, said Thomas Newcome, an association representative. "Restaurants in particular cannot compete with the food prices" found in casinos, Newcome explained, noting that some nearby restaurants have lost one-third to one-half of their business.

While Newcome said he had "no problem" with Native Americans running the casinos, "they're getting into the business that our people are engaged in. . . . They're beginning to move into private business, and that's where we have a lot of problems."



Transportation

'Branding' bill approved

A House committee Jan. 28 approved a "truth in labeling" bill aimed at helping used car buyers determine a vehicle's true history.

The proposal (HF51) would create a permanent "prior salvage" brand on a vehicle's title if the car has been classified as totaled by insurers. This would close a loophole that proponents of the measure say now allows auto rebuilders to bring wrecks in from other states for repairs and later receive an unblemished title from Minnesota authorities.

The bill also creates a new "junked" title classification for vehicles sold for parts — a provision designed to curb auto thieves from buying a wrecked vehicle so they can transfer its body identification numbers and clean title to a stolen vehicle.

Over the strong objections of auto rebuilders who say the proposed title branding will cost them jobs, the measure was approved on a voice vote by the Commerce and Economic Development Committee. It now moves to the House floor for consideration. Companion legislation is pending before the Senate Transportation and Public Transit Committee.

Auto rebuilders said that title branding would do little to better inform consumers, improve passenger safety or dissuade auto theft. Instead, they called for requiring title disclosures for any vehicle with damage over \$1,000 and for safety inspections to determine if a rebuilt auto is structurally sound.

"Why put a Band-Aid on the problem when you could be curing the disease," said Shelly Schmitt, an Inver Grove Heights body shop owner.

Schmitt said the proposal in its current form was patterned after a recently overturned Michigan law. She said the courts found that salvage branding cut a vehicle's resale value — erasing profits for the rebuilder — and was a primary factor used by financial institutions in refusing loans to potential used car buyers.

"If there's any reason for banks to believe a car is undesirable, they won't make the loan," Schmitt said.

The Minnesota Attorney General's consumer division estimates at least 11,000 wrecked vehicles were transported into the state in 1991 for re-assembly and resale.

But Schmitt and others said those cars are only a small fraction of more than 182,000 accident-damaged vehicles in the state, most of which will remain "unbranded" under the current proposal.

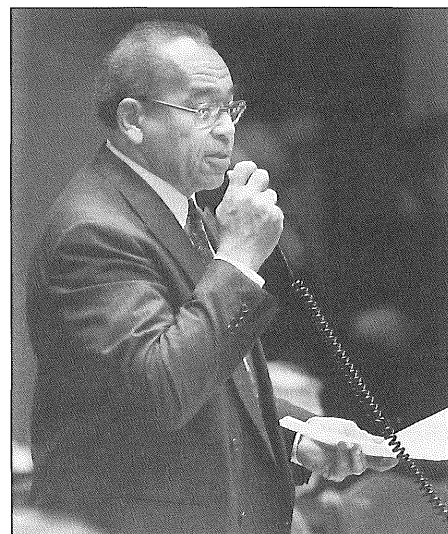
Inflow versus outflow

Where does all the money go? That's what some legislators wanted to know after hearing that the Clinton administration may propose a hike in energy taxes — including those on gas.

When questioned by Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) at a Jan. 22 hearing, officials from the Minnesota Department of Transportation explained that the annual \$15 billion tax collected largely from the federal gas tax goes to the national Highway Trust Fund. But the federal government usually appropriates less than it initially collects.

"It sounds like the feds are using dedicated funds to play with the deficit," said Frerichs, adding that any increase in federal fuel taxes would adversely affect the ability of the state Legislature to raise revenue for highways.

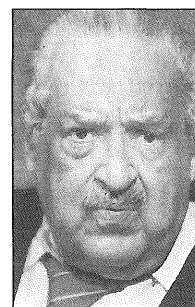
Frerichs made the remark during a hearing of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.



Rep. Richard Jefferson offered a resolution honoring late Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall Jan. 25.

In honor of Thurgood Marshall

A resolution commemorating the life and work of former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall was the first resolution to be approved by the House this session.



Thurgood Marshall

Marshall was the first African-American justice to serve on the Supreme Court. He died Jan. 24 at age 84.

Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) reviewed Marshall's lifelong accomplishments on the House floor Jan. 25.

Before his appointment to the nation's highest court in 1967, Marshall argued 32 cases before that court, winning 29 of them.

Among the civil rights cases he won is *Brown v. Board of Education*, the 1954 decision which declared racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional. "Throughout his career on the court, in majority opinions and in dissents, he defended not only the cause of civil rights for people of color, but the broader cause of the rights of the individual, in particular the right of privacy and the rights of criminal defendants," Jefferson said.

A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to Marshall's family.

Focus on children

A joint legislative forum "to help focus attention on the problems facing Minnesota's children and what we can do to help them" will be held Tuesday, Feb. 9 from 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m in the House chamber.

The forum, "Our Children, Our Families, Our Future: What is the Cost of Failure?" is sponsored by the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families, and the Minnesota Coalition of Family Organizations.

Scheduled speakers include Dr. Sylvia Hewett, author and former professor of economics at Barnard College and Columbia University. She will speak on the "Cost of an Ineffective System."

Dr. Geraldine Brookins, a professor at the University of Minnesota, will provide an analysis of children and families in Minnesota.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor
ARNE CARLSON (IR)
Room 130
State Capitol
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-3391

Lieutenant Governor
JOANELL DYRSTAD (IR)
Room 130
State Capitol
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-3391

Secretary of State
JOAN ANDERSON GROWE (DFL)
Room 180
State Office Building
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-3266
also: 296-9216
Legislative Manual: 296-9217
Election Division: 296-2805

State Auditor
MARK DAYTON (DFL)
525 Park St.
Suite 400
St. Paul 55103
(612) 296-2551

State Treasurer
MICHAEL A. McGRATH (DFL)
303 State Administration Building
50 Sherburne Ave.
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-7091

Attorney General
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY III (DFL)
Room 102
State Capitol
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-6196

Minnesota's Congressional Delegation

U. S. SENATORS

Senator
DAVE DURENBERGER (IR)
154 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3244

1020 Plymouth Building
12 S. 6th St.
Minneapolis, MN 55402
(612) 370-3382
1-800-752-4226

Senator
PAUL WELLSTONE (DFL)
702 Senate Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5641

Court International Building
2550 Univ. Ave.
Room 100 N.
St. Paul, Mn 55114
(612) 645-0323

Fourth District
BRUCE F. VENTO (DFL)
727 Galtier Plaza
175 E. 5th St.
Box 100
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 224-4503

2304 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6631

Fifth District
MARTIN OLAV SABO (DFL)
462 Federal Courts Building
110 S. 4th St.
Minneapolis, MN 55401
(612) 348-1649

2336 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4755

Sixth District
ROD GRAMS (IR)

2013 2nd Avenue North
Anoka, MN 555303
(612) 422-8570

1713 Longworth House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2271

Seventh District
COLLIN PETERSON (DFL)
714 Lake Ave.
Suite 107
Detroit Lakes, MN 56501
(218) 847-5056

1133 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2165

Eighth District
JAMES L. OBERSTAR (DFL)
231 Federal Building
Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 727-7474

Brainerd City Hall
501 Laurel St.
Brainerd, MN 56401
(218) 828-4400

Chisholm City Hall
316 Lake St.
Chisholm, MN 55719
(218) 254-5761

2366 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6211

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

First District
TIMOTHY J. PENNY (DFL)
Park Towers
22 N. Broadway
Rochester, MN 55906
(507) 281-6053

Blue Earth County
Government Center
410 S. 5th St., Box 3148
Mankato, MN 56001
(507) 625-6921
1-800-862-8632

436 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-247

Second District
DAVID MINGE (DFL)
1508 Longworth House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2331
269-8863

Third District
JIM RAMSTAD (IR)
8120 Penn Ave. S.
Suite 152
Bloomington, MN 55431
(612) 881-4600

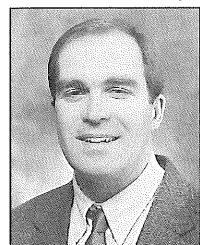
322 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2871

Federal Information 1-800-366-2998

Mosel's farm background reflects constituency

Darrel Mosel (DFL-Gaylord) is a political rarity on several counts.

He's one of only 16 farmers who now sit in the House; he defeated a firmly-ensconced incumbent in last fall's election; and he plans to stick by a promise to vote independently during his first term.



Rep. Darrel Mosel

It may be fitting that Mosel traces his political roots to the farm economy's collapse during the mid-1980s. The first-term DFLer now represents one of Minnesota's most rural districts.

Fresh out of college, he began farming in 1981. The timing couldn't have been worse. His crops flourished in the fertile Sibley County soil, but they weren't worth anything.

"Everything was falling. I had dairy, and even that was falling," he said. "And it all seemed to happen right after 1981. I don't know if it coincided with the [presidential] election or not, but for whatever reason everything started collapsing."

That economic concern crystallized into political activism. Mosel became involved in farm groups, started going to precinct caucuses, and eventually was recruited to run for the House in

1986, a campaign he describes as a learning experience.

He ran more aggressively — but unsuccessfully — two years later, and finally won on his third try last fall. His opponent in all three contests was Gary Schafer, who had served since 1980.

"There was a mixed bag of issues," he said of the last campaign. "Probably the biggest issue that helped me win this election was the perception that if anyone could help to bring a change in education financing, I could."

Like many other rural school boards, Sibley County school boards supported merging districts to cut costs. Now, there is a growing realization that it may not be working.

"Every school district in my district is concerned about what's going to happen down the road during the next five to 10 years," he said. "Most of us are convinced that bigger is not better. We've finally learned that some of the big high schools are in worse financial shape than some of the small ones."

On agricultural issues, Mosel said he doesn't sense a significant gap in understanding between the dwindling numbers of rural representatives and those from suburban and metro areas. Most lawmakers strongly support family farms, he said.

Mosel's agriculture-dominated district is also

mostly conservative. Having a DFLer as representative will be a new experience, but he knows what his constituents expect.

"I promised them that I would vote independently," he said. "And I think they like that. I also look forward to providing my district a better working relationship with the DFL majority."

"I do believe a representative has the responsibility to bring forth his ideas and his opinions, and legislate as a representative of the whole state, while still respecting where you come from."

— Jim Anderson

District 23B

Population: 32,258

Distribution: 85.6 percent of residents live in rural areas; 14.4 percent in urban areas.

Counties: Blue Earth, Brown, McLeod, Nicollet, Sibley

Largest city: Glencoe

Location: south central Minnesota

1992 presidential election results:

Bush/Quayle: 33.4 percent

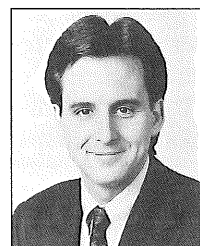
Perot/Stockdale: 33.1 percent

Clinton/Gore: 33 percent

Other: 0.5 percent

Pawlenty hopes to bridge suburban, urban concerns

Partisanship and polemics have always been present in politics. But Rep. Tim Pawlenty (IR-Eagan) isn't planning on investing in old ideas or past divisions. Pawlenty wants to build bridges across both partisan and economic lines.



Rep. Tim Pawlenty

"I would call myself a 'different kind of Republican.' I don't fall into any kind of traditional pigeonhole," he said.

Pawlenty, a 32-year-old attorney, is a proud product of an ethnic, blue collar family that he said is largely apolitical. A self-defined "student of policy" and "a product of local government," he majored in political science at the University of Minnesota and went on to graduate from the university's law school. He then served on both the Eagan Planning Commission and the Eagan City Council. Pawlenty won district 38B's open seat when former Rep. Art Seaberg opted for a run at the state Senate.

Prior to the 1993 legislative session, Pawlenty worked with Minnesota's chapter of Common Cause — an organization working to promote

open government and political reform — to develop his legislative agenda. In fact, Pawlenty has already introduced (HF163), a bill aimed at reducing the influence of interest group contributions in political campaigns.

Changing the way Minnesota politicians think about public policy is another of Pawlenty's goals. Specifically, he wants others to realize that the entire metro area is linked by a common culture and an integrated economy.

"I feel very strongly that we would be remiss to simply focus on 'suburban issues' and a 'suburban agenda' when the core of the inner cities — the central, urban areas of St. Paul and Minneapolis — are suffering greatly. Suburbs need to have partnerships with the urban areas . . . because we're all in this together."

Pawlenty said that the homogeneous stereotypes of Minnesota suburbs are misleading. "We have a much more diverse population than people might imagine," he said. And increasingly, some suburbs also have more problems — housing decay and declining economic status among them.

Pawlenty made it clear that he wants to reach out to those troubled core areas, which are represented almost exclusively by DFLers.

"They can't do it alone," he said. "The problems are too big."

While DFLers seem receptive, Pawlenty said he believes members of his party "by and large have vacated the agenda" of the cities.

Republicans need to articulate a vision that appeals to the "mainstream" and to a more diverse coalition of voters, he said.

"I think that if the Republican party is ever going to be a majority party, particularly in Minnesota, it has to diversify. . . not simply focus on tax and spend issues and social issues."

— Adam Samaha

District 38B

Population: 31,928

Distribution: wholly urban; all residents live within a city.

Counties: Dakota

Largest city: Eagan

Location: south Metro

1992 presidential election results:

Bush/Quayle: 36.2 percent

Clinton/Gore: 38.2 percent

Perot/Stockdale: 25.2 percent

Other: 0.4 percent

'Woodchucks,' 'in the hopper,' and other Capitol jargon

To the uninitiated, the language of State Capitol committee rooms and corridors might as well be Swahili or High German. There, such words as *progress*, *garbage*, and even *woodchuck* become entirely new "animals."

Sometimes the terms are self-explanatory. There's an old folk tale about a lazy woodchuck dozing atop a woodpile in the warm sun. An unsuspecting woodsman reaches in for a piece of wood, mistakenly grabs the woodchuck, and is promptly bitten.

The moral? What you think you're getting isn't always what it appears to be.

Such was the case in 1971, when then Senate Majority Leader Stanley Holmquist was ac-



Woodchuck, *Marmota monax*

cused of trying to push a 'woodchuck' bill that had nothing to do with wildlife. The bill did, however, extend the terms of two Republican appointees to the state Board of Education. Some thought the author was trying to hide his true intentions beneath the obvious language of the bill, and hence the woodchuck label. Such a bill with surprise meaning "usually is to the author's advantage," said the *Minneapolis Star* in a related article.

Some of the terms are historical in origin, such as the legislative "hopper" perched atop the desk of the Chief Clerk on the House floor. The hopper is actually a wire basket where bills are deposited while awaiting their first reading before the whole body.

The term can be traced to colonial days, when a majority of lawmakers were farmers. A hopper, in agricultural terms, is a temporary storage container for grain before it's brought to market. Today, the term sticks for practical as well as historical reasons.

Pat Murphy, editor of the *Journal of the House*, says that when training new pages (those who assist members on the House floor), the term avoids confusion, and can avert disaster. Inevitably, says Murphy, lawmakers will hail a page and instruct them to deposit a new bill "in the basket." What they mean is the hopper, but more than a few fresh pages "have taken that to mean the wastebasket," says Murphy.

And then there's the Capitol doublespeak, where "possible funding strategies" become "viable resource utilization models," and that's no joke. Wade through many government reports and you're sure to find

similar indecipherable phrases.

In the not-so-distant past, the Minnesota Legislature has been accused of passing "Christmas tree" bills and, more recently, "garbage bills" in the session's waning days.

Although both terms generally refer to a bill that includes an assortment of odds and ends, the term "garbage bill" tends to refer more specifically to bills where the flotsam is added during the conference committee process.

While those terms have an easily-understood explanation, another one seems to defy logic — or at least common sense. When a bill is progressed at the Legislature, it doesn't move along its course.

On the contrary, it is laid over and receives no further discussion.

But don't think such double-talk is confined to Minnesota. President Warren Harding coined his own terms, including *bloviolate*, which applies specifically to politicians and means "to orate pompously." According to William Safire, in his self-titled *Safire's Political Dictionary*, the word was later applied to Harding's own speeches.

Call it doublespeak, convolution, or even a series of red herrings, but the language of

the lawmaking can be interpreted with a successful mix of patience and determination.

Here's a small sample of past and present Minnesota terms:

appropriation: an authorization of funds.

Christmas tree bill: a term used often in the early 1970s that refers to a measure with several "ornaments," or amendments, added that are sometimes parochial in nature.

conference committee: a panel of three or five members from each chamber chosen to work out differences between different versions of a bill approved by the House and Senate.

[to] conferee: coined by *Pioneer Press* reporter Gene Newhall in 1961, it describes what members of conference committees do: "to sit around with a group from your own chamber, (House or Senate) and confer with, around, and part of the time against the other group from the other chamber."

consent calendar: that part of the House floor agenda limited to non-controversial items. (see **woodchuck**)

dandelion bill: one that "if given an inch, will take a yard." Coined by former Sen. Jack Davies in 1977.

Forest Lawn: nickname given to the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee chaired by Sen. C.R. "Baldy" Hansen of Austin in the 1970s. "The final resting place for many bills," said a 1976 newspaper article.

garbage bill: a bill, usually passed in the waning moments of a legislative session, onto which a number of odds and ends — usually unrelated measures — have been amended. It generally refers to amendments added during the conference committee process.

hopper: a wire basket atop the chief clerk's desk in the House chamber where bills are placed to await their first reading.

in the hopper: refers to a legislative proposal that has officially been filed and has a House File number.

Drawing courtesy of Charles Schwartz and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Mae West bills: a phrase used in the 1930s that referred to bills that pitted business interests against one another. Named for the film star's popular quip, "come up and see me sometime."

micro-manage: to oversee or regulate from a position significantly removed from the target of scrutiny. Used often during the 1991-92 sessions.

nose count: informal polling by assistant majority leaders to determine sense of (dis)approval on a pending bill.

off the hook: turning a member loose to vote as he/she wishes when the needed number of votes has been garnered to secure passage or defeat.

omnibus bill: a single bill composed of many other bills.

[to] pickle: halting the progress of a bill by referral to another committee or by not permitting a hearing. "A polite way of killing a bill," former *Minneapolis Star* reporter Betty Wilson wrote in 1969.

progress: to lay over; stall; delay action on pending legislation.

regressive tax: one that decreases as the size of one's income increases.

woodchuck: a bill having surprise or hidden intentions behind its obvious language.

wood tick: coined by Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) during a 1983 workers' compensation debate, the term refers to rural DFLers who opposed more liberal reforms.

[to] zero: to strip an appropriation of all dollars. Attempted in the past as a way to eliminate the State Planning Agency, which is now the Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning.

—John Tschida

Legislative doublespeak

legislative version: Undue multiplicity of personnel assigned either concurrently or consecutively to a single function involves deterioration of quality in the resultant product as compared with the product of the labor of an exact sufficiency of personnel.

layman's version: Too many cooks spoil the broth.

— Congressional Record, Oct. 27, 1971



Interested in a full-time job with no pay, long hours, grimy working conditions, and the probability of being sued to death? Consider becoming Minnesota's next state archaeologist. Since 1963, the state archaeologist, selected by the Minnesota Historical Society, has by law made environmental findings before some development projects — whether public or private — are allowed to continue.

Rep. Bob Waltman (IR-Elgin) said he was flooded with calls from constituents who couldn't sell a plot of land before the state archaeologist determined the extent of Indian burial grounds present on the property. But Minnesota's chief digger, who kept a full-time paid job in addition to her unpaid state duties, was so backlogged, she couldn't be found. In fact, she recently quit after 14 years of service.

"I couldn't believe it when I found out it wasn't a paid position," Waltman said during hearings Jan. 23. Unless a replacement is found by the spring construction season, the state and its developers are going to be in quite a hole, legislators were told. There is a current backlog of 80 cases.

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul), fully aware of his feisty reputation, is apparently getting accustomed to getting confused with Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter), a fellow member of the Taxes Committee. A witness inadvertently addressed Osthoff as Ostrom during a hearing, prompting both a correction and an apology. "As I've said before," said Osthoff, "don't apologize to me, apologize to Ostrom."

During a somewhat esoteric and lengthy discussion about the relationship between demographics and highway location, Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) invoked the name of Colonel Sanders to make a point.

The Kentucky Fried Chicken founder was astute enough to move his first restaurant from an obscure junction to a site near the exit-ramp of a newly constructed interstate, Dawkins told members of the Taxes Committee Jan. 26. Sanders soon had a

string of restaurants along the highway, and the rest is fast-food history.

"So I think where you build highways has a lot to do where people go," he said.

"And chickens," interjected House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls).

"The dead ones at least," Dawkins replied.

Don't even think about using alcohol around young boxers in training, unless you want to answer to Scott LeDoux, the state's most famous boxer and current Boxing Board member. Jim O'Hara, executive secretary of the board, joked with members of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee Jan. 27 that he used the former heavyweight as an enforcer of board directives.

LeDoux, surprised by O'Hara's description of his duties as a public servant, interjected, "I always thought I was on the board for my good looks. Now I find out I'm a henchman."

Testimony also was given by the Barbers Examining Board the same day because "both of them do damage to people's heads," explained Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls).

The subliminal governor

In the "not-so-subliminal messages" category, Gov. Arne Carlson used a number of key words and catch phrases in his budget message to the Minnesota Legislature Jan. 26. The following is a brief listing of the number of times each phrase or word was used by the governor:

"increase":	20
"reinvent," "reform," or "redesign":	11
Number of vows not to	
raise taxes:	5
"reduce" or "decrease":	5
"live within our means":	4
"spend smarter":	3
"wage freeze":	0

Dehler looks to 'plain common sense' for guidance

Rep. Steve Dehler (IR-St. Joseph) said he's through with "dinosaurs."

From running a "Mom and Pop" grocery store on a central Minnesota main street to duty years ago as a "printer's devil" — sweeping up after the pressmen operating hot-lead linotype machines — the first-term House member has worked his share of vocations now sliding into society's backwaters.



Rep. Steve Dehler

Dinosaurs, he calls them. Even a recent stint as a jailer at the Morrison County jail has its ties to history. While members of the sheriff's department were being trained to work in a new facility, Dehler and a colleague worked in the old county jail during its final six months in use.

"The experience was invaluable," he said. "There are not very many installations like it that exist anymore. The place had bars — most jails don't have bars any more. It smelled. The steam didn't work. All of the tables were made out of steel. It was safe. And secure. But it was a dinosaur, something that's almost extinct."

But life in the state Legislature is a step in

another direction. "I didn't take this state office job to be inside the belly of another dinosaur," Dehler said. "I like to think state government is still in its embryonic stage, that it is still developing."

The 42-year-old Independent-Republican intends to build on knowledge honed during his 16 years on the St. Joseph City Council and two years as the city's mayor to help him adjust to his new duties. One set of developed skills is having time and an ear for questions and complaints from constituents. But equally important, he said, was learning that no one has the monopoly on innovation.

"One thing I learned on the city council was to be open to new ideas," he said. "If a better way to get something accomplished came up during discussions, so much the better. Let's do it that way and get it done."

Dehler said he also has seen how state government officials can hamstring their colleagues at the local level.

"The state tries to force a lot of things on the cities but often doesn't provide them with the money to do them," Dehler said. "If the state is desirous of cities and towns to do these many things, then they should also fund them. If they don't have the funding, then they shouldn't

require them."

With an eye toward the evolving nature of the Legislature, Dehler said he arrived at the state Capitol with few preconceptions and a small agenda. He said his votes this session will reflect the concerns of his constituents — people, he said, who first care about their families, their schools, churches, and community.

Dehler also said he won't be afraid to rely on plain old common sense when making decisions. That's one dinosaur from times gone by, he said, that can't be allowed to fade away.

— Dave Price

District 14A

Population: 33,031

Distribution: 72.4 percent of residents live in rural areas, 28.4 percent in urban areas.

Counties: Benton, Morrison, Stearns

Largest city: Sartell

Location: central Minnesota

1992 presidential election results:

Bush/Quayle: 38.1 percent

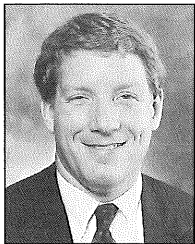
Clinton/Gore: 34.8 percent

Perot/Stockdale: 26 percent

Other: 1.1 percent

Kelley to focus on improved governmental services

Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) shares the same sweeping complaint about government that many voters expressed in 1992.



Rep. Steve Kelley

"There are things that the government could be doing a better job of for citizens — providing services to help make life better for individuals and families," he said.

Kelley said he found the Capitol an inviting place to help solve these problems: fitting for someone who has "always had an interest in public affairs" and who is educated in the law and public policy.

He began his legal career in 1979 after graduating from Columbia Law School, and his political start came a year later when he served on the DFL State Central Committee. In 1984, he made an unsuccessful bid for the House against former Rep. Sally Olsen (IR-St. Louis Park). When Rep. Olsen resigned to become a judge on the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals, he tried again.

"I think I was better at campaigning the second time," he said.

Kelley's west-suburban district includes all of Hopkins and portions of St. Louis Park and

Minnetonka. More than 50 percent of the area's residents live in apartments, Kelley said, adding that the district is home to both the poor and the very rich.

While campaigning, Kelley "mostly heard about the importance of education and concern about the property tax system" — two issues that are very much linked in the minds of his constituents, he said.

"Hopkins and St. Louis Park have traditionally had good schools and there are a lot of people who moved there for the quality of the schools," he said. "They're willing to pay some levels of property tax, but they're concerned about the fairness of the system."

Voters in the district wonder to what extent their taxes are subsidizing other areas. This session, Kelley intends to focus on intergovernmental relations to improve government services in the state.

"I'd like to see the Legislature create some incentives for greater cooperation and collaboration among different groups in government providing services to people so that we're more effective . . . while holding down the cost of government."

While Kelley conceded that his first few days in office have been relatively easy, he said he is looking forward to the hard part: "decisions

about how to allocate resources to people."

More optimistic than some, Kelley said he expects the Legislature will proceed with "a lot less acrimony than people expect."

Most legislators "realize that citizens are still looking for their representatives to be pragmatic and not excessively political," he said.

And that, he said, is what he intends to deliver.

— Adam Samaha

District 44A

Population: 32,773

Distribution: wholly urban; all residents live within a city.

Counties: Hennepin

Largest city: Hopkins (wholly contained within the district). Also contains a portion of Minnetonka.

Location: west Metro

1992 presidential election results:

Clinton/Gore: 48.2 percent

Bush/Quayle: 29.9 percent

Perot/Stockdale: 21.2 percent

Other: 0.7 percent

Bill Introductions

HF88-HF163

Monday, Jan. 25

HF88—McGuire (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Title branding regulated for damaged motor vehicles and junking certificates of title required.

HF89—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Finance

International Falls area cold weather resource center grants authorized to a nonprofit corporation, and money appropriated.

HF90—Hausman (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Off-label drug coverage included in health insurance policies.

HF91—Winter (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Solid waste management county fees paid for services to state-owned property.

HF92—Van Dellen (IR)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals eliminated, workers' compensation appeals heard by Court of Appeals, suitable job defined, and permanent total disability definition and compensation modified.

HF93—Jaros (DFL)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Campaign public financing income tax checkoff amounts increased and contributions restricted for public subsidy recipients; and major party candidates provided equal paid and unpaid media access.

HF94—Lourey (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Snowmobile trailer manufacturer exempted from dealer license requirement.

HF95—Lourey (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Independent School District No. 577, Willow River, authorized to sell certain lands to correct an erroneous boundary assumption.

HF96—Tunheim (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Personal watercraft; water ski towing rearview mirror requirements clarified.

HF97—Rukavina (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Public employment labor relations act (PELRA) definition modified for confidential employee.

HF98—Leppik (IR)

Judiciary

DWI; driving while intoxicated drivers' license revocation periods increased and limited license issuance restricted to comply with federal standards, and alcohol concentration limit lowered.

HF99—Lasley (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Regional public library districts authorized by local governments and levy authority provided.

HF100—Blatz (IR)

Judiciary

Harassment and stalking crimes clarified and expanded, warrantless arrests authorized, arrest and detention required, pretrial release restricted and victim notification required, restraining order service clarified, and penalties provided.

HF101—Goodno (IR)

Health & Human Services

Social security number required for general assistance applicant eligibility, and county agencies to verify applicant citizenship or alien status.

HF102—Murphy (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources Finance

Superior Vista trail construction appropriated money.

HF103—Skoglund (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources Finance

Fort Snelling visitor center construction appropriated money.

HF104—Anderson, R. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Otter Tail County landowners allowed to sell, subdivide, or transfer land without complying with certain shoreland standards.

HF105—Tunheim (DFL)

Education

Independent School District No. 676, Badger, allowed excess fund balance for five years due to payment of delinquent property taxes.

HF106—Krueger (DFL)

Regulated Industries & Energy

Cellular telephone services prohibited from collecting fees for 911 system emergency telephone calls.

HF107—Kelso (DFL)

Education

Early Childhood Family Education home visiting program levy funding replaced with a grant

program, home visiting program training provided to community outreach workers, and money appropriated.

HF108—Jacobs (DFL)

Taxes

Tax-forfeited land repurchase price for prior owner to include delinquent taxes and assessments, penalties, interest, and other costs.

HF109—Murphy (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Moose Lake state recreation area visitor center construction appropriated money.

HF110—Hasskamp (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Brainerd fire department relief association authorized increase in lump sum benefits.

HF111—Olson, K. (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

B. E. Grotum memorial highway designated in Jackson County.

HF112—Anderson, R. (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Child care special variances authorized for serving additional school age children.

HF113—Orenstein (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Pedestrians lawfully in a crosswalk with pedestrian control signals provided right-of-way.

HF114—Steensma (DFL)

Education

Independent School District Nos. 918, Chandler-Lake Wilson, and 504, Slayton, provided 1993 as their first year of cooperation.

Tuesday, Jan. 26

HF115—Rest (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Beaver dam damage liability imposed, county relief actions provided, and conciliation and district court actions allowed.

HF116—Kinkel (DFL)

Education

Alternative program pupil special levy authorized for school districts.

HF117—Kinkel (DFL)

Taxes

Tax-forfeited land repurchase price for prior owner to include delinquent taxes and

assessments, penalties, interest, and other costs; and refund provided.

HF118—Kinkel (DFL)
Education

Capital expenditure facilities revenue transfers authorized to capital expenditure equipment account.

HF119—Kinkel (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Tobacco use allowed in public schools by American Indians or other cultural groups for religious, artistic, spiritual, or cultural purposes.

HF120—Ness (IR)
Education

School year allowed to begin before Labor Day on September 1.

HF121—Battaglia (DFL)
Education

Independent School District No. 692, Babbitt, permitted an operating debt levy.

HF122—Bertram (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Video lottery machines authorized in liquor establishments.

HF123—Ness (IR)
Education
Referendums allowed in May.

HF124—Luther (DFL)
Judiciary
Harassment and stalking crimes revised and simplified, and penalties increased.

HF125—Luther (DFL)
Education
Independent School District No. 279, Osseo, permitted to adopt an alternating eight-period schedule and exempted from certain instructional time requirements.

HF126—Waltman (IR)
Education
Mandate compliance exemption provided to school districts unless compliance revenue is identified.

HF127—Bishop (IR)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Sheriff civil service commissions permitted to expand eligible lists for affirmative action hiring purposes.

HF128—Jefferson (DFL)
Education
Youth apprenticeship program established and money appropriated.

HF129—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
Spousal maintenance delinquent payment withholding authorized from certain tax refunds.

HF130—Weaver (IR)
Judiciary
Jail credit reduction awards restricted to the offense for which the offender is currently being sentenced.

HF131—Ostrom (DFL)
Taxes
Earned income tax credit increased.

HF132—Mariani (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gaming
Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) allowed to accept grants and gifts for educational or other public purposes.

HF133—Jefferson (DFL)
Judiciary
Chiropractors allowed to practice in correctional institutions.

HF134—Vellenga (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Optometrists authorized to prescribe and use topical legend drugs.

HF135—Hausman (DFL)
Education
School year allowed to begin before Labor Day.

HF136—Bergson (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Lottery board authority abolished to authorize additional compensation for the state lottery director.

HF137—Tunheim (DFL)
Taxes
Snowmobiles; resort passenger snowmobile use provided exemption from motor vehicle gasoline excise tax.

HF138—Cooper (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Senior companion, foster grandparents, volunteer, and congregate and home delivered meals programs appropriated money.

HF139—Bauerly (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Santiago authorized to establish a detached banking facility.

Thursday, Jan. 28

HF140—Murphy (DFL)
Taxes
Disparity reduction aid modified to counties and taconite homestead credit extended to certain property.

HF141—Simoneau (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Small and private employer health insurance program eligibility requirements modified for family member participation.

HF142—Anderson, R. (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nursing assistant competency evaluation program eligibility option to include enrollment in a licensed nurse education program.

HF143—Orenstein (DFL)
Judiciary
Firearm reckless discharge in a municipal residential area provided felony penalty.

HF144—Carruthers (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Aircraft maintenance and repair facility construction bond authority repealed.

HF145—Steensma (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Physician reciprocity licensure to include temporary permits for physicians not currently licensed.

HF146—Reding (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Detached banking facility acquisition modified for bank and savings associations.

HF147—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gaming
State university and community and technical college teacher individual retirement account plan employer contribution rate increased and fund transfers provided from the teachers retirement association.

HF148—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Regular route passenger common carrier authority restricted for departing from authorized routes.

HF149—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Referendum revenue program to include discretionary revenue, equalization aid increased, and supplemental revenue eliminated.

HF150—Winter (DFL)
Taxes
Property tax penalties and interest provided to taxing jurisdictions.

HF151—Cooper (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Town supervisor terms and road overseer and deputy treasurer employment clarified.

HF152—Cooper (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Town road and bridge report distribution eliminated to county auditor.

HF153—Pawlenty (IR)
Judiciary
Liquor illegal minor consumption venue of action provided in jurisdiction of consumption.

HF154—Skoglund (DFL)**Judiciary**

Chief judges conference authority repealed for charging certain misdemeanors as petty misdemeanors.

HF155—Skoglund (DFL)**Financial Institutions & Insurance**

No-fault automobile insurance reparation obligors authorized to offer medical expense benefits through managed care plans, and discrimination prohibited based on metropolitan geographic location of insured.

HF156—Anderson, R. (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Head Start minimum grantee funding required at no less than fiscal year 1993 funding and money appropriated.

HF157—Carlson (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gaming**

Public employees retirement association police and fire fund prior service credit purchase authorized for two Minneapolis employees.

HF158—Vickerman (IR)**Education**

Independent School District No. 85, Springfield, authorized permanent transfer from the general fund to the debt redemption fund.

HF159—Tunheim (DFL)**Education**

Independent School District No. 682, Roseau, time extended for entering into construction contracts.

HF160—Reding (DFL)**Taxes**

Furs; artificial furs and fur products imposed an additional sales tax to fund damage control costs for damage caused by beavers and other fur-bearing animals.

HF161—Trimble (DFL)**Commerce & Economic Development**

Targeted neighborhood revitalization programs appropriated money.

HF162—Osthoff (DFL)**Local Government & Metro. Affairs**

Metropolitan sports facilities commission organization and membership modified.

HF163—Sparby (DFL)**Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Campaign reforms; candidates limited to one campaign committee, challengers first time spending limits higher, contribution limit lowered, public matching subsidy provided, corporate contributions modified, and money appropriated.

Correction

A legislative profile on District 20A on page 14 of the Jan. 15 edition incorrectly identified the largest employer in the district. The largest employer is Hutchinson Technology Inc.

A legislative profile of District 50A on page 16 of the Jan. 22 edition wasn't really an accurate profile of District 50A at all. It described 50B. Lest you make the same mistake, be forewarned that the district numbers are transposed in the redistricting booklet titled "1992 Legislative Districts."

A story on a tour of the Minnesota History Center on page 4 of the Jan. 22 edition incorrectly reported the cost of the new building. The total cost for the building (including planning and land acquisition) was \$74 million.

Do you know?

Would you vote for a gubernatorial candidate who wrote a book arguing that the lost city of Atlantis really existed?

In 1892, Minnesota voters answered with a resounding "No."

The author was Ignatius Donnelly, a pugnacious Minnesota politician who was also an armchair scientist.

On the heels of his highly successful book, *Atlantis: the Antedeluvian World*, Donnelly penned *Ragnarok*, a treatise arguing that many catastrophic events throughout world history are the result of comets colliding with the earth.

Donnelly cited Plato, ancient Toltec legends, and even the Book of Job to back his theory. The general public was impressed. By 1899, the text had run through 19 American editions.

But several reviewers — and most scientists — refused to be charmed.

"Jules Verne in his most imaginative moments never thought of anything so irrational as *Ragnarok*," wrote the *San Francisco Chronicle*. *Popular Science Monthly* also lambasted Donnelly's theory, with the words "stupid" and "absurd" punctuating its critique.

Donnelly was miffed. He wrote to Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, a reputed Canadian geologist, asking for an honest critique of *Ragnarok*. Hunt noted that Donnelly's arguments contained "a fatal defect." Much of the evidence Donnelly cited could be explained "without invoking a comet," wrote Hunt.

Donnelly never did achieve his goal to become governor, but his diverse interests have left a more lasting impression than many famous political figures.

"He will long be remembered as the most meteoric of our political figures, a bewildering shooting star, whose orbit

was a guess," wrote James Baker, an author and former Minnesota Secretary of State.



Ignatius Donnelly

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

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, Feb. 1

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Testimony from the Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans, the Council on Spanish Speaking People, the Council on Black Minnesotans, and the Uniform Laws Commission.

Health Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Continuation of Department of Human Services budget overview.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Budget presentations by the Horticulture Society and the Harmful Substance Board.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Community College System presentation by Geraldine Evans, chancellor; Ronald Williams, vice chancellor; Ann Sidoti, director of student services; Craig Schoenecker, research associate.

9 a.m.

Subcommittee on Salaries & Budgets/ Legislative Coordinating Commission

400N State Office Building
Dir. Janet Lund

Agenda: Personnel matters concerning the Legislative Reference Library and the Office of the Revisor.

9:10 a.m.

Legislative Coordinating Commission

400N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Dee Long

Agenda: Report of the subcommittee; appointments, Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy; recommendation on vendor for cultural diversity training.

9:45 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

East side of State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Steve Wenzel

Agenda: Tour of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange. Bus leaves at 9:45 a.m.

10 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: Statistical overview of crime in Minnesota, Dan Storkamp, director, Minnesota Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, Minnesota Planning. Sentencing guidelines overview, Deb Dailey, director, Sentencing Guidelines Commission (continued from 1/25 meeting).

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: Reports from the Public Utilities Commission, Don Storm, commissioner; Attorney General's Office, Joan Peterson, manager, Residential Utilities Division; Department of Jobs and Training, David Geary, energy programs director.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

Department of Revenue

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Tour of the Department of Revenue. Bus will leave from in front of the State Office Building at 9:50 a.m.

12:30 p.m.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: Presentation of budget request of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, Jim Solem.

Presentation of study outlining rural housing needs, Kathy Kremer, Minnesota Housing Partnership, Southeast Regional Network.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: Reports from the Department of Jobs and Training, Heidi Stennes, chief of staff, Gary Sorenson, assistant commissioner, unemployment insurance; Bert McKasy, commissioner, Department of Commerce; Patricia Johnson, president, Minnesota State Fund Mutual; Jay Benanav, president, Minnesota Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

AFTER SESSION

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: Public reaction to the governor's budget.

6 p.m.

Legislative Water Commission

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Discussion of 1993 agency legislative initiatives, well sealing, and LCMR 1994-95 project recommendations related to water.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2

8 a.m.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: HF0125 (Luther) Independent School District No. 279, Osseo, permitted to adopt an alternating eight-period schedule and exempted from certain instructional time requirements.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Budget presentations by the Science

Museum of Minnesota and the Animal Health Board.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Report: Common Vision Forum on Minnesota's Environmental Future, Skip Humphrey, attorney general. Overviews of the Legislative Water Commission and the Legislative Commission on Waste Management. Report on the Environmental Services Project, final recommendations, Minnesota Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE).

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Overview of the Attorney General's Office.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Debt capacity forecast by Peter Sausen, assistant commissioner, Department of Finance; Paul Schweizer, fiscal analyst, Minnesota House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3

8 a.m.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Reaction of school districts to the governor's budget proposals.

Health Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Medically fragile children. Continuation of Department of Human Services budget overview.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: Presentation by the Attorney General's Office on consumer protection through the Minnesota Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: Overview of the legislative auditor's report on the public defender system.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Presentation by Paul Erickson, Amateur Sports Commission; and Gary Grefenberg, Capitol Area Architectural & Planning Board (CAAPB).

THURSDAY, Feb. 4 and FRIDAY, Feb. 5

Legislative recess. No committee meetings scheduled.

It's a fact!

When in doubt, lie to the jury, preferably in Latin.

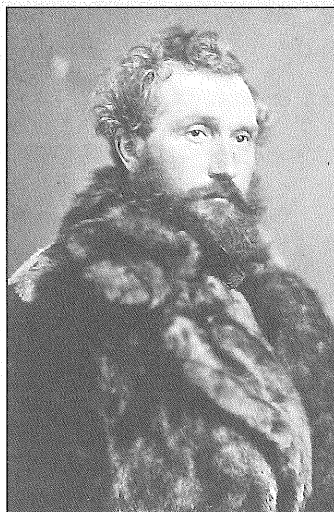
This maxim worked for Tom Cowan, an attorney at Traverse de Sioux in the 1850s.

Cowan was working on an insurance fraud case and wanted to impress the court by reciting a Latin phrase.

He didn't speak Latin, but didn't intend to tell the jury this. Instead, he sought the advice of his friend and mentor, state Supreme Court Judge Charles Flandrau.

After studying a book of Latin phrases, Flandrau suggested that Cowan recite "*Non haec in federe veni*," which means "I did not enter into this contract"—a phrase that had nothing to do with the case Cowan was about to argue.

The next day, on his way to court, Cowan was stopped by a man in need of legal counsel. The stranger had been



Tom Cowan

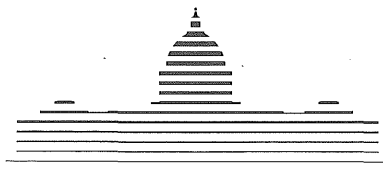
arrested for kicking a man out of his house. (The boarder had insulted the homeowner's family.) Cowan agreed to take the case, and returned that day at 4 p.m. when a jury had convened.

Cowan put his client on the stand and showed how the man was provoked into tossing the heckler from his home. After a while, Cowan stood before the jury box "struck a tragic attitude," and lied through his teeth.

"Gentlemen of the jury, it is indelibly recorded in all the works of Roman jurisprudence, '*Non haec in federe veni*,' which means there can be no crime without criminal intent."

The spoof worked and Cowan's client was acquitted. Flandrau would later recall "that the law was not an exact science."

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



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 W. Welle
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Children in Minnesota

Chances that a Minnesota child under 18 is living below the poverty line, 1989	1 in 8
Percent change in the number of kids under 18 living below the poverty line, 1979-1989	+24.2
Number of kids under 18 living below the poverty line in Hennepin County, 1989	30,918
Percent increase since 1979	55.3
Number of different households, statewide, using a food shelf, 1990	80,508
As a ratio of all Minnesota households	1 in 20
Average visits to a food shelf, per year, for each of those households	5.1
Percent of those households with kids	64.7
Average monthly rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Hennepin County, 1991	\$619
Average monthly AFDC grant, Hennepin County, 1991	\$433
Number of women on waiting list for the WIC program, Hennepin County, February 1990	0
in August 1991	1,409
Average number of Minnesota children sleeping in a homeless shelter, per night, 1985	323
in 1989	810
Average number of reported cases of child abuse, statewide, per year, during 1988-90	16,902
Percent increase over 1982-84 period	49
Percent change in the annual income of families with children, 1979-1990	-5
in families with no children, 1979-1990	+7
State spending on child care, fiscal year 1992, in millions	\$26.4
Average annual cost of infant care at a metro child care center, 1990	\$6,702
Non-metro, 1990	\$3,952
Average starting salary for a full-time teacher in a full-day center	\$12,542
Number of Minnesota counties paying child care teachers an hourly average wage of between \$4.35 and \$5.28 per hour	1 in 3
Estimated number of mothers who stay home to provide full-time care for their children	1 in 3
Percent of mothers of children under 6 who work outside the home, 1970	29
in 1990	58
Percent increase in licensed child care slots during the 1980s	250

Sources: *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, 1991; Children's Defense Fund, 1992 Leave No Child Behind Campaign; Resources for Child Care: Child Care Trends in Minnesota — The Supply and Demand of Child Care in the 1990s; An Inseparable Dilemma: The Cost of Child Care and Child Care Workers' Wages; Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women, Newsletter #174, July 1992.*

For more information . . .

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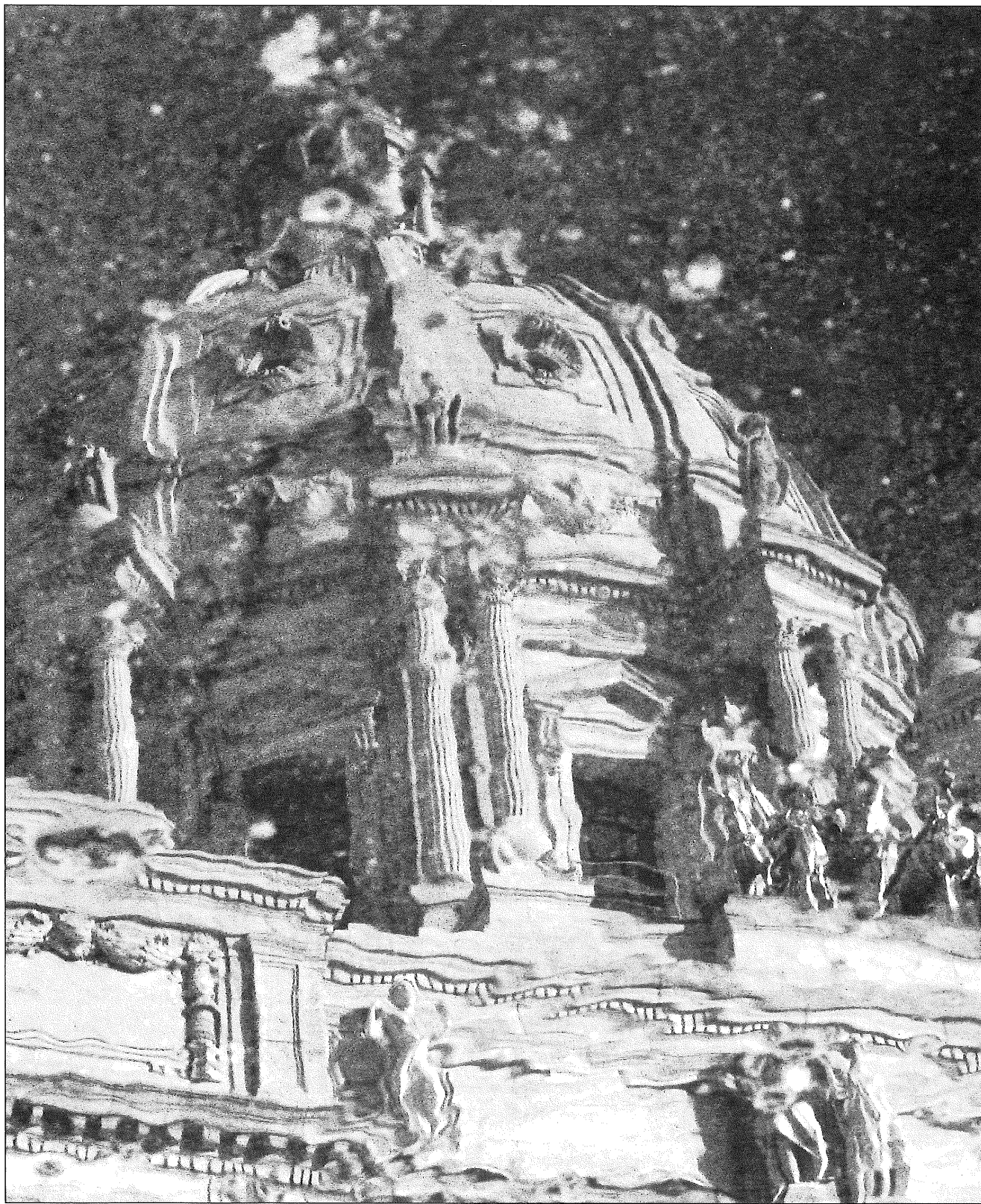
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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ February 5, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 5



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Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • February 5, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 5

Flashback

It's been a quiet week at the Capitol where lawmakers are on recess from Feb. 4-8. So it's a good time to look at events past, but not quite forgotten. Last week, a bill was introduced in the House to undo the controversial state financing package for Northwest Airlines that was approved in 1991.

While it's questionable whether such a move would be permitted under the state's constitution, there's no question that some are second-guessing the decision. The headlines have not been kind to Al Checchi and Gary Wilson since their 1989 leveraged buyout of Northwest, which had recorded record profits the year before.

While the layoffs of several thousand people and speculation about a possible Northwest bankruptcy have made the news, few have drawn parallels between Northwest's troubles and the demise of the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. (TCRT) in the late 1940s and early 1950s. It, too, was one of the largest employers in the state. And like Northwest, it, too, was once considered an industry leader and financially secure.

But in 1948, Charles Green, a Wall Street stock speculator, purchased 6,000 shares of TCRT stock in the hope of substantial dividends. When none came, he orchestrated a mutiny of stockholders and eventually gained control of the company himself.

"He immediately discontinued the rehabilitation program for equipment, laid off more than 800 employees, cut track maintenance to a minimum, and relentlessly cut schedules," wrote Russell L. Olson in *The Electric Railways of Minnesota*.

Green himself was eventually forced out of the company by TCRT board members who had tired of his heavy handed ways. In the process of selling his stock, Green made a cool \$100,000 profit by destroying what Olson and others maintain was one of the best railway systems in America.

The Northwest saga is not yet over, but the parallels between both transportation systems seem apparent. Instead of the \$100,000 made by Green, Checchi and Wilson are reported to have made a \$100 million profit. And while 800 Minnesotans lost their TCRT jobs in the late 1940s, several thousand Northwest employees have been laid off and the company's future is in doubt.

Hopefully, the Northwest story will have a happier ending.

When Green was forced out of TCRT, his attorney, Fred Ossanna, took over and scrapped the entire system by 1954 to make room for buses. Ossanna and his associates, however, were later found guilty of pillaging the system for illegal profit and all were sentenced to prison.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: A Van Gogh-like reflection of the Capitol shimmers in a pool of meltwater during an unseasonable January thaw.

—photo by Andrew VonBank

Highlights

1994-95 budget

College officials say tuition hikes are likely

Student tuition could increase 24 percent at the state's seven public universities in 1994 if the State University System were to compensate for cuts in state aid.

That prediction by Chancellor Terrence MacTaggart was one of several dire scenarios outlined by education officials and others to members of the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 1.

While a total of 16 representatives of education, unions, business, and municipal interests questioned the governor's proposed budget, it was its possible effects on Minnesota's education systems that got the most attention.

Postsecondary education officials said that the budget proposal, if adopted, would prompt across-the-board tuition increases.

MacTaggart said that the governor's budget "cuts the base of the State University System by nearly \$42 million." If those cuts were made up by students, it would mean a \$500 increase per student per year in tuition, he said.

Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) noted that the governor did, in fact, offer increases in funding for higher education, and that money deemed "cuts" by university representatives would be returned in the form of financial aid to qualifying students.

The governor has proposed a 0.9 percent overall spending increase for higher

education, including an additional \$80 million for all forms of financial aid.

But MacTaggart and Nils Hasselmo, president of the University of Minnesota (U of M), told committee members that the proposed budget did not make up for losses in tuition support or fund cost increases.

state to improve education and that the proposed budget amounted to "a renegotiation" of that agreement.

"That [estimated \$28 million] cut raises serious questions [as to] whether we can continue to meet contractual obligations that we entered into in 1987," Hasselmo said.

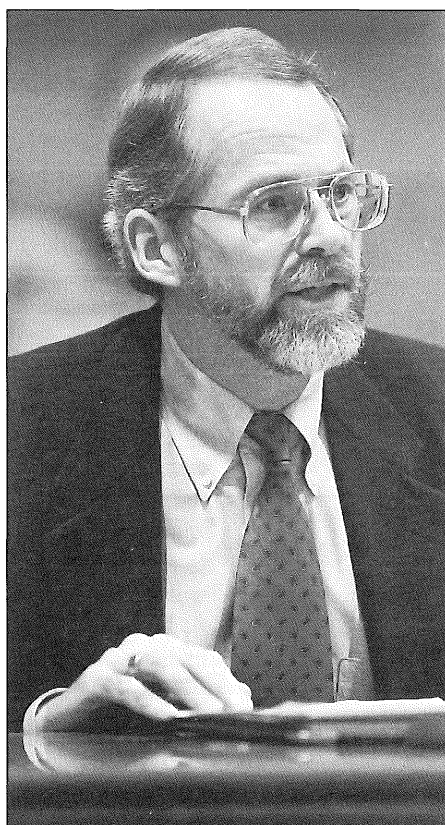
Carole Johnson, chancellor of the State Board of Technical Colleges, said that the budget would lead to "massive tuition increases" and program cuts. She said the technical colleges would suffer "the largest cut in higher education, for the [financially] poorest students," especially part-time students.

Johnson claimed that the redirection of some institutional grants to financial aid programs would not make up the difference in lost dollars.

MacTaggart estimated cuts for technical colleges at \$56.5 million, as well as a \$10 million shortfall for community colleges.

K-12 education officials also criticized the budget for its potential effects. Although public school funding is set to increase by 15 percent over the biennium in the budget proposal, Bob Astrup of the Minnesota Education Association said that increasing enrollment and other rising costs made the plan "unfair, unjust, and unworkable."

Astrup offered statistics showing that Minnesota has fallen into the bottom half



Terrence MacTaggart, left, chancellor of the Minnesota State University System, said that proposed increases in the "financial aid pot" would not cancel out cuts. Nils Hasselmo, right, president of the University of Minnesota, said that the university might consider changes in its reciprocity and recruitment policies to make up for potential losses in state aid. Both testified at a House Ways and Means Committee meeting Feb. 1.

MacTaggart said the proposed budget would require students to pay 43 percent of their educational costs by 1995, up from the current 33 percent.

Hasselmo added that since 1987 the U of M has increased student retention and graduation rates, cut staff positions, frozen pay for one year, and restructured its program. He said that the university has upheld its end of the "contract" with the

of the states in teacher pay and that Minnesota's ranking in per pupil expenditures has slipped from ninth to 17th during the last decade.



BUDGET

Science Museum funding

Managing the finances of the Science Museum of Minnesota, its president said, can be explained in simple physical terms.

Using an array of weights to represent the museum's diverse program activities, James Peterson showed the seemingly Herculean load to members of the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Division Feb. 2. But by applying a little ingenuity and using one of the most basic of tools — a lever — lifting the heavy burden could be accomplished with no more effort than flipping on a light switch.

The lesson for lawmakers, Peterson said, was that continued financial support for the museum is "little money for big results."

The science museum is slated for just over \$2.1 million in state funding over the next budget cycle under the governor's proposed spending package. That's down \$110,000 from the current funding level. The museum could possibly absorb the 5 percent reduction without a drop in services, Peterson said, but it comes at a time when its other public contributors also are scaling back their support.

Ramsey County, for example, beginning in July 1991, cut its annual appropriation to the museum from \$1.3 million to \$500,000 per year. The state made up a sizable portion of that reduction with increased funding the past two fiscal years, and the museum obtained some additional help from the city of St. Paul through tax-increment financing. Private funding also was secured.

Those one-time sources of additional revenue will soon run out and will need to be replaced to avoid cutbacks, Peterson said. "As we lose funding, we have to pull in our horns a little bit more," he said.

The finance panel took no action on the budget request, but committee chair Rep. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) suggested that additional state dollars could be available for the museum when the panel assembles its final funding package later this year.



Rep. Teresa Lynch lent her little finger as James Peterson, president of the Science Museum of Minnesota, used a lever to make a point during his budget presentation before members of the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee Feb. 2.

Battaglia, however, told Peterson those funds also could come with some strings attached, including creating a set formula linking the state contribution to those from city and county sources.



BUSINESS

Problem spending

State government should focus on restraining spending to wipe out the red in the upcoming budget, members of Minnesota business organizations told the Ways and Means Committee Feb. 1.

Tom Triplett, executive director of the Minnesota Business Partnership, applauded Gov. Arne Carlson's inclusion of government "restructuring" in his budget proposals, but said that more must be done in the future to avoid continuing fiscal crunches.

Triplett also praised the executive budget plan for its lack of major revenue increases. However, "It's not enough to say, 'Don't raise taxes,'" Triplett said. "You must offer an alternative."

The Minnesota Business Partnership supports maintaining spending at a 9 percent rate of increase, while reducing costs in health care, K-12 education, and public employee compensation. Triplett stressed the importance of these changes because, he said, the governor's budget "is still not in balance."

Gov. Carlson has proposed \$200 million in "interfund transfers" (dollars "lent" between government agencies) to help balance his budget.

Bill Blazar, vice president of government affairs and public policy for the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, also had kind words for the governor's efforts to hold down government spending without tax increases.

The Chamber is pushing for a budget that "delivers more value to taxpayers without raising taxes," Blazar said. He suggested that the Legislature ought to "set the price of government services" at 19.5 percent of Minnesotans' personal income. That number is the Chamber's calculation of the historical average for the past 20 years and is 1 percent less than the proportion of state income spent on government for fiscal year ending in 1991.

Even if taxes aren't raised, the governor has said state spending is expected to increase by 9.1 percent over the next two years because of increased school enrollment and other factors. Meanwhile, personal income during that period is expected to increase 10.8 percent.



CONSUMERS

'Toll-free' scams

State officials are warning consumers that some "toll-free" telephone talk lines may not be free after all.

The Minnesota Attorney General's residential utilities division has recently seen an upsurge in complaints from residents who believed they were dialing "free talk lines," only to receive huge bills at the end of the month.

Joan Peterson, utilities division manager, explained how the scam works: The talk-lines are advertised as a "1-800" number, which leads customers to assume it's a toll-free call. After the connection is made, an operator typically tells the caller that all available lines are busy. The operator then obtains the caller's home phone number with the promise that someone will telephone them shortly.

The return call, Peterson told the House Regulated Industries and Energy Committee Feb. 1, is billed "collect" to the original caller. Most callers are unaware of the charges — which often run several dollars per minute — because their initial call was made to what appeared to be a toll-free number, she said.

The businesses re-enforce the scam, said the division's Gary Cunningham, by mailing a bill that closely resembles the caller's monthly telephone bill, prompting quick payment by customers who fear their regular telephone service could be cut off for non-payment.

Peterson said the Attorney General's Office last week received at least two specific complaints about the new "1-800" scam, and on average has been investigating four or five similar complaints per week.

Lawmakers and state regulators have tried to crack down on the talk lines — usually recognizable by a 1-900 or 1-976 prefix — by requiring businesses to prominently indicate charges in their advertisements, and by requiring blocking devices to keep children and vulnerable adults from making the calls.

"But it seems when we take care of one problem, another one pops up," Peterson said.

New legislation likely is not needed to rectify the problem, but she said fraud prosecutions by Minnesota authorities can

be difficult.

"Most of these [services] are in California and Florida," Peterson said. "And if we can track them down, they'll just close their doors, change their names, and move some place else."



DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development

Minnesota should focus on economic development in a way that is compatible with protecting natural resources, say state officials.

The Environmental Quality Board (EQB) and the Attorney General told the Environment and Natural Resources Committee that the state should be focusing on "sustainable development" — merging the need for environmental protection with the development of jobs and business.

EQB chair Bob Dunn told the committee Jan. 28 that his board is launching a "sustainable development initiative" to improve the historically adversarial relationship between environmental and economic development interests.

The EQB has chosen leaders for seven work teams which will focus on sustainable development issues in agriculture, energy, forestry, recreation, settlement, manufacturing, and mineral resources.

EQB's initiative, as outlined, states that the state cannot continue to develop economically unless environmental resources are protected, while at the same time, continued economic development is needed to pay for important environmental initiatives.

And the percent of economic growth shouldn't be the only measurement of economic success.

"We can't afford to have bad environmental decisions," said Dunn. "We cannot just look at growth, but at the quality of it."

Another panel advocating sustainable development met with the committee Feb. 2. Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey was one of three people relaying ideas that grew out of a sustainable development conference held last September. The event was attended by some 200 community leaders.

Humphrey said that sustainable development "means that we don't create more pollution than the environment can readily assimilate, or use more resources than the

environment can replenish."

Minnesota should follow the lead of Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Austria, and the Netherlands, which are developing long-term environmental plans to achieve a sustainable economy, Humphrey told the committee.



EDUCATION

Enrollment 'averaging'

Although the governor has proposed a \$50 per pupil increase in school funding for the 1995 school year, several school districts would actually receive less money than they do now, according to several educational groups.

That's because the governor's proposal would base state K-12 funding on an average of each district's current and previous year's enrollment figures.

In effect, school districts would receive state money for only half of all new students being funded, several education groups told the Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division Feb. 3.

Currently, the state makes payments to school districts throughout the year based on changing student enrollment.

In addition, Cheryl Furrer, director of legislative affairs for the Minnesota Education Association (MEA), said that \$50 million in the proposed K-12 budget is "phantom money that is not really there," since it's contingent on referenda being approved later this year. Only about half of the 53 school referenda were approved by voters in last November's elections.

Furrer also opposed funding teacher salary increases through public balloting, as the governor has proposed, and wants any increased state revenue shown by the revised March budget forecast to be marked for education.

If adequate funds cannot be found, Furrer said, the MEA proposes tax increases.

"Four million Minnesotans should share in solving this budget deficit," said Furrer. "The public is in favor of tax increases for education."

Surveys show that 62 percent of the public would be willing to pay higher taxes to maintain the quality of public education, and 82 percent would pay higher taxes to improve it, Furrer said.

A total of seven school district associations and teachers unions testified at the hearing. Many opposed, and none spoke in favor of the governor's proposed method of "averaging" the number of pupils to determine biennial budgets for each district.

St. Paul School Superintendent Curman Gaines told the committee that pupil averaging would be "devastating" to St. Paul schools. In his district, enrollment has increased by 1,200 to 1,300 students annually, and averaging would result in a \$2.84 million loss in 1994-95, he said.

Duane Mattheis, executive director of the Association of Metropolitan School Districts, testified that while portions of the governor's budget would help schools, 10 schools in his association would each lose \$400,000 or more due to averaging.

Representatives from the Minneapolis, Rosemount-Apple Valley-Eagan, and the Anoka-Hennepin Public Schools also predicted substantial losses should "averaging" become law.

Sandra Peterson, president of the Minnesota Federation of Teachers, told legislators that the overall K-12 budget proposal would increase student/teacher ratios and result in teacher "burnout" and lower morale.

"In reality, there's no new money," Peterson said.

Overcrowding in Osseo

Overcrowding at Osseo Senior and Park Center high schools is becoming so severe that school officials are seeking a temporary exemption from state law to deal with the problem.

The House Education Committee approved a measure Feb. 2 that would exempt the district from the law that requires students to attend school at least 170 days a year, which translates to a total of 1,020 hours in school per year.

Instead, Osseo school district officials are proposing a staggered schedule where the district would offer four, 85-minute classes each day. Students would attend six out of the eight classes over a two-day period, but have two unassigned 85-minute periods during those two days where they would be free to study in the library, work with teachers, or leave the building.

The plan would mean some students would spend about 150 hours less time in school per year, or about 14 percent less



At a Feb. 1 press conference, Rep. Alice Johnson, chair of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families, center, and House Speaker Dee Long, right, announced that a joint legislative forum entitled "Our Children, Our Families, Our Future: What is the Cost of Failure?" would be held in the House chamber Feb. 9. Bonnie Neuenfeldt, director of community relations, Land O' Lakes, Inc. left, represented one of the four sponsoring organizations.

than they do now. But school officials say the plan would also increase capacity at the schools by about 30 percent.

Marl Ramsey, superintendent of the Osseo School District, told the Education Committee Feb. 2 that a referendum to build a third high school for the district will be voted on Feb. 9.

Whether or not the referendum passes, the proposed scheduling plan would remain in effect only until the fall of 1996. It is hoped the new high school could open in the fall of 1996.

"This is a temporary measure to get us over the hump," said Jim Boddie, the district's director of secondary education, in a telephone interview.

The capacity of Osseo's two high schools is 3,500 students for grades 10-12. Currently, Osseo has nearly 4,000 students in those grades and has forecast a population of 4,165 students for the next school year. Growth in the grades 10-12 population is expected to steadily increase to 5,400 students just after the turn of the century.

Osseo school officials have watched a steady growth in student enrollment every year since the mid-1950s. Part of the increase reflects changes in birth rates, but most is the result of developing new neighborhoods.

Although the reduction in time spent in

school would run contrary to state law, Osseo officials stressed that the amount of time spent in class would still meet state education rules.

Further, they said the longer class periods—85 minutes instead of the current 50 minutes—would increase the time on task by reducing the time spent traveling between classes.

HF125 now goes to the House floor for consideration.



EMPLOYMENT

Meddling in labor relations?

The governor's proposal for a virtual freeze on government employees' wages would require a change in the state's labor relations laws because it unfairly encroaches upon the salary negotiation process, according to some critics of the proposal.

Such changes would "need to be a part of the [governor's] proposal for us to take it seriously," said Don Diddams of the League of Minnesota Cities, adding that his organization opposes alterations in the labor relations laws.

Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) said that the governor's proposal is "getting

directly involved in the labor-management relations" of the state. Allowing a locality to veto a public employee pay contract, as the governor has suggested, would not be permitted under current law, he said.

But that view isn't shared by everyone. In the opinion of lawyers consulted by the governor, changes need not be made in state law governing negotiations with public employee unions, explained Morrie Anderson of the Department of Revenue. He said that the pay restraint policy the governor envisions would not unduly encroach upon the current process of salary negotiation.

Diddams, Rukavina, Anderson, and others discussed portions of the governor's budget during a Taxes Committee meeting Jan. 29. Most of those testifying agreed the proposal would mean layoffs on the local level.

Roger Peterson of the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities said "the governor's proposal cannot work without significant layoffs" in local government. He said that employment reductions are the only way for local governments to hold down overall salary costs to this year's levels.

The committee also learned that the state would lose some revenues from keeping public employee wages down mainly because of lost income and sales tax revenues. But how much remains unclear.

Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) noted that while the governor expects to save about \$600 million in foregone inflationary increases for government salaries, his budget estimates only \$10 million in resulting lost revenues.

Anderson conceded that the estimate may be low and said the Department of Finance was working on a revised figure.

House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) said that Senate staff had estimated the loss of revenues to be \$36 million or more for each year of the biennium.



GOVERNMENT

Councils show state's diversity

Councils created to help state government work with Minnesota's diverse and growing ethnic communities explained their missions to legislators Feb. 1.

Representatives of three state councils described their respective communities and how they have changed over the past decade. They also spoke to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee of their duties as researchers, planners, and liaisons for their communities to state government.

Albert De Leon of the Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans noted the remarkable growth of Asians in the state. The Hmong now number over 21,000 and have surpassed Korean and Vietnamese residents in total population.

The council's efforts to provide services to the Asian community are very complicated, De Leon said, because immigrants from the Far East are far from homogeneous. De Leon showed committee members a chart with about a dozen different greetings, one for each subculture in Minnesota.

"The cultures and the religions and the languages are so different . . . this makes our job much more difficult," De Leon said.

He also told members that the burgeon-

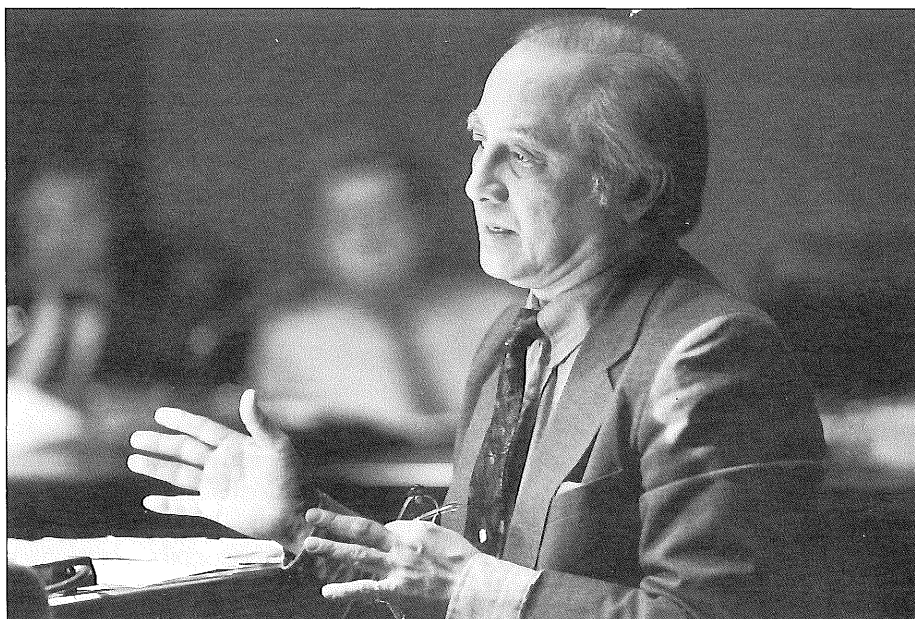
ing Asian Minnesotan community has both presented problems for the state — especially in the demand for affordable housing for large families — as well as opportunities. De Leon said that the council briefed Gov. Arne Carlson for his recent trade mission to the Orient, and added that some Asian legislators are interested in visiting Minnesota to explore possibilities for economic cooperation.

The Council on Black Minnesotans also uses international ethnic ties to help Minnesota residents. Executive Director Lester Collins said that his organization tries to spread a positive image of Africa and Africans — an image that he said has been tarnished by the media.

Collins said that when African community leaders come to town on business or for other reasons, "We take every opportunity to take them into our communities, our churches, and our schools to make them real," because Africa "is a viable source of pride."

Collins also told the committee that although they are short of staff, the council produced a report on the state's \$100 million foster care and adoption system. The council concluded that there were millions of dollars to be saved by increasing early intervention and placement of troubled youth with relatives.

Finally, the committee heard from the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council, which told the committee that the geographic diversity of this community has severely



Albert De Leon, executive director of the Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans, noted the burgeoning growth of Asians in the state as he spoke before the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee Feb. 1.

Correction

A legislative profile of District 23A on page 15 of the Jan. 22 edition of *Session Weekly* incorrectly identified the largest city in the district. The largest city is New Ulm.

strained council resources.

Because of changes in business practices and federal law, businessman Jose Trejo said, housing is now more scarce for the 14,000 to 18,000 Spanish-speaking migrant workers in rural areas of the state.

Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) worried that services were not accessible enough in rural areas, especially "as tensions in these communities continue to rise."

The council estimated that the state's Spanish-speaking population totals 70,000, with an average age of just 19 — 10 years younger than the statewide average — making their community one of growing importance for the next decade.

Capitol area changes

The Capitol area has undergone "radical changes" since the mid-1980s, said Gary Grefenberg, executive secretary of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (CAAPB).

Grefenberg, speaking to the State Government Finance Division of the Governmental Operations Committee Feb. 3, cited examples of such changes: the new Judicial Building, mall landscaping, the Vietnam Memorial, the Minnesota History Center, and freeway bridges which are "building a better physical connection" to downtown St. Paul.

The board is increasingly working with St. Paul and on the "Cultural Corridor" plan, said Grefenberg. The CAAPB also is working with community groups in the renovation of small businesses in the Rice-University area.



HEALTH

Keeping the safety net

This was the week for critics to punch holes in Gov. Arne Carlson's proposed budget. And Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) appeared more than willing to assail one section of it.

The chair of the Health and Human Services Committee's Human Services Finance Division said a portion of the proposed 1994-95 budget would essentially scrap a health care safety net for the people it was designed to protect.

"I personally find this not only strange,

but disastrous," Greenfield said. "It's in my view an attack on the whole concept we were trying to create with the development of MinnesotaCare, which namely is a final safety net in health care for everybody."

In his proposal, Gov. Arne Carlson suggested that General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) recipients be subjected to the same \$10,000 limit on hospitalization benefits now imposed on enrollees in MinnesotaCare, the state's new health plan for previously uninsured people. The proposed cap is projected to save the state \$30 million over the next biennium.

GAMC is a state program that gives medical coverage to low-income individuals who do not qualify for Medical Assistance.

But Greenfield said the program was supposed to be the safety net for MinnesotaCare recipients who surpassed the \$10,000 limit in hospitalization benefits. If such people either have no savings or spend down their savings, they might then qualify for GAMC, which would kick in to cover the catastrophic medical costs, he said.

Giving GAMC the same \$10,000 limit as MinnesotaCare means some seriously ill people may have nowhere to turn, said Greenfield.



HOUSING

Avoiding foreclosure

Although calls to limit spending and to "live within our means" gathered the most attention during last week's budget address by Gov. Arne Carlson, there were two new housing initiatives tucked away in his proposed budget.

And both proposals appeared to receive a warm response from Housing Committee Chair Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) Feb. 1. "I'm very happy the governor put in \$4.5 million for these two initiatives," she said.

The first initiative, the Emergency Mortgage Foreclosure Prevention Program, is designed to help low- and moderate-income families remain in their homes when they face mortgage foreclosure due to circumstances beyond their control, such as job loss, a death in the family, or prolonged illness. The intent is not only to help the individual family avoid homelessness, but to guard against the neighborhood destabilization that occurs when housing becomes vacant.

Help would be offered in specific communities that are experiencing deterioration. Along with financial assistance to delinquent borrowers, the program emphasizes counseling to assist homeowners with budgetary decisions and refinancing. Up to 50 percent of the program funding will be devoted to administrative costs and counseling services, reflecting a belief that families can resolve their own financial crises with a little help. Direct financial assistance could include making mortgage payments for up to six months, with maximum financial assistance not to exceed \$4,000.

The governor's second initiative is the Family Homeless Prevention and Assistance Program. The program recognizes that homelessness during childhood is a trauma that can have long-lasting negative effects. Last year, 38 percent of shelter residents in Minnesota were children, up from 26 percent in 1986.

The program's emphasis is on flexibility, with grant recipients using funds to move rapidly into transitional or permanent housing. Counties experiencing a significant increase in the number of homeless, such as Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis, would be eligible to offer the help.

The governor has requested \$221,000 a year for the Emergency Mortgage Foreclosure Prevention Plan, and \$2 million a year in funding for the Family Homeless Prevention and Assistance program.

Rural housing needs

Although society tends to view substandard housing as an urban issue, housing in rural communities is generally older and of lower quality than housing in urban areas.

A study reflecting the housing status and needs of low-income households in greater Minnesota was presented to the Housing Committee Feb. 1.

In its survey of 3,390 households throughout the state, the Southeastern Minnesota Housing Network Project found that 47 percent of respondents reported at least one major repair problem, such as a leaky roof. Mobile home residents were the most likely to report repair problems.

More than two-thirds of survey respondents had incomes of under \$10,000 a year. Only 16 percent of those received Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and 43 percent were employed.

Most of those surveyed were homeowners, living in either single-family homes or mobile homes, and most wanted to remain homeowners even if they had to make sacrifices to do so, said Kathy Kremer of the Southeastern Minnesota Housing Project.

Federal guidelines suggest a family should pay no more than 30 percent of its income for housing and utilities. The survey found, however, that 40 percent of the low-income households paid more than 30 percent of income for housing, and 13 percent paid more than 50 percent. When housing takes a disproportionate share of income, families may be relying on county and state programs to meet other family needs, Kremer said.

Banks seem to be reluctant to make home loans of under \$25,000, making it difficult for low-income families to buy affordable housing, Kremer said.

Processing smaller home loans is just as time-consuming as processing larger loans, but with less payback, committee members suggested.

"It takes more paperwork to buy a \$20,000 home than to buy a \$20,000 car," said Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn). And all that paperwork was imposed on banks by the state, said Rep. LeRoy Köppendrayner (IR-Princeton).



HUMAN SERVICES

Welfare reforms

As President Bill Clinton is proposing drastic welfare reform at a national level, Gov. Arne Carlson is urging the state to move ahead with its own initiatives.

Among Carlson's proposals is the expansion of Ramsey County's electronic system of distributing welfare benefits to include Hennepin County. The system allows welfare recipients to use county-issued "cash cards" to withdraw their grants at automated teller machines. The cards also may be used in place of food stamps in some supermarkets and convenience stores.

John Petraborg said the electronic program is not only attractive to clients but "maintains program integrity" by limiting opportunities for grant check theft and trafficking in food stamps. The cost to institute the electronic system in Hennepin County would be \$5.6 million over two years. The federal government would reimburse half of that expense.

Petraborg is the Department of Human Services' assistant commissioner of Family Self-Sufficiency Services. He spoke to the Health and Human Services Committee's Human Services Finance Division Jan. 29.

In the area of child support, Carlson has proposed that hospitals receive financial incentives for identifying absentee fathers of newborn children eligible for public assistance. The identifications ultimately reduce the benefits that the county would pay to eligible mothers and their children. Counties would also receive \$100 for each paternity they can establish.

Petraborg says the state ranks fourth in the nation in collecting current support from fathers whose children are on public assistance, recovering 77 cents on every dollar that fathers are assigned by the court to pay. But the state needs to do better in collecting past-due payments, and the governor has proposed a joint project with the state Department of Revenue to improve that area.

A pilot program in Anoka and Dakota counties would give job training to unemployed parents owing child support. Because the money saved on public assistance should be slightly more than what it will cost to restructure the child support system, a \$5,000 savings to the state is projected for the 1994-95 biennium.

Need for respite

As the survival rates for seriously injured or ill children have improved, the number of Minnesota children who need nearly constant care from their parents at home has increased as well.

More than 400 Minnesota children who depend on mechanical ventilators, intravenous feeding, or other medical devices for survival live at home. Their parents must act as nurses, respiratory therapists, and diagnosticians, said Dr. Linda Krach, medical director of rehabilitation at Gillette Children's Hospital. And they need more respite from the stress of constant care giving.

Advocates of the affected families presented their needs at a meeting of the Health and Human Services Committee's Human Services Finance Division Feb. 3.

One parent, Lori Guzman of Burnsville, said she was grateful for the state assistance which helps keep her ventilator-assisted

daughter at home. Yet she said it would be nice if she and her husband could stop their alternate sleeping schedules, have the freedom to allow their other children to participate in after-school sports, stop worrying constantly about losing their insurance, and escape the constant beeping of their daughter's ventilator for a while.

A task force set up by the Legislature is proposing initiatives that could help.

In order to reduce stress that can lead to family breakdown, the Children's Home Health Care Task Force asks that the state play a stronger role in providing — and funding — respite care. The advocates would like to see the state help to recruit and train foster families to provide such care. Child care for medically fragile children should also be encouraged, the advocates said.

Such requests will be considered when the division assembles state funding later this session.



INSURANCE

Guaranteed insurance

The safety net established 15 years ago to protect Minnesota residents from insurance company failures needs some retooling to keep pace with the changing investment landscape, according to state officials.

"My concern is whether we have to cut existing consumer protections in the law in order to update [it]," said Carolyn Ham, a special assistant attorney general in the office's commerce division.

The Minnesota Guaranty Association was created in 1977 to ensure that health and life insurance policyholders recoup their investment benefits if an insurance company goes bankrupt. All insurance companies licensed to do business in Minnesota are required to pay an assessment of up to 2 percent on the premiums they collect to support claims against the association.

Forty-eight other states have a similar protection program.

"There is no federal safety net for insurance," Ham told the House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee Feb. 3. "All insurance regulation is on a state-by-state basis so this is the only thing available for [Minnesota] policyholders if a company does fail."

Industry officials, state regulators, and legislators have been meeting in recent months to develop an agreement on possible changes in existing guaranty laws. Several proposals on the subject are in the works, she said.

One option is a proposal advocated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) — the organization which provided the model for the 1977 state law. But the result of the proposal could be smaller payments to consumers if their insurance company fails, said Ham.

"The current law is vague and it needs to be clarified," she said. "However, under current law the interpretations can be more favorable to consumers. If you are going to go with the [NAIC] model act, you are going to be cutting down on existing protections to consumers."

Committee chair Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) said whatever bill is adopted, it should also work to keep insurance companies solvent rather than only containing regulatory triggers in the event a company fails.

"We get so worried about healing the wound that we may be forgetting that the person had a knife in the first place," he said.



LABOR

Workers' comp refunds?

State lawmakers are proposing to refund employers over \$85 million in excess workers' compensation premium payments.

Current law directs the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association (WCRA) to give surplus reserves to the insurance companies that sell policies to businesses — but not to the businesses themselves.

Instead, **HF187** would direct those insurers to give the money to individual businesses, based on the amount of premiums each business paid in 1991. An \$85 million surplus already has been returned to WCRA-member insurance companies. About \$15 million also was paid to self-insured employers as part of the refund.

But WCRA President Jay Benanav told the Labor-Management Relations Committee Feb. 1 that getting insurers to give the refunds to businesses would be difficult.

"We don't have any records; we don't know how much an employer paid to a



As legislators began a three-day winter recess Feb. 3, Gov. Arne Carlson and his press secretary, Cyndy Brucato, boarded a bus in front of the Capitol to go on a two-day tour to talk with southern Minnesotans about his budget plan. Lt. Gov. Joanell Dyrstad, left, headed toward another bus destined for the northern half of the state and more budget discussions.

particular insurance company," he said.

Workers' compensation insurance companies, however, file annual statements with the Department of Commerce, detailing the amount of premiums paid to them each year.

Bill sponsor Rep. Allan Welle (DFL-Willmar) sides with the businesses — not the insurance companies.

"They [the insurers] are being selfish on this. What we're doing is really fair. We think it's the people who pay the premiums who should be getting their money back."

In November, Bert McKasy, commissioner of the state Department of Commerce, ordered a similar redistribution to businesses. He told lawmakers that the order was rescinded Dec. 2 to thwart a likely lawsuit by insurance companies and to allow lawmakers to act on the issue.

Last summer, state Department of Labor and Industry officials called for the WCRA to reduce premiums as a way to return its surplus to businesses. That order also was later rescinded.

Welle hopes insurers would honor any approved legislation.

"I would hope that we wouldn't have to end up in court," he said.

HF187 was discussed in the Labor-Management Relations Committee Feb. 1, but no action was taken.



SPORTS

Sports enthusiasts abound

Minnesota is no haven for couch potatoes, the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission (MASC) told legislators Feb. 3.

Nearly 1.4 million Minnesotans have participated in amateur sporting events since the MASC was created by the Legislature in 1987. The seven-member commission (and its legion of 3,000 volunteers) assists civic groups, businesses, and local governments statewide in planning new sports programs or facilities.

Paul Erickson, executive director of the MASC, said that the state's investment of \$35 million in sports facilities since 1987 has not only created sporting opportunities, it has given Minnesota an advantage in winning bids for collegiate, national, and international championships.

With the addition of such projects as the University of Minnesota Aquatic Center, the National Sports Center in Blaine, and the John Rose Minnesota Oval in Roseville, Minnesota can now accommodate virtually all of the Olympic summer sports, he said, and 11 of the 14 winter Olympic sports.

The state has been host to more than 250 national and international sporting events since 1987 — 99 of which occurred at MASC-funded facilities, the commission told legislators.

Those events include the 1990 U.S. Olympic Festival, the 1991 International Special Olympics, the 1991 U.S. Figure Skating Championships, and several other national competitions and Olympic trial events.

Together, the events have resulted in more than "\$225 million in economic impact" for Minnesota, Erickson said.

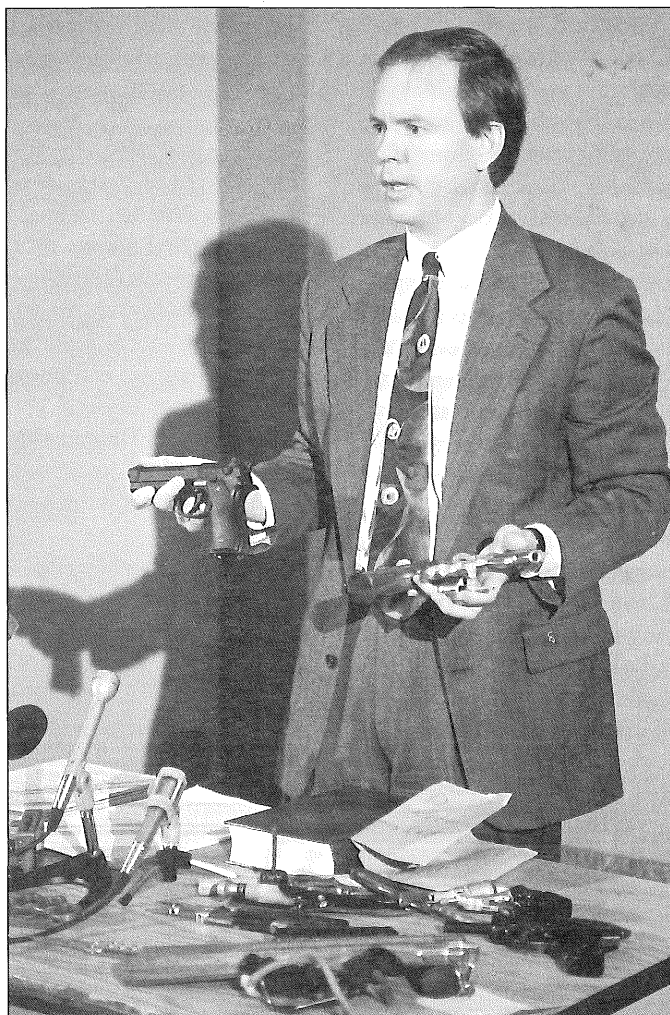
Another MASC creation, The Star of the North Games, has become the state's largest amateur multi-sport event. Nearly 50,000 Minnesotans have participated since its inception in 1988.

While the commission will continue to secure national events, Erickson said it will focus more staff time on creating "home-grown" sports. The Twin Cities Marathon, for example, is an event whose impact "continues to grow" in the state, while national events often move on to new locations.

The commission also plans to increase its efforts to foster sports opportunities for girls and women, Erickson told the State Government Finance Division of the Governmental Operations and Gaming Committee. He said that 70 percent of the athletes who register for MASC athletic events are males.

State funds for athletic facilities coordinated by the MASC

U of M Aquatic Center Minneapolis	\$3 million
National Sports Center Blaine	\$15.1 million
National Hockey Center St. Cloud	\$9.5 million
Giants Ridge Recreation Area Biwabik	\$2.6 million
National Whitewater/Kayak Center St. Louis River/Carlton	\$260,000
Ole Mangseth Memorial Ski Jump Coleraine	\$175,000
John Rose Minnesota Oval Roseville	\$1.9 million



Rep. Charlie Weaver proposed legislation targeted at reducing violence in schools. At a Capitol press conference Feb. 4, he displayed two handguns that were taken from an Anoka High School student. Weaver's bill would make it a felony for anyone found possessing a gun or other dangerous weapon on school property.



TRANSPORTATION

Funding under construction

Some representatives of the transportation industry have seen the 5-cent gas tax increase proposal, and want to raise it five.

Fred Corrigan, executive director of the Minnesota Transportation Alliance, presented the Legislature with a proposal he said would adequately fund highway construction and transit programs. The plan includes a 10-cent-per-gallon hike in the state gasoline tax and an increase of 1 cent in the motor vehicle excise tax to be dedicated to a Mobility Trust Fund.

Corrigan told the Transportation and Transit Committee Jan. 29 that he was "disappointed that the governor didn't talk about transportation issues during his budget address."

Gov. Arne Carlson did not include a gas tax increase in his budget proposal for the next biennium, although he has made public statements indicating that he supports the measure in order to maintain current and previously planned highway construction projects. In lieu of an increase in the gas tax, the governor's budget calls for \$130 million in cuts for authorized state highway projects.

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) praised the Transportation Alliance's "courageous" proposals. With respect to a boost in the gas tax, Osthoff said, "A nickel will not do it. People have to understand that."

The committee also began to grapple with how to balance funding for highways with other mass transit projects.

The Highway Users Federation made clear that it opposes major mass transit initiatives at the expense of road construc-

tion and improvement. Regional Director Carol Lovro cited statistics showing that just as the metro area's population increase outpaced the national average during the 1980s, so too did the average commuting time. Minnesotans now spend an average of 21 minutes getting to work, according to the most recent data.

At the same time, Lovro claimed that transit systems have not been popular with the state's burgeoning work force. "Massive amounts of money have been put into transit systems" without a comparable gain in market share, Lovro stated.

Some members challenged Lovro's claims that "massive congestion is not materializing" in the state and that "we're just not going to experience horrible pollution problems" in the future.

While making clear that he wasn't "anticar," Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) said that the metro bus system experienced impressive growth in ridership with a small increase in marketing efforts.



Fans of ethanol as an alternative fuel source probably got a real shock after reviewing the governor's budget proposal. Because of a typo, the document assembled by the Department of Finance doesn't list a single cent of funding support for ethanol during the next biennium. Laura King, budget director of the Department of Finance, told the Taxes Committee Jan. 29 that the governor actually wants \$19 million for the state's ethanol program — more than double the amount it received over the last two fiscal years. King said committee members will just have to trust her on that one.

Unless there's another day at the horse races, the state's next budget will have to find an extra million somewhere else. During a Taxes Committee hearing Jan. 29, Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) pointed out that the governor's incoming revenue expectations for the next biennium include \$1.4 million from taxes on pari-mutuel betting. Morrie Anderson of the Department of Revenue admitted that there was a

real possibility that Canterbury Downs will close for good, eliminating any state benefit from the track.

The growth of two industries in Minnesota — telemarketing and gambling — is putting added strains on the the state Attorney General's Office.

"We've had just an epidemic of telemarketing fraud. Right now we have more cases than we can possibly handle," Deputy Attorney General Thomas Pursell told the Judiciary Finance Division Feb. 2. Much of the fraud involves claims stemming from contests, which turn out to be bogus.

Similarly, the gambling industry has kept attorneys in the office busy pursuing fraud cases, and more are likely, said Pursell.

The agency has reshuffled its priorities to tackle the growing number of cases in those and other areas, and will be a factor in setting the agency's new budget.

Among the heady topics Roland Dille, president of Moorhead State University, discussed with the Higher Education Finance Division was the importance and popularity of its intramural athletic program. The sport having the most participants? Co-ed touch football.

Texas has a pretty tough reputation when it comes to putting convicted criminals behind bars, but data compiled by Minnesota's Sentencing Guidelines Commission demonstrates that the North Star State keeps its criminals in prison longer. Although Texas sentences are relatively long, actual prison time served is less on average than Minnesota — five months less for property crimes and six months less for violent crimes. Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) expressed concern during hearings Feb. 1 that law enforcement officials and other Minnesotans were not aware of the state's sentencing record. Skoglund said that lawmakers shouldn't "repeat the mistakes of the Texas Legislature . . . where sentencing is just a joke." Texas prisons are currently under a court order to hold down prison crowding which has forced the adoption of early release policies, members of the Judiciary Committee were told.

It's a fact!

Arms are said to be twisted in Capitol hallways, but seldom are they actually broken.

But in 1856 it happened after a fight erupted between the sergeant-at-arms and a House member.

George McLeod, a Scotch-Canadian "giant in build, and correspondingly powerful," was elected that year to the Territorial House of Representatives. McLeod was said to have "preferred his fists to any other weapons in argument," wrote Charles Flandrau in *History of Minnesota*.

One evening, after delivering a heated speech during a floor debate, McLeod sauntered over to the council chamber — then the equivalent of the state Senate — for a drink. A keg of whiskey had been rolled into the chamber and was being guarded by the sergeant-at-arms. The sergeant was "an enormous man, even larger than McLeod."

McLeod wondered aloud if the sergeant had caught his fiery speech. The burly sergeant dismissed it with an unflattering review. Without hesitation, McLeod slapped the man across the face with his buckskin gloves. The sergeant retaliated, pushing the lawmaker to the railing outside the chamber, then backwards over the side and onto the stairway 16 feet below.

Dr. Le Boutillier — a representative from St. Anthony — was summoned to evaluate the damage.

McLeod was diagnosed with a badly broken arm, "which laid him up until the end of the session."

The two men clashed again in a saloon a short while later, with McLeod throwing his drink in the sergeant's face. Friends intervened immediately, probably saving McLeod, whose arm was still in a sling, from suffering any further injury.

1993 Committee Scopes

The Minnesota Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate, is divided into many committees, divisions, and sub-divisions. Since thousands of bills are introduced during each two-year legislative session, it is impossible for any one legislator to become an expert in all areas. So, each legislator serves on three to five committees and divisions, which allows him/her to focus on just a few areas of public policy.

In a sense, the committee structure forms the heart of the Legislature. Although many people believe that most of the legislative process occurs on the House and Senate floors, it's in committee where most substantive action occurs. It's there where each bill is pored over and dissected, where key amendments are added and sections are deleted, and where recommendations for approval are given or withheld.

In the House, the speaker names the committees, appoints members to the committees, and selects chairs to lead them. Once the committee assignments are made and the House convenes for its session, the speaker assigns bills to the appropriate committees.

In an effort to give people a general impression of House activities this session, as well as an indication of where to go with various issues of concern, the *Session Weekly* staff asked House committee chairs and administrators for brief, general descriptions of the functions of their committees and divisions. More specifically, they asked what topics were likely to be considered this session.

Here are the results of the survey — a list of all committees and divisions, the boundaries of their concerns, and the specific issues they expect to address during the 1993 Session.

Agriculture

Reviews farm policies and programs to assist farmers; promotes interstate and international trade; develops strategies for marketing commodities; and develops programs to encourage soil conservation.

Agenda '93:

- Review wetlands rules
- Milk pricing issues (checkoffs, price in stores, price for farmers)
- Corporate farming issues regarding hog farming
- Food safety
- Farm property taxes

Capital Investment

Recommends objectives and goals in undertaking state debt; reviews the governor's capital budget proposals for state buildings and infrastructure; recommends debt management practices to maintain the state's good credit rating; reviews every bill where the good faith and credit of the state is being obligated; sets overall debt finance limits.

Agenda '93:

- Develop the capital expenditure authorization and debt finance bill for the state of Minnesota
- Continue work on capital budget reform measures

Commerce & Economic Development

Deals mainly with consumer affairs, professional licensing, tourism, and small-business issues; covers rural and community development, international trade, technology development, and the application of research and technology to the marketplace; considers job development, business finance, and technical assistance issues; and reviews programs in the Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED).

Agenda '93:

- Consumer protection legislation
- Professional licensing
- Recodification of DTED statute
- Consideration of tourism and small business and international trade bills from the divisions

International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division

Examines Minnesota's economic and job needs, emphasizing world competitiveness; and makes recommendations for business to improve manufacturing techniques.

Agenda '93:

- Decentralization and regionalization of the Department of Trade and Economic Development
- Facilitating start-up businesses, streamlining state regulations
- Expanding economic development through international exports, recruiting new markets
- Interrelationship between education and technology

Tourism & Small Business Division

Examines programs, research, promotions that enhance the tourist industry and the small-business community in Minnesota.

Agenda '93:

- Tourism/business - small loan program
- Directional highway signing program
- Dedicated lodging tax

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance

Reviews and recommends funding for the Arts Board, Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans, Council on Black Minnesotans, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Public Safety, Department of Public Service, Department of Transportation, Ethical Practices Board, Humanities Commission, Indian Affairs Council, Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board, Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota Municipal Board, Minnesota Technology Inc., non-health boards, Office of the Secretary of State, Public Utilities Commission, Regional Transit Board, Safety Council, Spanish Speaking Affairs Council, Transportation Regulation Board, Uniform Laws Commission, and the World Trade Center.

Agenda '93:

- Transportation funding
- Transit funding
- Determination of agency funding needs

Education

Handles K-12 and postsecondary educational policy, statewide funding, and structure of public education.

Agenda '93:

- School funding
- Proposed state board rule on graduation requirement
- Reorganization of regional educational systems
- Redesign of teacher education programs
- Youth apprenticeship
- Postsecondary tuition levels
- School facilities

Higher Education Finance Division

Reviews legislative funding for the Community College System, Higher Education Board, Higher Education Coordinating Board, Higher Education Facilities Authority, Mayo Medical School, State University System, Technical College System, and the University of Minnesota.

Agenda '93:

- Funding levels for higher education
- Governance
- Financial aid
- Bonding bill
- Tuition levels

K-12 Education Finance Division

Provides policy direction and funding of the state's K-12 education system, which includes all public school districts, academies, Department of Education, education finance (school aids), Minnesota Center for Arts Education, and the Permanent School Fund.

Agenda '93:

- Education budget adjustments
- Capital investment issues
- Integration of funding for social services and education

Environment & Natural Resources

Examines issues relating to pollution, waste management, wildlife protection, forestry and mining, groundwater protection, solid waste reduction, recycling, and hunting and fishing regulations and promotion.

Agenda '93:

- Solid waste stream: packaging reduction and reuse (HF65); recycling and recycled materials markets
- Toxic chemicals: toxic pollution prevention plan as part of air emissions permit application; chemical use data reporting, discharge, and emission reporting; environmental (aquatic, terrestrial) as well as health effects; inclusion of non-manufacturing industry reporting (utilities, railroads, airlines, hospitals, universities, colleges); completion of Minnesota air toxic rule by 1994; safe transport of toxins; labeling of toxic products and packages
- Hazardous waste: landfill cleanup and use of Superfund dollars, hazardous and radioactive waste disposal and storage
- Water: point and non-point source pollution prevention, lakeshore management, milfoil and exotic species control, 1993 permanent wetland rules
- Hunting and fishing issues: out-of-court settlement of *Mille Lacs Chippewa vs. State of Minnesota* (1837 hunting, fishing, and gathering rights treaty; game and fish fund)
- Environmental use and protection, restructuring of state agencies to be more consumer-friendly
- Timber harvesting and paper mill expansions

Environment & Natural Resources Finance

Oversees the budgets of state agencies related to the environment, natural resources, and agriculture: Academy of Science, Board of Animal Health, Board of Water and Soil Resources, Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, ethanol development, Hazardous Substance Injury Compensation Board, Horticulture Society, Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources, Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission,

Minnesota Zoological Garden, Pollution Control Agency, Science Museum of Minnesota, Waste Management Board, and Voyageurs National Park.

Agenda '93:

- Budgets for FY'94-95
- Superfund
- Capital budgets
- Petrofund

Ethics

Reviews ethical complaints concerning members of the Minnesota House of Representatives; and sets procedures for dealing with ethical problems.

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Reviews laws pertaining to banks, savings and loans, credit unions, etc.; examines consumer rights in insurance and availability of insurance for individuals and companies and other aspects of the insurance industry.

Agenda '93:

- Access to quality health insurance at an affordable price
- Consumer protection through the Minnesota Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association
- Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association (MCHA)

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

Reviews election concerns, veterans issues, and miscellaneous legislation.

Agenda '93:

- Campaign finance reform
- Veterans issues, including free license plates for ex-POWs, capital improvements at the Veterans Homes around the state, and a grant program for county veterans service officers.

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Reviews any bill that substantially changes or creates a new state department, agency, commission, board or bureau, although a bill may have had its first review and hearing in another committee; deals with public employee pension plans, and state workers' bargaining procedures; gambling legislation.

Agenda '93: (no order implied)

- Review proposals for governmental restructuring developed by CORE
- Consideration of various proposals related to gambling
- Gender balance on state boards and commissions
- Review various pension issues

State Government Finance Division

Reviews and recommends appropriations for state departments and agencies: Administrative Hearings Office, Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, contingent accounts, Department of Administration, Department of Employee Relations, Department of Finance, Department of Military Affairs, Department of Revenue, Department of Trade and Economic Development, Disabled American Veterans, joint legislative commissions, Lawful Gambling Control Board, Legislature, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission, Minnesota Planning Office, Minnesota Racing Commission, Minnesota State Lottery Board, Minnesota State Retirement System, Office of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Office of the State Auditor, Office of the Treasurer, Public Employees Retirement Association, Salary Supplement, State Board of Investment, tort claims, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals.

Agenda '93:

- Capital budget requests
- Selected program reviews

Health & Human Services

Receives all bills relating to health issues and various social services in the state; reviews issues relating to health maintenance organizations; deals with the licens-

ing of health care providers and social workers; reviews and recommends welfare programs, policies, goals, objectives, and reforms.

Agenda '93:

- Children's agenda (including governor's proposal)
- Health Care Commission Report
- Foster care reforms

Health & Housing Finance Division

Reviews the governor's budget; recommends funding for the: Council on Disabilities, Department of Health, Department of Human Rights, Department of Jobs and Training, Department of Veterans Affairs, health boards (14), Housing Finance Agency, and Veterans Homes Board; and reviews funding requests for legislation passed in the policy committee.

Agenda '93:

- Omnibus Health & Housing Finance bill

Human Services Finance Division

Reviews the governor's budget for human services and MinnesotaCare programs; and makes funding recommendations for the Department of Human Services, Health—Division of Health Care Access, Minnesota Health Care Commission, and Ombudsperson for Mental Health and Retardation.

Agenda '93:

- Continuation of health care reform efforts from 1992
- Welfare reform; maintaining the social service "safety net"
- Long-term care
- Mental health community-based services

Housing

Examines all aspects of housing programs and policy; focuses on preventing homelessness and preserving existing affordable housing; targets community-based revitalization and rehabilitation.

Agenda '93:

- Emergency mortgage and rental assistance
- Fair housing
- Housing Trust Fund
- Toxic lead cleanup
- Affordability

Judiciary

Considers all areas of Minnesota criminal and civil law, data practices, and the organization of the courts.

Agenda '93:

- Stalking
- Criminal records clarification (public or private?)

Judiciary Finance Division

Oversees the budgets of state agencies related to corrections, courts, and law enforcement: Board of Judicial Standards, Board of Public Defense, Bureau of Mediation Services, Court of Appeals, Department of Corrections, District Court, Office of the Attorney General, Ombudsperson for Corrections, Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, Sentencing Guidelines Commission, Supreme Court, and Tax Court.

Agenda '93:

- Juvenile justice
- Prison space
- State takeover of the court system

Labor-Management Relations

Considers unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and labor standards concerning issues about hours worked, wages paid, working conditions, and job training programs; and deals with certain public employee labor issues, but not pensions.

Agenda '93:

- Child labor reforms
- Unemployment insurance
- Collective bargaining issues
- Workers' compensation (refund issues)
- Minimum wage

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

Examines local government and makes recommendations concerning the relationship between state and local governments; examines local governments' jurisdiction, control, and bonding authority; reviews metropolitan agencies' structures, goals, and programs; and considers transportation, sewers, road, bridges, parks, and airports in the metropolitan area.

Agenda '93:

- Local government structure
- Metropolitan agencies
- Airports
- Land use planning issues

Regulated Industries & Energy

Examines controls on state regulated industries such as liquor, telephone, utilities, and commercial soliciting; and reviews energy policies and conservation issues.

Agenda '93:

- Redefinition of extended area service criteria for telephone exchanges
- Electric utility service area boundaries
- Revisions in competitive services for telephone companies
- Conservation programs
- Alternative energy
- Future energy policy

Rules & Legislative Administration

Establishes the budget for the House; approves personnel matters; determines House rules and joint rules of the House and Senate; and acts on bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

Taxes

Reviews bills that affect state income, sales, use, and property tax policy.

Agenda '93:

- Local government aid formula
- Fiscal relationships between local governments and the state

- Tax burden on low-income working families
- Local option taxes

Transportation & Transit

Addresses policy matters concerning highways, trucking, transit systems, and the departments of Transportation and Public Safety.

Agenda '93:

- Transportation funding
- Balanced legislation between transit, highways, and other forms of transportation

Ways & Means

Sets House spending and revenue targets and considers money bills passed by the Finance and Tax divisions and committees.

Agenda '93:

- House budget targets
- Biennial budget

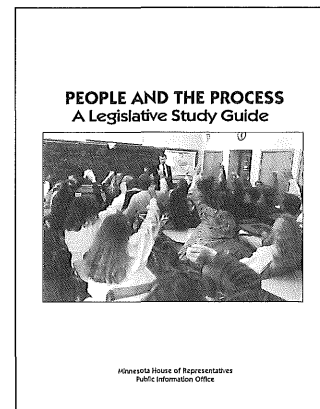


State taxpayers may be a little disconcerted to learn that financial analysts seem to be referring to certain pages of the budget book as "pretty pages." That's what the word sounds like during House committee meetings, but the term is actually PERTY pages.

PERTY pages are the ones chock full of figures that show the historical funding, proposed funding, and future funding for each budget item in the biennial budget.

So what does PERTY really mean? The acronym's original meaning has been lost, said Bruce Reddeman, director of budget operations in the Department of Finance. The term is at least 12 years old and, like a bad penny, keeps resurfacing even though no one knows why they're using it.

It's easy to speculate devilishly about what PERTY could mean, but budget aficionados guess it probably means nothing more exciting than Program Expenditures Report Total for Year. But, for now, the secret remains with the departed bureaucrat who invented it.



Puzzled by the law process?

With the 1993 Legislative Session soon to be in full swing, you may wonder just how the legislative process works.

Many people do — even those who work for the Legislature full time. Though the process is difficult for anyone to describe, the House Public Information Office has made an attempt with its book entitled *People and the Process: A Legislative Study Guide*.

The project was undertaken to fill a need for more information on the legislative process for social studies teachers of grades 7-12, but people of all ages who are curious about state government will find the book useful.

The 142-page guide takes readers through each step of the law process from a bill's original idea to the governor's approval or veto. Along with background material, each section defines new terms, suggests classroom activities ranging from simple to complex, and provides an abundance of resource material.

The guide comes in loose-leaf form, punched to fit in a standard three-ring binder. The cost is \$11.25 plus sales tax and \$2 for shipping.

Copies are available through Minnesota's Bookstore, 117 University Ave. (Ford Building), St. Paul, MN 55155. Make checks payable to "State of Minnesota" and allow four to six weeks for delivery.

If you need the guide sooner, you can place a credit card phone or FAX order: Metro: (612) 297-3000; FAX (612) 296-2265; Nationwide Toll Free: 1-800-657-3757, and receive your order in one to two weeks. The bookstore accepts Visa, MasterCard, American Express, and Discover cards.

Or you can make an immediate purchase at the bookstore between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Perlt runs on shoe leather in his race for the House

To say that Rep. Walt Perlt (DFL-Woodbury) is an enthusiastic man is an understatement. He has hit the ground running in his new job representing St. Paul's eastern suburbs, and already talks about campaigning for the seat again.



Rep. Walt Perlt

"I'm having the time of my life," said Perlt, who, at 65, is the most senior of the newly elected House members. He counts as one of his campaign highlights "making so many new friends."

Perlt's district (57A) spans Oakdale, Maplewood, and western Woodbury, which doubled in size during the 1980s and is Minnesota's ninth fastest growing city. He describes his district as "very diverse."

Getting elected to the House was not on Perlt's "To Do" list even a year ago. Before retiring in 1990, he was the state's chief of enforcement for liquor control, and worked in the Department of Public Safety for 38 years. He and his wife, Dodie, were enjoying retirement and planning a six-week fishing trip to British Columbia.

Then, just three days before the DFL district convention, a neighbor urged him to run for the House seat.

As a newcomer to the political arena, Perlt won the party's endorsement on the seventh ballot.

"I got into it accidentally, but I took the campaign seriously," Perlt said of his subsequent election. "I door knocked and went back again a second time. My opponent outspent me about four-to-one, but he ran a media campaign, and I ran a shoe leather campaign."

Friends and co-workers say Perlt is forthright, upbeat, and energetic. "He pretty much knows everybody in the world," said Tom Leigh, an enforcement agent who worked under Perlt. He described his former boss as "always in a great mood — always happy and positive."

Minnesotans may find something reminiscent about Perlt's strong, earthy voice when they hear him speak on the House floor. His uncle, Jule Perlt, was the voice of the Golden Gophers for 62 years before he died last summer.

Perlt is fond of hunting and fishing, and is quick to share tips for smoking the catch, including salmon, trout, and venison. Friends say his reputation for making "great" barbecue ribs is well deserved.

"I've never been a shrinking violet," said Perlt, explaining his love for campaigning. "I enjoyed talking to thousands of people. They want to see you eyeball to eyeball. They want to know whether you're genuine, or promising the moon."

Perlt said that while his constituents told him they want to maintain adequate funding for education, taxes remain a large concern.

He is aware that his votes will be watched by the people in his district.

"They will have to put a .357 Magnum to my head to raise [taxes]," said Perlt. "My goal is to not raise taxes and keep the state operating. That's what my constituents have told me. Don't raise taxes, or don't come back. I take that very seriously."

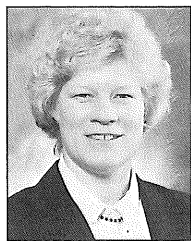
—Joyce Peterson

District 57A

Population: 31,241
Distribution: 99.9 percent of residents live in urban areas, 0.1 percent rural.
Counties: Ramsey, Washington
Largest city: Woodbury
Location: east Metro
1992 presidential election results:
Clinton/Gore: 45.1 percent
Bush/Quayle: 30 percent
Perot/Stockdale: 24.3 percent
Other: 0.6 percent

Life at Capitol far cry from Molnau's days on farm

Like her parents before her, Rep. Carol Molnau (IR-Chaska) runs a family farm. On a 430-acre plot in northern Chaska, she and her husband grow corn, soybeans, alfalfa, and tend 140 head of dairy and beef cattle.



Rep. Carol Molnau

While on the farm, Molnau said she never dreamed of becoming a member of the Minnesota Legislature. "But I've always been involved in my community and my business and I think that probably evolved into my involvement here," she said.

Nevertheless, Molnau is no political neophyte. She has been involved in IR party politics for several years and has spent the last four years on the Chaska City Council. She said that lifelong volunteer duties, including community education projects and the 4-H Club, have kept her in touch with local issues.

In ousting the DFL incumbent in District 35A (Larry Bodahl), Molnau credits her community involvement, conservative philosophy, and accessibility to the voters for her 1992 campaign victory.

But she said it was the hard work of her family that made it all possible. "Family was the most

important element in running for this office," she said. Molnau said her husband and three daughters were more than willing to pitch in and help so she could devote more time to campaigning and being a House member.

"When one of us has been involved in something, the rest of us kind of pick up the slack," she said.

Molnau's district is economically diverse, with urban industrial sections to the east and rural sections in the northern and southern ends of the district.

While this creates divergent concerns that may prove difficult to bridge, Molnau said she heard a common theme while on the campaign trail: "Basically, people weren't happy with government."

Many voters felt overtaxed while still expressing the desire for higher quality government services.

"One of the things I heard over and over again is [that] they couldn't afford any more taxes, but were concerned for schools. The priority still is for K-12 education," Molnau said, adding that improving the state's infrastructure was also a concern.

Prompted by her district's frustrations, Molnau is most interested in streamlining government to reduce public spending without com-

promising services.

"I would like to see some down-sizing of government in the form of efficiency," she said. Molnau would prefer state employees to target waste. "Letting them do it gives them some control" along with a feeling of accomplishment, she said.

Life at the Capitol is a far cry from her days on the farm, and Molnau is preparing herself for the tough calls that loom ahead. She said she wants to be the kind of legislator "where you listen to your constituency, and you can still make decisions here [in St. Paul] that you can go home and feel right about."

—Adam Samaha

District 35A

Population: 32,924
Distribution: 54.2 percent of residents live in urban areas, 45.8 percent rural.
Counties: Carver, Le Sueur, Scott, Sibley
Largest city: Chaska
Location: southwest Metro
1992 presidential election results:
Bush/Quayle: 34.8 percent
Clinton/Gore: 34.2 percent
Perot/Stockdale: 30.6 percent
Other: 0.4 percent

Worke hopes to offer stability to Waseca area

Voters in the Waseca area have faced a unique and unwelcome brand of term limits, having elected four representatives in the past six years.



Rep. Gary Worke

Rep. Gary Worke (IR-Waseca), newly elected from the extensively redrawn district, says restoring a sense of stability to the seat is one of his main objectives.

Having already won the only political race he's ever entered, Worke said he hopes to be around for more than a single term. It seems to be a message voters welcome.

DFLer Jerry Schoenfeld was the last to represent the area for more than two years. He resigned in 1987 after serving seven years in the House.

Dale DeRaad, an Independent-Republican, won a subsequent special election, but lost the following year to DFLer Jeff Conway. Conway resigned after being charged with misusing the funds of his investment firm's clients. Dick Anderson, an Independent-Republican who won the seat in 1990, decided not to run again last fall.

Worke is ready for a fresh start.

"The main motivations I had [for running] were focused around business issues," he said. "I

feel that business issues are in everyone's best interests.

"I wanted to see if I could affect the business climate in Minnesota so my family — I have four children — would have an opportunity to stay and live and work in Minnesota."

Worke, who built and operates a residential care facility for the elderly with his wife, said his constituents feel the same way.

"People are sick and tired of hearing about another business going to South Dakota or going to Wisconsin or Iowa," he said. "We need to keep those businesses and provide a good home for them in Minnesota."

Term limits are also an important issue to voters in his district. Several IRs have authored bills limiting legislative service to 10 years, along with other restrictions.

Education funding, including higher education, are also critical issues uppermost in the minds of his constituents.

Waseca is still adjusting to the closing of the University of Minnesota's two-year campus in that community. Efforts in the past two sessions to reverse that decision by the university's Board of Regents were unsuccessful.

The 22-year-old facility may be converted into a federal prison, one of the few options available

and one Worke supports.

"It's a tough issue," he said. "It's a tough thing even today... It is devastating, and really difficult for the community."

Worke said he's been impressed with the caliber of his fellow freshman on both sides of the political aisle.

"Many of them came in with the same ideas [as myself] — that there are some things in government that aren't working and need to be changed," he said. "We need to make government more responsible to the people."

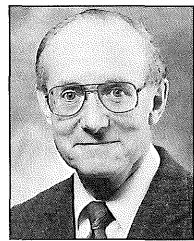
—Jim Anderson

District 28A

Population: 33,307
Distribution: 83.4 percent of residents live in urban areas, 16.6 percent rural.
Counties: Steele, Waseca
Largest city: Owatonna
Location: southern Minnesota
1992 presidential election results:
Bush/Quayle: 39 percent
Clinton/Gore: 33.2 percent
Perot/Stockdale: 27 percent
Other: 0.8 percent

Family ties lead second Dempsey to House

It's a bit unusual, but perhaps not too surprising, that Rep. Jerry Dempsey (IR-Hastings) is following his older brother, Terry, into the Legislature.



Rep. Jerry Dempsey

"When I was growing up, my family always talked about the responsibilities of citizenship and how important it was to be involved," Dempsey said. "That just kind of carried through in all the people in our family."

His brother, who left his post as minority leader last session after being appointed a district judge, served 14 years in the House. Dempsey finds that inspiring, not daunting. The insightful brotherly advice hasn't hurt, either.

"He didn't overtly push it or anything," he said of his fraternal chats. "He did say you should consider it, that it's a very noble kind of thing."

Prior to redistricting, Dempsey said he had never considered running, since his area was well served by Reps. Dennis Ozment and Steve Svigum, fellow IRs who have been re-elected. But the new District 29A between Hastings and Red Wing was carved out of those old districts, creating an open seat — and an opportunity for Dempsey.

"I think people can make a difference. I think people can make changes," said Dempsey, a former school administrator and bank director.

Voters in his district are concerned about the state budget and education funding, but Dempsey also will be involved with some local issues that have taken on statewide significance.

He supports the temporary storage of spent nuclear fuel rods at Northern States Power Co.'s Prairie Island power plant near Red Wing until a nationwide, permanent repository for them can be found, he said.

Since power generated at the plant is used in other states, he added, those states also should be involved with resolving the issue. Environmental groups and residents of the Prairie Island Mdewakanton Reservation near the plant are fighting the storage plans.

Dempsey opposes a plan to build a new airport in Dakota County, estimated to cost between \$5 billion and \$15 billion. The price is too steep, and there are more viable alternatives, Dempsey said. The current airport could be expanded, or smaller satellite facilities could be built.

He also hopes funding will be provided this session to construct a secure cottage for juveniles housed at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing, a proposal that was discussed last session. The program in Red Wing emphasizes

rehabilitation for juveniles, and is not designed as a prison, he added. But the need is apparent.

Dempsey is impressed with his fellow first-term members.

"I can see why they got elected. They're intelligent people," Dempsey said. They have a good grasp of the issues, and are anxious to tackle problems facing the state.

"I think they're people that are going to engage in productive and sound deliberation of the issues," he said. "And I like that approach."

—Jim Anderson

District 29A

Population: 33,172
Distribution: 90.8 percent of residents live in urban areas, 9.2 percent rural.
Counties: Dakota, Goodhue
Largest city: Hastings
Location: southeastern Minnesota
1992 presidential election results:
Bush/Quayle: 32.2 percent
Clinton/Gore: 41.5 percent
Perot/Stockdale: 25.5 percent
Other: 0.8 percent

Bill Introductions

HF164-HF208

Monday, Feb. 1

HF164—Macklin (IR)

Judiciary

Domestic assault warrantless arrests authorized for assaults committed against a person with whom the offender has a child or unborn child in common.

HF165—Jennings (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development

Ski safety act adopted.

HF166—Jennings (DFL)

Taxes

Fire truck and emergency rescue vehicle repair part purchases to political subdivisions exempted from sales tax.

HF167—Bauerly (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development

Minnesota Business Finance, Inc., created to provide capital for commercial borrowers through the Small Business Administration (SBA).

HF168—Krueger (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Service contracts authorized between regional organizations and state agencies.

HF169—Blatz (IR)

Labor-Management Relations

Guardian and conservator appointments required in workers' compensation proceedings for minors and incapacitated persons.

HF170—Garcia (DFL)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

County veterans service office grant program established and money appropriated.

HF171—Winter (DFL)

Agriculture

Agricultural crops provided minimum prices and money appropriated.

HF172—Morrison (IR)

Judiciary

Sexually explicit material dissemination restrictions for minors extended to noncommercial situations, videotapes included in dissemination restrictions, and penalties provided.

HF173—Sparby (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Town remedial actions authorized for water

encroaching on town road rights-of-way and wetland replacement exemption provided.

HF174—Nelson (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development

Manufactured home dealers and installers exempted from licensure requirements for building contractors, remodelers, and specialty contractors.

HF175—Anderson, R. (DFL)

Taxes

Used motor vehicle sales exempted from motor vehicle excise tax.

HF176—Clark (DFL)

Judiciary

Harassment and stalking crimes revised and simplified, and penalties increased.

HF177—Wejcman (DFL)

Judiciary

Parentage recognition provided force and effect of a paternity adjudication, paternity recognition form and educational materials distributed, child visitation and custody provisions modified, and money appropriated.

HF178—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Firearm reckless discharge from a motor vehicle provided felony penalty.

HF179—Wagenius (DFL)

Taxes

Assessments not to include value of improvements made to certain homestead property 40 years old or older.

HF180—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Education

Secondary sparsity revenue increased.

HF181—Rest (DFL)

Judiciary

Limited liability companies provided application of financial institution, workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, taxation, and usury laws.

HF182—Vellenga (DFL)

Taxes

Cottages and camps on leased federal lands provided property tax exemption.

HF183—Clark (DFL)

Housing

Mortgage and rental emergency assistance

program developed by the housing finance agency, and money appropriated.

HF184—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Lottery retailers prohibited from paying prizes to persons under 18 years of age.

HF185—Reding (DFL)

Regulated Industries & Energy

Electrical hydropower facility construction permits prohibited for certain facilities on Mississippi River bluffs.

HF186—Jennings (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Highway salt storage required in a covered building.

HF187—Cooper (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation reinsurance association refunds distributed to policyholders.

HF188—Winter (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, drivers' license surcharge imposed, and money appropriated.

HF189—Ostrom (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

St. Peter provided release from reversionary interest to lands included in Traverse des Sioux state park.

HF190—Haukoos (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Minnow importation by private fish hatcheries allowed for raising and exporting to other states.

HF191—Ostrom (DFL)

Taxes

School district contracted motor vehicles provided eligibility for agricultural alcohol gasoline credit.

HF192—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Heating plant facility employees of the University of Minnesota provided continued state retirement system coverage after transfer to a new heating plant employer.

HF193—Kinkel (DFL)

Education

Independent School District No. 118, Remer-

Longville, allowed permanent fund transfer from the bus purchase account to the capital expenditure fund.

HF194—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

County law library fee collection provided in petty misdemeanor cases.

HF195—Smith (IR)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Insurers to pay annual assessment based on total subrogation and indemnification claims.

HF196—Smith (IR)

Judiciary

Court cost assessment provided against civil action non-prevailing party.

HF197—Jaros (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development

Regional service offices established outside the metropolitan area by trade and economic development department.

HF198—Macklin (IR)

Judiciary

Probation hearings allowed after probation period expires.

HF199—Winter (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation reinsurance association

to provide refunds to the state fund mutual insurance company.

HF200—Orenstein (DFL)

Judiciary

Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) civil tort liability limits increased.

HF201—Tunheim (DFL)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Balloting by mail authorized for certain small cities.

HF202—Vellenga (DFL)

Education

Humanities commission appropriated money for the institute for the advancement of teaching.

HF203—Kelley (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Physician licensing requirements modified, immigrant and alien physician eligibility requirements clarified, and temporary and residency permits established; and medical practice board reporting requirements and indemnification modified.

HF204—Gruenes (IR)

Judiciary

Stearns County community corrections subsidy program appropriated money.

HF205—Molnau (IR)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Caucus fundraisers restricted; campaign committee fund transfers prohibited to other campaign funds; unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy; and matching private contribution requirements expanded for public subsidy recipients.

HF206—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Photographs of incarcerated persons considered comprehensive law enforcement public data.

HF207—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

LSD; lysergic acid diethylamide penalties increased for sales or possession in a school, park, or public housing zone.

HF208—Bishop (IR)

Judiciary

Handicapped and disabled; discrimination prohibited against disabled persons using service animals, over-the-road bus definition provided, and human rights investigations and hearing charges clarified.

It's a fact!

While the state now faces an estimated \$769 million budget shortfall, Minnesota has successfully weathered financial crises in the past.

In fact, this year marks the centennial of the Panic of 1893.

"Had the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis been captured by an enemy and a ransom of ten million dollars been demanded from each, paid and carried away, the consequences upon business would not have been worse," wrote Charles Flandrau in *History of Minnesota*.

Land speculation was spiraling out of control. Credit was extended to most anyone who wanted it. Large properties were sold on promises and minuscule down payments, and "everyone became deeply in debt."



John D. Rockefeller

The panic saw the Merritt brothers of Duluth lose control of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines Company, a multi-million dollar business venture. Over-capitalized and financially strapped, they sued and later settled

with their much more experienced business partner, John D. Rockefeller.

Banks closed. Businesses closed. "The country was flooded with paper, secured on the impossibility of values continuing." As a result, most property became worthless, especially in the state's larger cities.

It took seven years to recover. By 1900, the state had applied a successful prescription of "industry and economy. . . the only remedy in such cases." But Flandrau, writing in 1900, held little hope for the future.

"Those who have reaped wisdom will have surrendered the speculative arena to others before the financial cycle rolls around, and history will repeat itself."

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

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, Feb. 8

8:30 a.m.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

Prairie Island Nuclear Plant

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: Tour of Prairie Island Nuclear Plant.
(Bus will leave from the east doors of the State
Office Building at 8:30 a.m.)

TUESDAY, Feb. 9

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Electricity Board. Safety Council.
Transportation Regulation Board.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Continuation of previous testimony
on the Minnesota State Board of Teaching pro-
posed restructured teacher education program,
Minnesota Education Association and the Min-
nesota Federation of Teachers. Testimony on
the Pre K-12 Education Service Delivery System
by the Minnesota Education District Network,
the Metropolitan Area Education Coordinating
Council, the Regional Management Informa-
tion Center, and the Minnesota Department of
Education.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Summary on department/board and
governor's budget proposal.

Subcommittee on Property Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: HF108 (Jacobs) Tax-forfeited land
repurchase price for prior owner to include
delinquent taxes and assessments, penalties,

interest, and other costs.

HF117 (Kinkel) Tax-forfeited land repurchase
price for prior owner to include delinquent
taxes and assessments, penalties, interest, and
other costs; and refund provided.

HFXXXX (Klinzing)

Subcommittee on State Taxes/TAXES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius

Agenda: HF0076 (Johnson, B.) Homemaking
and chore services sold to political subdivisions
for elderly or disabled individuals exempt from
sales tax.

HF0021 (Anderson, I.) Federal annuities; state
income tax withholding option provided to
federal annuitants.

HF166 (Jennings) Fire truck and emergency
rescue vehicle repair part purchases to political
subdivisions exempted from sales tax.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Minnesota Zoological Board; Minne-
sota Department of Agriculture.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Overview of the Mille Lacs Band of
Ojibwe and the State of Minnesota agreement
provisions. Public testimony on this issue.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Department of Administration; De-
partment of Finance; open appointments
process.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Overviews of the Judicial Standards
Board, the Peace Office Standards and Training
Board, and the Public Defense Board.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Overview of the Capitol Area Archi-
tectural and Planning Board, Gary Grefenberg,
executive secretary. Report on the role of bond
counsel, Thomas Hay, attorney, Dorsey &
Whitney.

Subcommittee on Local Government Relations/LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Syd Nelson

Agenda: Discussion on cities and townships:
where they are now; where they are going; what
can be done to assist them.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

3:30 p.m.

Joint House/Senate Legislative Forum

House Chamber

Agenda: *Our Children, Our Families, Our Future:*
What is the Cost of Failure? Presentation on the
cost of an ineffective system, Sylvia Hewlett,
author; and an analysis of children and families
in Minnesota, Dr. Geraldine Brookins, profes-
sor of Child Welfare & Youth Policy at the
School of Social Work, Institute for Child De-
velopment, and Hubert Humphrey Institute,
University of Minnesota.

6:30 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Waste Management

10 State Office Building

Dir. Kim Austrian

Agenda: Public comments on the Executive
Branch's initiatives for funding traditional
Superfund sites and an alternative to Superfund
for landfill cleanup. (Individuals wishing to
comment should contact the LCWM in ad-
vance.) Introduction of new members and
election of officers to fill the vacant positions of
Senate co-chair and secretary.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Minnesota Municipal Board. IRRRB. Private Detective Board.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Continuation of the governor's budget recommendations for DHS programs for the developmentally disabled and the mentally ill. Overview of MinnesotaCare programs administered by the Minnesota Department of Health.

K-12 Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's budget recommendations for general education programs, Tom Melcher, Department of Education.

HF0061 (Steensma) General education revenue reduction formula modified for large fund balances.

HF0105 (Tunheim) Independent School District No. 676, Badger, allowed excess fund balance for five years due to payment of delinquent property taxes.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Higher Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Presentations on the Technical College System, John Ostrem, vice chancellor; and the Minnesota Association of Private PostSecondary Schools, Chuck Dettmann, chair.

10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF0009 (Skoglund) Port-wine stain elimination covered by insurance for persons under 18 years of age.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: To be announced.

State Government Finance Division/GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Presentations by Disabled American Veterans, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Military Affairs.

11:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

Waldorf Paper Company, St. Paul

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: House/Senate tour and lunch. (Bus will leave from the front of the Capitol at 11:30 a.m.)

12:30 p.m.

International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division/COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: Presentations by the Minnesota Trade Office, George Crolick, executive director; Chromaline Corporation, Tom Erickson, president; A.D.C. Telecommunications, Ricardo Becerra; Lemna Corporation, Maren Christianson; North County Exporters Association, Lars Nelson, director; other private businesses involved in export markets.

Tourism & Small Business Division/ COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Tunheim

Agenda: Resident casino gambling pattern/discretionary spending study, Barb Koth, University of Minnesota Tourism Center. Small-business concerns: William Blazar, Minnesota Chamber of Commerce; Judy Cook, Minnesota Retail Merchants Association.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Rep. Myron Orfield. Minnesota Trucking Association, Lisa Peterson, director of legislative affairs.

2 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement

318 Capitol

Agenda: Potential amendment to the commis-

sion rules of operation on the recommendation of noncontroversial proposed legislation. Summary of 1992 statewide and major Minnesota public pension plan actuarial valuations, Thomas Custis, consulting actuary, Milliman and Robertson, Brookfield, Wis. Overview of the relative funded condition and financing requirements of Minnesota public pension plans.

2:30 p.m.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: To be announced.

3:30 p.m.

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

400N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Alan Welle

Agenda: Permanent Rules of the House.

7:30 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

123 Capitol

Chr. Sen. Gene Merriam

Agenda: Consideration of recommendation on Clean Water Partnership proposed grant allocations pursuant to ML 91, Ch. 254, Art. 1, Sec. 14, Subd. 4(h) \$700,000. Review of recommendation involving LCMR, John Heintz. Report on presentations to policy and money committees. Summer 1993 fact finding, evaluation, regional forum and Natural Resources Congress.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Testimony from the Center for Transportation Studies.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Youth apprenticeship/youth service.

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

10 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: To be announced.

**GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMING**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Overview of public pensions, Larry Martin, Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement; Howard Bicker, State Investment Board.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

St. Paul Children's Hospital
Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: Tour of St. Paul Children's Hospital. The bus will load promptly at 10 a.m. at the east entrance of the State Office Building. (Tour is limited to committee members and staff due to space constraints.)

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Overview of Public Defense Board.

12 Noon

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Tour

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Depart from the front of the State Office Building at 12 noon for a tour of St. Paul's combined sewer overflow system.

12:30 p.m.

**COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: To be announced.

**Metropolitan Council Subcommittee/
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
& METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Myron Orfield

Agenda: Structure and organization of the

Metropolitan Council. Metropolitan Development & Investment Framework (MDIF).

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

FRIDAY, Feb. 12

8 a.m.

**Higher Education Finance
Division/EDUCATION**

Tour

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Tour schedule: 8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. Dakota County Technical College; 10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m. Minnesota Riverland Technical College - Rochester campus; 12 noon - 3:30 p.m. Rochester Community College, Winona State University - Rochester Center, University of Minnesota - Rochester Center.

**Human Services Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Presentation of the health care cost containment plan of the Minnesota Health Care Commission.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMING**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Presentation by the Department of Employee Relations (DOER).

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES**

Champion Paper Company
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: House/Senate tour and lunch at the Champion Paper Co., Sartell, Minn. Bus leaves from front of the Capitol at 8:30 a.m.

10 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Regional Transit Board, John Riley. MICA, Bob Orth.

1 p.m.

Joint House/Senate St. Paul Delegation

500S State Office Building

Chrs. Rep. Howard Orenstein

Sen. Randy Kelly

Agenda: St. Paul School District legislative agenda.

Do you know?

Stephen Miller, the fourth governor of Minnesota, was a distinguished military man who became a brigadier general during the Civil War.

He was also one of the worst poets in state history, according to a former secretary of state.

"That among our prosaic governors we should find one who worshipped at the shrine of the Muses, may occasion some surprise," wrote James Baker, in *Lives of the Governors of Minnesota*. "Governor Miller, however, was the guilty man."

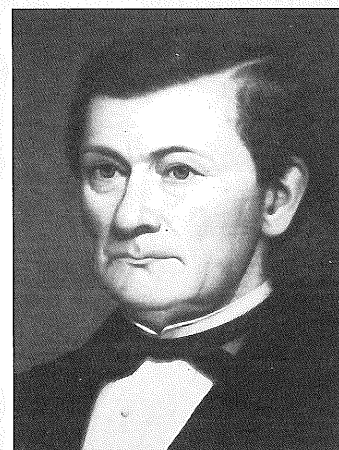
In 1864, Mrs. W.J. Arnold of Wabasha published a volume of verse entitled *The Poets and Poetry of Minnesota*. Ignatius Donnelly, gubernatorial aspirant and longtime Minnesota statesman, was also "generously embalmed" with Miller in the same volume.

Baker suggests that the good governor's musings were better left in obscurity.

"This good lady has, with a warm and generous heart, rescued some of the poetic sins of sophomore youth from merited oblivion," he wrote.

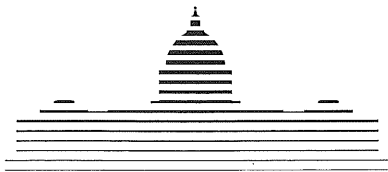
Such inspiring poems as "Things I Want," "The Sky," and "Why Don't You Sing as Once You Sung?" are among the governor's contributions.

According to Baker, only two copies of the rare volume are known to exist, with "the balance of the very limited edition condemned to the waste basket, or asleep in dusty rest in unknown libraries."



Gov. Stephen Miller

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
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Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Alan W. Welle
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

K-12 public education

Number of licensed public K-12 teachers in Minnesota, Fall 1990	96,221
number of those employed as teachers, Fall 1990	49,045
Estimated average salary of a Minnesota K-12 teacher, 1991-92	\$33,700
national rank	20
national rank in 1990-91	16
Percent of Minnesota's K-12 public teachers with master's degrees	31.3
Percent of all Minnesota K-12 teachers with 10-20 years of full-time teaching experience	46.4
percent with over 20 years	28.3
national rank	2
Number of states, besides Minnesota, whose public K-12 enrollment has increased between 5 and 10 percent in the last 5 years	12
Percent change, average salary of a K-12 teacher, 1990-91 to 1991-92	+1.7
national rank	40
Number of Minnesota school districts with more than 20,000 kids	4
in California	44
Number of students in St. Paul Public Schools, 1990-91	35,932
number of those who are minority students	4 in 10
Number of kids in Anoka Public Schools, 1990-91	34,524
number of those who are minority students	1 in 25
Percent of polled teachers, nationwide, who "strongly agree" their training has prepared them "to reach students from a variety of ethnic backgrounds," 1991	30
Percent of Minnesotans with a high school education, 1980	73.1
in 1990	84.9
national rank	7
Nationwide, grade that surveyed adults give the public school system, 1991	C
grade that they give their own community schools	C+
Percent decline in Minnesota ACT/SAT scores, 1982-89	-2.5
Percent, nationwide, of surveyed teachers who "certainly would" choose teaching as a profession if they had it to do over again, 1961	49.9
in 1986	22.7
Percent of surveyed eighth graders, nationwide, who said "I don't feel safe in this school," 1988	11.8

Sources: *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1992, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; *School District Profiles, 1990-91*, Minnesota Department of Education; *Ranking of the States*, 1992, National Education Association Research Division; *States in Profile, the State Policy Data Book*, 1992; Minnesota Federation of Teachers.



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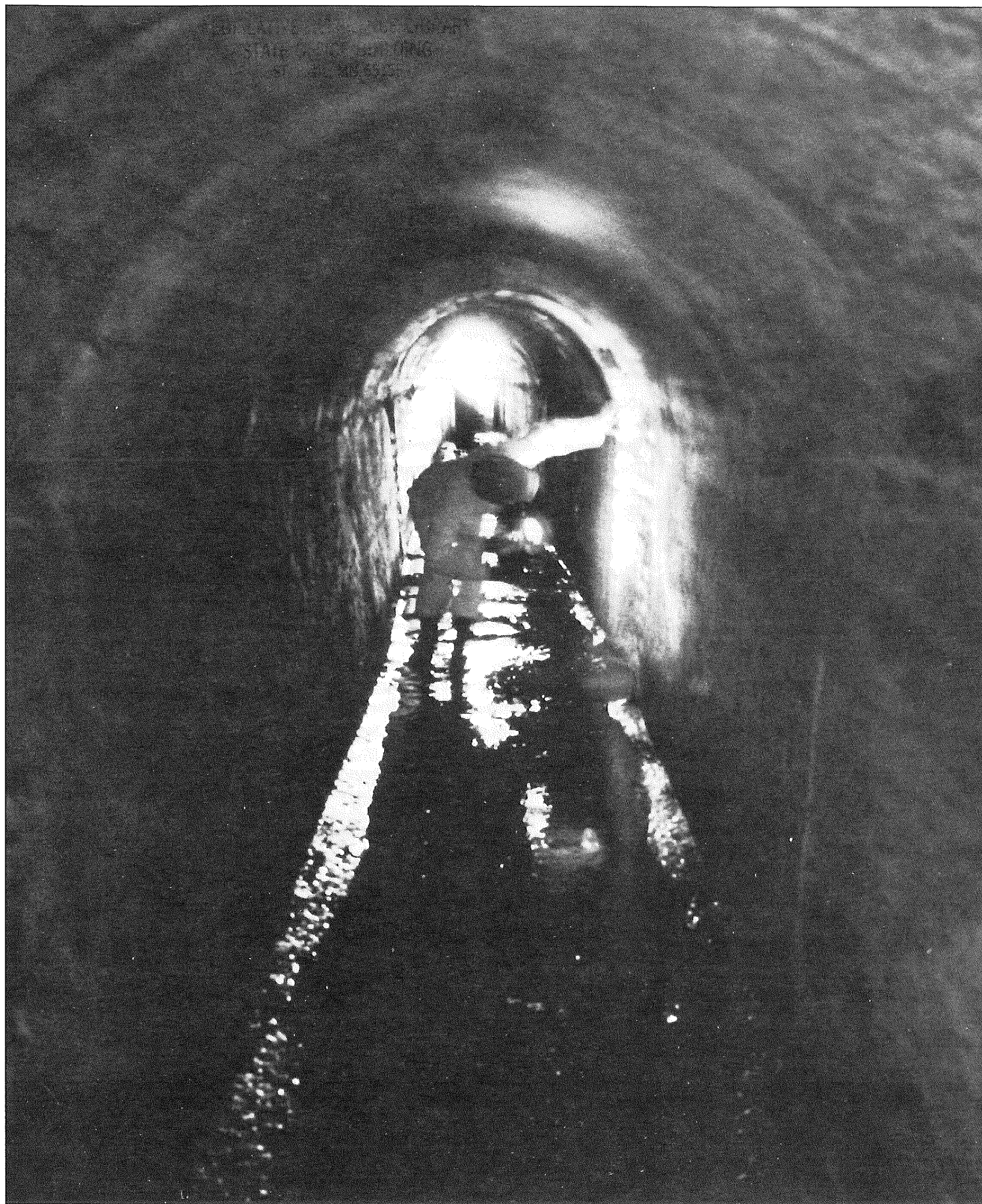
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SESSION WEEKLY

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Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ February 12, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 6

FEB 12 1993



Session Weekly is a publication of the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office. During the 1993-94 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • February 12, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 6

Flashback

This isn't the first time the Minnesota Legislature has been asked to deal with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians. The last debate occurred 80 years ago in a public tribute that many agreed was 52 years late in coming.

Tucked away on page 583 of the 1913 *General Laws of Minnesota* is an \$800 appropriation for a granite monument erected in tribute to the Ojibwe and a long-gone Mille Lacs leader, Mouzoumaunee. Although the monument is all but forgotten now in the Fort Ridgely State Park Memorial Cemetery near Fairfax, its 1914 unveiling was big news.

About 5,000 people showed up for the event, including the state attorney general, state auditor, Republican candidate for governor, old Indian fighters, and a handful of state legislators. But the guests of honor were several Mille Lacs Indians and Mouzoumaunee's descendants.

"It is a worthy commentary on the patriotism of the people of this section of Minnesota that 52 years after the outbreak, the people should cease all activities to bow in reverent memory of the Chippewa Indians, living and dead, who were loyal to the whites in the struggles of 1862, both in the Sioux Indian outbreak and in the Civil War," declared the *Fairfax Standard* of Aug. 27, 1914. To understand why the Legislature gave the money to erect the monument is to understand the pivotal event in the relationship between the state of Minnesota and the Mille Lacs Band. Had it never occurred, there would be few, if any, Indians living near Mille Lacs today.

In 1862, shortly after the Sioux Outbreak, or Dakota Conflict, there was widespread fear that the Ojibwe in central and northern Minnesota would join forces with their traditional enemies, the Dakota, to drive white settlers from the state. Chief Hole-in-the-Day of the Gull Lake area sent a messenger to the Mille Lacs Band to enlist its support in an attack on Fort Ripley south of present-day Brainerd. But the band declined to join in.

Instead, Mouzoumaunee and 200 men set out to defend the fort and arrived there before Hole-in-the-Day, averting a possible attack. "The commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was at the fort, was so filled with gratitude at the Mille Lacs Indians for their protection that he promised them that they should not only be rewarded by the government, but should not be removed from their reservation," wrote Bishop Henry Whipple in *Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate*. "Pledges to that effect were incorporated in a treaty made shortly after, but the pledges were broken."

That 1864 treaty allowed them to stay on their land as long as they "did not in any way interfere with, or in any manner molest the persons or property of the whites." They never did, but most of the band members were later pressured to move to the White Earth Reservation anyway.

At the 1914 unveiling of the monument, there was some controversy about both its location and whether there even was an Indian named Mouzoumaunee. But the monument, erected at the request of the Legislature, lent a sense of official reality to Mouzoumaunee's daring deed.

According to the *Fairfax Standard*, Darwin S. Hall, the band's former Indian agent, said: "Do you suppose that the Legislature would allow the appropriation for a myth?"

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Rep. Bernie Lieder took a closer look at some of the damage in one of St. Paul's storm sewers while on a tour arranged by the Capital Investment Committee Feb. 11.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Treaty of 1837

Indians may never have forfeited rights, DNR says

Mille Lacs Ojibwe treaty rights to hunt and fish may never have been relinquished, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) told legislators.

"After having gone through some 250,000 documents on this issue, we do not find, frankly, anywhere where the rights to hunt, fish or gather in that ceded territory are expressly eliminated," DNR Deputy Commissioner Ron Nargang told the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Feb. 9.

"That, in a nutshell, is the challenge that

More than 150 years have passed since the Ojibwe ceded 3 million acres of land between the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers to the federal government. The 1837 treaty gave the U.S. government land rich with timber sought by loggers, and a settlement area for non-natives who already were moving onto Ojibwe land.

In return, the treaty granted the Ojibwe 8 cents per acre, and the continuing right to hunt, fish and gather in the ceded territory.

State game and fish laws were developed

"On the opening weekend of fishing season of Lake Mille Lacs, non-Indian anglers will take that number of fish on hook and line every year. This is a minute portion of the total harvest of Lake Mille Lacs. The population of walleyes in that lake cannot be affected by this level of harvest."

—Ron Nargang, DNR

we will face in a court of law in winning this case if we proceed on that course of action," he said.

Federal courts repeatedly have held that whenever a right has been reserved to an Indian tribe by treaty, that right continues in force unless it is expressly eliminated in later language, he said.

A proposed compromise between the DNR and the Ojibwe band negotiated over the past two years would help the state avoid further litigation, said Nargang.

DNR Commissioner Rod Sando told legislators that the compromise puts the department at odds with its traditional supporters — the sportsmen of Minnesota.

"We felt the department's foremost responsibility was to protect the resources that are of high value to the citizens of the state and to the (Mille Lacs) Band. We think this agreement does that," he said.

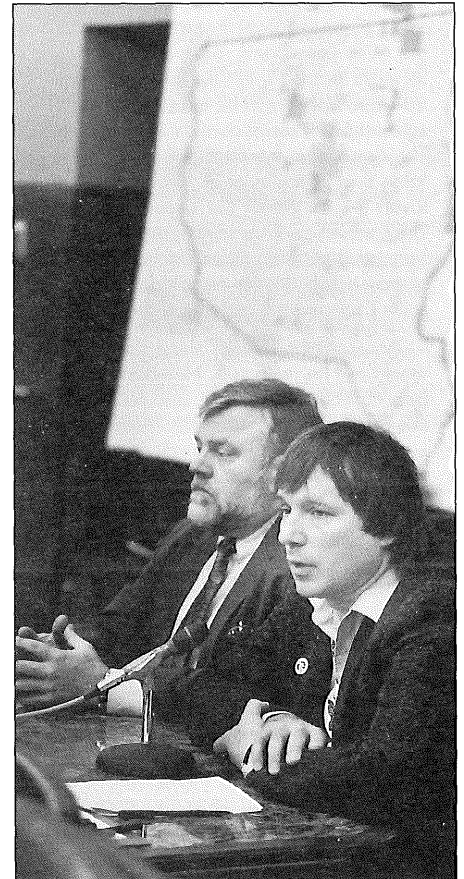
Previous DNR efforts to work out settlements with other Minnesota bands "have worked reasonably well and protected the resources," Sando said.

in the 1930s, but the Ojibwe hunting and fishing rights didn't become an issue until the 1950s, when tourism became an economic tool of the state, according to Don Wedll, commissioner of natural resources for the Mille Lacs Band.

While state enforcement increased against tribal members in the 1960s, the band did not have the financial resources to take action against the state, Wedll told the committee. The band saved money and hired legal historians to work on the issue in the early 1980s, and received approval to pursue the case from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1988.

The band filed suit in federal court in August 1990 to require the state to cease preventing them from exercising their hunting and fishing rights.

At that time, a federal magistrate strongly urged the band and the state to reach a settlement, Nargang said. The negotiated agreement, was signed by both parties on Jan. 15, and requires the approval of both



Rod Sando, state DNR commissioner, left, and Don Wedll, natural resources commissioner for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians, explained the agreement between the state and the tribe over fishing rights in a portion of Lake Mille Lacs to members of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Feb. 9. The map in the background shows the territory ceded by the tribe to the federal government in the Treaty of 1837.

the Legislature and the Mille Lacs Band.

All eligible members of the 2,600-member band will vote on the proposed agreement March 2.

If the agreement is not approved by both the Legislature and the band, Nargang said, the state faces continuing litigation, and a possible escalation of the confrontation, as seen recently in Wisconsin.

A court battle in Wisconsin over the same treaty lasted 17 years, and cost an estimated \$12 million in legal fees. The

Highlights of proposed Ojibwe-DNR agreement

— The Mille Lacs Band would give up all rights to commercially harvest walleye, big game and timber in the ceded 3 million-acre territory. DNR officials say this is the most important feature for protecting the state's natural resources.

— The band would regulate the fishing of its members on a 6,000-acre area of Mille Lacs Lake (4.5 percent of the lake's total surface), an area which starts and ends on the Mille Lacs Band reservation. No resorts are located within the zone, although the Legislature might be asked to compensate adjacent resort owners in the future. The band also would regulate six other lakes and 26 miles of St. Croix and Rum Rivers — all within the ceded territory. They would give up traditional intensive harvesting methods (spearing and netting) of game fish on the remainder of Lake Mille Lacs and the ceded territory.

— Access to the Treaty Fishing Zone (TFZ) would not be restricted. Non-band members can boat, ski, swim, and sail within this body of public water.

— Walleye harvesting within the Mille Lacs TFZ would be limited to the same average "take" as the rest of the lake, which currently is at 4 pounds per acre. This would allow the Ojibwe to harvest a maximum of 24,000 pounds in one year — an amount the DNR says is equal to what is taken out of the entire lake by non-Indian anglers on the opening weekend of fishing alone.

— A total of 7,500 acres of state-owned land would be transferred to the band. The land transfer represents 1.6 percent of the DNR's total holdings of nearly 500,000 acres in the area, and no private lands would be included. Arrangements would be made to allow current property owners within the Mille Lacs TFZ to be licensed to fish in the 6,000-acre area of the lake. In the six other lakes, where the band will be netting and spearing, band members will have a cap of 50 percent of the lake's harvest.

— DNR and Ojibwe conservation officers would team up as deputies and jointly ensure compliance with the band code and state game and fish laws. Game fish taken by band members within the Treaty Fishing Zone would be monitored by the band and the DNR. Ojibwe would have the right to hunt deer during the DNR's combined season of deer hunting by bow hunting and firearms.

— The band would receive a cash payment of \$10 million spread over three payments, or a one-time lump sum of \$8.6 million for relinquishing their commercial hunting and fishing rights.

final judgment in 1991 granted the Ojibwe commercial fishing, netting, and spearing rights, and resulted in bitter confrontations between sportsmen and the Indians.

Under the current agreement between the Minnesota DNR and the Mille Lacs Band, tribal members would relinquish commercial fishing and hunting rights in the ceded territory in exchange for \$10 million, a transfer of 7,500 acres of land, and a 6,000-acre fishing zone on Mille Lacs Lake.

Treaty pros and cons

Striking contrasts in testimony marked the Environment and Natural Resources Committee's first public forum on the proposed agreement with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians Feb. 11.

Religious leaders urged the committee to respect the sovereign rights of the Ojibwe band, while representatives of sporting associations spoke of gill netting, public access, and expressed concern about the number of pounds of walleyes that could be taken from the area.

"If the band has to gill net, and this compromise goes through, why can't they limit that to 3- or 4- or 5,000 pounds of fish, and catch the rest of them like everybody else does?" asked Frank Schneider of the Twin Cities chapter of Muskies Inc.

"This compromise says you're going to permit one group of people to [net and spear]," Schneider told the committee. "I think that's unfair and discriminatory."

He also expressed concern about inadequate Ojibwe penalties should band members break game and fish laws, and protested losing a public access site located in the proposed Ojibwe zone.

"We paid for the access, let us use it 'til we get another one in place," he said.

Representatives from the Hunting and Angling Club said the matter should be settled in court rather than through negotiations.

"It should not be settled by a secretly negotiated settlement, influenced by special interest groups who stand to benefit greatly from the raping of cheap public natural resources," Mark Rotz told legislators.

Speaking in favor of the agreement, Ron Nelson, who owns a resort next to the proposed fishing zone, told legislators that

he prefers the agreement to taking a chance on a court decision that could grant the band commercial fishing rights on Mille Lacs Lake.

"The band would not harm the resources at all," Nelson told legislators. "We've had a lot of dealings with the band, and it's been terrific."

Nelson said that business has been "booming" in the Mille Lacs area and that a lengthy court case "would put everything on hold." Declining property values and escalating confrontation would be the result, he said. "With the agreement," said Nelson, "there would be control." With 95 percent of the lake remaining under DNR control, he termed it "a pretty good score."

The St. Paul Area Council of Churches, Joint Religious Legislative Coalition, Minnesota League of Women Voters, the Sierra Club, and several other groups testified in favor of the agreement.

Dick Reynolds, from the Minnesota Audubon Council, said the proposed limit on Ojibwe fishing in the band zone would amount to only about 10 pounds of fish per year for each band member.

James Addington, director of the Lutheran Coalition for Public Policy in Minnesota, said churches in his association support the settlement.

When Native Americans entered into treaties with the federal government, they did so "in good faith that the treaties, as they understood them, would be carried out," he said.

But the treaties, Addington said, "in almost every case . . . have frequently been abused, and disallowed, and wriggled out of," Addington told the committee.

"It seems to us that this is not a matter of walleyes or nets, it's a matter of justice."



CHILDREN

Investing in kids

The greatest challenge facing policymakers is to ensure that children have the necessary resources available to become productive adult citizens, according to prominent family advocate Sylvia Hewlett.

Hewlett delivered the keynote address at the Feb. 9 joint legislative forum, *Our Children, Our Families, Our Future: What is the Cost of Failure?* The forum examined



Sylvia Ann Hewlett, author of *When the Bough Breaks: The Cost of Neglecting Our Children*, gave the keynote address at the joint legislative forum held in the House chamber Feb. 9.

public policy issues that affect children and their families.

Hewlett had praise for several Minnesota innovations, particularly a commitment to early childhood educational programs, which she credited for the state's above-average economic performance.

She warned, however, that Minnesota quickly could lose this advantage.

"It's a great mistake to imagine if you throw dollars at the problem, it will go away. The problems of our children are extremely complicated."

Citing examples from the many disadvantaged children she has met in her work, Hewlett said society has become increasingly hostile toward children and parents. She also shared painful personal examples. After losing her unborn twins during the seventh month of pregnancy, Hewlett said she was expected to return to work after only three days.

The Barnard College economist and author added that a culture which spawns "throw-away children" is costly for private employers who must spend more to compensate for a poorly educated and under-achieving workforce.

"American industry is now spending \$25 billion a year on remedial education," Hewlett said. "This comes before job training and it shows up in all kinds of lost investment and low productivity rates. It eats into the prosperity of all of us."

She criticized shifts in federal spending she contends are now tipped decidedly in favor of the elderly.

"Over the last 20 years, America has socialized the cost of growing old and privatized child rearing," Hewlett said. "As an economist, this makes no sense because it is the children that are the investment."

But more than only increasing family-related spending, Hewlett said Minnesota lawmakers can send important signals by acting to bolster measures such as the family leave legislation recently adopted by Congress.

"There is no better place for a state to begin than to make sure that there are absolute, ironclad provisions [around family leave legislation]," she said. "It not only communicates the right sort of policies but the right message also, because if we treat childbirth in a demeaning way, it's awfully hard for individual parents to give dignity and worth to their efforts to be good parents."



DEVELOPMENT

Investing in the Range

Minnesota has a world class program for increasing investment in the northeastern region of the state, according to Commissioner Jim Gustafson of the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board (IRRRB).

Gustafson noted that steel industry representatives have described the program as "one of the most innovative in the country."

Under the program, money raised from a tax on taconite is deposited into a fund that is administered by the IRRRB. Businesses can then apply for the funds by proposing projects aimed at increasing productivity and employment in Minnesota.

"This time, we made them put the money back up into the plants [in the state] so they can keep pace with the world," said Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia).

In 1991, the tax was lowered 5 percent to \$1.95 per ton, which led to a savings of about \$4 million for Iron Range steel companies.

Gustafson added that that tax cut will allow the steel industry to upgrade their operations so they can become more efficient. The tax cut was all the more necessary because of the global taconite glut.

Gustafson said that tax reductions without production improvements could not make up for low market values. "We have to modernize and bring out new products," partly through structured tax relief programs, he contended.

However, the appropriate level of tax relief for northeastern businesses and property owners was a matter of some dispute during the hearings.

Rep. John Sarna (DFL-Mpls) said that property taxes were remarkably low in the area. "I know our former governor had a nice house and low taxes," he said.

Rukavina responded by saying that the overall effective state tax rate was the same in the Iron Range as it is in other parts of the state.

The production tax investment program is due to expire next year unless the Legislature re-authorizes it this session.

Gustafson and Rukavina testified Feb. 10 before the Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Committee.



EDUCATION

No tuition hikes

Students alarmed over Gov. Arne Carlson's higher education budget plans — especially any that could bring major tuition hikes — made their presence felt at the Capitol Feb. 10.

More than 300 students from Minnesota's seven state university campuses and the University of Minnesota bent lawmakers' ears during their annual "Lobbying Day."

The Higher Education Finance Division will soon begin statewide public hearings on the governor's proposal to increase student tuition and student aid.

The panel got an inkling of things to come from Steven Carswell, state chair of the Minnesota State University Student Association (MSUSA), and Frank Viggiano, its executive director.

Carswell said his group, which represents 60,000 students on the state university campuses, will rigorously oppose the tuition hikes in the governor's budget. The increases are caused by a fundamental change in how higher education is funded: The state now funds two-thirds of instructional costs, with students supplying one-third through tuition; the governor's plan flip-flops those ratios.

"We're very concerned about this," Carswell said.

Tuition hikes of the magnitude proposed by the governor, Viggiano added, are not good public policy. Though state financial aid programs would get additional funding, he said, the new costs would still be prohibitive for many students.

"Low tuition is the fairest form of financial aid," Viggiano told the panel.

MSUSA is also planning to oppose other budget cuts in higher education programs and wants to have at least three students on the new higher education board that will oversee the merged higher education systems.

In addition, the MSUSA opposes cuts in funding that encourage foreign students to come to Minnesota universities.



Anna Ahlgren, a junior at the University of Minnesota-Duluth, put the finishing touches on a sign just before the student rally began in the Capitol rotunda Feb. 10. College students from around the state gathered to protest proposed tuition increases in the governor's budget.

Mandatory teacher internships

Student teachers would need to complete an additional one-year internship before being granted licensure, under a plan proposed by the Minnesota Board of Teaching.

During the "fifth year" of teacher education, interns would work under the supervision of experienced teachers and receive mentoring, coaching, and assessments of their teaching skills.

Representatives from the Minnesota Education Association (MEA) and the Minnesota Federation of Teachers (MFT) told the Education Committee Feb. 9 that their associations favor the internship requirement.

MEA's Garnet Franklin said that new teachers have told her that student teaching doesn't provide the responsibility of setting up classrooms or planning curriculum. The internships, Franklin said, would allow new teachers to apply skills they have learned in their preparation programs.

Proponents say current graduates of teacher preparation programs are assumed to have the skills needed to be a successful teacher. Performance assessment during an internship, they say, will assure that beginning teachers can demonstrate the skills needed for effective teaching.

Some legislators questioned the requirement of an extra year of supervision before students can land permanent jobs.

"My daughter will [already] have to go to school five years to get in the courses she needs," said Rep. LeRoy Koppendray (R-Princeton), whose daughter currently is studying to become a teacher.

Legislators also were concerned that schools would be forced to pay increased salaries to provide intern supervision.

Interns would receive prorated salaries, depending upon the hours they work, according to the Board of Teaching. Salaries would be comparable to those of first-year teachers.

(Beginning teachers in Minnesota made an average of \$27,000, including benefits, in 1991.)

The 1991 Legislature asked the Board of Teaching to look at new ways to improve teaching. The board proposes a two-year planning time to create the internship program, and to select the subsequent 10 to 15 pilot sites to test the plan. The board will seek \$650,000 this session to begin planning for the pilot sites.

Pilot programs would be in place for the 1995-96 school year, said Judith Wain, executive secretary of the Board of Teaching.

Currently, 3,800 students graduate from teacher preparation programs in Minnesota colleges and universities each year. About 42 percent are placed in full-time teaching positions.

Youth service proposed

A statewide program to create youth apprenticeships to encourage young people to work for their communities in exchange for education grants was unveiled before the Education Committee Feb. 11.

Under the proposed "Minnesota Youth Works" program (HF2), apprenticeships for 17- to 24-year-olds would be created through partnerships between businesses and communities.

Local communities would determine what apprenticeships would be appropriate for their areas, and would be awarded state grants on a competitive basis.

Young people would be involved in assessing the community's unmet needs, and youth community service grants would be awarded to geographically diverse areas.

In exchange for their work, some young people would earn "education grants" that could be used to attend a public college in Minnesota or other public postsecondary institution.

Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), chief author of bill, told the committee that the program would include work-based learning so that young people would have the opportunity to help their communities while acquiring useful academic and technical skills.

Dawkins told the committee that 15- to 19-year-olds are the most likely to be arrested or apprehended for serious crimes in Minnesota. For every dollar invested in

his proposed program, the state would save at least \$2 in prison costs, he said.

A statewide 1 percent crime reduction, Dawkins told the committee, could result in a state savings of \$100 million annually by the year 2020.

Former House Speaker Robert Vanasek was among those speaking in favor of the proposal, as were two high school students. Vanasek told the committee that not enough emphasis has been placed on young people at risk. The three most critical areas for youth, he said, are "investment, investment, investment."

Under "Minnesota Youth Works," a statewide advisory task force would seek funding sources for the program, and oversee its development. The 31-member task force would be comprised of young people, senior citizens, and representatives of business, labor and government.

HF2 was briefly presented to the committee; deliberations are expected to continue.

No penalties for Badger?

A single delinquent taxpayer finally paid \$74,000 in back taxes to Badger School District No. 676.

That normally would be good news, but the windfall subjects the school district to a state law that penalizes districts for excess fund balances.

The idea behind such a penalty — called the general education fund balance reduction — is to discourage districts from levying more funds from property taxpayers than they need.

The agricultural property owner paid up in one lump sum payment during the 1991-92 school year.

The Badger district then got an exemption from the Legislature in 1991 that allowed the "excess" revenue to be spent over a two-year period, thus avoiding a penalty.

Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) has authored a bill (HF105) to lengthen the extension. Tunheim says his district wants to have five years to spend the windfall carefully. Otherwise the small district stands to be penalized up to \$44,000 annually from 1995 to 1997.

The taxpayer, by the way, lives in Switzerland, and owns about 15 percent of the property tax base in the school district. The owner was "encouraged" to pay up after the passage of a 1991 law. Under the law, failure to pay up within a two-year period would have caused the delinquent taxpayer to lose the property.

Tunheim explained the need for HF105 to the K-12 Education Finance Division of the Education Committee. The committee will vote on the bill at a later date.



ENERGY

Prairie Island companions

Outside the Northern States Power Co. (NSP) Prairie Island power plant near Red Wing, a half-completed, high-level nuclear waste storage facility continues to generate a major controversy.

"People generally decide how they feel about nuclear energy on an emotional level," said Jim Hill, an NSP engineer who helped conduct a tour of the Prairie Island plant for the House Regulated Industries and Energy Committee Feb. 8. "For a long time [the nuclear industry] kept relatively quiet and a kind of mysticism grew up around it."

The utility insists that without the new facility it will soon run out of room for its spent uranium fuel rods and will have to shut down the 1,000-megawatt plant, losing up to one-fifth of NSP's yearly generating capacity. Replacing the 20-year-old



Dawn Campbell, a St. Paul Central High School student, and Larry Rowe, right, a Como Park High School student, testified before the House Education Committee Feb. 11 in favor of a bill that would create the Minnesota Youth Works program. Both Rep. Andy Dawkins, left, and Rep. Howard Orenstein, background, sponsor the bill.

plant would cost \$1 billion, according to company estimates.

The current plan would house about 40 spent fuel assemblies in each of the 17 approved 100-ton storage casks. Each cask is to be capped with a 10-inch thick, gas-sealed lid. Forty-eight bolts would be used to secure each cask's seal. NSP's Carl Lehman said that in the event the seals were broken and the caps removed, the escaping radiation would be less than 2 percent of allowable federal limits for short-term, one-time exposure.

Lawmakers, however, could step in to decide if the waste storage project is ever completed. Anti-nuclear activists and the 175 residents of the Mdewakanton Sioux reservation living near the plant filed a lawsuit in November challenging the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (PUC) decision that gave NSP the go-ahead to build the \$22 million facility. They contend that final approval for the storage facility rests with the Legislature — not the PUC.

The coalition's opposition hinges on their belief that the federal government will never follow through on its plan to build a national storage facility and that the casks holding the 287 tons of radioactive fuel rods will remain outside the plant for good.

A ruling by the state Court of Appeals could come in as few as 60 days — well before the Legislature's scheduled adjournment May 17, according to several state lawmakers who last month joined the suit with the filing of a supplemental brief.

But Lehman said lawmakers already have made their decision, voting nine years ago to amend the 1977 Radioactive Waste Policy Act to allow for nuclear waste storage at its "point of generation." He added that other state officials, including the state Department of Public Service and the PUC, agree that legislative approval is not needed for the project to proceed.

Lehman also said that fears that the Prairie Island waste will remain in the casks forever are largely unfounded. Despite the obvious political roadblocks to selecting a national depository, he said a permanent facility likely will be chosen within the next decade.

"It just doesn't make sense to have 111 separate storage sites [at each of the other operating U.S. reactors]," Lehman said.



GOVERNMENT

Accessibility costs

Meeting federal handicapped accessibility standards for public buildings may cost Minnesota an additional \$200 million, according to preliminary data collected by the Department of Administration.

Assistant Commissioner Dennis Spalla testified Feb. 9 that the state already has appropriated \$29 million for improving accessibility, but that sum is nowhere near the amount needed to modify all 6,700 state-owned or leased buildings to meet legal requirements.

Spalla told the Governmental Operations and Gaming Committee that his department has reviewed 35 percent of the state's buildings. The price tag to make them handicapped accessible would be \$127 million. The remaining 65 percent are expected to round out the estimated \$200 million in renovation costs, Spalla said.

The federal government passed the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990, requiring governmental bodies to accommodate the handicapped. Opponents of the law predicted large costs for implementation, especially in the private sector.

Violation of ADA provisions can result in federal investigation or civil litigation.

The consequences for failing to comply

with federal law concerned Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul).

"To me, the state has been one of the worst violators of [legally required] cut curbs and door accesses to handicapped people than anyone in the rest of the state," said Osthoff.

"We are not up to where we belong," Spalla replied, and said that the department is working with the state's Council on Disabilities to prioritize remodeling projects to increase handicapped accessibility.

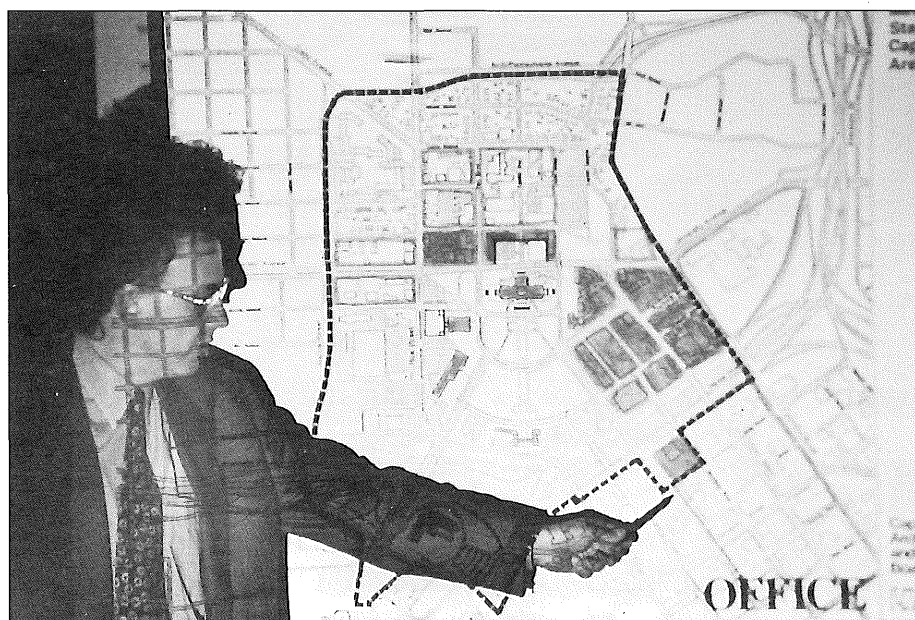
The findings from the Department of Administration's building reviews are being entered into a computerized database as part of the state's "capital budget reform" to aid in determining future bonding authorization.

Board consolidation

Each of the boards that license various health-related professionals would be served by one central administrative services unit under a proposal by Gov. Arne Carlson. The unit would provide administrative support activities to the 12 boards, which include the Board of Medical Practice and the Board of Podiatric Medicine.

In turn, its \$63,000 in annual costs would be funded by the boards, with specific contributions based on each board's size.

Directors of the various boards reviewed their proposed budgets with the Health



Gary Grefenberg, executive secretary of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, pointed out the territory over which the board has planning and zoning authority during his testimony before the Capital Investment Committee Feb. 9.

and Housing Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 9 and 11. Board costs are covered by licensing fees, but they are still being asked by the governor to curb their expenses.

Several board directors mentioned an increase in the number of consumer complaints that need to be investigated. The Attorney General's Office works on these investigations on a contract basis, eating up a good share of the board budgets.

David Holmstrom, executive director of the Board of Pharmacy, suggested that the boards could handle some of the minor complaints on their own if the Legislature would give them the authority to do so.



HEALTH

Contaminated beef

State agriculture and health officials are moving quickly to head off any possible outbreak caused by tainted ground beef.

The Department of Agriculture this week stepped up its meat inspections at retail stores in an attempt to isolate a bacteria identified to have seriously stricken hundreds of children in Washington and other western states late last month. One child died during the most recent outbreak.

The Department of Health also is making a similar push to monitor for the bacteria and both agencies have sent notices alerting stores and restaurants on how to curb the food poisoning.

No one in Minnesota has become ill, said Tom Masso, director of the food inspection division at the Department of Agriculture. "It's really been a concern for us," he told the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Division Feb. 10.

Masso said one factor helping to stem a local outbreak is that Minnesota eateries are required to cook hamburgers to a higher temperature and for longer periods of time than in many other states. He said consumers at home also should more carefully prepare meals containing ground beef, taking particular care to avoid cross-contaminating other foods while cooking.

Federal agriculture officials, who are responsible for slaughterhouse inspections, last week asked Congress for additional funding to hire up to 550 new inspectors.

"We are starting to re-think the entire way we inspect meat," said Masso, empha-

sizing the need to trace the bacteria to its source. He said state inspectors find the bacteria growing in up to 4 percent of the ground beef they monitor, with the incidents climbing during summer months when cattle can suffer from heat stress.



HUMAN SERVICES

M.D. surcharge

Retired doctors who may want to volunteer some time in free or low-cost clinics may be exempted from a new \$400 surcharge on all medical licenses.

The surcharge, which is levied against all medical licensees as part of a 1992 law, is assessed by the state Board of Medical Practice and collected by the state Department of Human Services. The money is used to increase the reimbursement rates for Medical Assistance.

H. Leonard Boche, executive director of the Board of Medical Practice, said Feb. 9 that the \$400 surcharge is burdensome for retired doctors who keep up their licenses because being a doctor is part of their identity or so they can do volunteer work.

"It doesn't seem very sensible to discourage people from giving away free services," Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) told other members of the Health and Housing Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 9. He said he was looking at a way to amend the law to exclude retired volunteer doctors from the surcharge.

Isolating psychopaths

Prisoners who are ordered directly to mental institutions because of their "psychopathic personalities" will be housed at a new 100-bed psychopathic personality treatment program at Moose Lake in a few years, under the governor's proposed budget plan.

Forty-seven such psychopaths are presently confined to the Minnesota Security Hospital in St. Peter, said James Stoebner, assistant commissioner in charge of the Community Mental Health and State Operated Services Administration of the Department of Human Services. Since December, four to five prisoners a month have been committed under the state's new psychopathic personality law. Under that

law, prisoners who finish serving their sentences but are still considered a threat to society can be held in mental institutions indefinitely.

The psychopaths, most of whom were sex offenders, need to be separated from another vulnerable population in the security hospital: the mentally ill and dangerous, Stoebner said. The psychopaths now occupy two units within the security hospital. But this was done at the expense of moving some of the mentally ill and dangerous to a less secure building on the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center campus.

The Moose Lake facility will take about two and a half years to construct, and will cost a total of \$20.2 million, of which \$12.8 million has already been authorized. At the same time, a 50-bed addition for the mentally ill and dangerous is proposed to be built at St. Peter, to ensure that all patients in that category will be confined within the security hospital. The projected cost of the addition is \$7.5 million.

Members of the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee heard Stoebner review the governor's budget proposals for mental health services Feb. 10.

Rep. Gil Gutknecht (R-Rochester) questioned the \$162,000-per-bed cost of the new facilities.

"You can build a pretty nice home in Rochester for \$162,000," he said.

But Committee Chair Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) said \$162,000 per bed was relatively cheap. Costs will be discussed further at upcoming committee meetings.

Discrimination filings rise

With increases in the number of discrimination complaints, and decreases in staff, the state Department of Human Rights is in danger of losing its effectiveness, department administrators said Feb. 9.

An expected 10 percent per year increase in the number of charges filed in 1994-95, as well as vocal demands for more services outside the Twin Cities area, will make it increasingly difficult for the agency to fulfill its mission, Tracy Elftmann, human rights deputy commissioner, told the Health and Housing Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee.

The department investigates complaints

of civil rights violations and monitors the affirmative action plans of companies that do business with the state.

In the early 1980s, the agency lost public confidence when it developed a huge backlog, leaving many cases unresolved for years. Since then, it has taken measures to expedite its services. But illegal discrimination appears to be on the rise in Minnesota, in part because of the growing state minority population and heightened sensitivity to sexual harassment. With demand outstripping capacity, the department is once again in danger of accumulating a substantial backlog. At the end of fiscal year 1992, 2,612 cases remained unresolved, Elftmann said.

Timely resolutions to discrimination complaints save the department money. If a discrimination case is not resolved within 180 days, the party filing a complaint has the right to demand a hearing through the Office of Administrative Hearings — at the department's expense. Presently, 35 percent of the department's litigation budget goes to pay for such hearings, Elftmann said.

Understaffing also remains a problem. While the number of charges filed with the department increased by 55 percent between 1985 and 1991, authorization for additional staff increased only 5 percent during that same period. And with 83 percent of the total budget going to fund personnel, even a modest pay increase — or budget reduction — would result in more staff reductions, Elftmann told division members.

Besides protecting the department from further staff cuts, granting it the discretion to screen out meritless charges and providing a more efficient computer system would improve productivity, Elftmann said.

Saving GA dollars

A state plan to move clients off the General Assistance (GA) rolls and into the federally funded Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program for people with disabilities has had little effect so far, according to state officials.

A 1992 law requires that counties identify GA recipients of at least two years and review their SSI eligibility. SSI recipients get \$440 a month and qualify for Medical Assistance, which removes 55 percent of



Hundreds of senior citizens rallied in the Capitol rotunda Feb. 9 to publicize and seek support for Minnesota's Older American Volunteer Programs.

the financial burden for their medical care from the county and state.

But a computer check showed that very few people have received GA for two years continuously, said Patricia Ploumen, SSI coordinator for the Department of Human Services. And applying for SSI can take up to three years, if the disability is not an obviously severe one, such as blindness.

Under the interim assistance reimbursement program, which began in mid-1992, individuals receiving GA are helped through the hurdles of applying for SSI.

Incentives are in place for private agencies, such as Catholic Charities, to help counties in identifying SSI-eligible GA recipients. For helping eligible persons in the application process, outside agencies could receive payments if the county is able to recover from SSI some of the welfare money it already has paid out. These payments are set at 25 percent of the recovered funds, plus actual costs.

State officials hope that these incentives will help to increase the number of Minnesotans leaving GA in favor of SSI.

Some progress has been noted. For every 100 Minnesotans added to the SSI program, 11 of them are leaving General Assistance to do so, said George Hoffman, director of the Reports and Forecasts office at the Department of Human Services. He spoke to the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 10.



INSURANCE

Port-wine stains covered

Treatment and removal of port-wine stains — bruise-colored birthmarks that often require extensive surgery as a person grows older — must be covered by insurers under a bill given unanimous approval Feb. 10 by a House committee.

Bill sponsor Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) said insurance companies and health maintenance organizations (HMOs) now consider treatment of the stains an elective cosmetic procedure. Insurers usually will pay for surgery and other treatments if the affliction becomes severe, "but those people really have to be suffering before their insurance will cover this," Skoglund said.

Port-wine stains — such as the birthmark former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has on his forehead — occur in about three out of every 1,000 births. Physicians testifying before the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee said that if left untreated, the birthmarks, which can cover large portions of the face, neck, or other areas of the body, often can expand and cause extensive scarring, lesions, excessive bleeding or infection.

Laser "burning" of the birthmarks can significantly reduce their size and make them less noticeable, the doctors said.

Cost of the procedure depends on the size of the stain treated, said Dr. Richard Tholen, but averages about \$1,000 per

hour for the out-patient procedure. Stains which develop lesions and other abnormalities often require reconstructive surgery as well and would cost "thousands" of dollars more, Tholen said.

The irony of insurers confining treatment to the more severely afflicted, Skoglund said, is that treatment is less costly and safer when the stains are smaller.

"It really is an example of the expression: 'You can pay me now or you can pay me later,' " he said.

Insurers opposing the measure said it would drive up their costs and would add another procedure to a long list of mandated treatments they now must cover. When pressed for specific costs, however, Marla Ivan of Group Health Inc., said paying for the treatment of port-wine stain patients under age 18 would raise premiums of members of that HMO about 17 cents per month.

The banking and insurance panel later expanded the original proposal to include all port-wine stain patients regardless of their age. **HF9** now moves to the House floor for consideration.



LAW

Defenders make their case

Minnesota's overburdened public defender system is not adequately serving its clients and is perilously close to being declared illegal, members of the Judiciary Finance Division were told Feb. 11.

"We are really at the last crisis point in our public defense system," said Bill Kennedy, chief public defender for Hennepin County. "Other lawyers won't say it, but I'm going to say it: We are all walking violations of the state and federal constitutions in terms of the service we give our clients."

Kennedy, along with several colleagues, told the panel that public defenders are strained to the breaking point in trying to adequately defend their clients, who are constitutionally entitled to equal justice. Without new resources, Kennedy warned, the whole system "is going to come apart. And we'll all become defendants."

Public defenders represent criminal defendants who are judged by the courts to be too poor to hire their own attorneys.

The number of serious felony cases



Christine Garcia, 5, and her mother, Patrice Garcia, testified before the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee Feb. 10 in support of a bill that would require health insurance providers and HMOs to provide coverage for the elimination of port-wine stains for any covered person under age 18.

handled by public defenders has mushroomed in the past five years, said Lawrence Hammerling, deputy in the State Public Defender's Office, which handles all gross misdemeanor and felony appeals of indigent defendants in the state.

While the number of appellate cases has jumped 60 percent in the past five years, only one half-time position has been added during that time, he said.

Automation has eased that load somewhat, but defenders are mostly working longer hours and spreading their time on each case a bit thinner, Hammerling said.

"We simply do not have the time to provide the quality of representation to which [our clients] are legally entitled," he told the panel. "It's alarming, demoralizing and, ultimately, not legal."

Judicial standards

The number of complaints filed against judges reached an all-time high last year, but is still miniscule in terms of the number of legal actions in the state.

"You have, by and large, a hardworking, talented judiciary in this state," DePaul Willette, executive secretary of the Board on Judicial Standards, told members of the Judiciary Finance Division Feb. 9.

The board received 166 complaints last year, compared to just four in 1972, its first year of existence. Most complaints came from litigants dissatisfied with decisions made by district court judges. While 10 of

those cases resulted in private reprimands or warnings, none involved stiffer penalties, Willette said.

Including Willette, the 10-member board has two employees, making it one of the smallest state agencies. But it was not spared cuts in the governor's proposed budget. The division will take up that matter later in the session.

'Progressive' court fines

Court-imposed fines would be adjusted based on a convicted criminal offender's ability to pay under a proposal presented to the Legislature by the state Sentencing Guidelines Commission Feb. 10.

"The commission strongly supports the use of means-based fines," said Debra Dailey, director of the commission, during testimony before the Judiciary Committee.

The suggested changes in fining practices by judges are based on a chart that increases the recommended penalty according to the severity of the offense and the "net daily income" of the offender. The fine chart does account for a convicted offender's number of dependents and marital status.

Dailey said the system seeks to make lawbreakers feel "the same sting" by increasing fines on the wealthy and compensating for the poor.

For example, the commission suggested that for someone convicted of disorderly conduct who has three children and earns

about \$7,500 per year after taxes should be fined as little as \$29. But a married offender with two children and a net income of about \$48,000 should be fined as much as \$485.

Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) said that the plan had some promise, noting that the current methods of fining cannot carefully analyze the relevant circumstances.

"It's kind of a joke right now. . . an invitation to lie," Carruthers said.

Rep. Warren Limmer (IR-Maple Grove) said that illegal income is difficult to account for. Dailey replied that the commission's plan is a suggestion and that the system needed flexibility.

"Judges need to work through those types of individual cases," she said.

Other members, concerned about the implications of reducing fines for some offenders, argued that discussions about fairness in sentencing can cloud issues of individual responsibility.

The recommendations will move forward, Dailey said, only when the state's judges indicate support for the proposal.

The commission's plan would not affect court-ordered restitution.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Planning for the future

What went wrong?

That was the question one lawmaker had for directors of the Metropolitan Council, who are responsible for planning and economic development in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

"Safe streets vs. kids carrying and using guns. Decent housing vs. slums. Success in school vs. dropping out and going to prison. Money to deal with problems vs. bleeding our budgets dry," said Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul), as he listed some of the problems in his city. "We're losing every one of those battles."

Members of the Metropolitan Council Subcommittee of the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee wanted planners to explain why development has occurred in a way that separates unskilled jobs from affordable housing, and low-income people from jobs.

Subcommittee Chair Rep. Myron Or-

field (DFL-Mpls) has analyzed the increase in poverty in the central cities and older suburbs. He will be proposing legislation that will try to lessen the disparity in income between those areas and what's being called the "southwest corridor" of relatively prosperous suburbs.

Anne Hurlburt, the Metropolitan Council's division manager of comprehensive planning and local assistance, said the council has two alternative policies it can use to manage change. One is to forecast trends and guide public investment to respond to those trends. The other is to shape the growth of the region by attempting to alter trends.

Committee members debated whether development of infrastructure, such as highways and sewers, determined where growth would occur, or whether the development of infrastructure followed natural growth trends. A few members expressed disappointment that the Metropolitan Council had not had the foresight to prevent the rapid increase in poverty, which they blame in part on urban sprawl.

Lyall Schwarzkopf, the Metropolitan Council's director of research and long-range planning, said he thought the council had done a good job in the area of "orderly and economic development" but not so well in stemming the increase in poverty. "It's not the role of the Metropolitan Council to manage poverty," he said, but added that the council could do a better job of providing transit and "getting jobs to where the people are."

"I hope there's a sense of urgency and passion to take care of what's happening here on the streets of Minneapolis and St. Paul," Orenstein said.

Township troubles

Maintaining roads that are beat up by cars looking for a shortcut to the casino and finding enough qualified volunteers to run an ambulance service are just two of the challenges facing the state's townships.

The Local Government Relations Subcommittee of the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee heard Feb. 9 from several township officials whose concerns ranged from the price of gravel to the designation of puddles in farmers' fields as environmentally protected wetlands.

Because ambulance volunteers must take

100 hours of training a year, it's becoming difficult to recruit volunteers in some townships. "It's getting scary," said Darold Horning, clerk of North Hero Township in Redwood County.

Annexation is another painful issue that sometimes pits cities against townships. Although annexation may help township residents pay for sewer and road services, it can also be regarded as a threat to township identity and independence. Franklin Denn, of Monticello Township in Wright County, said townships are often criticized for not getting involved in industrial growth, but may avoid such development because "it is grounds for annexation."

Lack of industry and a growing proportion of retired residents, who may want services comparable to those in the cities they moved from, put a strain on township taxpayers.

Township officials made it clear that they could use some help to improve services in their areas, but at the same time did not want the Legislature to micro-manage their townships from afar.



TOURISM

Tourism and gaming

Measuring the economic impact of American Indian casino gaming on the rest of Minnesota's tourism and hospitality industry is still essentially a crap shoot.

That was the message delivered in a University of Minnesota study presented Feb. 10 to the Tourism and Small Business Division of the Commerce and Economic Development Committee.

The report, developed by the Tourism Center of the Minnesota Extension Service, was expected by some to confirm or refute the concerns of various hospitality industry officials that Indian casino gaming adversely affects private business interests.

Barbara Koth, an associate professor at the University's Tourism Center, explained that the study simply couldn't be used to determine any direct relationship between casino gamblers and the way Minnesotans spend their discretionary dollars.

"I emphasize this was a preliminary study. It was a snapshot look [at the gambling industry] without a lot of investment of dollars," Koth explained. "The lack of established [statistical] patterns, the new-

ness of the industry . . . it really is not possible to answer with great richness of detail" any questions regarding linkage between casino spending and other entertainment expenditures.

Less than \$4,000 was spent on the study, with the funds coming from the Tourism Center's endowment fund. Fund contributors include small business owners throughout the state, as well as private tourist industry associations, Koth said.

The four-question study was conducted from October through December 1992 in an effort to secure the most recent information. The questions asked Minnesotans about the frequency of their casino visits, whether they stayed in hotels overnight if gambling, and if gambling affected their discretionary income spending.

It did not, however, provide answers to many of the questions lawmakers have. Among those questions are: do Minnesota private businesses suffer as a result of the Indian gaming industry; do tourists spend money on the way to casinos (feeding local economies along the way); and do restaurants suffer business losses if they're near casino-owned eating establishments.

Koth suggested long-term research that uses surveys, group interviewing, and self-reporting diaries before making any quick connections between Indian gaming in Minnesota and its effect on the distribution of entertainment dollars.



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation aids

Legislators are hoping that the Center for Transportation Studies (CTS) can help them with some difficult cost-benefit analysis.

Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) said Feb. 11 that since the Legislature will likely debate a transportation funding bill again this session, any and all research done by CTS would be much appreciated. Kalis said that infrastructure improvements in less populated outstate areas, as well as infrequently used bus routes in the metro area, are tough to justify without understanding issues other than simple costs.

"It's too easy when you don't understand the overall picture just to look at the numbers," he said. "We can all add. We can all subtract."

Kalis argued that projects appearing to



Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), left, and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul), center, and Dennis Flaherty, executive director of the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, held a press conference Feb. 2 to announce a new bill that would impose felony penalties for recklessly discharging a firearm from a passenger vehicle (drive-by shooting).

be of limited use can often be "a necessary part of our transportation system . . . a necessary part of our economic system."

Such research help need not be limited to local transportation issues since international concerns can have a profound impact on shipping in the global economy.

Bob Johnson, associate director of CTS, said that current research relating to the effects of a free trade zone with Mexico on north-south commerce patterns, as well as educational seminars "customized for legislators," should be of use in reaching decisions on transportation funding this session.

Johnson testified before the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.



Apparently not afraid to tackle the tough issues of the day, the House Commerce and Economic Development Committee Feb. 11 organized a subdivision with perhaps the most straightforward name possible — the "Controversial Bills Subcommittee." The nine-member panel has only one bill on its current docket, a measure that would repeal authorization for state bonds helping Northwest Airlines build a pair of maintenance bases in Hibbing and Duluth (HF144). So far, however, the bill's author has not yet asked for a hearing on the package, according to committee staff. Northwest has not moved on the project or asked that the bonds be

issued since receiving a go-ahead from the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy in December 1991.

The Legislature's best known beekeeper, Rep. Willard Munger of Duluth, facetiously told his colleagues during a Feb. 11 House committee discussion that University of Minnesota researchers are busy trying to mate bees with lightning bugs. "That way, they can keep working at night," Munger said. The topic arose during a discussion of the state Department of Agriculture's apiary — or bee — programs.

Volunteer firefighters in Grand Lake Township north of Duluth might have winced had they heard how a member of their township association characterized their skill Feb. 9, but he was just trying to protect them.

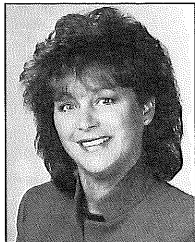
"You know how it is in the township: 'We saved another basement,'" Dave Reim joked to the Local Government Relations Subcommittee of the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

Reim's point was that local volunteer fire departments aren't prepared to take up the slack in fighting forest fires if the state's local DNR offices are closed, as Gov. Arne Carlson has recommended. If an untrained crew of two or three with \$150,000 of equipment makes a misstep during a forest fire, "you lose both the equipment and the personnel, and real quick," he said. The \$5.1 million that might be saved by closing the offices "looks real good, but a life is worth a lot more than \$5.1 million," Reim said.

Crime tops Luther's agenda in inner-ring suburb

Legislative membership is sometimes a family affair.

Rep. Jeff Bertram's (DFL-Paynesville) brother, Joe, serves in the state Senate. Rep. Jerry Dempsey (IR-Hastings) follows in the footsteps of his brother, Terry; and Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) is the daughter of former Sen. Jerome Blatz, and the wife of Tom Berkelman, a former House member.



Rep. Darlene Luther But never has a married couple simultaneously served in the Legislature. Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park), and her husband, Bill, an assistant majority leader in the Senate, have become the first to do so.

The historic footnote makes Luther unique, but she makes it clear she's aiming to make her own distinct mark.

"I've been married to a politician for 19 years, so even though I've been involved in politics, I haven't had the opportunity to create any legislation that would benefit the citizens of Brooklyn Park or meet their needs," she said.

Brooklyn Park is a blue-collar suburb of

mostly middle- and lower-income residents, she said. About half the residents live in apartments — more than in any other suburb.

"Even though it's an inner-ring suburb, we've got major big-city problems," she said.

A growing crime problem tops the list of her constituents' concerns, along with health care, welfare reform, education funding, and jobs.

"I want to do a lot in the area of crime," said Luther. "I'm authoring the attorney general's anti-stalking bill." In addition, she is also sponsoring a bill that would make it easier for juveniles to be tried as adults in some cases.

Luther actually ran for her seat twice within a year. The seat opened in 1991 after 11-year veteran Rep. Linda Scheid resigned. Luther lost the special election, but won last November's general election. The longer general election season allowed for a more effective campaign, she said.

A Cloquet native, Luther worked 18 years as a flight attendant for Northwest Airlines. She holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of St. Thomas, and worked a three-year stint as volunteer commissioner of fund-raising for the 1991 International Special Olympics held in Minnesota.

So far, the logistics of having two legislators

in the family while raising two kids has been, well, stimulating.

"It's great. I haven't had any problems at all. Bill gets the kids off for school in the morning, and I'm there in the evening with them," she said, even though that means turning down most of the invitations she gets for evening events related to her new job.

"It's almost overwhelming. I knew it was going to be a commitment, and a big responsibility, and a lot of hard work and late hours," she added. "But I didn't think it was going to be this fun."

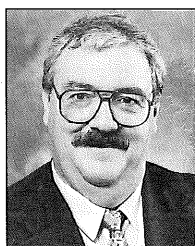
—Jim Anderson

District 47A

Population: 31,985
Distribution: 100 percent of residents live in urban areas
County: Hennepin
Largest city: Brooklyn Park (portion)
Location: northwest Metro
1992 presidential election results:
Clinton/Gore: 44.8 percent
Bush/Quayle: 29 percent
Perot/Stockdale: 25.4 percent
Other: 0.8 percent

Delmont keeps an open mind to aid constituents

After more than two decades in the political chorus, Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) is finally taking a leading role.



Rep. Mike Delmont Delmont decided to run for office himself after helping in numerous state campaigns. While this is his first term, his past work with both lawmakers and the Legislature (as communications coordinator for the Minnesota State Patrol) has put him at ease in his new job.

"Mostly in trenches," is how he describes his long-standing political activism. "I never did aspire to any district offices or central committees. I just felt I could do more working for candidates.

"And I was more comfortable doing that. I love going door-to-door, and I love meeting people and talking to people."

Redistricting presented an opportunity that the former Lexington City Council and Centennial School Board member couldn't pass by. Besides creating an open seat, the district was dramatically altered.

"What had grown into kind of a large district

that encompassed part of Ramsey County and Anoka County shrunk back to just Blaine and Lexington," he said. (Lexington, incidentally, is named twice in Minnesota — there's also a smaller one in Le Sueur County).

Delmont said his district runs the whole income gamut from highly affluent to very poor. At each point on the spectrum, however, the top concern is high property taxes, followed closely by jobs.

"A lot of senior citizens are afraid of losing their homes. A lot of people who have saved for years to buy homes that were a bit more expensive than the norm are afraid of losing their homes," he said. "It was across-the-board anxiety."

While keeping those concerns in mind, Delmont isn't coming to his initial term with a set agenda.

"I like to consider myself a generalist," he said. "I'm not zeroed in on any specific issues. I like to do as much as I can for as many people as I can. That's why I'm here."

Like other first-termers, Delmont said his fellow newcomers will make their presence felt.

"They're a little bit older, they have experience in civic affairs, some of them are very well educated," he said. "I think they're very bright,

and they'll add a lot."

As one of 51 suburban legislators, Delmont said he is more interested in finding common ground with colleagues from rural and urban areas than in creating a separate voting bloc.

"Part of our goal here is to get people to understand what's happening in the suburbs and how we have so much in common between the inner city and the suburbs, and the suburbs and rural Minnesota," he said. "There really is a lot of commonality, and the only way we can find out about each other is to keep the lines of communication open."

—Jim Anderson

District 51A

Population: 33,075
Distribution: 99 percent of residents live in urban areas, 1 percent rural.
County: Anoka
Largest city: Blaine (portion)
Location: north Metro
1992 presidential election results:
Clinton/Gore: 44.1 percent
Bush/Quayle: 28.3 percent
Perot/Stockdale: 26.9 percent
Other: 0.7 percent

Van Dellen urges less government to help families

As a 28-year-old father of three, Rep. H. Todd Van Dellen (IR-Plymouth) says he's a vanishing breed.



H. Todd Van Dellen

While many struggle to make ends meet, Van Dellen said young couples especially are finding it nearly impossible to work and maintain a successful family.

"Some of the people I remember most from campaigning were people about my age, with kids — and there aren't many people my age anymore that have three children — and even if they disagreed with me on [the] issues, they still said, 'I want to elect you because you have some sense about what I'm going through,'" he said.

The son of a building contractor, Van Dellen was born in Springfield, Mo., and is the eldest of four children. At 13, the family moved to East Grand Forks, Minn. After graduating from the University of North Dakota in 1987, he and his wife moved to Plymouth, and he earned a law degree from the University of Minnesota. Growing up, Van Dellen's mother was able to stay home with the children — a luxury he said few people can afford today.

"The next generation is suffering. A whole generation of kids is growing up in day care, without their parents, and a majority have both parents working, and a lot of them know that it's not the best way. . . . I don't think the government is doing very much to help with that problem."

Van Dellen argues that the current tangle of state laws has created a system that discourages having families. He suggests that those laws have failed "to deal with some of the economic problems — the burden of just complying with all those laws being chief among them — that people in the middle class face."

"I found during the campaign almost a level of revolt," he said.

Voters are "discontent with the size of government, the level of taxation, [and government's] intrusiveness and entanglement in people's lives," he added.

And while voters complained about taxes, Van Dellen said that's not the only reason they're upset with government.

"I think people are tired of being coerced by the government, know that they can get along okay by themselves, but are drowning in legislation that comes out of this body and the federal Congress in Washington. . . . I think they're begging for some changes."

And he said it's getting worse.

"That's why I ran." Refining the existing body of law, rather than adding new ones, is what Van Dellen said he favors.

"Government, which is too often preoccupied with divisive parochial interests, cannot serve to rebuild a sagging value system or to reunify society. But it can throw enough additional obstacles — in the form of taxes and regulation — in people's way to ensure those things won't happen," he said.

"This generation is facing immense challenges," Van Dellen said. Attempting to tilt the scales in favor of families is one he'll try to address.

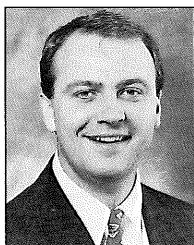
—John Tschida

District 34B

Population: 33,195
Distribution: 99.2 percent of residents live in urban areas, 0.8 percent rural.
County: Hennepin
Largest city: Plymouth (portion)
Location: northwest Metro
1992 presidential election results:
Bush/Quayle: 42.5 percent
Clinton/Gore: 32.2 percent
Perot/Stockdale: 24.7 percent
Other: 0.6 percent

Teacher Holsten: an active student of government

Just two months ago, Rep. Mark Holsten (IR-Stillwater) was teaching in the Stillwater School District. Today, he is the Legislature's second



Rep. Mark Holsten

youngest representative, and his desk is covered with letters from some very young constituents — his students.

"These kids are talking about the same issues as adults," said Holsten. "In some cases, they are talking about them more in-depth than the adults. They each require a personal answer," said Holsten. "It means a lot to these kids, and they want to hear back."

At 27, becoming a representative is Holsten's second job since graduating from the University of Minnesota-Duluth and the University of St. Thomas.

Holsten is certified to teach social studies, but three years of substitute teaching have brought him into a variety of classroom situations. "You name it, I've taught it — even personal band lessons," said Holsten, who admits he doesn't play an instrument.

Some of his classroom lessons about grassroots involvement he is now learning first-hand. Other

lessons he didn't anticipate. There is the trip that he and 70 other legislators took to Duluth last month, courtesy of the Duluth Area Chamber of Commerce. The furor took him by surprise.

"The *real* problem is special interest groups pumping thousands of dollars to certain individuals," said Holsten. "There is a difference between giving money to get [a candidate] elected. There's a string attached there. At some time the string is going to be pulled. I see a difference between that and business saying 'this is what your state dollars have done, this is what we're doing and here is what we need.'"

Then there is the lesson of partisanship. Partisan politics, he thought, would subside once his campaign was over.

"I understand the campaign part of politics," said Holsten. "Once we got here I thought we would be more interested in taking care of the state than we are."

His interest in public policy was developed by his parents, Holsten said, who "always discussed issues and news" and took vacations centered around historical sites. His father, Roy Holsten, served in the Senate from 1967 to 1971.

Holsten's newly created District 56A is an Independent-Republican-leaning district, and

Holsten's campaign called for a state spending freeze and no tax increases.

"The thing I heard was get a handle on state spending," said Holsten. Minnesota has been taking the wrong path and now ranks second in the nation in commercial and industrial property taxes, he said.

"We've had growth in the public sector, while we're losing business. We have to foster private business growth to employ our people. I see the role of government as helping the private sector grow — to employ our people and make their lives better."

—Joyce Peterson

District 56A

Population: 32,113
Distribution: 75.4 percent of residents live in urban areas, 24.6 percent rural.
County: Washington
Largest city: Stillwater
Location: east Metro, bordering Wisconsin
1992 presidential election results:
Clinton/Gore: 39.6 percent
Bush/Quayle: 33.5 percent
Perot/Stockdale: 26.1 percent
Other: 0.8 percent

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheet on the following page is designed to give you the latest information on bill action from Jan. 5 to Feb. 11. Hereafter, this section will provide you with information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bill action 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/jf	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between Jan. 5 - Feb. 11			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp - recommended to pass rpa - recommended to pass as amended nrp - not recommended to pass re - referred to another cmte./div. * - version under consideration	a - amended h - heard v - vetoed by governor † - footnote											
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0020	Kalis	Resolution—	1/7 AG	AG	1/28 rpa							
SF0018	Beckman	seeking higher grain prices	1/11 AGR									
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0051	Evans	Automobiles—	1/14 CED	CED	1/28 rpa†							
SF0041	Mondale	title branding requirements tightened	1/14 CCP									
		EDUCATION										
HF0125	Luther	Osseo high schools—	1/26 ED	ED	2/2 rp							
SF0153	Luther	statutory instruction requirements waived	1/28 ED									
		K-12 Education Finance Division EDUCATION										
HF0061	Steensma	School revenue reduction—	1/19 ED	ED/edf	2/10 h							
SF0080	Vickerman	formula modified	1/25 ED									
HF0105	Tunheim	Badger schools—	1/25 ED	ED/edf	2/10 h							
SF0123	Stumpf	exemption extended	1/28 ED									
HF0219	Olson, K.	School fund balance reduction—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	2/10 h							
SF none		formula changed										
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0009	Skoglund	Insurance—coverage required for treating port-wine stains	1/7 FI	FI	2/10 rpa							
HF0022*	Skoglund	Supplemental medicare insurance	1/7 FI	FI	1/11 rpa	1/11	126-4	1/14		1/19	1/21 (1)	
SF0002	Benson, D.	premium increases delayed	1/6 HC	CCP	1/11 rpa†	1/14	62-2					
HF0030	Morrison	Car insurance—wage loss	1/11 FI	FI	1/27 h,a							
SF0043	Knutson	exemptions extended	1/14 CCP									
		HOUSING										
HF0183	Clark	Housing Finance Agency—	2/1 HO	HO	2/10 h							
SF0054	Johnson, J.B.	mortgage, rent emergency aid	1/19 JEC									
		RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION										
HF0001*	Solberg	Legislature—	1/7 RU	RU	1/19 rpa	1/25	126-0	1/26				
SF0038	Luther	obsolete committee references deleted	1/14 RA	RA	2/9 rp							
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF0006	Osthoff	Drivers' license revocation	1/7 TR	TR	1/20 rpa							
SF0012	Chmielewski	opposed for drug offenses	1/7 TPT	TPT	1/21 rp							
		WAYS & MEANS										
HF0011*	Vellenga	Verdi School District—	1/7 ED	WM	1/21 rp†	1/25	129-0	1/26		1/28	1/29 (2)	
SF0047	Lesewski	levies certified	1/14 ED	ED	1/21 rpa	1/28	61-0					
HF0035*	Olson, E.	Certain school districts—	1/11 ED	WM	1/28 rp†	2/9	116-7	2/11		2/11		
SF0052	Moe, R.D.	levy recertification	1/19 ED	FN	2/11 rpa†	2/11	66-0					

CED
†HF0051-CED 1/19 h, a; 1/26 h

FI
†SF0002-HC 1/6 rpa, reCCP; CCP 1/11
rpa

WM
†HF0011-ED 1/14 rpa reTA; TA 1/19 rp, reWM
†HF0035-ED/edf 1/20 rpa, reED; ED 1/21 rpa, reTA; TA 1/21 rpa, reWM
†SF0052-ED 2/1 rpa, reRA; RA 2/9, reFN

Bill Introductions

HF209-HF324

Tuesday, Feb. 9

HF209—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Murder of peace officer parole eliminated, shooting at homes or vehicles penalties provided, minor prostitution and assault penalties increased, juvenile adult certification age and sex offender registration modified; money appropriated.

HF210—Nelson (DFL)

Agriculture

Farmer-lender mediation program extended and money appropriated.

HF211—Cooper (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Compulsive gambling program grantees specified and money appropriated.

HF212—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Child removal from state standard provided in joint physical custody cases.

HF213—Sparby (DFL)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Omnibus election campaign and ethics reform bill, and money appropriated.

HF214—Sparby (DFL)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Omnibus election campaign and ethics reform bill, and money appropriated.

HF215—Sparby (DFL)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Omnibus election campaign and ethics reform bill, and money appropriated.

HF216—Wejcman (DFL)

Judiciary

Statute of limitations lengthened for human rights unfair discriminatory practice grievances.

HF217—Wejcman (DFL)

Judiciary

Third-party child visitation rights denial restricted.

HF218—Stanius (IR)

Capital Investment

Public land and building acquisition and capital improvement bond issuance authorized, bond canceling provided, appropriations reduced, and money appropriated.

HF219—Olson, K. (DFL)

Education

General education revenue reduction formula modified for large fund balances and allocation provided to the transportation and community services funds.

HF220—Perlt (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Oakdale authorized to annex certain state land in Washington county for highway right-of-way purposes.

HF221—Tunheim (DFL)

Education

Independent School District No. 437, Argyle, authorized to transfer funds from its debt redemption fund to the capital or transportation funds.

HF222—Weaver (IR)

Judiciary

Reasonable force criminal and civil immunity provided to school officials, and unlawful possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon on school district property or buses provided felony penalty.

HF223—Smith (IR)

Taxes

Probate; property tax penalties and delinquency exemption provided to property under probate court jurisdiction.

HF224—Swenson (IR)

Judiciary

Inmate wage garnishment authorized to pay court-ordered fines, and parent or guardian of a minor victim of harassment allowed district court restraining order.

HF225—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing home bed moratorium exception approval process modified and provided funding; resident appeal process modified; operating cost limits extended; income divestiture studied; and money appropriated.

HF226—Cooper (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Comprehensive health maintenance services to include ambulance transportation services.

HF227—Baverly (DFL)

Health and Human Services

Adult foster care licensees allowed additional program operations.

HF228—Brown, C. (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Annexation elections provided and annexation by ordinance conditions modified.

HF229—Cooper (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Adult foster care group residential housing rate reimbursement modified for resident absences due to illness or injury.

HF230—Delmont (DFL)

Judiciary

Chief judges conference authority repealed for charging certain misdemeanors as petty misdemeanors.

HF231—Skoglund (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan Airports Commission authorized to enter into agreements with local governments for providing police patrols off commission property.

HF232—Skoglund (DFL)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

National guard mutual assistance counterdrug activities compact ratified.

HF233—Skoglund (DFL)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

National guard use by the governor clarified for protection of persons and property.

HF234—Sviggum (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Local government increased employee costs voter ratification required, local government aids modified, appropriations limited, and money appropriated.

HF235—Tunheim (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Smear, pinochle, and whist tournaments authorized on licensed gambling organization premises for senior citizens.

HF236—Welle (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing facility intra-family sales authorized upon the death, disability, or retirement of the owner.

HF237—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Auditor and treasurer office combination procedures provided for counties.

HF238—Molnau (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Town elections authorized on general election day.

HF239—Pawlenty (IR)

Governmental Operations & Gaming

Eagan volunteer firefighters' relief association provided increased flexible service pension maximums.

HF240—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing home bed license surcharges and waivers modified.

HF241—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Housing Finance Agency authorized to finance residential care facilities for elderly or physically infirm or impaired persons, and money appropriated.

HF242—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing homes authorized reimbursement of self-insured workers' compensation program money reserves.

HF243—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Common interest ownership act adopted.

HF244—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Parentage act venue of action provided in respondent's county.

HF245—Leppik (IR)**Judiciary**

Child abuse guardians ad litem training provided, family court child abuse allegation procedures clarified, and money appropriated.

HF246—Brown, K. (DFL)**Education**

Transportation; late activity transportation levy restriction removed and makeup late activity transportation levy provided.

HF247—Klinzing (DFL)**Taxes**

Levy limit penalties canceled.

HF248—Welle (DFL)**Local Government & Metro. Affairs**

Contract requirement limits increased for local government improvements.

HF249—Seagren (IR)**Education**

School districts authorized to levy for interest paid on abatement refunds.

HF250—Pauly (IR)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Infrared detection or monitoring equipment use prohibited for hunting.

HF251—Skoglund (DFL)**Judiciary**

Child neglect to include failure to provide education.

HF252—Murphy (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care center.

HF253—Lasley (DFL)**Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Presidential primary by mail established, primary date earlier and filing fee increased, and public listing of party choice clarified.

HF254—Bauerly (DFL)**Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections**

County commissioners provided district residence requirement exemptions in redistricting years.

HF255—Johnson, A. (DFL)**Labor-Management Relations**

Employee wage protection act established and money appropriated.

HF256—Steensma (DFL)**Agriculture**

Livestock activity civil liability limited.

HF257—Anderson, R. (DFL)**Taxes**

Investment income tax credit provided for certain qualifying property, and replacement capital equipment exempted from sales tax.

HF258—Perl (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Washington County authorized to sell certain land bordering public water to Oakdale.

HF259—Dauner (DFL)**Local Government & Metro. Affairs**

Notice and list of delinquent property and financial statement publications modified.

HF260—Lasley (DFL)**Education**

Commercial-industrial property net tax capacity excluded from school district's net tax capacity, certain factors exempt districts from referendum allowance limitations, present referendum sunset provided, and money appropriated.

HF261—Cooper (DFL)**Capital Investment**

School building accessibility capital improvement grant act adopted, bond issuance and levies authorized, and money appropriated.

HF262—Pugh (DFL)**Judiciary**

Public petition and participation civil actions provided procedures and remedies, and S.L.A.P.P. lawsuits regulated.

HF263—Rukavina (DFL)**Education**

Consolidated school districts provided special consolidation aid, and money appropriated.

HF264—Johnson, R. (DFL)**Judiciary**

Child in need of protection or services and child abuse definitions modified.

HF265—Cooper (DFL)**Taxes**

Agricultural property tax classification rates changed, assessment/sales ratio study modified.

HF266—Cooper (DFL)**Education**

Property tax effects due to levies required, health and safety levy limit modified.

HF267—Macklin (IR)**Taxes**

Tax incentives both state and local provided for certified small business, and money appropriated.

HF268—Smith (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Social security number required for general assistance applicant eligibility, and county agencies to verify applicant citizenship or alien status.

HF269—Hasskamp (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Cuyuna country state recreation area established.

HF270—Sarna (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gaming**

St. Paul fire department relief association allowed to pay refund to estate of certain member.

HF271—Lasley (DFL)**Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Voter information guide developed, toll-free election information line established, and money appropriated.

HF272—Solberg (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gaming**

Public safety department abolished.

Thursday, Feb. 11**HF273—Olson, E. (DFL)****Taxes**

General education tax levy to exclude certain land and provided based on school district modified net tax capacity, disparity reduction aid modified, and income tax rate schedules adjusted.

HF274—Onnen (IR)**Rules & Legislative Administration**

Initiative and referendum provided and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF275—Dauner (DFL)**Taxes**

Property taxes; game and fish fund disbursements and proceedings modified for payment of certain in-lieu taxes.

HF276—Peterson (DFL)**Education**

Joint powers district No. 6011, Lac qui Parle Valley, provided exemptions from cooperation and combination revenue use restrictions.

HF277—Peterson (DFL)**Agriculture**

Cervidae farming promoted as an agricultural pursuit.

HF278—Rukavina (DFL)**Housing**

Housing Finance Agency rehabilitation loan repayment provided for heirs and devisees of deceased borrowers.

HF279—Smith (IR)**Judiciary**

Flag burning; American or state flag mutilation clarified and penalties increased.

HF280—Rukavina (DFL)**Commerce & Economic Development**

Affirmative enterprise program established to encourage the full-time employment of disabled persons in high unemployment areas, and money appropriated.

HF281—Mosel (DFL)**Agriculture**

Animal health board imposition and collection of civil penalties regulated, swine pseudorabies control program continued and expanded, and money appropriated.

HF282—Nelson (DFL)**Agriculture**

Farmer-lender mediation program extended and money appropriated.

HF283—Krueger (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gaming**

Bonuses based on performance not paid to employees by state or quasi-state agencies.

HF284—Hausman (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Trunk highway No. 280 improvement, expansion, or reconstruction prohibited prior to environmental review process completion by Metropolitan Council, and noise standard variance exemption prohibited.

HF285—McGuire (DFL)**Judiciary**

Domestic abuse arrest policy requirements clarified for law enforcement agencies.

HF286—Welle (DFL)**Education**

Independent School District No. 345, New London-Spicer, time extended for entering into construction contracts.

HF287—Wagenius (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Waste management practices changed and emphasis placed on waste reduction and recycling.

HF288—Kalis (DFL)**Taxes**

General education tax levy to exclude certain land and provided based on school district modified net tax capacity, disparity reduction aid modified, and income tax rate schedules adjusted.

HF289—Wenzel (DFL)**Taxes**

General education tax levy to exclude certain land and provided based on school district modified net tax capacity, disparity reduction aid modified, and income tax rate schedules adjusted.

HF290—Klinzing (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Woman's right to know act adopted.

HF291—Onnen (IR)**Education**

Independent School District Nos. 880, Howard Lake-Waverly, and 15, St. Francis, authorized a second day to conduct a general education revenue referendum.

HF292—Dorn (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources Finance**

Sakatah Singing Hills state trail betterment appropriated money.

HF293—Beard (DFL)**Taxes**

Credit card payment of property taxes provided.

HF294—Simoneau (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Anoka County special services licensed board and lodging establishment provided exemption to group residential housing bed moratorium.

HF295—Jacobs (DFL)**Regulated Industries & Energy**

Energy conservation improvement cost rate adjustments authorized for public utilities.

HF296—Bertram (DFL)**Financial Institutions & Insurance**

Credit union share certificate investments regulated, reverse mortgage loans authorized, and deposit authorized of various funds.

HF297—Delmont (DFL)**Judiciary**

Pistol permit conviction denial to include stayed sentences and pretrial diversion program placements.

HF298—Jacobs (DFL)**Local Government & Metro. Affairs**

Anoka county coroner office created.

HF299—Rodosovich (DFL)**Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Precinct boundary data procedures and requirements modified.

HF300—Delmont (DFL)**Judiciary**

Life imprisonment provided for kidnapping if victim is not found at time of sentencing.

HF301—Tompkins (IR)**Transportation & Transit**

Trunk highway route No. 279 in Dakota county redesignated and jurisdiction transferred.

HF302—Lasley (DFL)**Education**

Independent School District No. 138, North Branch, appropriated money for error in debt service equalization aid.

HF303—Lasley (DFL)**Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Political party public subsidies allocated equally to state senator and state representative candidates, unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy, and political contribution tax credit refund reduced.

HF304—Greenfield (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Faribault and Cambridge community health clinics provided designation as federally qualified health centers, community-based program expansion encouraged, and money appropriated.

HF305—Wolf (IR)**Judiciary**

Child abandonment provided felony criminal penalties.

HF306—Tompkins (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Child care centers to allow use of reuseable diapers.

HF307—McCollum (DFL)**Regulated Industries & Energy**

Military identification card allowed as proof of age for purchasing or consuming alcohol.

HF308—Bergson (DFL)**Education**

Youth works act adopted and money appropriated.

HF309—Osthoff (DFL)**Taxes**

Earned income tax credit increased, sales tax lowered, new clothing provided sales tax, baby products exempted from sales tax, and local option sales tax and local government trust fund deposit percentage lowered.

HF310—Osthoff (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Property acquisitions prohibited for construction, reconstruction, or improvement of certain portions of interstate highway Nos. 35W and 494.

HF311—Onnen (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Children Helped in Long-term Development (CHILD) program established for child abuse prevention and money appropriated.

HF312—Jacobs (DFL)**Taxes**

MinnesotaCare health care provider tax repealed, income tax rates changed, and health care access fund deposits provided.

HF313—Kinkel (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Liquor tax increased and additional funding provided to the chemical dependency treatment account.

HF314—Mariani (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Highway user tax distribution funds authorized for general transportation purposes; metropolitan area highway projects and planning prescribed; transit cost tax deductions and credits provided; light rail bonds issued; money appropriated.

HF315—Seagren (IR)**Education**

Instruction hour flexibility provided to school districts.

HF316—Rukavina (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Iron mines and production facilities maintained in salable operating condition.

HF317—Luther (DFL)**Education**

Youth works act adopted and money appropriated.

HF318—Bishop (IR)**Governmental Operations & Gaming**

Optical disk storage provided for government records.

HF319—Bishop (IR)**Transportation & Transit**

Motorcycle operators and passengers under 21 years of age required to wear helmets.

HF320—Bishop (IR)**Judiciary**

Kidnapping, bullet-resistant vest, burglary, and law enforcement transmission receipt crimes excluded from double jeopardy protection.

HF321—Kahn (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gaming**

Gambling control omnibus bill.

HF322—Ness (IR)**Education**

Career counseling plans developed by post-secondary systems.

HF323—Osthoff (DFL)**Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Local uniform election procedures provided.

HF324—Garcia (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Mobility trust and surface transportation funds created and retail sales tax imposed on gasoline and special fuels.

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, Feb. 15

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget,
Indian Affairs Council.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Presentation of Minnesota Health Care
Commission's cost containment report.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Report on school lunch and breakfast
programs: governor's budget recommendations
801 and 813; Minnesota School Foods
Association.

HFXXXX (Johnson, A.) Funding for school
lunch and breakfast.

HFXXXX (Bauerly) Funding for school breakfast.
Continuation of governor's general education
recommendations, Tom Melcher, education
finance team leader, Minnesota Department of
Education.

HF180 (Anderson, I.) Secondary sparsity
revenue increased.

HFXXXX (Tunheim) Adjustment to sparsity
formula.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Committee informational meeting (no
agency testimony).

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Discussion concerning the Higher
Education Coordinating Board and the Private
College Council.

9:55 a.m.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

U.S. West Facility (St. Paul)

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: Tour of the U.S. West facility (St.
Paul). Bus to be met at the east doors of the State
Office Building at 9:55 a.m.

10 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Steve Wenzel

Agenda: To be announced.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Overview of the Department of Trade
and Economic Development.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: Presentations by Tom Berg, Joan
Higinbotham of Common Cause.

HF163 (Sparby) Campaign reforms; candidates
limited to one campaign committee, challengers
first time spending limits higher, contribution
limit lowered, public matching subsidy
provided, corporate contributions modified,
and money appropriated.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: Presentation by Mike Anderson of the
Metropolitan Interfaith Council on Affordable
Housing on a study done by the Center on
Budget and Policy Priorities, "A Place to Call
Home - The Crisis in Housing for the Poor."
HFXXXX (Simoneau) Family homelessness
prevention and assistance program.

HFXXXX Mortgage foreclosure prevention
program.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: HF199 (Winter) Workers'
Compensation Reinsurance Association to
provide refunds to the state fund mutual
insurance company.

HF0097 (Rukavina) Public Employment Labor
Relations Act (PELRA) definition modified for
confidential employee.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

6 p.m.

Legislative Water Commission

500S State Office Building

Dir. Susan Schmidt

Agenda: Mississippi River Headwaters Board
report on 1993 legislative initiative. Discussion
of CORE recommendations with a focus on
water. Report on Environmental Consulting
Services by MDA and the Department of
Commerce.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget,
Ethical Practices Board.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Continuation of overview of youth
apprenticeship. Governor's proposal on youth
apprenticeship. Report from the Minnesota Task
Force on Education and Employment
Transitions.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Tour

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Tour of the Pollution Control Agency.
Transportation available at 8 a.m., State Office
Building.

**Health & Housing Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Discussion regarding the Housing Finance Agency and the Veterans Home Board.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: Tax Research Division/Department of Revenue presentations: Minnesota individual income tax; comparison of 1991 individual income tax burdens by state; property tax regressivity in Minnesota; 1990 property tax relief for Minnesotans.

10 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL
RESOURCES**

Tour
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: St. Paul beverage container tour to Schroeder Milk Co., Roseville, and Stroh's Brewery, St. Paul (second tour tentative).

**GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMING**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Presentation by CORE, Arend Sandbulte, chair, and others.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Overview of the Community Corrections Act.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Department of Education, School Facilities Team to discuss maximum effort school loans, cooperative facilities grants, health and safety capital improvements, and compliance with the American Disabilities Act.

**Subcommittee on Transit/
LOCAL GOVERNMENT &
METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Thomas Pugh

Agenda: Structural overview of the Regional Transit Board.

2:30 p.m.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMING**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Administrative hearings: overview and budget of the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission; budget of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board.

3 p.m.

**Legislative Commission on Planning and
Fiscal Policy**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Dee Long

Agenda: 1) State Accounts Receivable Project - representatives from Andersen Consulting, the Departments of Revenue, Finance, and Human Services, and the Attorney General's Office will report on current cross-agency receivables balances, recommendations for their collection, and plans to improve future collections.

2) Children & Education Services - representatives from the Carlson administration will discuss the governor's proposal to consolidate the Department of Education and related functions/programs and the proposal's impact on state agencies, school districts, counties, and other government units.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION
FINANCE**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Humanities Commission.

**Human Services Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation regarding health care management.

**Higher Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Reports by Ron Hackett, Department of Finance; Curt Johnson, Governor's Office.

**K-12 Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's recommendation on referendum, Tom Melcher and Gary Olson,

Minnesota Department of Education.

HF123 (Ness) Referenda allowed in May.

HF149 (Bauerly) Referendum revenue program to include discretionary revenue, equalization aid increased, and supplemental revenue eliminated.

HF260 (Lasley) Commercial and industrial property excluded from school district referendum levy tax base and statewide equalization property tax created; debt service levies equalized; referenda reauthorized and caps eliminated; and money appropriated.

HFXXXX (Kelso) Phase-in of market value tax base for referenda.

HF291 (Onnen) Referendum authorized for Howard Lake-Waverly and St. Francis School districts.

Governor's recommendations on cash-flow borrowing, revenue shift, and non-public aid.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL
RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Budget presentation by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Thomas Pugh

Agenda: HF0047 (Dawkins) Mortgage satisfaction or release following corporate mortgagee or assignee identity change clarified, and mortgage foreclosure notices provided.

HF0045 (Bishop) Health care durable power of attorney established.

**Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family
Law/JUDICIARY**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: HF178 (Carruthers) Firearm reckless discharge from a motor vehicle provided felony penalty.

HF143 (Orenstein) Firearm reckless discharge in a municipal residential area provided felony penalty.

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS &
INSURANCE**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF139 (Bauerly) Santiago authorized to establish a detached banking facility.

HF146 (Reding) Detached banking facility acquisition modified for bank and savings associations.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS &
GAMING**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Overviews of the Department of Finance and the governor and lieutenant governor.

12:30 p.m.

**International Trade, Technology, &
Economic Development Division/
COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: Presentation by James Hayes, executive director, Minnesota Project Innovation. HF167 (Bauerly) Minnesota Business Finance, Inc., created to provide capital for commercial borrowers through the Small Business Administration (SBA).

**Tourism & Small Business Division/
COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Tunheim

Agenda: HF165 (Jennings) Ski safety act adopted.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Reports on InterModal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), Merritt Linzie, director, Office of Highway Programs for MnDOT; Minnesota Association of Townships, David A. Fricke, executive director; Opt Out Transit Systems, Diane Harberts, Southwest Metro Transit, and others.

2 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement

318 State Capitol

Chr. Sen. Phil Riveness

Agenda: Ambulance personnel longevity program.

HF0007 (Cooper)/SF0020 (Beckman) Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, drivers' license surcharge imposed, and money appropriated.

SF214 (Stumpf)/HFXXXX Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program.

HF188 (Winter)/SFXXXX Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, drivers' license surcharge imposed, and money appropriated.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION
FINANCE**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Overview of proposal for the new department of children and educational services.

**Health & Housing Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Report regarding the Department of Jobs and Training.

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL
RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Budget presentation by the Pollution Control Agency.

10 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL
RESOURCES**

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Reports on the role and function of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board; pesticide container collection and recycling, Department of Agriculture; petrofund reimbursement for leaking storage tanks, legislative auditor, Pollution Control Agency, Department of Commerce.

**GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMING**

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Overview of lawful gambling and gambling taxation issues.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Department of Finance overview of accounts.

12:30 p.m.

**Subcommittee on Metropolitan Government/
LOCAL GOVERNMENT &
METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS**

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Linda Wejman

Agenda: Structural overview of the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

FRIDAY, Feb. 19

8 a.m.

**Human Services Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Human Services budget presentation on health care management.

**K-12 Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's recommendations for transportation. HF246 (Brown, K.) Transportation; late activity transportation levy restriction removed and makeup late activity transportation levy provided.

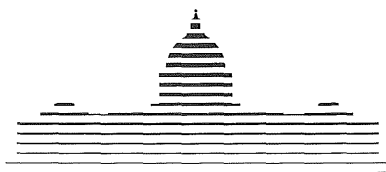
10 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Report from the Minnesota Transit Commission, Mike Christenson, chief administrator; Bev Auld, assistant chief administrator; Tom Weaver, general counsel (continuation of 1/27 presentation). Presentation on toll roads by Bob Zauner, Zauner Consulting Ltd.; Bob Gabler, Norwest Bank; Bob Gregg, Hughes Aircraft; HGR Engineering.



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 W. Welle
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Lakes, fishing, and treaties

Hours anglers spent on Lake Mille Lacs, 1985	950,000
in 1992, in millions	2.3
Pounds of walleye taken from Lake Mille Lacs, May 9-June 30, 1992	709,000
percent increase over a typical year	100
Typical walleye 'harvest,' in a summer, in pounds	355,000
in number of fish	240,000
Pounds taken in 1985	99,435
Weight of "Willie the Walleye," in Baudette, Minn., in pounds	9,853
Number of walleye 'harvested' by Wisconsin Chippewa, off-reservation spearing season, 1991	23,018
Walleye caught by hook and line on Lake Mille Lacs, summer, 1992	742,534
Ratio of those walleyes caught on Lake Mille Lacs to Minnesota residents	1:6
Licensed sturgeon spearers on Lake Winnebago, Wis., 1989	3,794
in 1990	8,260
Hours the average Minnesota angler spent fishing per walleye caught, 1985	10
in 1992	4
Pounds of walleye Mille Lacs Band allowed to harvest under proposed DNR/Ojibwe agreement, given current catch, annually	24,000
Pounds of walleye, per Band member	9
Percent of Lake Mille Lacs area to be under Ojibwe control as specified by DNR/Ojibwe agreement	4.5
Percent of Lake Mille Lacs remaining open to non-Band anglers	95.5
Acres ceded to the U.S. by Ojibwe in 1837, in millions	3
Number of those acres now owned by the state	472,000
Number of acres that would be returned to Ojibwe, with agreement	7,500
Acres of private land to be conveyed to Ojibwe under the proposed agreement ..	0
Members of Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians	2,600
Number living on the Mille Lacs reservation	1,250
Percent increase in mercury contamination, per year, in northeastern Minnesota lakes	3-5
Minnesota lakes listed by the Department of Health whose fish should not be eaten more than once a month due to PCB and mercury contamination	300

Source: DNR News Releases, August 1992; Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission; Hibbing Daily Tribune; St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press; Dec. 20. DNR presentation to House Environment and Natural Resources Committee, Feb. 9, 1993.



For more information . . .

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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ February 19, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 7

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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • February 19, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 7

Flashback

They may look like mere laws to the average person, but not to Stanley E. Bourassa of Edina. Wearing a camouflaged hunting jacket, his face bright red from this week's subzero temperatures, the 86-year-old Bourassa popped in to the House Public Information Office to set the record straight.

Although former Sen. Don Frank got all the attention for passing a mandatory seat belt law, Bourassa said he was actually the first to get such a law on the books in Minnesota. That was 30 years ago, and what a fight it was, he recalled. "I was a lone wolf in the woods. They [legislators] sat there and fought me all the way through."

To the high priests of *Minnesota Statutes*, the subject in question is M.S.169.685, subdivision 1. But to Bourassa and many others like him, the passage is evidence that there is a very human and oftentimes colorful story behind virtually every paragraph in those exceedingly dry texts. It started back more than 60 years ago with the formation of the Minnesota Safety Council and the 1930 election of Gov. Floyd B. Olson, "a friend of mine." Bourassa said he, with the help of every governor but one between 1930 and 1963, campaigned to promote public safety. And seat belts weren't the only safety device he was pushing back then.

"Mud/fender flaps" were high on his agenda as well. "They call me 'fender flap Charlie' around here," said Bourassa, a former auto parts salesman who once struck a deal with lawmakers. A former committee chair put it to him like this, he said: "You promise me that you won't carry a line of fender flaps and we'll pass the bill. . . . The result was we got fender flaps."

Like Sen. Frank, Bourassa wanted a mandatory seat belt law. And like most people who have an idea for a law, Bourassa had to compromise. What he got was the statute still on the books that requires most motor vehicles registered in the state to have front seat belts. But back then there was no requirement to wear them. He would have to wait until 1986 for that to happen and another two years before a \$10 fine was imposed (in 1991, it was raised to \$25).

"You never always get what you want," said Bourassa. "Some of the boys who never heard of anything like that weren't about to jump on [in support of the bill]." Although former Rep. Roy Schulz, chair of what was then called the Motor Vehicle Committee, was listed as the House sponsor of the bill, let the record reflect that it was really Stanley E. Bourassa's idea. In those days, the Legislature operated a lot differently, recalled Bourassa. "If I had a bill, I'd just walk in there and find a chairman of a committee and he'd say, 'What do you got?'"

—Grant Moos

INSIDE

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On the cover: Former Rep. Gloria Segal is shown speaking during a session prior to her retirement last December. The House of Representatives held a ceremony at the Capitol on Feb. 18 to commemorate her 10 years of service. The governor proclaimed the day "Gloria Segal Day." (See story, page 4.)

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Campaign finance reform. . .

Proposal restricts contributions, limits spending

Watergate was still in the headlines in 1974 when fallout from that historic scandal led Minnesota lawmakers to pass the state's first major campaign reform law.

Nineteen years later, the chief architect of that landmark legislation, former House member and U.S. Attorney Tom Berg is back at the Capitol, again pushing for changes in how election campaigns are financed and run.

Several campaign reform proposals are now on the table in both the House and the Senate. The one advocated by Berg, crafted by the nonpartisan political watchdog group

The Common Cause proposal, carried by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), is the most comprehensive. The bill (HF163) drastically overhauls the 1974 statute, putting new curbs on political action committees, lobbyists, and individual campaign contributions.

There will be action on campaign reform this session, Sparby told members of the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee Feb. 15. The panel, which Sparby chairs, is expected to hold several hearings on the Common Cause bill.

political process. The decline in grassroots participation in the process is easily gauged, he added. Caucus attendance has dwindled, individual campaign contributions are down, and fewer people use the campaign checkoffs on tax returns which provide public funding to candidates.

"I think right now that you have voters in a mood not dissimilar to what it was after Watergate," Berg said. And, as last fall's election showed, they are demanding change.

"The purpose of this bill is really simple—it's to make our democracy work better," he said. "That's really what it all boils down to."

It does that by restoring public confidence in the process, added Joan Higinbotham, also of Common Cause. Specifically, the bill closes some loopholes in campaign finance law, creates a more level playing field for challengers who take on incumbents, and removes financial barriers to challengers, she said.

"This bill decreases the influence of money, and increases the influence of merit in election campaigns," she said.

The proposal would allow first-time challengers to spend 10 percent more on their election campaigns than incumbents. It would also reduce contribution limits. Candidates for governor, for example, can now accept up to \$20,000 in an election year (\$3,000 in other years), but would only be allowed \$6,000 in an entire two-year election cycle under the proposal.

Individual donations to House members would be trimmed from the \$750 now allowed in election years (\$250 in other years) to \$500 in an election cycle.

Political parties, however, would be able to contribute 10 times those amounts to candidates—the current limit is five times.

New limits would be placed on contributions from political action committees, political funds and lobbyists, along with contributors from outside Minnesota.



Tom Berg and Joan Higinbotham of Common Cause testified before the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee Feb. 15.

Common Cause after months of statewide meetings, has, to date, attracted the most attention.

The original 1974 law ended the age of the casually-managed, secretly-funded political campaigns in Minnesota. It required campaigns to set up central organizations, limit and disclose spending, and follow precise accounting procedures. It also established the State Ethics Commission, precursor to today's Ethical Practices Board. (see related story, p. 16)

While Watergate was the original impetus for campaign reform in Minnesota, Berg told the committee, widespread disillusionment with the political process among voters is spurring this latest effort. The state's reputation for squeaky-clean politics is well-deserved, but its political system has been caught up in a more general image problem.

Accurate or not, he said, there is a widespread perception that well-heeled special interests have assumed ownership of the

The bill also would also:

- allow candidates to form and control only one political committee, eliminating the numerous "friends of" committees, effectively ending the transfer of political contributions from one candidate to another;
- make unopposed candidates ineligible for public campaign subsidies; and
- add new public campaign subsidies for candidates who raise specified amounts of money and who agree to spending limits.

Other campaign reform bills have been introduced, but have not yet been heard in committee. A bill authored by House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (HF75) contains some provisions of the Common Cause proposal, but also bans caucus fund-raisers during legislative sessions.

"When we get done with this [reform], it's going to be near perfection," Sparby said, noting that parts of his bill do need refining.

"I just hope you won't have to be here another 17 or 18 years from now [lobbying for campaign reform]," Berg added wryly.

"I will not be here," Sparby deadpanned. "That I can assure you."

—Jim Anderson



AGRICULTURE

Buying time for farmers

Farmer suicides, rural family violence, and assaults on bankers were some of the grim by-products of a battered farm economy in the mid-1980s.

A state program that sprang from that upheaval, farmer-lender mediation, is due to expire this summer. But members of the Agriculture Committee were told Feb. 15 there is a clear need to keep it going.

"The stress out in rural Minnesota is as great, or greater, than ever before," said Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), chair of the Agriculture Committee.

The bill (HF210), sponsored by Rep. Syd Nelson (DFL-Sebekka), seeks \$400,000 to fund the program through July 1, 1995, and Gov. Arne Carlson has included that amount in his proposed budget.

Farmer-lender mediation, managed by the Minnesota Extension Service and run by a network of trained rural volunteers, brings together farmers imperiled by fi-



Sen. Ted Mondale gave tribute to his friend, former Rep. Gloria Segal, during a ceremony in her honor at the State Capitol.

Gloria Segal honored for service in House

A champion of human rights and social justice was honored at the State Capitol Feb. 18 as Gov. Arne Carlson proclaimed "Gloria Segal Day" in Minnesota.

Legislators of both political parties testified on the House floor about how the former DFL representative from St. Louis Park had touched their lives and the lives of her constituents.

Segal could "play with the big boys on business and economic development," Speaker of the House Dee Long said. A woman "with a great heart," Segal personally visited her constituents to console them in troubled times and exhibited an indomitable spirit when she fought for what she believed in, members said.

Segal, a businesswoman and real estate developer, was first elected to represent District 44B in 1982. Last November, she won election to a sixth term by a two-to-one margin, but poor health compelled her to resign Dec. 14. She underwent surgery to remove a cancerous brain tumor last September.

During her decade of service in the House, Segal acted on her "dedication to social justice and a desire to give voice to those less advantaged and often powerless," the governor's proclamation states. She was particularly noted for her advocacy of the rights of the mentally ill, a concern borne in part from the illness of one of her own four children.

Segal was a co-author of the hate crimes bill. She also sponsored a bill in 1987 that launched a statewide cancer surveillance system that would monitor cancer "hot spots," a matter of special concern in St. Louis Park where possible carcinogens were discovered in the groundwater.

Women's issues — from equality in girls' sports to pay equity — also got Segal's special attention. Recently, she has been in the forefront of a national fundraising drive to endow an Anita Hill chair at the University of Oklahoma Law School.

"I miss her very much, but I don't miss the work she did," said Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), who described herself as an early "Gloria groupie." From health care access to new economic development, the evidence of Segal's work is visible throughout the state, Lourey said.

"Long after she's gone, that work will live on in the lives of Minnesotans."

financial problems and the creditors to whom they owe money. By facilitating negotiations, the program aims to avert some of the more destructive results of financial stress on the farm.

Kathy Mangum, who directs the program, told the panel that 321 farmers have asked for mediation in the past four months, most of them in the northwest corner of the state. That brings the total mediation requests from farmers to more than 9,400 since the program began in 1986.

Both Mangum and mediators told the panel that requests are expected to escalate in the wake of poor commodity prices that are preventing farmers from covering their costs of production.

The committee is expected to vote on HF210 Feb. 22.



BANKING

Merger restrictions lifted

Banks and other financial institutions throughout the state would be able to purchase and operate an unlimited number of branch facilities under a bill approved Feb. 17 by a House committee.

The measure (HF146) would lift the five-branch ownership cap for banking facilities outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area, placing the entire state under the same regulations. Five years ago, lawmakers removed limits on operating detached facilities for metropolitan area banks.

In the past, similar legislation has generated opposition from rural interests and advocates for low-income people. They

argued that smaller, local banks were more apt to make small business, agricultural, and housing loans to community members than would a larger bank with satellite offices.

But supporters say the current bill reflects the population shifts now under way in outstate Minnesota and would work to keep banks operating in smaller towns.

"Some of those areas are getting pretty small," said Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin), the bill's chief author. "This may help them keep their banks."

Federal regulations under the Community Reinvestment Act monitor whether banks are putting investor assets back into their service areas.

Jim Miller, deputy commissioner of the state Department of Commerce, said those guidelines track lending practices for each bank location — not for the bank holding company and its affiliate branches as a whole.

HF146 was approved by unanimous voice vote by the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee and now moves to the House floor for consideration.



BONDING

Bonding for prison beds

Burgeoning state prisons will soon burst unless \$25.8 million in new bonding authority is approved by the Legislature, Department of Corrections officials told the Judiciary Committee Feb. 15.

"Currently, we are plumb full," said Commissioner Orville Pung.

The funding authority would be used to convert the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a medium security prison.

Pung said that Moose Lake is already being used as a minimum security facility, but the state will need 455 additional prison beds this biennium.

Frank Wood, deputy commissioner for the department, said the bonding authority could bring the capacity of the Moose Lake facility to 620. There are now 55 women and 125 men housed there.

"There are other things we can do than just build more beds," Pung said. He listed community-based corrections, sentences of public service instead of prison time, and placing probation violators in county jails as potential space-saving alternatives. Those policies, however, will not meet the state's immediate needs.

Wood said that an additional corrections facility must be the centerpiece of a solution to increasing inmate populations that, in part, is due to increased mandatory minimum sentences imposed by the 1992 Legislature.

"There really is no backup plan," Wood said.

Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) said that a more cost-effective option would be to contract with the privately owned and locally funded Prairie Correctional Facility in Appleton. The prison could hold up to 472 inmates.

Pung replied that it was an option, since the facility has not been able to attract inmates from other states as the city of Appleton had planned.

But, he added, state policy has been to link the closing of institutions for the men-



On a tour of the U.S. West facility in St. Paul Feb. 15, members of the Regulated Industries and Energy Committee look at cables running through a tunnel beneath Wabasha Street.

tally ill to the expansion of correctional facilities in the same community, thereby easing the economic impact of "deinstitutionalization."



CHILDREN

Children's department reviewed

Legislators from both the House and Senate are trying to gain a better understanding of Gov. Arne Carlson's proposed department of children and education services.

Members of the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy reviewed the logistics, logic, and budget of the Carlson administration's plan to integrate the state's K-12 and postsecondary education bureaucracy with certain child and family services programs.

The idea is to clear away the "bureaucratic thicket" that now exists in the structure of state policy, explained Linda Kohl, director of Minnesota Planning, at a Feb. 16 commission hearing.

Currently, receiving child-related services is "stigmatizing," Kohl said, and those services "are scattered in a variety of departments with no one to hold accountable."

But the consolidation plan was questioned for both the programs that it does include, and others believed to be missing.

For example, state policy affecting a 45-year-old Ph.D. candidate would be covered by the new department, noted Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls).

"It just doesn't seem to fit," added Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-Mpls).

At the same time, one of the largest child welfare programs — Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) — would not be administered by the proposed department. Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) said she couldn't understand why AFDC would not be targeted for consolidation, since its recipients often use many other state services.

"These are the people with the most places to go, with the most difficulty," Kahn said.

Kohl replied that higher education programs were included in the proposed consolidation to emphasize a "lifelong learning" philosophy. She said AFDC was not included because the governor did not want to create a "mega-agency" and be-



The editorial board of *New Moon Magazine*, a Duluth-based publication especially for girls between 7 and 14 years old, ate lunch on one of the Capitol benches during Women Come to the Capitol Day Feb. 15. The group came to St. Paul to learn about the legislative process and meet with their legislators. Board members are, left to right: Mavis Gruver, 12, Margaret Sproat, 9, Nia Kelly, 9, Molly McKinnon, 9, and Brianna Miller, 8.

cause the proposed children's department should not have an image of being an agency "just for poor people."

Also, Long questioned the administration's estimate that the project would not cost any money. Officials responded that any costs could be covered by "base" agency budgets.



CRIME

Drive-by shootings

The first pieces of the House's 1993 omnibus crime bill were approved by a House subcommittee Feb. 17.

Bills expanding penalties for "drive-by shootings" (HF178) and for reckless gunfire in residential neighborhoods (HF143) won approval by unanimous voice vote from the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Subcommittee.

"Drive-by shooting is nothing less than terrorism," said Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), author of HF178. He emphasized that shootings were a menace for everyone in a community, regardless of whether or not they are the intended target.

"All who live in the neighborhood [of such a shooting] are infected with the fear that they might be next," Carruthers said.

The bill would make it a felony to fire a gun from a vehicle at another vehicle or dwelling, with increased penalties if the home or car fired upon were occupied at the time.

While the words "drive-by shooting" don't appear in current statutes, randomly shooting at an empty car or home is a misdemeanor offense.

The bill also "provides an immediate sanction" by allowing confiscation of a suspect's weapon or car by police prior to a formal conviction, Carruthers explained.

Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) also sought to address what he called "the fear and terror that have been instilled in people's hearts."

Orenstein's bill would make it a felony to "recklessly" fire a gun near a residentially zoned area in a municipality. Maximum penalties would increase from two years in prison to five years if a gun is fired near a school, park, or public housing "zone."

Several members of the St. Paul and Minneapolis police departments testified in support of both bills, calling them "another tool" for law enforcement.

Both HF178 and HF143 now move to the full Judiciary Committee.



EDUCATION

Feeding students

Some children won't get anything to eat if they don't receive lunch or breakfast at school, school food program representatives told legislators Feb. 15.

"One in six children comes to school hungry in our state," Mary Begalle of the Minnesota School Food Service Association said. She referred to studies showing that children don't do well in school if they're hungry.

And schools need more financial help because more than half of Minnesota's school districts spend more money on school lunch programs than they are reimbursed for, said Begalle.

Federal spending cuts slashed school food programs by one-third in 1981, and they have been struggling ever since, Begalle told legislators. She said that federal funding is not enough to cover the cost of school meals unless the district qualifies under the federal "severe need" formula.

Mary Berger, head cook for Minneapolis South High School, said that school lunches have become a primary meal for many children. And many parents who never have needed assistance before now are applying for free and reduced lunches.

Polly Podpeskar, food service director of the Grand Rapids School District, said that

her region "has come upon hard times. . . We have exhausted all revenues, short of increasing [meal] prices."

She spoke of a fifth grader in her district who came to school crying on Monday morning because he had not had anything to eat since leaving school the previous Friday.

Two measures to provide increased funding for school meals were briefly introduced at the Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division meeting Feb. 15.

One proposal (HF351), sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park), would increase state funding for school lunches from 6.5 cents per meal to 15 cents. The measure would allocate \$1.4 million for school breakfasts, as currently proposed in the governor's budget.

Currently, school districts spend an average of \$1.71 for each meal they serve, with the federal government picking up about 62 cents of that cost, on average, and the state, 6.5 cents.

A proposal (HF379), by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) would expand the number of school districts required to offer school breakfast to students.

The measures will be discussed at future committee meetings.

Youth apprenticeships

While Minnesota prides itself on having a highly skilled work force, the state is losing ground in international competition, leaders in business, education, and employment told the Education Committee Feb. 16.

The panel is considering a bill intended to elevate the work skills of Minnesota youth. The bill (HF10), authored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids), would create youth apprenticeships starting with students in the 11th grade and continuing up to three years.

The youth apprenticeships would include both technical course work in schools and work experience at participating Minnesota businesses. Curriculum would be developed with input from the state's technical colleges, business, labor, and secondary education.

Initially, youth apprenticeships would be offered in metal working, printing, electronics, certain health care occupations, and possibly financial services. To date, some 50 Minnesota firms have indicated they would consider offering youth apprenticeships.

Carole Johnson, chancellor of the State Board of Technical Colleges, told members that while skill development would be added to the current curriculum, traditional academics would continue to be emphasized. Youth apprenticeship skills, she said, are "higher and more demanding" than traditional vocational technical classes now offered to students. Students also would have the benefit of blending theory with specific technical skills, she said.

But it will take bold leadership on the part of the Legislature and Minnesota businesses to get the project off the ground, said Bobbie Henrie, director of special projects at Minnesota Technology Inc., which has led efforts to create apprenticeships.

While 70 percent of Minnesota's high school students already have jobs, very few are the kind that will help either their future or Minnesota's future, Henrie said. The apprenticeships would help state businesses secure the highly skilled workers they say they have difficulty finding, she added.

And while high schools have emphasized academics for college-bound students, one-half of the state's young people do not



Mary Begalle, legislative chair of Minnesota School Food Service Association, responded to a question during a meeting of the K-12 Education Finance Division on Feb. 15. Polly Podpeskar, food service director for the Grand Rapids School District, left, also testified.

go on to college, said R. Jane Brown, commissioner of the state Department of Jobs and Training.

With only 30 percent of the nation's occupations requiring college degrees, college-educated Minnesotans now make up the fastest-growing segment of Minnesota's unemployed population, she said. Between 1984 and 1992, the number of unemployed Minnesota managers, professional and technical employees increased from 14,446 to 33,638.

Supporters of **HF10** point to the success of youth apprenticeship programs in European countries, which they say are edging out the U.S. in producing highly technical products in fields such as printing and metalworking. The U.S. is the only industrialized nation which does not offer youth apprenticeships.

Committee discussion is expected to continue on **HF10** and other apprenticeship proposals this session.

Isolated schools need money

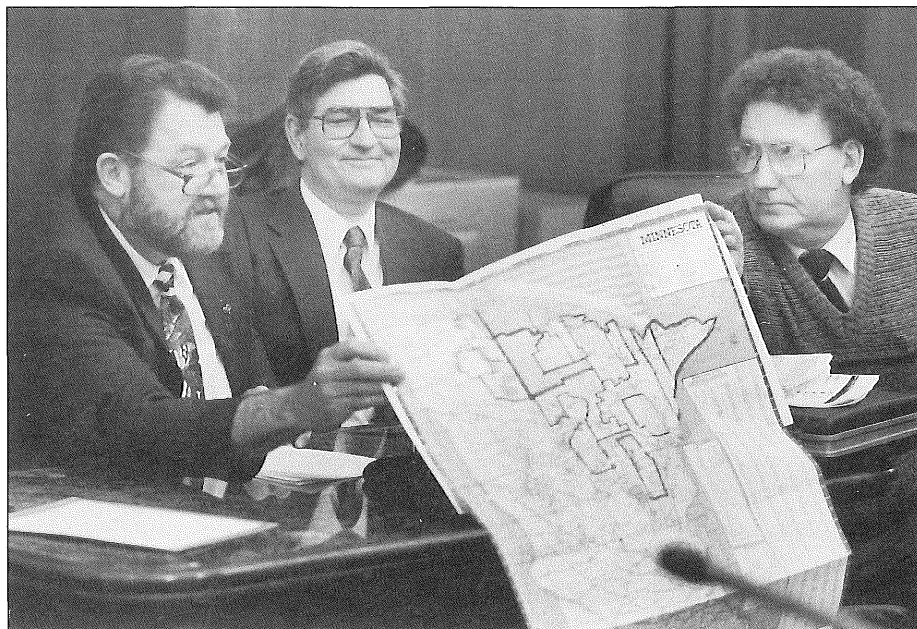
Rural school superintendents from some of the largest geographic districts in the state came to the Legislature this week seeking more state funds. Specifically, they advocated an increase in the state's "sparsity revenue" — an allowance for districts with tiny student bodies that are too isolated to save money by consolidating with other districts.

Superintendent Sal Hoffert, whose Grygla-Gatzke School District covers an area of 880 square miles, told legislators that his district cannot continue to provide programs given the present level of state assistance. Hoffert, who is also the Goodridge School District superintendent, said that a recent doubling in property taxes prevents either district from turning to their communities for help.

With 116 students and some classes of just one to three students, the Grygla district is so large that students who get on the bus at 6:45 a.m. don't arrive at school until 8:20 a.m., Hoffert told legislators.

The St. Louis County district — the state's largest district geographically at 2,700 square miles — has only 2,600 students, Superintendent Dan Mobilia told the committee. Driving distance between schools is 110 miles, he said.

Under the state's sparsity formula, the



Superintendents Ron Schuster, left, South Koochiching Schools, Dan Mobilia, center, St. Louis County Schools, and Sal Hoffert, right, Grygla and Goodridge Schools, testified during a K-12 Education Finance Division hearing on a bill dealing with secondary sparsity revenue increases.

smaller the enrollment and the greater the distance between schools, the more revenue an individual district receives. A high school must have fewer than 400 students in grades 7-12 to qualify. This year, 58 schools qualify for sparsity revenue.

The state directed \$10.3 million in sparsity revenues to schools in the last biennium; the governor's proposed budget does not change the current sparsity formula, but slightly increasing enrollment in sparse districts would reduce that amount by \$387,000 for 1994-95.

Two measures to increase sparsity aid were heard by the Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division during its Feb. 15 meeting.

One measure, **HF180**, sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls), would change the formula to allow the 13 most sparse districts to qualify for additional sparsity aid. Assistance would increase by \$1.5 million annually, under the plan.

Another measure, proposed by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy), would guarantee that districts that consolidate would not lose sparsity revenues. Since sparsity revenue decreases as the number of secondary students increases, two "sparsity-receiving" districts that consolidate almost always receive less funding.

The Tunheim measure has not yet been assigned a House file number.



ENVIRONMENT

From milk jugs to bumpers

As businesses and government look into new ways to recycle and reuse products, Minnesota's oldest dairy business has been using returnable containers for 109 years.

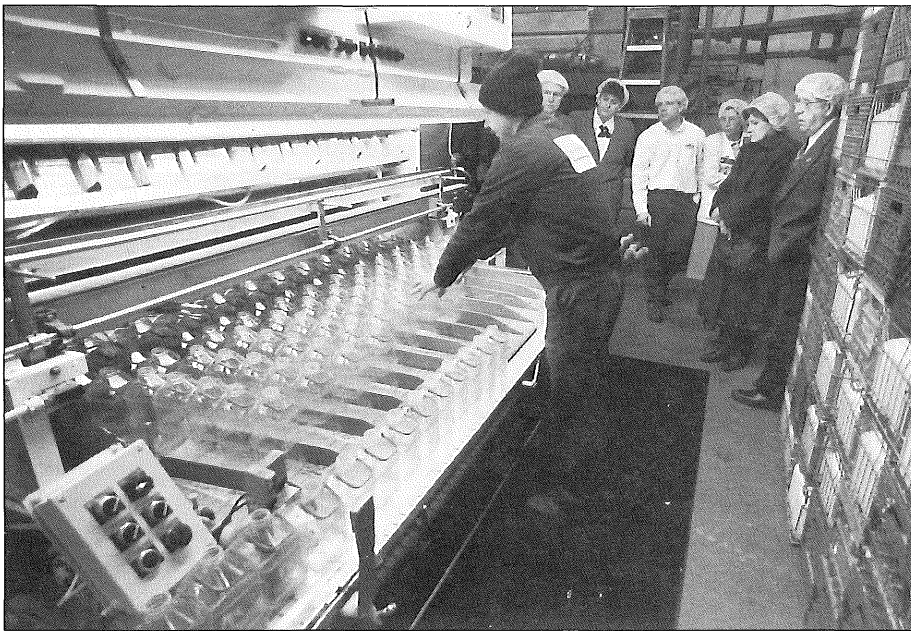
"If you do something long enough, it becomes popular again," Ernie Schroeder Sr. said of his company's century-long practice of refilling milk containers. Consumers are increasingly demanding returnables, he told legislators who toured his company's facility on St. Paul's Rice Street Feb. 16.

The Schroeder Milk Co., which started delivering glass milk bottles by wagon in 1884, has now begun using a new returnable bottle made of polycarbonate.

The containers are the newest in returnable container technology, according to Schroeder, president of the company. He said his company is one of three dairy companies in the state that uses refillable containers for milk.

The polycarbonate containers are refilled about 60 times before they are "retired," according to Schroeder. When they can no longer be used, they are combined with other resins to make such things as car bumpers and the dashboards of cars.

Schroeder said the company moved to polycarbonate bottles because of their clearness, and because they are in higher de-



Members of the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee got a first hand look at a machine that cleans returnable plastic milk containers during a tour of the Schroeder Milk Co. Feb. 16.

mand in the recycling market than the heavy white polyethylene containers the company formerly used.

The bottles also are impermeable, which allows the company to use them for other juices and flavored products once they are returned. Schroeder Milk began using the new bottles six months ago and is exploring their possible use in schools.

The Environment and Natural Resources Committee toured the facility to learn how the company runs its refillable container program. Later this month, the committee will hear proposed legislation which, among other things, would require increased use of refillable containers. The intent is to slow the growth of Minnesota's burgeoning landfills.

"Refillable containers are good business," Schroeder told legislators. "They bring the customer back to the store."

Schroeder said he believes refillable containers are less expensive for his company. His family-owned business has 12 employees who work with returned containers. Money that otherwise would be used to buy "throw-away" milk cartons, he said, instead goes to create jobs.

Recycling pesticide containers

More pesticide containers are being retrieved and recycled, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture told the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Feb. 18.

Through the department's container collection program, farmers, commercial applicators, businesses, and governmental agencies return empty pesticide containers once they are used.

Collection sites are generally held in a central location within participating counties. The idea behind the program, which

grew out of the 1989 Groundwater Act, was to prevent the containers from being tossed out where they could pollute water.

Larry Palmer of the Department of Agriculture said that the program initially collected 10,000 containers from 100 participants when the program began in 1990.

That number grew to 100,000 containers and has expanded to 25 counties in the state, Palmer said. This year, 40 counties have said they are interested in setting up a collection system, he said. Next year, he added, the program will be available to any county that would like to participate.

Containers that hold agriculture pesticides are designed to be "one way" containers, and are not to be used for anything other than holding pesticides.

The Department of Agriculture has arranged with a national manufacturers association to accept the plastic at no cost. The recovered plastic is then used in the production of new pesticide containers.

Making polluters pay

The financial cost of protecting the state's air, water, and soil resources is shifting away from the general public and being placed squarely on polluters, according to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

Taxpayer support of the MPCA continues to slide as a proportion of the agency's overall budget. Of the \$231.4 million in spending requested by the agency for the



Members of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee toured Stroh Brewery Co. Feb. 16.

upcoming two-year budget cycle, just under \$16 million, or about 7 percent, would come from the state's general fund.

"This reflects our decision that the polluters are going to pay for the activities we [the MPCA] create, that the taxpayer shouldn't have to pay if it's one particular business or industry that's benefiting from it," MPCA Deputy Commissioner Ann Glumac told the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee Feb. 18.

In comparison, taxpayers paid for 24 percent of the agency's total spending as recently as 1991, Glumac said. Her testimony came as the committee began examining the MPCA budget.

The largest sources of MPCA revenue are U.S. Environmental Protection Agency grants, and fees collected from firms and individuals producing waste and other pollutants. That money is then funneled through the MPCA's six internal divisions for specific environmental cleanup and monitoring programs.

The agency's recommended budget specifically protects its water quality division, proposing a cut of \$534,000, or less than 2 percent from its current budget. That's well below Gov. Arne Carlson's requested 5 percent cut for all governmental units, with the difference offset by larger proportional cuts within the agency's hazardous waste control and general support divisions.

Glumac said the MPCA remains committed to controlling traditional sources of pollutants — smokestacks, drainpipes, and automobile emissions — while moving to bolster its efforts to reduce "non-point" sources of water contamination such as septic tanks, animal waste, and runoff from storm water and melting snow.

MPCA testimony before the committee continues next week.

Hacker heaven

Minnesota residents with questions about the water quality of many Minnesota lakes can now get answers with a simple telephone call through their personal computers.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) recently created an electronic bulletin board system, "MN-Lakes," to better dispense information on its water quality

programs. Private groups and individuals with access to the system can exchange information on their activities as well as leave messages or questions for MPCA staff or other users through the system.

"It's a hacker's dream," MPCA Commissioner Chuck Williams told members of the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee during a Feb. 16 tour of the agency's St. Paul offices.

MN-Lakes contains monitoring data from about 1,600 lakes, citizen pollution control activities, summaries of local soil, shoreline and wetlands protection ordinances, and current information on Zebra mussels and Eurasian water milfoil control projects. The system also is connected to similar databases established by Wisconsin natural resource officials and the North American Lake Management Society.

It is available free to any computer user equipped with a telephone modem and communications software by calling 612-296-8811. Users living outside the Twin Cities metropolitan calling area, however, must pay long-distance charges. Plans are underway to add a toll-free, in-state number later this year.

Patty Burke, MPCA Water Quality division manager, said since the bulletin board went on line in December, it has put four staff members back to work in the field. Previously, they were tied up in the office fielding inquiries from local government officials and the public.

"There's so much information available [on the system], people can generally find their answers or whatever they're looking for by themselves," she said.



GOVERNMENT

Retrieving money

Recovering money isn't glamorous work, but it pays off for state agencies, a Finance Department administrator told legislators Feb. 17.

David Doth, deputy commissioner of the Department of Finance, said that millions of dollars have been recovered by the state since it started three projects last year.

Nearly \$500,000 has been recouped by better monitoring state administrative costs that should have been reimbursed by federal grants.

In a second program, the Department of

Revenue intercepts professional license applications — an effort which will bring in \$2 million, Doth told the State Government Finance Division. When people owe the state for unpaid income taxes, for example, those debts are now captured before professional license applications are approved by the state.

And in a "warrant write-off project," the Department of Finance has identified 10,000 state checks that after several years have not been cashed. After the payees' names are published by the Department of Commerce in March, Doth said, the state will be able to close out any unclaimed checks and recover an anticipated \$1.9 million. The rightful owners of the checks, however, can reclaim the money at any time in the future.

The Department of Revenue also is getting in line faster when bankruptcies are filed, Doth said. The sooner the state moves after a private or corporate bankruptcy, he said, the better the chance of capturing any available funds.

The recovery efforts, which drew praise from division chair Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples), were outlined during a budget presentation to the Governmental Operations and Gaming Committee's State Government Finance Division.

CORE proposals on hold

Don't expect the recommendations of the Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) to be acted on immediately.

Because of the timing of the commission's report — two weeks after the governor's budget was released — and because legislation has not been drafted to implement the bulk of CORE's agenda, it is unlikely that this session will see much action on the proposals, officials said Feb. 16.

Furthermore, CORE has yet to complete its review of the state's local government aid system. CORE members hope to finish their work sometime this summer, according to testimony given before the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee.

"Perhaps we were a bit naive," said Katie Sasseville, CORE member and counsel for Ottertail Power.

She explained that the commission expected individual legislators to read the CORE recommendations and forge legislation on their own, without specific legal

guidance from the commission.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) told members that CORE proposals would go through the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee and that some delays might allow the Legislature to "actually have a thoughtful process."

Much of the discussion revolved around costs and potential savings in restructuring portions of state government. "The fact is, in the short run, this stuff may cost more," said Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples).

Former Sen. Glen Taylor said that with minimal investment, the state could trim executive branch costs by 10 percent (\$289 million) over five years by eliminating inefficiencies and duplication of service.

Kahn said she would hold hearings on the potential impact of some of the CORE recommendations later in the session.



HEALTH

Managing health costs

Health care providers would serve more high-risk people who now have difficulty getting insurance; but at the same time, medical costs would be held down, according to the vision of the Minnesota Health Care Commission.

The commission presented more details of its cost containment plan to the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 15.

Four or five years from now, 90 percent of Minnesotans would be receiving their care through Integrated Service Networks, or ISNs, said Commission Chair Tom Swain. ISNs would be similar to health maintenance organizations, such as Group Health Inc., except more flexibility would be allowed in how ISNs are formed and how they operate.

Presently, some insurance providers financially reward doctors for seeing patients frequently and treating them excessively, said Swain. ISNs would discourage such inefficiency and over-utilization.

"Think of this as another type of health insurance plan," Michael Scandrett, the commission's executive director, said of ISNs.

Data on outcomes for all ISNs would be compiled by the state so consumers could choose the highest quality care for their dollar. If an ISN had marginal outcomes or



An apple a day keeps the doctor away, but the apples placed on the desks of House members by Minnesota Medical Association Auxiliary members Ellen Lillemoen, left, and Judy Jacott also carried a message encouraging legislators to come to the Capitol on Feb. 17 to take advantage of various health screenings and to meet with physicians.

its costs were out of line, "its future would be pretty bleak," Swain said.

The state health commissioner would also gather information to guide both consumers and providers on which treatments for certain illnesses are most effective. "The purpose is not to bar new technology but to give information to decide whether that technology is effective," Scandrett said. The ISN could then choose not to cover unproven technology-based treatments.

Rep. Pamela Neary (DFL-Afton) wondered how well the proposed ISNs would serve high-risk patients whose health care needs "become enmeshed with non-health care needs."

Scandrett said the new system would encourage ISNs to enroll such patients and cover their special needs, such as transportation or interpreting services.

A major bill on health care access that implements the commission's recommendations will be introduced soon. It is likely to generate "some of the most extensive hearings that occur in the House" this session, predicted Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), finance division chair.



HOUSING

Emergency housing aid

Families on the verge of losing their homes could receive emergency mortgage or rental assistance through the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA) under a bill heard by the Housing Committee Feb. 10 and Feb. 15.

Authored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), the bill (HF183) would provide up to \$3,000 for mortgage or rental assistance to eligible Minnesotans. The bill originally called for a cap of \$1,500 on rental aid, but the cap was raised after testimony from various housing experts indicated that 90 to 100 percent of the state's homeless were renters just prior to becoming homeless.

Recipients would be eligible for such help only once, after falling one or two months behind on their payments. In Greater Minnesota, those earning 60 percent or less than the county median income, adjusted for family size, would be eligible. In the seven-county metro area, the metrowide median income would be used instead of county figures.

In order to include people who may have been financially secure until a sudden job loss, only the last three months of the family's or individual's income would be considered as representative of annual in-

come. The MHFA emergency assistance dollars would be administered through qualifying nonprofit organizations.

Gov. Arne Carlson also has proposed two housing programs similar to HF183. One would devote \$4 million for homelessness prevention and the second would mark \$442,000 for mortgage foreclosure prevention in 1994-95.

Mike Anderson, executive director of the Metropolitan Interfaith Council on Affordable Housing, told the Housing Committee Feb. 15 that the homelessness problem must be addressed so the Twin Cities can avoid the chaos that has engulfed other communities in the United States.

MHFA Commissioner Jim Solem said there was no way to assure that such an emergency housing assistance program would reduce the number of homeless, since other factors such as employment and income levels can't be predicted. But he said the program would at least mean that counties wouldn't have to add shelter space "beyond what we have now."



HUMAN SERVICES

Indian aid cost shifted

Gov. Arne Carlson has proposed eliminating the Red Lake Chippewa Indians Program in 1994-95, which would save the state an estimated \$496,000 per year.

But that expense would be shifted to two counties.

Because the Red Lake Reservation in northern Minnesota is a "closed" reservation, the two counties in which it is located have no power to levy property taxes on reservation residents. But Beltrami and Clearwater counties are nevertheless obliged to provide financial assistance and services to needy reservation residents.

Doing so has created extra expenses for two of the poorest counties in the state. The Legislature recognized that nearly 25 years ago, and decided to reimburse Beltrami and Clearwater counties for up to 100 percent of the special administrative and social services costs they bear in serving members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians.

Charles Schultz, assistant commissioner of the Department of Human Services, explained the recommended program elimination Feb. 17 as he reviewed the governor's budget proposal with the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee.

Noting that Beltrami and Clearwater counties are already struggling, Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail) said, "I'm sure we're going to hear about this."

He was right. In an interview Feb. 18, Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji), whose district includes a portion of Beltrami County, said that the area can't afford to raise \$1 million in property taxes. And if

the county offices on the Red Lake reservation are closed due to lack of funds, reservation residents would have to drive about 40 miles to get services, he said.

Johnson said he will introduce a bill to ensure continued funding.

Human Services staff cuts

Hundreds of positions would be eliminated from the Department of Human Services during the 1994-95 biennium if Gov. Arne Carlson's recommendations are adopted by the Legislature.

In the central office in St. Paul, 120 to 170 positions would be held vacant or cut. But the greatest reduction would take place at the state's nine regional treatment centers. There, between 500 to 800 positions would be held vacant or cut by closing the state facilities at Moose Lake and Faribault and downsizing other centers.

The centers house and treat people with mental illnesses, developmental disabilities, or chemical dependency, and the elderly. In recent years, the state policy has been to move many of these clients into community-based group homes. As a result, staffing at the large institutions can be trimmed.

Dennis Erickson, director of budget analysis for the Department of Human Services, reviewed the proposed cuts with the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 12.

Staff reductions will allow the department to absorb a 3.5 percent cost of living adjustment for remaining workers in 1994 and 1995, and to reduce its overall salary costs by 5 percent a year.

No budget decisions are expected from lawmakers until after the state Department of Finance releases its revised state revenue forecast in early March.

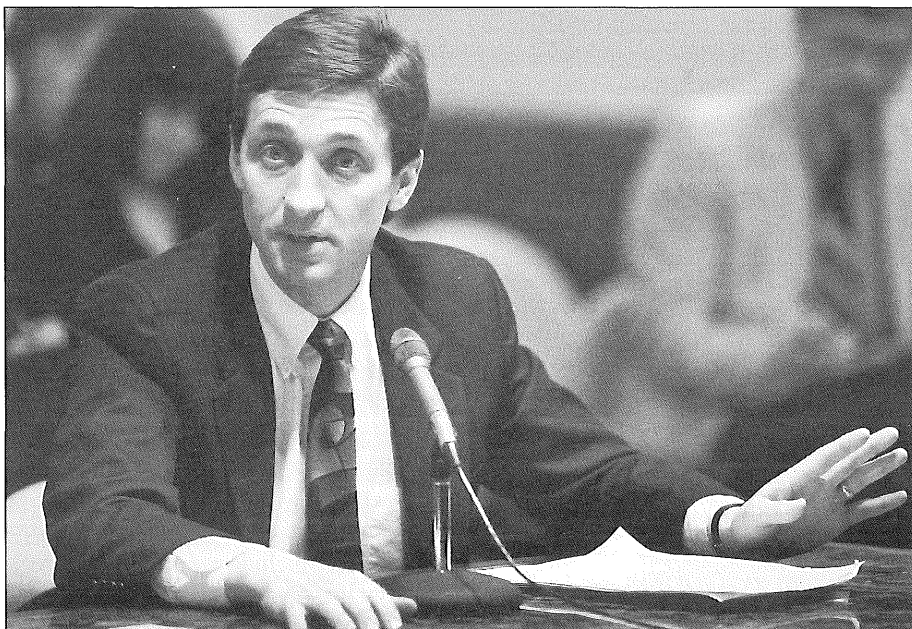


LABOR

Right to strike

Some clerical and support workers in the personnel departments of local governments and school districts would be allowed to strike under a bill approved Feb. 15 by the Labor-Management Relations Committee.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Tom



Mike Anderson of the Metropolitan Interfaith Council on Affordable Housing discussed a study entitled "A Place to Call Home — the Crisis in Housing for the Poor" before the Housing Committee Feb. 15. The study was conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), would extend the right to strike to all public "non-confidential" employees — those working in personnel offices who aren't involved in labor negotiations or have access to information used by employers in collective bargaining talks.

Under current law, such employees at the University of Minnesota and the state have the right to strike. This measure would extend that right to similar employees in local government and school districts.

Confidential employees don't have the right the strike. They are organized in separate bargaining units and must accept binding arbitration in the event contract negotiations break down. Rukavina's proposal (HF97) wouldn't change that.

Some employers perceive a potential conflict in determining who is confidential and who is not, especially if only one group would hold the right to strike.

"Our concern is what happens in small offices if we have to begin by deciding whether each person in those offices meets those [confidentiality] criteria," said Irene Koski, personnel director for Stearns County and a representative of the Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC).

"Those people may not be directly involved in the information used in negotiations but can certainly easily overhear conversations of other people in those offices," she said.

The number of public employees that would be affected by the bill is unknown. According to the state Bureau of Mediation Services, it most likely would affect those employed by larger governmental units, such as Ramsey and Hennepin counties, or larger metropolitan public agencies.

HF97 was referred to the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee for further consideration.



LAW

Bill extends power of attorney

People who aren't able to make decisions about their finances have the power to designate a trusted relative or friend to take on that task by granting them power of attorney.

A bill (HF45) unanimously approved by the Judiciary Committee's civil law subcommittee Feb. 17 would allow that power of attorney to be designated when it comes

to making decisions about health care.

"Sometimes this bill is connected to the 'living will,' but it has a very different application," said Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), the bill's chief author.

It differs from the living will because it is not limited to situations where the person granting the durable power of attorney is terminally ill, Bishop said. Instead, a legally competent adult is simply allowed to name someone to make a broad range of health care decisions when that adult is incapable of doing so.

Several senior citizens groups, along with the Minnesota Bar Association and the Minnesota Medical Association, back the measure.

HF45 now moves to the full Judiciary Committee for consideration.

Speeding the hearing process

The Office of Administrative Hearings, one of the "release valves" established to alleviate the backlog of cases in the state courts, is a booming, popular success — almost too popular, say some Minnesota lawmakers.

The office will hear about 14,600 cases this year, with more than 14,000 of those involving child support or workers' compensation disputes.

Members of a House finance panel are wondering if more money should be channeled to the office so it could resolve cases more quickly.

On average, it now takes slightly more than eight and one-half months for a workers' compensation case to reach a hearing after being transferred from the state Department of Labor and Industry, William Brown, chief administrative law judge, told the State Government Finance Division Feb. 16. A ruling is then issued about a month later.

Several panel members asked if the office needs additional legal authority or extra staffing, noting that any additional funding would likely be more than offset by reduced social service expenditures paid out during a shortened "wait period" before the ruling is issued.

Brown said that hiring up to 10 administrative assistants for judges and three clerical assistants could do much to speed case resolution, reducing it to a six-month or shorter time period. The hearing office, however, is not seeking new money this budget cycle and is anticipating a small

reduction in its \$7.3 million budget over the next two years.

The hearing office does not receive a direct appropriation out of the state's general fund. Revenue for the office is generated through a dedicated tax on workers' compensation insurance premiums and from hourly fees charged to county governments using the service in place of their district courts.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Eliminating counties?

County governments may be cowering again this year, as state lawmakers have renewed last year's discussion to eliminate some or all of them.

During a review of the Department of Human Services' budget Feb. 12, Rep. Dave Gruenes (IR-St. Cloud) suggested that the state might want to take over the administration of social services programs from the counties, saying the change made sense from "a financial integrity standpoint."

"The problem I have with this [current system]," said Gruenes, "is that you have county employees out administering programs, but they have no financial stake, for the most part, in the programs."

Once Gruenes had raised the issue, the chair of the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee was inspired to offer a bolder solution.

"If we're going to take over the staff to run these programs from the counties, I will include with that a motion to reduce the number of counties or eliminate county government completely," Finance Division Chair Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) said.



TRANSPORTATION

Addicted to autos

The American love affair with the car must end if the less expensive alternative of mass public transit is to thrive, representatives of the metro area's largest transit provider said Feb. 16.

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) said the taxpayers she represents are getting rebellious over massive automobile subsidies. These include downtown parking lot con-

struction and ensuing cost subsidies, highway construction and compensation for adjacent businesses hurt by the construction, and many other hidden costs that have never been added up, she said.

Mike Christenson, executive director of the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC), agreed.

"It would be cheaper to build a whole new bus company and provide executive coach service and have the state pay for martinis instead of building new highways," he told the Transit Subcommittee of the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee Feb. 16.

Bus ridership has increased in the past year, in part, because of a concerted effort to serve employees and shoppers of the Mall of America. Speedier rides, made possible by granting buses special driving privileges, have also promoted greater transit use. For instance, buses are now allowed to use the shoulder of the highway during times of heavy congestion.

On the other hand, fear of crime remains a deterrent for some potential riders. MTC Chair Robert Mairs, who has accompanied officers of the MTC's beefed-up security force, described drug-dealing in the back of the bus and a late-night driver needing 50 stitches after being hit by a bottle.

These anecdotes reminded Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) of even more horrifying incidents that have happened on the transit system in New York City and could potentially happen on buses here.

"I don't ride those things [buses], but I would think twice before I'd ride one of those things," he said. Anderson chairs the full Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

Christenson reassured members that the chance that an individual would be the victim of a felony on a bus is one per 250,000 appearances on the bus.

Transit fund changes

The metro area must redesign and expand its public transit system at a cost of more than \$40 million over five years, according to John Riley, director of the Regional Transit Board (RTB).

Riley told members of the Transportation and Transit Committee Feb. 12 that extending the sales tax to gasoline and creating "a dedicated fund for transportation and transit" was the best way to cover these costs and to provide a stable funding

source for needed transit programs.

"We have to take a long term look at all forms of transit in the metro area . . . and how to finance it," Riley said.

Most notably, the RTB wants to increase bus service between suburbs to reflect their increasing population base and to accommodate the people who travel from suburb to suburb.

Riley presented the committee with the RTB's "Vision for Transit '97," which includes increasing the number of suburban "circulator services" (bus routes that go around the Twin Cities instead of through them) from two to seven.

But parts of the RTB's plans were challenged during the hearing.

Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter) said that extending the sales tax to gas was regressive.

"The proposals that come [here] say, 'Let's hit the lower income- and middle income people hardest with taxes,'" Ostrom complained.

Other members expressed concern that not enough attention was being paid to surrounding counties that lack any transit system at all.

"It's coming," Riley responded, noting that the federal Americans with Disabilities Act requires that some form of transit to serve the mobility impaired be made available in those areas by 1997.

The state constitution appears to prohibit gas taxes from benefiting transit projects, meaning that the RTB's funding suggestion would probably require a ballot proposal before implementation.

Veterans board asks for cuts

A top the 5 percent budget cut the governor asked them to take, the Veterans Homes Board asked lawmakers Feb. 16 for even deeper cuts.

"Give us an additional 25 percent cut along with the one already suggested . . . but only if you give us the authority to keep our receipts," said Veterans Homes Board Chairman James Sieben.

Receipts are the payments that the Veterans Homes receive for veterans residing in their nursing homes. Payments currently come from the residents' private funds or the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

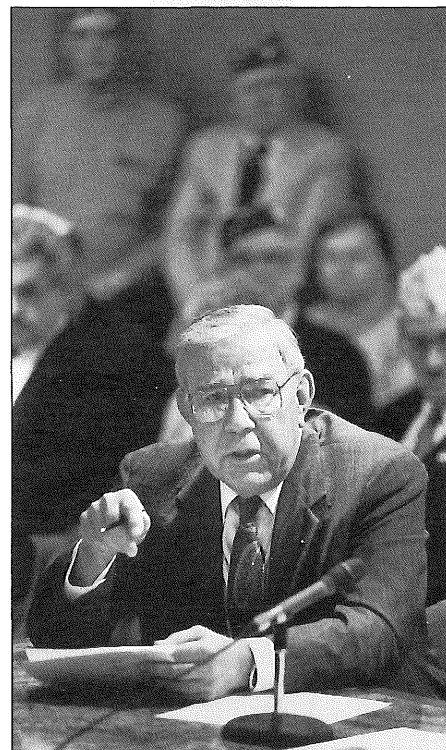
Sieben told surprised members of the Health and Housing Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee that the change would give employees

and managers more pride in their work and make them more productive and responsible. "We can generate sufficient funds so we can give you money back," he predicted. Currently, Veterans Homes receipts go directly into the state's general fund.

Contemplating the painful consequences of even a 5 percent cut is what triggered the board to make its unusual recommendation. The cut proposed by the governor would result in more bed closures and layoffs at a time when the veterans' population is aging. Many veterans are in need of the special care other nursing homes have trouble providing.

Veterans Homes Board members voted unanimously not to participate in any budget-cutting exercise that would result in an unacceptable level of care for veterans or that would reduce the numbers served, Sieben said.

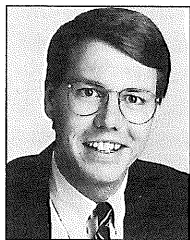
"In other words, we just don't want to participate in a repeat of history," he said. He was referring to a time six years ago when the veterans homes in Minneapolis and Hastings were in danger of being shut down because of health care violations. That substandard care resulted from insufficient funding and not enough staff, Sieben reminded members.



Former state Adjutant General James Sieben, a member of the Veterans Home Board, told members of the Health and Housing Finance Division Feb. 18 that the funding levels in the governor's proposed budget are inadequate to meet the needs of veterans in nursing homes.

'Compassionate conservatism' guides Commers

National figures and U.S. politics have provided formative lessons for Rep. Tim Commers (IR-Mendota Heights).



Rep. Tim Commers

"From the day I entered high school in ninth grade until the day I left college, Ronald Reagan was president of the United States." And that fact, Commers said, is what defined his own political agenda and his conservative philosophy of government.

At 26, Commers is the youngest House member. But despite his youth, he is no stranger to the workings of the legislative process.

In 1986, he interned for former U.S. Sen. Rudy Boschwitz. After graduating from St. Olaf College, Commers went to work for former U.S. Rep. Vin Weber's congressional campaign. He later served as a legislative aide to Weber, focusing on a variety of issues including foreign affairs, national defense, environment, housing, and veterans affairs.

When former state Rep. Art Seaberg opted to run for the state Senate, the way was cleared for Commers' first election bid. He describes his district as Republican-leaning, where residents

are "generally fiscal conservatives."

"Are you an incumbent?" was a question Commers heard repeatedly during his campaign, making him thankful that he was not.

"I don't think people were angry, but frustrated," Commers explained, saying that voters were enticed by Texas billionaire Ross Perot's agenda of change.

Aside from avoiding any tax increase, Commers listed political reform at the top of his own legislative agenda. Reducing political action committee (PAC) influence in Minnesota politics is an achievable goal, said Commers. "I don't think we'll get rid of PAC money, but I think we can lessen the amounts contributed." Commers, himself, did not accept PAC money in 1992.

Commers believes that issues raised by Republicans in the last decade remain pertinent to Minnesotans today. "Taxes keep going up, spending keeps going up," Commers said, adding that commercial real estate taxes and rising workers' compensation costs hurt the state's economy.

His stint in the nation's Capitol taught him to appreciate that there are few black and white answers when formulating policy.

"I think that when you go to work in Washington you see things are a lot more gray."

But that hasn't stopped Commers from forging a firm political philosophy. He supports the

"empowerment" ideas of Jack Kemp and others, whom Commers calls "compassionate conservatives."

"When you talk about welfare reform, you're not talking about throwing women with two kids out on the snow bank," Commers said. He explained that his brand of conservative policy would actively assist the transition from welfare mother to fully employed taxpayer.

So far, Commers is thoroughly enjoying the chance to voice his political philosophy as a public servant.

"It's a very fun job. It really is," said Commers. "Every day is different and it's always interesting."

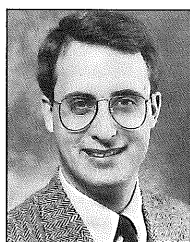
—Adam Samaha

District 38A

Population: 32,186
Distribution: 100 percent urban
County: Dakota, Goodhue
Largest city: Burnsville (portion)
Location: southern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 35 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 41 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 23.5 percent
 Other: 0.5 percent

Army veteran Bergson to combat status quo

The blur of the campaign season has given way to the realities of public service for Rep. Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo).



Rep. Brian Bergson

"It really hadn't set in until I got into my office. You know, here I am. The responsibility is starting to hit me."

Bergson comes from a politically active and service-oriented family that settled in Duluth. "Growing up, my heroes were politicians," he explained.

He takes inspiration from his ancestors and brother, who is the current mayor of Superior, Wis. And a century ago, a relative of Bergson's served in the state Legislature after fighting in the Civil War.

Bergson himself served 10 years in the U.S. Army Reserves and also worked at the state Department of Veterans Affairs until 1990. In August of that year, Bergson volunteered to go to the Persian Gulf, although the war was over by the time his training was complete.

Bergson entered the District 48A race because of philosophical differences with another DFL aspirant. Winning the hotly contested party en-

dorsement and the later primary, Bergson expected to run against nine-term incumbent Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park). But Schreiber opted to run for the Hennepin County Board, and Bergson bested another challenger to represent the traditionally conservative district. At age 28, he is the House DFL Caucus' youngest member.

Bergson describes his district as economically diverse with a large portion of young families. He said the area suffers from a low commercial tax base, especially in Champlin, and he would like to help draw businesses into the area.

But perhaps the most pervasive characteristic of Bergson's district is voter anger. Repeating a mantra heard often during this past election cycle, Bergson said, "People are sick and tired of business as usual" in government and that "they're ticked off about paying taxes."

Bergson feels that the prevailing mood against the status quo in American government helped him get elected. He added that the high rate of turnover — there are 34 first-termers — is a sign that democracy works and that term limits aren't needed. Still, other reform ideas that promote "government responsiveness" and "inclusion" are important to Bergson and his constituency.

The issues voters seemed most angered and

frustrated by are those that Bergson plans to stress during the upcoming session. These include "crime against women and families," property taxes, and traffic congestion on highways 169 and 610, the two most frequently traveled routes going south to Minneapolis and St. Paul from northern Hennepin county. "[Highway] 169 is two lanes wide in my district and it's just packed," Bergson said.

But his plans require something of which the state is in short supply: money. It is an obstacle he knows that youth, excitement, and commitment to public service cannot, by themselves, overcome.

—Adam Samaha

District 48A

Population: 33,322
Distribution: 100 percent urban
County: Hennepin
Largest city: Brooklyn Park (portion)
Location: northern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 32.7 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 39.1 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 27.7 percent
 Other: 0.5 percent

Complicated campaign finance laws create confusion

Complicated laws produce complicated questions.

And once again, the Legislature is contemplating changes in campaign finance regulations, including further restricting interest group political contributions and matching small donations from within a candidate's district.

But those charged with enforcing campaign laws say they are having a hard enough time just keeping up with existing law.

Twenty years ago, when the state Legislature decided to try to make money less influential and more accountable in state politics, lawmakers realized the need for an enforcement mechanism and an administrative organization to carry out the aims of the law. They decided to vest all of those responsibilities into a single quasi-judicial body.

Minnesota's Ethical Practices Board is charged with, among other duties, enforcing the state's campaign and lobbyist disclosure laws, processing and analyzing thousands of forms and requests every year, administering the \$1.7 million public financing system for over 400 political campaigns, and keeping track of "potential conflicts of interest."

It's not an easy job, especially with a staff of six, no full-time investigators, and an expectation by the public that the board can actually deal with "ethical" problems in government.

"They're trying to help people do the right thing," said Deb Nankivell, former head of Minnesota's Common Cause chapter and a board observer, but "the law is terribly complicated."

Bill Heaney, a lobbyist and former chair of the board, agreed, adding that Minnesota politics is a relatively clean sport.

"Some of the reporting could be simplified and still end up disclosing the same amount of data," Heaney said. "I know of some treasurers [who] are highly skilled financial people that have a hell of a time with the reporting and they're busting their butt to do the right thing in a timely fashion."

The grandiose title of the board itself has caused more than a few furrowed brows.

The board's staff gets calls on everything from medical malpractice to questionable campaign brochures, over which the board has no authority.

"Other than the name. . . we do not have purview over ethics," explained Mary Ann McCoy, the board's executive director, during a Jan. 25 House committee hearing.

The Ethical Practices Board was created in 1974, just as the federal government was refining its own tool for campaign law enforcement (the Federal Elections Commission) in the wake of Watergate. The intent of Minnesota's effort was to provide a politically balanced, independent board with the authority to interpret the law,

situation, it was obvious that no one [in the campaign] was trying to circumvent the law," he said. Worke explained that there was no real investigation of his case, nor provisions for board leniency. The board called his infraction "inadvertent," but imposed a \$250 penalty anyway.

Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) complained that "you almost have to be a lawyer or a [certified public accountant]" to understand the law and its filing requirements, and legislators "pray that the [campaign's] treasurer gets it right." She expressed concern that some people might even be frightened out of the political process because of the law's complexity.

"You almost have to be a lawyer or a [certified public accountant]" to understand the law and its filing requirements, and legislators "pray that the [campaign's] treasurer gets it right."

—Rep. Kris Hasskamp

which could then investigate and punish offenders.

In reality, board members and staff say, they are largely a depository of information that the state requires to be collected. Unless there is technical mistake on a submitted form — and it happens to be noticed by staff or brought to the board's attention by a concerned party — no action will be taken.

Much to the chagrin of legislators who have been slapped with fines for "inadvertent" infractions, this lack of proactive effort hinders the board's ability to educate them and help them "navigate a complex process."

Legislators like first-term Rep. Gary Worke (IR-Waseca) say they feel buried under a pile of complex campaign regulations and requirements that make it difficult for those who really want to play by the rules to do so.

Worke was fined for failing to report within 48 hours a contribution greater than \$400 received between Sept. 2 and Sept. 15 of an election year, as required by law.

"If anybody had taken a look at the

One telling measure of the confusion people have with disclosure and finance laws is the increasing number of advisory opinions issued by the board, which are written upon request to clarify or interpret gray areas in the law. The board is currently producing more opinions than at any time in the past decade.

But those who are affected by the law cannot even be certain that asking the board for advice will produce a clear answer. In 1992, for the first time in its history, the board deadlocked on an advisory opinion. In fact, it failed to respond to two formal requests for advice last year, both dealing with a lobbyist disclosure provision in 1990 amendments to campaign laws.

The board was asked to decide whether municipalities were required to file expenditure reports as "principal lobbyists" if they hired people to influence legislation. Three members of the board and the Senate sponsor of the bill said that the law meant to include local government bodies under its adopted disclosure rules. But the other three board members disagreed, creating the deadlock.

Bruce Willis, a Minneapolis attorney and the current chair of the board, said the board's inability to resolve the more controversial ambiguities about state law hasn't kept them away from tough questions, but it certainly doesn't do confused citizens or lawmakers any good.

"I think it creates a situation where it's more difficult for the people who are subject to the law to understand what's required of them," said Willis.

To be sure, the board and its employees labor to make the law "user friendly." This past year, members of the staff held a "primer" for first-time candidates on election year red tape. The board also issues informational packets and receipt books to make mandated disclosure easier.

And few, if any, complaints are heard about the abilities of the staff and board members to spell out legal deadlines and requirements upon request, or to point out statutory ambiguity where it may exist.

Nevertheless, judging by the comments of legislators and the rising caseload of questions and requests the board must manage, frustration with the system abounds.

All of this leads to questions about what the board can manage, and what its proper role in regulating campaigns ought to be.

Willis explained that the board remains largely reactive in its enforcement efforts. "We rely in large measure . . . on the candidates to police one another." He added

money, they're not going to leave a trail."

Although Nankivell criticized board members for not perceiving their roles as "activist" in nature, and for periodically taking "very strict interpretations of the law," she agreed with Willis' sentiment: "They don't have the money to do the audits, to do the investigations."

However, Nankivell also emphasized that the reporting requirements that have so strained the board's resources (and so frus-

'Ethics' enforcement

The Ethical Practices Board needs more money to ensure that the current campaign financing and disclosure laws are being met, board staff members said Feb. 16.

"We're not looking for any new duties or responsibilities," Assistant Director Jeanne Olson said of the board's request for an additional \$150,000.

The board wants to hire a full time investigator and computerize its records to facilitate information requests and data processing.

Board Director Mary Ann McCoy explained that an investigator would be used primarily to follow up on allegations that candidates or lobbyists have failed to properly report financial information. Currently, the board relies on voluntary reporting and does not have the resources to look beyond largely superficial errors.

Board staff members said the Legislature regularly adds to their workload by making additions to the state's campaign donation disclosure laws.

"It's an incremental adding," said McCoy. Olson also said that "the Legislature adds more layers [to the statute] every time."

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-St. Paul) sympathized with the avalanche of forms that the board must review. "The volume has increased almost geometrically," he said.

McCoy and Olson testified before the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

Some legislators believe that the campaign disclosure and finance laws may be too complicated to be adequately or fairly enforced. "We have met the enemy and the enemy is us," Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) said during a Jan. 25 legislative hearing.

Referring to campaign finance regulations, Gutknecht said, "We have created this monster. . . and now it may be time to take a giant step backwards." Gutknecht suggested that the law ought to be simplified by creating a single spending and contribution limit.

Lawmakers appear poised to enact some form of campaign reform measure this year. But it remains to be seen how it can be effectively enforced without exacerbating the same frustrations board members, staff, and legislators are feeling already.

— Adam Samaha

"We have met the enemy and the enemy is us,"

—Rep. Gil Gutknecht

that "very often the complaints we get are not the result of any independent investigation that we've undertaken, but, rather, somebody else is going through the opposition's reports with a fine-tooth comb."

Heaney conceded that the board generally deals with campaigns that want to abide by the law, but are imposing fines because of statutory requirements even when the mistakes are relatively trivial.

"It's just all inadvertent stuff that happens because of the frantic pace of campaigns," Heaney said. "It's bread crumb city, you know. If somebody's trying to circumvent the law and illegally accept

trated politicians and lobbyists) are necessary if the state wants to maintain its high standards of disclosure when it comes to mixing money and politics. "There's really no other way to analyze where the money is coming from," she said.

Part of the board's problem is that the Legislature has at times increased its authority without increasing its resources, Willis said. Most recently, the board was directed to register lobbyists and their employers that concentrate their efforts on local units of government. However, no additional staff was added in the 1990 legislation, making the task difficult to carry out.

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bill action 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 sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/ttt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/fj	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between Feb. 11 - 18			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 * - version under consideration			Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0210	Nelson	Farmer-lender mediation—	2/9 AG	AG	2/15 h							
SF0239	Bertram	extends program to 1995	2/9 AGR									
		Int'l. Trade, Tech. & Ec. Dev. Division										
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0167	Bauerly	Development—capital account for	2/1 CED	CED/itt	2/17 rp	reCED						
SFnone		small business loans recreated										
		Tourism & Small Business Division										
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0165	Jennings	Skiers safety act—privileges,	2/1 CED	CED/t	2/17 h,a							
SF0317	Johnson, J.B.	liability rules clarified	2/15 CCP									
		EDUCATION										
HF0002	Dawkins	Minnesota Youth Works—	1/7 ED	ED	2/11 h							
SF0100	Marty	established	1/25 ED									
HF0010	Bauerly	Youth apprenticeship program—	1/7 ED	ED	2/11 h							
SF0029	Beckman	established	1/11 ED									
		K-12 Education Finance Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF0149	Bauerly	Referendum revenue—	1/28 ED	ED/edf	2/17 h							
SF0263	Johnson, J.B.	formula changed	2/11 ED									
HF0180	Anderson, I.	Secondary sparsity revenue—	2/1 ED	ED/edf	2/15 h							
SF0172	Lessard	isolation index changed	2/1 ED									
HF0291	Onnen	Howard Lake and St. Francis—	2/11 ED	ED/edf	2/17 h							
SF0280	Dille	allowed second referendum	2/11 ED									
HF0330	Kelso	School referenda—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	2/17 h							
SFnone		market value phased in										
HF0351	Johnson, A.	School lunch/breakfast—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	2/15 h							
SFnone		funds increased										
HF0379	Bauerly	School breakfast program—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	2/15 h							
SFnone		required in certain schools										
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0139	Bauerly	Santiago—detached banking	1/26 FI	FI	1/26 rp							
SF0159	Adkins	facility authorized	2/1 CCP									
HF0146	Reding	Financial institutions—	1/28 FI	FI	2/17 rp							
SF0109	Hottinger	merger procedures eased	1/26 CCP	CCP	2/17 rp							
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0163	Sparby	Campaign reforms—	2/9 GL	GL	2/15 h							
SF0152	Luther	rules modified, limits set	1/28 ETC									
		HOUSING										
HF0183	Clark	Housing Finance Agency—	2/1 HO	HO	2/15 h, a							
SF0054	Johnson, J.B.	mortgage, rent emergency aid	1/19 JEC									
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0097	Rukavina	Public employees—definition of	1/25 LA	LA	2/15 rp	reGO						
SF0093	Flynn	confidential employee modified	1/25 GOR									

Bill Introductions

HF325-HF474

Monday, Feb. 15

HF325—Sviggum (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Omnibus environmental, natural resources, and agricultural appropriations bill.

HF326—Haukoos (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Omnibus legislative, judicial, and administrative expense appropriations bill.

HF327—Hasskamp (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
POWs; former prisoners of war provided free motor vehicle license plates.

HF328—Sviggum (IR)
Economic Development, Infra., & Reg. Finance
Omnibus jobs, commerce, and department and agency appropriations bill.

HF329—Ozment (IR)
Education
Children and education services department created; youth apprenticeship enrollment options act adopted; academic excellence foundation established; education finance provisions modified; community programs promoted; and money appropriated.

HF330—Kelso (DFL)
Education
Referendum spread and equalized on market value and homestead and agricultural credit aid increased to phase-in shift to market value.

HF331—Evans (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care center.

HF332—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Marijuana and Tetrahydrocannabinols (THC) allowed for treatment of a medical condition.

HF333—Steensma (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Southwest regional development commission to complete feasibility planning and final system design for connecting rural water systems to the multistate Lewis and Clark Rural Water System of the Bureau of Reclamation, and money appropriated.

HF334—Clark (DFL)
Housing
Mortgage foreclosure prevention program established and money appropriated.

HF335—Simoneau (DFL)
Housing
Family homeless prevention and assistance program established and money appropriated.

HF336—Tompkins (IR)
Health & Human Services
Family preservation intensive services and child welfare targeted case management services authorized.

HF337—Wenzel (DFL)
Judiciary
Life imprisonment without parole provided for certain murder offenses; firearm and prostitution offense penalties increased; juvenile adult court certification expanded; sex offender registration extended; and money appropriated.

HF338—Jefferson (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Chiropractic assistant practice and X-ray taking regulated.

HF339—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Juvenile paid work crew program established to assist victim restitution orders.

HF340—Ozment (IR)
Education
Youth apprenticeship enrollment options act adopted.

HF341—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Commerce department omnibus bill.

HF342—Ozment (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Dakota cooperative electric association to apply residential electric rates to a volunteer fire department using a motor of 50 horsepower or less for fire response and training.

HF343—Sekhon (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Unemployment compensation benefits allowed to individuals separated from employment to avoid domestic abuse.

HF344—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Motorcycle endorsement fee increased; endorsements on duplicate drivers' license.

HF345—Luther (DFL)
Judiciary
Adult court prosecution provided for previously certified juveniles convicted of a felony in adult court.

HF346—Erhardt (IR)
Health & Human Services
Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care center.

HF347—Krueger (DFL)
Judiciary
Judge elections eliminated and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF348—Krueger (DFL)
Agriculture
Minnesota extra category created for certain dairy products produced with milk from livestock free of artificial growth hormones or drugs.

HF349—Rukavina (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Unfair labor employer practices to include denial of equal time to labor organizations.

HF350—Vellenga (DFL)
Education
Early childhood family education formula clarified and pupil transportation levy for late activities modified.

HF351—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Education
Breakfast and lunch school programs provided and money appropriated.

HF352—Krueger (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Employee suggestion plan established to solicit ways to reduce state government or service costs by reducing waste or promoting efficiency, employee bonuses authorized, and money appropriated.

HF353—Erhardt (IR)
Judiciary
Robbery of an occupied motor vehicle provided penalties.

HF354—Weaver (IR)
Judiciary
Motor vehicle and bicycle regulations clarified; inmate wage fine deductions

allowed; juvenile adult court certification expanded; DNA court rule adoption restricted; probation revocation provided; and medical sexual offenses clarified.

HF355—Girard (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Drainage system repairs to include incidental straightening of a tile system and replacement of tiles with the next larger size available if the original size is not available.

HF356—Skoglund (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Mentally ill person and mentally retarded person definitions modified, supervised environment defined, alleged disorder court evidence clarified, incompetency commitment reporting expanded, and incompetency discharge hearings required.

HF357—Pugh (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Motor vehicles failing to yield right-of-way to emergency vehicles delayed arrests authorized, and misdemeanor penalty provided.

HF358—Milbert (DFL)
Judiciary
Revisor's bill correcting erroneous, ambiguous, and omitted text and obsolete references; eliminating certain redundant, conflicting, and superseded provisions; and making miscellaneous technical corrections to statutes and other laws.

HF359—Olson, E. (DFL)
Taxes
Credit card payment of property taxes provided.

HF360—Gutknecht (IR)
Health & Human Services
Medicare limited balance billing extended.

HF361—Davids (IR)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Municipal planning services contracts to provide for municipal plan ownership.

HF362—Davids (IR)
Education
Independent school district Nos. 233, Preston-Fountain, and 228, Harmony, provided alternative method to combine referendum authority.

HF363—Cooper (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Health care plan coverage clarified during jury duty.

HF364—Rhodes (IR)
Judiciary
Child abandonment provided felony criminal penalties.

HF365—Lieder (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Town and county expenditures clarified for roads established, upgraded, or improved to serve state leased or plated lands.

HF366—Rukavina (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
St. Louis county authorized private sale of state land in Virginia.

HF367—Garcia (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
POWs; former prisoners of war provided free motor vehicle license plates.

HF368—Pelowski (DFL)
Education
Technical college student association name updated.

HF369—Wagenius (DFL)
Taxes
Sales tax exemption provided to libraries.

HF370—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
General education revenue allowance increased and general and supplemental aid appropriated money.

HF371—Orenstein (DFL)
Judiciary
Military assault weapons prohibited, firearm permissive possession inference in an automobile established, and illegal weapon offense penalties increased.

HF372—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
DWI; driving while intoxicated felony penalties provided for certain repeat offenders.

HF373—Murphy (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Labor relations act; arbitration mandatory under certain circumstances.

HF374—Sparby (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Omnibus election campaign and ethics reform bill, and money appropriated.

HF375—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Evidence obtained illegally by using pen register, trap and trace device, or mobile tracking device inadmissible in court.

HF376—Simoneau (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Abortion case law codified.

HF377—Bergson (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Absentee, mail, and facsimile balloting requirements and procedures modified.

HF378—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Investment board management of funds regulated and investment advisory council expiration date eliminated.

HF379—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Breakfast school program expanded and money appropriated.

HF380—Rukavina (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Minimum wage increased.

HF381—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Referendum revenue authorization property tax notice mailing requirement modified.

HF382—Macklin (IR)
Transportation & Transit
DWI; ignition interlock device two-year pilot program provided for alcohol or controlled substance related offenders.

HF383—Pugh (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Dakota county housing and redevelopment authority and the county extension committee provided composition and powers.

HF384—Mariani (DFL)
Housing
Housing finance agency program review requirements changed, deferred loan limits increased, homesharing program housing trust fund eligibility expanded, rental housing assistance program modified, and tribal housing projects authorized.

HF385—Steensma (DFL)
Agriculture
Right of first refusal actions provided time limit.

HF386—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Education
Children, youth, and their families legislative commission authorized to hire staff and money appropriated.

HF387—Kahn (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Smoking in places of employment regulated.

HF388—Sarna (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Rule of 85 option provided to state and local governments.

HF389—Jennings (DFL)
Education
Reorganization operating debt levy allowed for one or more years.

HF390—Jennings (DFL)
Environment and Natural Resources
Solid waste collection service sales tax revenue from public and private mixed municipal solid waste collection and disposal services accounted separately, solid waste recycling grants authorized, and money appropriated.

HF391—Vickerman (IR)
Health & Human Services
Child care basic sliding fee program allocated money provided to counties.

HF392—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Fire-safety automatic sprinkler systems required in office and high-rise apartment buildings.

Thursday, Feb. 18

HF393—Dauner (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Optometrists authorized to prescribe and use topical legend drugs.

HF394—Cooper (DFL)
Taxes
Cemetery maintenance purchases provided sales tax exemption for nonprofit religious organizations.

HF395—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Correctional employees retirement plan coverage to include teachers employed by the corrections and human services departments at a security unit.

HF396—Stanisius (IR)
Judiciary
Harassment and stalking crimes clarified and expanded, warrantless arrests authorized, arrest and detention required, pretrial release restricted and victim notification required, restraining order service clarified, and penalties provided.

HF397—Cooper (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Comprehensive health insurance association premium rate determinations and board membership modified.

HF398—Delmont (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Lawful purpose expenditures to include social, recreational, community, and athletic facilities and activities for persons 54 years old or older and operation of senior dining facilities.

HF399—Opatz (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Unclaimed abandoned property notice requirements modified.

HF400—Farrell (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Motor fuel retailers provided wholesaler purchase options.

HF401—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nursing facilities relocated from a separate nursing home to a former hospital building provided hold-harmless property-related rates, and money appropriated.

HF402—Jefferson (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Child care fund program services eligibility determined and child care basic sliding fee program appropriated money.

HF403—Simoneau (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Light rail transit design, approval, and construction authority provided to transportation department, corridor management committee established, and light rail transit joint powers board membership and duties modified.

HF404—Brown, C. (DFL)
Education
Higher education merger not to include technical colleges.

HF405—Macklin (IR)
Health & Human Services
Optometrists authorized to prescribe and use topical legend drugs.

HF406—Vellenga (DFL)
Judiciary
Child access prohibited to loaded firearms and dealer trigger lock device and notice requirements provided.

HF407—Brown, K. (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Rice county specialized facilities provided exemption to group residential housing bed moratorium to provide housing for seniors or the disabled.

HF408—Van Dellen (IR)
Health & Human Services
Birth certificates to include parent's social security numbers, and various child support provisions modified.

HF409—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Residential care home definitions modified.

HF410—Milbert (DFL)
Judiciary
Medical malpractice statutes of limitation to begin upon discovery of injury.

HF411—Kelley (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Telecommunications technology and services act of 1993 adopted.

HF412—Rest (DFL)
Taxes
Property tax notices provided additional information requirements.

HF413—Onnen (IR)
Health & Human Services
Group residential housing act modified.

HF414—Simoneau (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Attorney general opinions given to public pension fund attorneys considered decisive.

HF415—Kelso (DFL)
Education
School building floor level use options authorized for lower grades and certain programs if automatic fire alarm and smoke detection systems are installed.

HF416—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Government data practices act opinions provided by administration commissioner.

HF417—Jaros (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Liquor importation from a foreign country offenses provided misdemeanor penalties.

HF418—Sparby (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Grand Forks AFB; President and Congress to retain the Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota.

HF419—Dawkins (DFL)
Housing
Housing finance agency appropriated money for blighted residential property acquisition and rehabilitation, residential rental property rehabilitation, youth training and education, home ownership assistance, and the housing trust fund.

HF420—Dawkins (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Elective office eligibility in political

subdivisions provided to eligible voters 18 years old or older.

HF421—Wenzel (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Charles A. Lindbergh state park authorized an addition.

HF422—Sviggum (IR)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Legislative day redefined.

HF423—Huntley (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Smoking prohibition in public places to include apartment and condominium common areas.

HF424—McGuire (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care center.

HF425—Ness (IR)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Caucus fundraisers prohibited; political fund contributions restricted; unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy; matching private contribution requirements expanded for public subsidy recipients; and campaign committees limited.

HF426—Simoneau (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Development achievement center day training and habilitation services employees provided a salary increase.

HF427—Winter (DFL)
Taxes
Omnibus technical corrections and administrative changes provided to sales and use, income and franchise, and property taxes and tax administration and enforcement; penalties modified; and money appropriated.

HF428—Gruenes (IR)
Capital Investment
St. Cloud State University authorized bond issuance for residential parcel land acquisition, and money appropriated.

HF429—Gruenes (IR)
Capital Investment
St. Cloud State University authorized bond issuance to complete capital planning for a new library facility and central water chiller plant, and money appropriated.

HF430—Kinkel (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Human services and health departments to develop and implement a plan to coordinate reviews, surveys, and evaluations.

HF431—Garcia (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Metropolitan airports commission provided additional membership.

HF432—Bishop (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Legislative budget office established and money appropriated.

HF433—Tompkins (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Emission testing exemption provided to motor vehicles three or fewer model years old.

HF434—Ness (IR)
Agriculture
Farmer-lender mediation program extended and money appropriated.

HF435—Ness (IR)
Judiciary
Reasonable force criminal and civil immunity provided to school officials, and unlawful possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon on school district property or buses provided felony penalty.

HF436—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Medical assistance disproportionate population adjustment hospital reimbursement rate modified.

HF437—Skoglund (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Chemical health index for researching chemical abuse and its treatment transferred to human services department, and money appropriated.

HF438—Farrell (DFL)
Education
Educational policy negotiable as term and condition of employment.

HF439—Farrell (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
St. Paul authorized design advisory committee to preserve and improve the visual and environmental quality of the city.

HF440—Kahn (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Aircraft maintenance and repair facility construction bond authority repealed.

HF441—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund (MERF) investments managed independent of fund.

HF442—Rodosovich (DFL)
Education
Higher education coordinating board appropriated money for student grant award deficiency.

HF443—Olson, E. (DFL)
Taxes
Local government levy limitations abolished.

HF444—Huntley (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Health insurance benefit plan option provided for self-insured government unit employees.

HF445—Dawkins (DFL)
Rules and Legislative Administration
Washington, D.C. Congress to grant statehood to the District of Columbia.

HF446—Orenstein (DFL)
Education
Child care funds from higher education coordinating board required annual plan from eligible institutions, and money appropriated.

HF447—Kinkel (DFL)
Education
Independent school district No. 115, Cass Lake, time extended for entering into construction contracts.

HF448—Van Dellen (IR)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Caucus fundraisers restricted; campaign committee fund transfers prohibited to other campaign funds; unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy; and matching private contribution requirements expanded for public subsidy recipients.

HF449—Bettermann (IR)
Education
Independent school district No. 206, Alexandria, school board terms of office furnished.

HF450—Farrell (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Metropolitan sports facilities commission control limited over facilities for major league professional hockey and basketball.

HF451—Mahon (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Metropolitan transit commission authorized appointing peace officers, establishing a law enforcement agency, and employment of off-duty peace officers.

HF452—Clark (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Osteoporosis bone mass measurement testing covered by health insurance.

HF453—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Youth entrepreneurship education program established and money appropriated.

HF454—Clark (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Trade and economic development commissioner required annual report on job impact of job creation and retention programs.

HF455—Clark (DFL)
Housing
Youthbuild and housing for the homeless program modified, eligible projects expanded, and money appropriated.

HF456—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Referendum allowance limit modified, basic revenue increased, school equity provided.

HF457—Gruenes (IR)
Education
Student aid payable to eligible post-secondary institution for pupils enrolled in courses.

HF458—Farrell (DFL)
Judiciary
Ramsey county cities' municipal attorney criminal division powers granted to Ramsey county attorney.

HF459—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Children's integrated mental health system plan study required by human services commissioner.

HF460—Frerichs (IR)
Taxes
Agricultural land adjusted gross and net tax capacity determinations modified.

HF461—Jefferson (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Cities authorized to offer rewards for information leading to the apprehension, arrest, or conviction of alleged felons.

HF462—Orfield (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Environmental rights act awarding of attorney fees and costs provided to prevailing parties.

HF463—Perlt (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Limousines and chartered buses provided legalized possession, consumption, sale, and furnishing of alcoholic beverages.

HF464—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Deer River authorized an office of deputy registrar of motor vehicles.

HF465—Delmont (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Persian Gulf conflict veterans to receive bonus payments and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF466—Rest (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Certified public accountant education requirements modified for certification and licensure.

HF467—Simoneau (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Tax-forfeited land sale option provided to counties, and housing and redevelopment authority filing date changed for rental statements.

HF468—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) federal waiver request required for providing housing assistance.

HF469—Gruenes (IR)
Transportation & Transit
School bus drivers' license endorsement physical requirements considered satisfied by medical examiner's certificate for commercial vehicle drivers.

HF470—Gruenes (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Bingo licensure exemption provided to certain religious or other nonprofit organizations in connection with a county fair, the state fair, or a civic celebration.

HF471—Neary (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Aid to Families with Dependent Children medical assistance eligibility determination to exclude child support payments.

HF472—Krueger (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Deer permits issued free to owner or tenant living on at least 40 acres of agricultural or grazing land.

HF473—Weaver (IR)
Education
Children and education services department created and money appropriated.

HF474—Kelso (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Optometrists authorized to prescribe and use topical drugs.



No suburb is an island, at least when it comes to bus service. The southwest suburban corridor, where tens of thousands of jobs were created during the 1980s, *can* be reached by city mass transit users, directors of independent suburban transit programs told the Transportation and Transit Committee Feb. 17. Southwest Metro Transit, comprising the cities of Eden Prairie, Chanhassen, and Chaska, has a "reverse commute" route that brings inner city workers out to jobs in five major industrial areas, Southwest Metro Transit Administrator Diane Harberts said. The job-rich area is known as "the Golden Triangle," she said.

There will be a few changes in the way the House conducts its business this session.

Following four hours of sometimes heated debate on the floor Feb. 15, the House adopted rules that prohibit members from voting for their colleagues on roll call votes ("proxy" voting), and from smoking anywhere in the State Office Building after May 31, 1993.

Several attempts were made to amend the rules, including one that would have banned "friends-of . . ." campaign committees, but the majority of them failed.

The Metro Mobility program, which is designed to provide transit services to the mobility impaired, doesn't appear to be too popular with the new director of the Regional Transit Board. "I don't think the program is serving anyone well," said John Riley, director of the Regional Transit Board (RTB). "It's bankrupting the providers and it's bankrupting [our] agency." The RTB proposed a centralized dispatching system and trimming the number of service providers from 15 to about four. Riley told the Transportation and Transit Committee Feb. 12 that the changes would save millions of dollars over the next five years.

By now, it's old news that this year's House includes a record-high 34 women.

There are many ways to express just what that progress represents, but possibly none as telling as a 1970 account from a Minneapolis newspaper noting that legislative candidates that year included large numbers of lawyers and farmers:

"If by some quirk this year's state legislative candidates were exiled to an island of their own, they wouldn't have any trouble settling disputes or growing food.

"In fact, judging from the occupations listed by the 377 candidates, the island wouldn't be short of very many services — except that with only five women running . . . the men would have to do their own housekeeping."

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, Feb. 22

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Department of Commerce, agency overview and budget presentation.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

St. Paul Technical College

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Brief overview of governor's budget: Sue Nemitz and Lisa Griskey, fiscal analysts, Higher Education Finance Division. Public testimony from all higher education institutions via satellite downlink and interactive telecommunications.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation: governor's recommendations for family support and self sufficiency programs.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Report on maximum effort loans, MDE. Governor's recommendations on education facilities/equipment (Article 5).

HF159 (Tunheim) Independent School District No. 682, Roseau, time extended for entering into construction contracts.

Governor's recommendations on public libraries (1001, 1002). Capitol Area Library Consortium.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Pollution Control Agency budget presentation.

10 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Steve Wenzel

Agenda: HF210 (Nelson) Farmer-lender mediation program extended and money appropriated. Wetlands presentation by Ron Nargang, deputy commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HF358 (Milbert) Revisor's bill correcting erroneous, ambiguous, and omitted text and obsolete references; eliminating certain redundant, conflicting, and superseded provisions; and making miscellaneous technical corrections to statutes and other laws.

HF0047 (Dawkins) Mortgage satisfaction or release following corporate mortgagee or assignee identity change clarified, and mortgage foreclosure notices provided.

HF243 (Pugh) Common interest ownership act adopted.

HF0079 (Peterson) Grandparent visitation action allowed after completion of marriage dissolution or other family court proceedings.

HF0045 (Bishop) Health care durable power of attorney established.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Department of Revenue budget presentation.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: Report by Linda Taylor, House Research. Overview of the telecommunications industry in Minnesota, Michael Nowick, Minnesota Telephone Association. Creation and

objectives of the Telefutures Study Group, Don Storm, chair, Public Utilities Commission. Preliminary findings and recommendations of the Telefutures Study Group, John Duda, United Telephone Company of Minnesota. Report on the Minnesota Equal Access Network Services (MEANS).

(After Adjournment of full Judiciary Committee)

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: HF0085 (Bishop) Trespassing on a construction site provided misdemeanor penalty.

If the full Judiciary Committee completes its agenda prior to its scheduled 11:45 a.m. adjournment, the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law will meet to take up HF0085.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: HF170 (Garcia) County veterans service office grant program established and money appropriated.

HF201 (Tunheim) Balloting by mail authorized for certain small cities.

HF254 (Bauerly) County commissioners provided district residence requirement exemptions in redistricting years.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: HFXXXX (Clark) (Presentation and vote)

Further discussion and amendments to:

HF183 (Clark) Mortgage and rental emergency assistance program developed by the Housing Finance Agency, and money appropriated.

HF334 (Clark) Mortgage foreclosure prevention program established and money appropriated.

HF335 (Simoneau) Family homeless prevention and assistance program established and money appropriated.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: Discussion of Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association refunds; Jay Benanav, president, Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association; John Lennes, commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry; Bert McKasy, commissioner, Department of Commerce.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

TUESDAY, Feb. 23

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Agricultural Utilization Research Institute, agency overview and budget presentation.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Establishing the department of children and education services.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Budget overview of the Department of Jobs and Training.

Subcommittee on State Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius

Agenda: HF166 (Jennings) Fire truck and emergency rescue vehicle repair part purchases to political subdivisions exempted from sales tax. HF137 (Tunheim) Snowmobiles; resort passenger snowmobile use provided exemption from motor vehicle gasoline excise tax. HF191 (Ostrom) School district contracted motor vehicles provided eligibility for agricultural alcohol gasoline credit. HF131 (Ostrom) Earned income tax credit increased.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Pollution Control Agency budget presentation.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Pollution Control Agency Solid Waste Division report, Art Dunn.

HF0065 (Munger) Packaging and products provided recycled content requirements; discardable packaging imposed a waste management fee; beverages required reusable packaging or refundable recycling deposits; penalties provided; and money appropriated.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Continuation of the Commission on Reform and Efficiency recommendations on administrative rules, budgets, electronic data, and human resource recommendations; response by AFSCME.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF145 (Steensma) Physician reciprocity licensure to include temporary permits for physicians not currently licensed.

HF112 (Anderson, R.) Child care special variances authorized for serving additional school-age children.

HF156 (Anderson, R.) Head Start minimum grantee funding required at no less than fiscal year 1993 funding and money appropriated.

HF142 (Anderson, R.) Nursing assistant competency evaluation program eligibility option to include enrollment in a licensed nurse education program.

HF227 (Bauerly) Adult foster care licenses allowed additional program operations.

Overview of the Department of Human Services.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Budget overviews of the Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training, Minnesota Tax Court, Minnesota Board on Judicial Standards, and the Bureau of Mediation

Services. Anyone wishing to testify in regard to the above agencies should contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Discussion of criteria used in determining state's credit rating, Steve Hochman, Moody's Investors Service.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: Informational presentation by the Minnesota Association of Realtors.

Subcommittee on Local Government Relations/LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Syd Nelson

Agenda: HF0070 (Opatz) St. Cloud conveyed certain St. Cloud State University state land.

HF127 (Bishop) Sheriff civil service commissions permitted to expand eligible lists for affirmative action hiring purposes.

HF220 (Perlt) Oakdale authorized to annex certain state land in Washington County for highway right-of-way purposes.

HF259 (Dauner) Notice and list of delinquent property and financial statement publications modified.

HF298 (Jacobs) Anoka County coroner office created.

2:30 p.m.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Revenue budget presentation.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Minnesota Technology Inc. overview and budget presentation.

**Human Services Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation: governor's recommendations for family support and self sufficiency programs.

**K-12 Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's recommendations on special education, limited English proficiency, and secondary vocational for students with disabilities - Article 3, Recs. 0301 - 0309.
HFXXXX (Olson, K.) Agriculture education program.
Legislative Commission on Fiscal Planning and Policy report on special education, Julie Tonneson, Department of Finance.

8:15 a.m.

**Higher Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

140 Nolte Center
University of Minnesota, Mpls. Campus
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Brief overview of the governor's budget proposal: Sue Nemitz and Lisa Griskey, fiscal analysts, Higher Education Finance Division. Public testimony.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Pollution Control Agency budget presentation.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: HF181 (Rest) Limited liability companies provided application of financial institution, workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, taxation, and usury laws.
HF341 (Pugh) Commerce Department omnibus bill.

**Subcommittee on Criminal Justice
& Family Law/JUDICIARY**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Any bill not completed at 2/22 subcommittee meeting, plus other bills to be announced.

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
& INSURANCE**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF296 (Bertram) Credit union share certificate investments regulated, reverse mortgage loans authorized, and deposit authorized of various funds.
HF363 (Cooper) Health care plan coverage clarified during jury duty.

**Subcommittee on Facilities/K-12 Education
Finance Division/EDUCATION**

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Becky Kelso

Agenda: Update on code compliance and related issues, Thomas Brace, state fire marshal. School district representatives report on health and safety cost issues. School district report on maximum-effort loans and debt service.
HF0071 (Brown, C.) Independent School District nos. 209, Kensington; 262, Barrett; 263, Elbow Lake-Wendell; and 265, Hoffman, comprising the Grant County project, authorized a cooperative secondary education facility grant, and money appropriated.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMBLING**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Revenue budget presentation. Overview of the State Auditor's Office.

12:30 p.m.

**Tourism & Small Business Division/
COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Tunheim

Agenda: HF165 (Jennings) Ski safety act adopted (continued from 2/17 meeting).

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Report by James Denn, commissioner, Minnesota Department of Transportation.

2 p.m.

**Legislative Commission on
Pensions and Retirement**

318 State Capitol
Chr. Sen. Phil Riveness

Agenda: HF378 (Reding)/SF376 (Metzen) Investment board management of funds regulated and investment advisory council expiration date eliminated.
HFXXXX/SFXXXX MERF; Administrative provisions.

2:30 p.m.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: Further discussion, amendments, and voting on:
HF183 (Clark) Mortgage and rental emergency assistance program developed by the Housing Finance Agency, and money appropriated.
HF334 (Clark) Mortgage foreclosure prevention program established and money appropriated.
HF335 (Simoneau) Family homeless prevention and assistance program established and money appropriated.

**Legislative Commission on Children,
Youth and their Families**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Alice Johnson

Agenda: Review and approval of 1992 commission report. Election of chair.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE &
REGULATION FINANCE**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Overview and budget presentations for Minnesota Project Innovation, Minnesota Project Outreach, Minnesota Inventors Congress, the Natural Resources Research Institute, the Minnesota Council for Quality, and the High Technology Corridor Corporation.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Review of the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program, House Research.

**Health & Housing Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Overview of the MinnesotaCare law by the Health Department.

Subcommittee on Property Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: HF275 (Dauner) Property taxes; game and fish fund disbursements and proceedings modified for payment of certain in-lieu taxes.
HF265 (Cooper) Agricultural property tax classification rates changed, assessment/sales ratio study modified.
HF273 (Olson, E.) General education tax levy to exclude certain land and provided based on

school district modified net tax capacity, disparity reduction aid modified, and income tax rate schedules adjusted.
HF247 (Klinzing) Levy limit penalties canceled.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Pollution Control Agency budget presentation.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: HF0065 (Munger) Packaging and products provided recycled content requirements; discardable packaging imposed a waste management fee; beverages required reusable packaging or refundable recycling deposits; penalties provided; and money appropriated. (If necessary, the committee will meet after Session to continue discussion of HF0065.)

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: HF0086 (Vellenga) Governor's residence council expiration date extended to 1998. HF132 (Mariani) Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) allowed to accept grants and gifts for educational or other public purposes. HF0023 (Milbert) Dakota County and Inver Grove Heights reimbursed for certain kidnapping investigation costs, and money appropriated.
HF168 (Krueger) Service contracts authorized between regional organizations and state agencies.
HF0031 (Kahn) Gender balance required in multi-member state agency appointments.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau
Agenda: HF240 (Greenfield) Nursing home bed license surcharges and waivers modified. HF0029 (Greenfield) Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care center. HF241 (Greenfield) Housing Finance Agency authorized to finance residential care facilities for elderly or physically infirm or impaired persons, and money appropriated.
HF242 (Greenfield) Nursing homes authorized reimbursement of self-insured workers' compensation program money reserves.
HF138 (Cooper) Senior companion, foster grandparents, volunteer, and congregate and

home delivered meal programs appropriated money.

HF203 (Kelley) Physician licensing requirements modified, immigrant and alien physician eligibility requirements clarified, and temporary and residency permits established; and medical practice board reporting requirements and indemnification modified.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy
Agenda: Budget overviews of the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, and the Office of the Attorney General. Anyone wishing to testify in regard to the above agencies should contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533.

12:30 p.m.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna
Agenda: To be announced.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson
Agenda: To be announced.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

FRIDAY, Feb. 26

8 a.m.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Public testimony regarding the governor's recommendations for family support and self sufficiency programs. To testify, call (612) 296-0173 by 4 p.m., Thursday, Feb. 25.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: Governor's recommendations on special programs - Article 3, Recs. 310-320.

8:15 a.m.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich
Agenda: Reports on faculty workload: HECB, David Powers, executive director; State University System, Terrence MacTaggart, chancellor; University of Minnesota, Dave Berg, Management Planning; Technical College System, Craig Froke, Dan Wagner; Community College System, Ron Williams, Craig Schoenecker; Higher Education Board, Jay Noren, chancellor; Archie Chelseth, chair.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers
Agenda: To be announced.

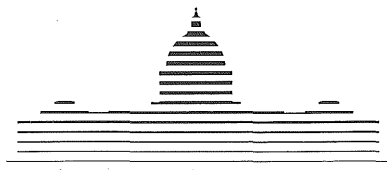
TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: Reports by Bob Orth, MICA; Richard Helgeson, Minnesota Transportation Board.

2 p.m.

Legislative Audit Commission

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest
Agenda: Release of Program Evaluation Division report concerning higher education programs.



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 W. Welle
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

State, federal campaign dollars and disclosures

Number of years since a "minor party" qualified	9
for state income tax checkoff funds	37.8
Percent of all tax checkoff dollars going to the DFL account, 1991 estimate	29.1
Percent going to the IR account	27.1
Percent of Minnesota taxpayers "checking-off" in 1977, highest since the program began in 1974	13.9
Percent "checking-off" in 1991, lowest since the program began	0
Effect, in dollars, on an individual's taxes if they "check-off"	\$1
Amount contributed per checkoff, 1974	\$5
Amount after 1986	66
Percent of all state candidates agreeing to limit spending in return for public subsidies in 1980, lowest recorded	95
Percent agreeing in 1992, highest recorded	\$2.6
Total dollars disbursed to state candidates through public subsidies in 1992, in millions	300
Number of associations registered as employers of lobbyists in 1975	1,162
Number registered in 1992	5
Total paid staff on the Ethical Practices Board in 1975	6
Total paid staff in 1992	5
Percent change in the number of registered lobbyists and lobbying organizations (1990-91)	- 5
Percent increase in the number of lobbyist registrations between 1975 and 1992	146
Number of Federal Election Commission employees who are charged with ensuring compliance with federal campaign expenditure laws, 1986	234
Number of Merit Systems Protection Board employees who are charged with overseeing the federal employee merit system, 1986	367
Amount spent by an incumbent member of Congress to get re-elected for each dollar spent by their challengers, 1990	\$3.65
Number of U.S. House candidates spending more than \$500,000 to get elected, 1974	0
in 1990	168
Number of U.S. House candidates spending more than \$200,000 to get elected, 1974	10
in 1990	428
Percent of all federal candidate campaign dollars reported that were PAC contributions, 1980	30
in 1990	41

Source: *Vital Statistics on Congress, 1991-1992*, Norman Ornstein, Thomas Mann, and Michael Malbin; Ethical Practices Board.



For more information . . .

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24-Hour Recorded Information

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

93, Feb. 26

pl5

SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ February 26, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 8



Session Weekly is a publication of the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office. During the 1993-94 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • February 26, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 8

Flashback

It was a little like old home week at the Capitol as the protagonists in one of the oldest legislative battles got to oppose each other as they have for most of the past 20 years. There's nothing like a good fight to unify the forces of a loose-knit coalition.

The clarion call this time is the proposed packaging act of 1993, which is a distant cousin — but definitely related — to some of the earliest "container" legislation introduced 24 years ago in the House and Senate.

Those ban-the-can and non-refillable bottle proposals didn't get far in 1969. All three bills (one in the House and two in the Senate) were referred to committee, where they died without ever having a hearing.

But with the blossoming of the environmental movement in the early 1970s, the debate intensified. The end result for both proponents and opponents, however, was the same. Ban-the-can and mandatory deposit proposals were always just a few votes short. In the Senate in 1974, a deposit bill was defeated on a 37-25 vote. Two years later in the House, supporters came a little closer. But after 3-1/2 hours of debate, the House defeated a similar bill by a 71-to-60 margin.

Like 19th century Civil War soldiers in successive wave attacks, the proposals were cut down year after year. But the debate seemed to intensify in the later 1970s when the opposing camps seemed more apt to be placed in one of two categories: good or evil. When former Sen. Win Borden advocated a "compromise" deposit bill in 1978, he was widely depicted as an environmental Benedict Arnold.

"Trashy sellout," sneered the March 3, 1978, *Minnesota Daily*. "Borden deserves the wrath of every Minnesotan who cares about the environment. . . . Borden's compromise is a joke."

The coalition of proponents, including environmentalists and the League of Women Voters, kept at it in the 1980s and appeared to broaden its base. The traditional supporters "were joined by a bicycle club, whose spokesman said the measure would reduce broken glass on streets; the Farm Bureau, which contends it would reduce litter in farm fields, and the Joint Religious Legislative Coalition, which backs the bill 'from a religious perspective of stewardship of the Earth,'" reported the Sept. 23, 1983, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

In the end, however, that coalition was never able to defeat the opposing coalition, whose backbone is formed by business and labor. This year, coalition members say, the group is stronger than ever. Time will tell how the packaging act of 1993 fares. But the odds that it will be approved in its present form could be better. A legislator summed it up like this back in 1979: "When was the last time that a bill opposed by both labor and industry has passed?"

—Grant Moos

INSIDE

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On the cover: Members of the Minnesota Auto Rebuilders Association rallied in front of the State Capitol Feb. 24 to oppose a bill (HF51) calling for vehicle title "branding" of rebuilt cars. The association offered an alternative that it claimed would cover all damaged vehicles, not just those considered total losses by insurers. (See story, page 12.)

—photo by Andrew VonBank

Highlights

Reduce, reuse, recycle . . .

Packaging bill revives 20-year-old controversy

While communities and businesses have jumped on the recycling bandwagon, a measure before the Legislature suggests those efforts are not enough.

The controversial proposal (HF65) sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) is intended to keep excess packaging and containers from being manufactured in the first place. It would impose fees on disposable packaging and require the beverage industry to use progressively higher percentages of refillable containers, or face a mandated container deposit program.

Products that are recycled, bill proponents note, do eventually end up in landfills.

Munger first proposed legislation aimed at reducing disposable containers in 1973 and again in 1977.

The bill, said Munger, is overdue.

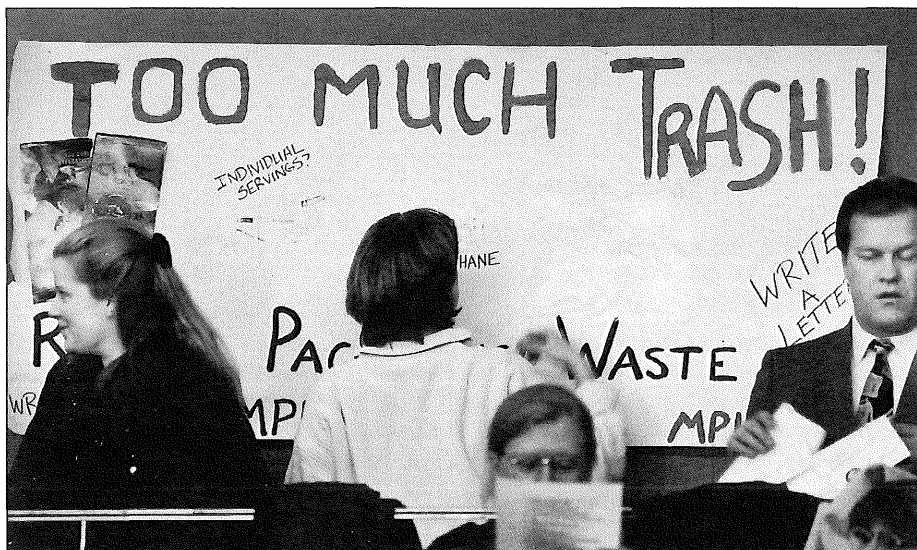
"It should have been passed 25 years ago," Munger told the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Feb. 23. "If it had, we wouldn't be in the mess we're in. The legislation is necessary before we reach a point of no return."

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) said that landfills represent a "major cost that is undefined for taxpayers" because of the enormous cost to clean up both the sites and groundwater. Maintaining 100 landfill sites already closed and an additional 1,500 city dumps not yet investigated could bring that cost to \$1.3 billion, according to Munger and state officials.

Solid waste experts say 35 to 40 percent of the solid waste stream is made up of discarded packaging materials, Munger said. He said his proposal would "move us away from the throw-away mentality that we have developed the past 35 years."

Specifically, HF65 would require paper, newsprint, and packaging to contain a minimum of 25 percent "post-consumer" recycled material by Jan. 1, 1996, and 50 percent by the year 2000, with limited exceptions. This is considered by some to be the most controversial portion of the bill.

The beverage industry, as a whole, would also need to meet specific goals for the percent of refillable beverage containers distributed in the state. These increase from 5 percent in 1995 to 50 percent in the year 2010 — at a rate of 5 percent every two years. If the goals are not met, a container deposit program would go into



Minnesota Public Interest Research Group members expressed support for a packaging bill that would reduce the volume of trash at a Feb. 25 hearing before the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

effect for delinquent segments of the industry. Deposits on nonrefillable containers would be 10 cents for those less than a quart in size; 30 cents for a quart or more.

A fee of 1 to 3 cents on discardable packaging would also be established. Retailers would be required to collect the fees as they now collect the state sales tax. The fees would begin with a 1-cent fee for each discardable package from 1994 to Jan. 1, 1996. Then, the 1-to 3-cent fee schedule would begin, based on the recycled content of the packaging and the manufacturer's proper labeling of the package for recycling content and applicable fees.

Additionally, the bill would require that pesticide containers be refillable at least five times after Jan. 1, 1996. (Household pesticides would not be affected.)

Transport packaging — packaging removed before final consumer sale — would be banned from landfills after Jan. 1, 1997. One-half of all transport packaging would be required to be reusable at least 20 times. Transport packaging would need to contain at least 50 percent recycled content or be made of renewable materials — and be recyclable.

A similar packaging proposal received House Environment and Natural Resources Committee approval last session, but then stalled. The Senate version of the bill was never heard.

The 1992 Legislature did mandate a 25 per-

cent per capita reduction in the amount of discarded packaging being placed in solid waste and disposal facilities by the end of 1995.

—Joyce Peterson

Packaging controversy

Nearly 60 people who represented several hundred organizations appeared before the Environment and Natural Resources Committee this week to say why the proposed packaging act of 1993 should or should not be made law.

Opponents of the controversial packaging bill told legislators that it would be an "administrative nightmare." Others said the legislation is not needed because recycling has been successful.

Steve Evans told legislators that the expense of upgrading equipment in his Detroit Lakes supermarket to accommodate the 1- to 3-cent packaging fees "would be incredible." HF65, he said, would make the state less competitive with other states, and result in "lost sales, lost jobs."

Representatives of the container industry also spoke in opposition to the bill. Among them, Anchor Glass employee Joyce Owens told legislators that container deposits would reduce the glass industry's market share because manufacturers would turn to lightweight plastics.

Paul Gunderson, general manager of Mid-



Cheryl Wall, owner of Soderquist New Market grocery store, testified against the "packaging bill" during a Feb. 23 hearing of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

west CocaCola, testified that mandated refillable containers would force his company to move jobs to Iowa. Refillable containers have not been popular with consumers, he said, and the volume of refillables sold has dropped dramatically.

Also speaking in opposition was Dave Locey, who represented the Minnesota Soft Drink Association. The "recyclable" system, he said, is better than the "refillable" system. He advocated expansion of recycling services under current law.

Bill McGuire, president of PDQ convenience stores, told the committee that returned refillable containers would cause space and sanitation problems for stores. "It would be a big imposition on our business — a cost to our customers," McGuire said.

In contrast, **HF65** supporters said that the bill would begin to address the problem of growing landfills and toxic chemicals used in the manufacture of plastics and throwaway containers.

"While recycling has its place in a good waste management program, state law already recognizes that waste reduction is a preferable option," said Judy Bellairs, legislative director of the North Star chapter of the Sierra Club.

The bill would require larger amounts of recycled material in products, she said, thus creating a better market for recycled materials. "The key to recycling is not in the collection of waste, Bellairs told legislators. "It is in the reuse of the materials collected."

Gary Wagner, of the Minnesota Public Lobby, told legislators that a number of European countries and Canada already are successfully using refillable containers.

Public opinion polls, Wagner said, have shown that 70 percent of all Americans support a national container deposit law.

City officials and neighborhood groups from

Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Mankato testified in favor of the bill. Mary T'Kach, of St. Paul's Neighborhood Energy Consortium, told legislators that consumers have very few options when looking for returnable containers. "Consumers," she said, "are frustrated by not having the option to choose."



AGRICULTURE

Settling wetland rules

It's been two years since the Legislature passed a hard-fought law aimed at protecting the state's remaining wetlands.

Debate on exactly how the Wetland Conservation Act will work is scheduled to begin in March, when the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BOWSR) will begin to implement the detailed permanent rules to carry out the 1991 law.

Ron Nargang, deputy commissioner of the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR), told the Agriculture Committee Feb. 22 that the new rules are aimed at eliminating the confusion and frustration among landowners who have to live with the regulations.

And the confusion is great. In addition to Minnesota agencies, several federal departments also are involved with regulating wetlands protection. Added to that, the federal Clean Water Act and "swampbuster" provisions of the federal farm bill are thrown into the mix alongside the new state law.

The results are so murky, Nargang told the panel, that Gov. Arne Carlson has put wetland regulation at the top of his list of state-federal conflicts that need to be resolved. The list was delivered to Minnesota's congressional delegation.

Hopefully, Nargang said, the proposed rules will clear up some of the conflicts.

But some have made it clear they are unhappy with the rules developed by BOWSR.

"Those rules are far astray from what we intended legislatively," said Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls).

But the Legislature doesn't have the authority to amend the proposed rules. Before they are implemented, however, members of the Agriculture, and Environment and Natural Resources committees will have a chance to comment on them, as required under the state wetlands law.

Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville), who chairs the subcommittee studying the proposed permanent rules, suggested delaying them another year to give lawmakers more time to examine how they would affect landowners. The rules are scheduled to be in place by July 1, 1993, as required by the wetlands law.

Any extension would require a new state law.

Nargang said a delay would disrupt any construction plans affecting wetlands, and urged the panel to get the rules in place. Any potential problems could then be identified, and adjustments made.

"Ultimately, you don't have to worry about the rules, because you control the law," he said.

Higher grain prices sought

A resolution asking the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to establish higher price supports for grain passed the House 117-12 after a flurry of debate Feb. 22.

Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters), a farmer, told House members he was somewhat reluctant to offer his bill (**HF20**), given his past skepticism about the worth of resolutions sent to Washington. But the renewed economic plight of Minnesota's farms, combined with a new administration in Washington, prompted the need for action, he said.

Floor debate encompassed a wide array of farm-related topics, including an amendment to endorse the North American Free Trade Agreement. That was one of several points ruled out of order by House Speaker Dee Long.

Independent-Republican leaders, including Rep. Gil Gutknecht (R-Rochester), attacked the resolution as running contrary to proposals offered by President Bill Clinton. Not only does Clinton's budget proposal call for energy taxes and budget cuts that hit farmers especially hard, but the resolution flies in the face of the president's plea for sacrifice to help bring the federal deficit under control, he said.

"The real issue here is hypocrisy," Gutknecht said.

But Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) said approving the resolution would be an important gesture, putting the House on record in support of federal agriculture policy strengthening the financial safety net for farmers.

A similar measure (SF18) has been approved

by the Senate Agriculture and Rural Development Committee.

Farmer-lender mediation

A bill (HF210) preventing the demise of Minnesota's farmer-lender mediation program this summer won easy approval from the Agriculture Committee Feb. 22.

The program, launched amid severe economic stress on the state's farms in 1986, brings financially troubled farmers and their creditors together to negotiate a settlement agreeable to both parties.

It's been extended three times since its inception, and HF210 would keep it going until 1995. Without an extension, the program will end July 1, 1993.

Kathy Mangum, who directs the program run by the Minnesota Extension Service, said demand for mediation services has mushroomed in recent months, especially in the northwest corner of the state.

The bill includes a \$400,000 appropriation for the next biennium, which has been included in Gov. Arne Carlson's proposed budget.



BANKING

Level field for credit unions

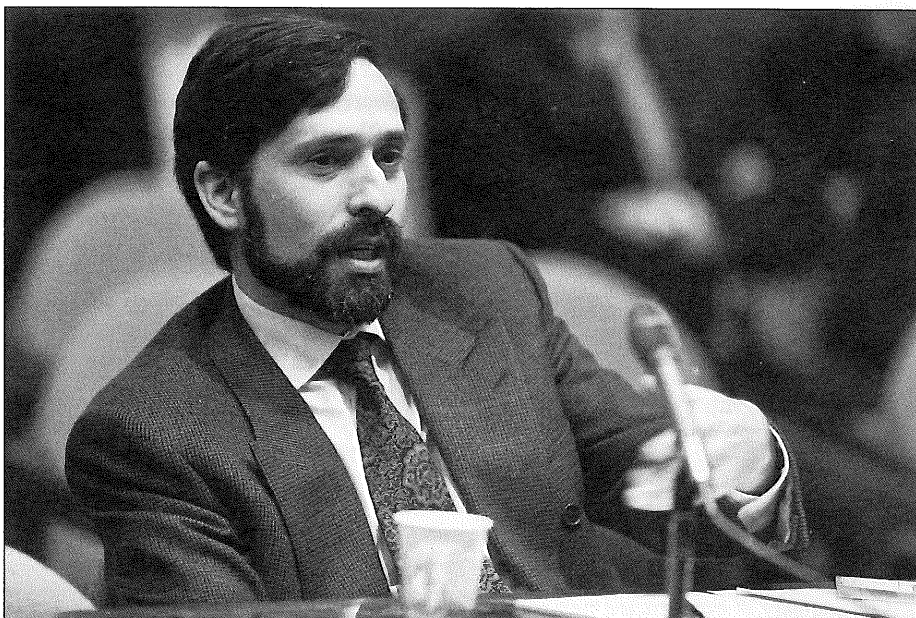
Credit unions would be authorized to offer some of the services and pursue investment opportunities now limited to banks and savings and loans under a bill approved Feb. 24 by a House panel.

In particular, the bill (HF296) would allow the State Board of Investment to deposit funds and purchase share certificates with credit unions. The measure also permits other public bodies — such as a city or school district — to use credit unions for investment purposes, a move supporters said clarifies a 1985 state law designed to create a "level playing field" for all Minnesota financial institutions.

The proposal drew fire from banking interests who contend credit unions, which already benefit from exclusive tax advantages, would be able to offer attractive investment rates that banks and thrifts cannot match.

"Until they start paying taxes like the rest of us, allowing them to compete for investments from non-members goes too far," said John Jackson of the Minnesota Bankers Association.

The bill was approved by the House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee on an 11-7 committee vote. HF296 now moves to the House floor for further consideration.



Steve Hochman of Moody's Investors Service explained bond ratings to the Capital Investment Committee Feb. 23.



BONDING

Looking for an Aaa rating

What do Georgia, Maryland, and six other states have that Minnesotans could possibly want?

A Moody's rating of Aaa when it comes to selling general obligation bonds for capital projects.

The Capital Investment Committee invited Moody's Investors Service to a Feb. 23 meeting to determine whether Minnesota might move from its healthy Aa rating to that triple A — a jump that would mean additional savings in interest rates.

Moody's is one of three rating agencies the state contracts with when it sells bonds for its capital projects each year.

Steven Hochman, Moody's assistant director for state ratings, said that ratings are not a "good housekeeping seal of approval" for good government. They are instead, Hochman said, an indication of the borrower's ability to repay the debt.

Ratings are meant to guide investors, and are issued by impartial, neutral parties "with nothing to gain or lose from the outcome of the transaction," Hochman said.

Moody's uses nine rating levels. The best rating is Aaa, while a C rating, he said, could "be defined loosely as hopeless — the investor can never expect to get a penny back."

Hochman told legislators that Minnesota's policy of limiting debt to 3 percent of the general fund revenues is a good discipline for the state and helps Minnesota retain its good rating.

The rating agency also considers other factors:

- **Economy** — A strong tie to the government's ability to repay the debt, said Hochman. In what sectors are people employed? What are the trends in those sectors? How vulnerable are they to cycles or outside influence? What are the wealth levels? Long-term trends are looked at so as "not to have ratings bounce around with cyclical or short-term developments."
 - **Management** — What is the government responsible for? How well organized is it to carry out responsibilities? How accurate are its revenue and expenditure projections? Also considered: adequacy and frequency of financial reporting, and condition of pension funds.
 - **Finances** — Are the state's taxes and revenues growing as quickly as its expenditures?
 - **Debt** — One of the most important factors, Hochman said. What burden does the debt impose upon resources? This is calculated with ratios: debt per capita, debt to personal income, and debt to estimated market value of taxable property.
- Minnesota ranks 27th nationally in the ratio of tax-supported debt to personal income. The debt is 2.2 percent of Minnesota's personal income. In Hawaii, the highest ranking state, the debt level is 10.4 percent of personal income, while in Wyoming it's 0 percent.
- Although an Aaa rating is the best quality bond, Minnesota's Aa rating means "high quality by all standards," according to Moody's rating guide. Together with the Aaa group, the two are considered high grade bonds.
- The Standard & Poor's Corporation and Fitch Investor's Service have given Minnesota a slightly higher rating of Aa+.



BUSINESS

Calling up the future

Most agree that a high-tech telecommunications "super-highway" spanning the state eventually will be built. How soon that network can be up and running and who will pay for it remains to be seen.

Minnesota officials already have begun such an initiative, establishing the Statewide Telecommunications Access and Routing System (STARS) in 1991. Private industry, particularly telephone companies who likely would provide much of the hardware and expertise to operate these sophisticated systems, also are quickly moving ahead, according to Feb. 22 testimony presented to the House Regulated Industries and Energy Committee.

"Our industry is experiencing tremendous technological change," said Mike Nowick, executive secretary of the Minnesota Telephone Association, which represents roughly two-thirds of the 95 local telephone companies operating in Minnesota.

He said that in five years, nearly the entire state will have the technology to simultaneously use the telephone and facsimile machine or personal computer over a single phone line.

But more sophisticated telecommunication uses, such as live transmission of video images, probably is at least 20 years away, Nowick said. That's because the fiber optic network needed to provide so-called "broadband" services to the general public won't be in place until about the year 2015.

Cost also will be a factor, Nowick said. Linking each of the 2.5 million individual telephone subscribers to a statewide system would carry an estimated \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion pricetag — or up to \$2,000 per person if distributed equally among consumers.

But some lawmakers don't want to wait until 2015, and believe advanced telecommunications capabilities are key to the state's long-term economic health. One proposal (HF411) sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), calls for the installation of a broadband network by 2005.

In addition to speeding the development process, Kelley said his bill is intended to help guarantee that a statewide network is built. Relying solely on market demands likely would favor a metro-based service area over other parts of the state, Kelley said.

Developing sheep yogurt

Those searching for biodegradable, toilet-flushable cat litter or who crave wild rice-flavored hot cereal should know that the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute (AURI) is working on such products.

Those were just two of the "niche markets" legislators were told about during AURI's biennial budget review Feb. 23.

Richard Nelson, AURI executive director, said that the state should continue to fund agricultural financial ventures that involve innovation and risk. Nelson said that AURI is unique because its 160 "economic development" projects lower the costs of risk-taking for Minnesota entrepreneurs.

That, he said, is a much more sound economic development policy than "chasing smokestacks" — the practice of luring business into an area with financial incentives.

Although research and development spending usually makes up just 1 percent of the cost of bringing a product to market, Nelson told members that many goods never would have been produced without AURI's help.

Nelson told lawmakers that one businesswoman has been producing sheep's milk yogurt with AURI help. "Apparently there's a taste for it," Nelson explained, "Whether it's going to be the next Dannon Yogurt, I don't know."

Samples of paper made from cattails and a grain-based kitty litter mix were also passed around to members of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.



CRIME

Omnibus crime bill taking shape

Three more steps were taken in fashioning the Legislature's third major crime bill in five years, although the more complicated and controversial issues have yet to be acted on.

Bills dealing with criminal solicitation, gun control, and the use of police scanners were approved as part of the omnibus crime bill by the Criminal Justice Subcommittee Feb. 24.

The first bill (HF78), sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington), would make it a crime to solicit a mentally impaired person to commit a crime. Blatz said that in 1991 the Legislature made it a crime to persuade a minor to break the law. Likewise, some responsibility should be borne for encouraging a developmentally disabled or insane person to commit a crime, she said.

Concerned that the proposal would apply to idle conversation, Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) persuaded the subcommittee to define "soliciting" as "commanding, entreating, or attempting to persuade" another person.

The second bill (HF297) would make it illegal for any person sentenced to a "diversion program" to purchase a handgun. The proposal also would extend the ban to convicted felons who, because of special sentences, would not retain a felony record.

Dennis Delmont of the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association — and brother to the bill's author, Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) — said that more than 1,000 people are sentenced to diversion programs by Hennepin and Ramsey counties. Currently, they may purchase guns while completing such a program.

Typically under diversion programs, the charge against an offender is held in abeyance provided he or she completes some court-imposed sanctions — usually community service work. Such sentences are usually given for less serious crimes.

Expanding the bill to ban gun purchases from the time of arraignment, or as a condition of release for violent criminals, was discussed but not acted on.

The third bill the subcommittee acted on was a measure that would allow two punishments for people who use a police scanner while committing a crime. Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) said the purpose of HF320 is to make it clear that using a scanner to monitor police communications while breaking the law is a separate crime.

Although HF78, HF297, and HF320 were all approved, the panel will discuss several other bills before sending the omnibus crime bill to the full Judiciary Committee for consideration.

Victims of stalkers

Emotional and impassioned testimony marked this session's first discussion of proposed anti-stalking legislation Feb. 18.

The Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee heard the stories of several victims of stalkers, including law enforcement and judicial officials who must deal with obsessive or threatening harassment.

A county prosecutor and a judge detailed the psychological retaliation of a criminal they charged and sentenced. His acts included strewing dead and mutilated animals across their lawns and slashing car tires.

"We never know when it's going to start again," the judge said.

And a Rochester woman broke down while describing how her son and his girlfriend were shot by his ex-wife, who had made prior threats. "If we can prevent one family from going through this, please, pass this bill," she pleaded.

The Legislature is attempting to address people's fear of future harm based on admittedly circumstantial evidence. And they must do it with the trying language of the law.

One of the most difficult issues is defining stalking — a crime that would often involve a

series of otherwise legal acts — and deciding what conduct should trigger the felony penalties being discussed.

The definition of stalking may affect the criminal justice system's tradition of concentrating on the rights of the accused to a fair trial, explained Larry Schultz, a county prosecutor.

"That responsibility that we have [to provide fair prosecution] is butting directly with the right of a person to lead a normal life free of being bothered," Schultz said.

Ramsey County Judge Lawrence Cohen testified that the standard for a felony stalking charge ought to be that a pattern of conduct "causes a reasonable person to feel harassed, intimidated, or terrorized."

Michael Ward, assistant U.S. district attorney, said that "a flexible definition of stalking is necessary." Otherwise, threatening activity that would be considered "innocuous" in isolation could be ignored when done in a terrorizing way, he explained. Ward is currently working with a U.S. congressional consortium to draft a "model" stalking law for states to consider.

But broad definitions and police discretion are exactly what worried Phillip Levinworth, a St. Paul attorney. Levinworth said that empty threats might be treated as a felony offense, and that a proposal he reviewed "encourages" or "mandates [police] to make warrantless arrests" if a stalking complaint is made.

The subcommittee is attempting to forge a single anti-stalking bill from four separate proposals (HF4, HF59, HF100, and HF124) that have been introduced this session. Continued discussion on specific aspects of the stalking bill is expected next week.



GOVERNMENT

Gender balanced boards

A bill to achieve gender balance on all 203 state-appointed boards and agencies was approved by the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee Feb. 25.

"When the state of Minnesota commits to this level of equality for women, you are sending a message to everyone that it matters to have women fully represented in all types of decision-making," said Susan Stebbins, a lobbyist for the state's chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW). She said that 40 percent of Minnesota agency members are women, compared to a statewide population of 52 percent. Others methods of increasing representation of women in government haven't worked, she said.

HF31 would stipulate that if an agency's membership is over-represented by one gender, the next appointment must be from the under-represented sex. The bill would apply to all gubernatorial appointments made through the Open Appointments Act.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), chief author of the bill, said that a version of the bill was vetoed last year by Gov. Arne Carlson, and that HF31 was written to address some of his concerns.

In his 1992 veto message, Carlson said that the proposal was too stringent and inappropriately made "gender the dominant factor in making appointments. This is... simply bad government."

Kahn said her bill would ensure that no one would be thrown off a board because of their gender, though some would be excluded from

reappointment because of over-representation of their gender.

Rep. H. Todd Van Dellen (IR-Plymouth) wondered if the bill wasn't "reverse discrimination," violating the state's Human Rights Act. "In general, I look for a carrot rather than a stick," he said.

"We're just asking for balance," Kahn responded, "and I don't see how it's discriminatory."

Others expressed concerns that portions of the bill were too vague. In addition to encouraging gender balance, HF31 calls upon appointing authorities to "endeavor to ensure" that membership reflects "racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and geographic diversity to the extent possible."

Kahn said flexible language was necessary to ensure that relevant qualifications were used in the appointments process.

In its current form, the bill would exempt agencies that serve a "gender-defined organization" and agencies where the appointing authority makes "a good-faith effort" to balance membership. Those exceptions would expire in 1996, however.

HF31 now moves to the House floor for further consideration.

Notary licenses

The Department of Commerce's budget reduction plan includes a proposal that would cost prospective notary publics more money.

To save the department money, officials want to set a uniform expiration date every six years for all notary licenses, explained Tammy McGlone, administrative management director, Feb. 21. Currently, the department's notary licenses last for six years from their date of issuance.

The department would save dollars — and increase fee revenue — by instituting new application processing techniques and by not prorating application fees if they are paid somewhere in the middle of the six-year licensure period.

The change would mean that you could pay the fee very near the expiration date and then be notified, "By the way, your six years are up in 60 days," and another fee would be required, as Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) described the department's proposal.

The department now charges a \$40 registration fee for processing an application for notary public status, which allows a person to notarize official documents. McGlone argued that the cost of processing an application remains the same regardless of when it is made, and that makes prorating costly.

McGlone testified during a review of the department's budget by the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.



University of Minnesota undergraduate student Ken Schumann told the Higher Education Finance Division of the Education Committee that if a proposed tuition increase is instituted, it would force him to abandon his education. He spoke during a Feb. 24 hearing on the Minneapolis campus.

Custom collections

Turning over sales tax revenue to the state may be a bit easier for Minnesota's 151,000 businesses under a new program the Department of Revenue said it will begin this July.

Under the plan, most businesses will file fewer sales tax forms, and when they do, "customized" forms for each business could be as short as four lines, said Connie Nelson, assistant commissioner of the Department of Revenue.

The number of businesses required to submit "estimated payment" forms to the state could be reduced by 70 percent, Nelson said. And companies will only receive official state information that is pertinent to their companies. Blanket communications mailed to all businesses, the department said, are on the way out.

Minnesota's businesses sent some \$2.2 billion in sales taxes to the state in fiscal year 1992. Under the current collection system, sales tax collection cases are resolved within 90 days 28 percent of the time. A pilot project which tested the new, more personalized approach resulted in 93 percent of the cases being resolved in the same period.

Revenue officials also told legislators that the department will be "aggressively pursuing" electronic filing and electronic fund transfer services not only for sales taxes, but also for income taxes and withholding taxes. The changes are the result of a two-year plan to overhaul the department's sales tax system.

Officials told legislators the department's emphasis will be more customer-oriented. While budget cuts will delay the implementation of some initiatives, the department expects to have the sales tax collection changes fully in place by mid-1995.

The department's presentation was made during the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee's State Government Finance Division Feb. 22.

OMNI no more

A proposal to privatize a state program that helps small business owners secure loans for startup and expansion costs won approval from a House division Feb. 17.

The measure (HF167) would remove Opportunities Minnesota Inc. (OMNI) from the state Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED). Supporters say the move would grant the re-named Minnesota Business Finance Inc. more autonomy to better serve its clients — particularly those in the northern half of the state who are now under served by private community development groups.

Last year, OMNI linked 11 Minnesota companies with over \$2.7 million in federal and private loans and is credited with helping create or retain about 180 jobs in the state. DTED



Cindy Kelly of the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association spoke in favor of banning smoking in homes providing family daycare. She testified before the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 25.

projects that OMNI will secure loan packages totaling \$28 million during the next two years.

Bill sponsor Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) said the changes in store for OMNI would have little direct impact on state finances. The quasi-public agency currently gets no state funding, instead receiving revenue from administrative fees based on a percentage of the loans it processes. DTED provides just three staff people on a fee basis.

HF167 now moves from the International Trade, Technology and Economic Development Division to the full House Commerce and Economic Development Committee for further consideration.



HEALTH

MinnesotaCare enrollees

Even though its availability hasn't been well publicized, the state's new subsidized health insurance program, MinnesotaCare, is attracting 60 to 100 applications a day.

Since the program began Oct. 1, 1992, the state has received 55,000 requests for applications. Fifty-eight percent of those who went on to apply have been approved for coverage, and 13,861 families in the state are now covered.

MinnesotaCare was created by the 1992 Legislature. It is designed to serve low- and moderate-income families — and, later, individuals — who have no access to employer-paid insurance but are not eligible for Medical Assistance (MA).

Enrollees pay premiums on a sliding fee scale. The program covers doctor visits, along with specified outpatient services. Beginning next July, the plan also will cover inpatient hospital stays on a limited basis — up to \$10,000 a year — with the patient required to pay 10 percent of that cost out of pocket.

Andrea Walsh, assistant commissioner of the state Department of Health, said Feb. 25 that public service announcements advertising the program have been prepared but will not be broadcast for a few weeks to give the MinnesotaCare staff time to catch up with the flood of applications.

Members of the Health and Housing Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee expressed some concern about the "pittance" allowed for hospital care and the denial of coverage to some poor people. Fifteen percent of all applications have been denied, while decisions on another 27 percent are still pending.

Rep. Stephanie Klinzing (DFL-Elk River) said some of her constituents were disappointed that they did not qualify for MinnesotaCare, because they were poor enough to get MA. "The problem is people don't want MA because they see it as a welfare program," whereas MinnesotaCare is seen as an insurance program, Klinzing said. Rather than go on MA, these people do without insurance.

But Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield) said that the state has broadened access to MA by creating MinnesotaCare, because people trying to enroll in MinnesotaCare are learning for the first time that they qualify for MA. Because MA is primarily federally funded, the state has financial reasons for preferring that qualified people get MA rather than MinnesotaCare, which is underwritten and subsidized by the state.

Protecting kids from smoke

Licensed family day-care providers won't be allowed to smoke in their own homes while they are caring for other people's children, under a bill approved by the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 25.

HF29, sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), expands the Clean Indoor Air Act to include licensed family day-care centers during hours of operations. Smoking is already prohibited in licensed child-care centers, but Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) noted that the law as it now stands protects only 40,000 of Minnesota's 140,000 day-care children from secondhand smoke.

Greenfield said that secondhand smoke, besides being a known carcinogen, is associated with respiratory and ear problems in children and worsens asthma.

One mother told the committee of her frustration in looking for home day care where there was no smoking. "I was distraught that I

might have to sacrifice my daughter's health and safety for day care," Linda Vukelich of White Bear township said.

Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato) said he wondered whether day-care providers who are smokers would give up providing day care or give up smoking. He hopes it will be the latter.

If the bill is enacted into law, day-care providers would have until Aug. 1, 1994, to comply. **HF29** now moves to the House floor.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education budget assailed

Severe shortchanging of higher education needs under Gov. Arne Carlson's 1994-95 budget plan would have ruinous, long-lasting effects on Minnesota's economy, a House panel was told.

Students, faculty and administrators of the University of Minnesota (U of M) sharply criticized the governor's budget proposal at a pair of on-campus hearings Feb. 22 and 24, calling it short-sighted, unfair and based on false assumptions.

"This proposal is ridiculous for us," said Helen Kivnick, an associate professor of social work at the University of Minnesota. She was among several faculty members who said their programs, which contribute to the state's well-being, would be severely scaled back or destroyed by the proposal.

Besides eliminating training for badly-needed social workers, the governor's plan threatens millions of dollars the university receives in private grant money because experienced faculty members able to attain those funds would leave. And those grant funds create jobs, Kivnick told the Higher Education Finance Division.

For every \$28 the state invests in the university, said Irwin Rubenstein, a professor and chair of the Faculty Senate Finance and Planning Committee, the state gets another \$72 from outside sources. And for every \$1 the state cuts from higher education, \$2 of those outside funds are lost.

"The fat is gone," added Rubenstein, noting that recent university retrenching has included faculty wage freezes, double-digit tuition hikes and the closing of the university's two-year campus in Waseca.

"Practitioner-oriented graduate programs" are the hardest-hit by the governor's proposal. Students in those seven U of M master's degree programs — for social work, nursing, education, education administration, business, public affairs and health care administration — would receive no state financial aid.

Tuition hikes of 200 to 600 percent would result, administrators said, though it's doubtful those programs would survive because students couldn't afford them.

The governor lists three main reasons behind his decision: master's degrees generally aren't needed to assure employment in those fields, students in those programs are generally employed and seeking to upgrade skills, and the advanced degree often results in additional income.

Witnesses strongly disagreed with that rationale, pointing to a multitude of damaging consequences:

- The university's industrial relations master's program, which is nationally recognized as one of the top two programs of its kind, would probably shut down. Director Paul Sackett said it would be cheaper for Minnesota students to get that education somewhere else.
- Minnesota would no longer be able to train teachers of deaf or visually-impaired children. "If that money goes, my program is gone," said professor Susan Rose. Her deaf education program provides 95 percent of the state's teachers of the deaf.
- Advanced nursing education that could save millions of dollars in health care costs would be lost because the \$42,000 it would cost to get a master's degree would be too prohibitive, said Eileen Weber.



HOUSING

Constructing a future

Expansion of a youth jobs program that attempts to remedy three major social ills at once was approved by the Housing Committee Feb. 22.

The Minnesota Youthbuild Program would provide construction jobs for economically disadvantaged youths who have dropped out of school or are at risk of dropping out. At the same time, it would require participants to work toward a high school diploma or G.E.D. The buildings that are constructed or rehabilitated under the program would be used to house or serve the homeless or other low-income people.

The bill (**HF455**) is sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), chair of the Housing Committee. It amends a 1992 law that initiated three successful youth employment pilot projects. Participants in those pilot projects in Minneapolis, Carver, and Scott counties, and Bemidji spoke of what they had accomplished, both in terms of what they built and the respect their projects earned them. Young women and men in the Carver Scott Education Co-op, for instance, converted "a dungeon" into a living space, at the same time vastly improving their work-related math skills and impressing their parents.

While committee members all supported **HF455**, Rep. Mark Olson (IR-Big Lake) was concerned that the Carver-Scott program had used additional funds to pay the youth \$1 an



Four students who remodeled dungeon-like basements into livable space for low-income families spoke in favor of a bill expanding the Youthbuild Program. Speaking before the Housing Committee Feb. 22 were, left to right: Casey Wilder, Toni Karger, Heather Gustafson, and Mya Shield. All participated in a pilot construction project through the Carver-Scott Educational Coop.

hour more than the minimum wage of \$4.25 for their work. "There's the possibility of inciting class hatred," Olson said, pointing out that many people struggle to get by on the minimum wage and might find it inequitable that the young people were able to earn more than they do.

Olson also worried that while the program would give some youth an incentive to complete school and be responsible, it might give others an incentive to try to beat the system.

The Youthbuild Program would allocate \$500,000 annually from the general fund to the commissioner of the state Department of Jobs and Training. Organizations throughout the state could then apply to the commissioner for grants of up to \$80,000 a year, which would have to be matched by at least an equal amount of nonstate money.

Next, the bill will go to the Health and Human Services Committee.

Mobile home contractors

Manufactured home installers would have their own licensing requirements under a bill approved Feb. 25 by the House Commerce and Economic Development Committee.

Currently, mobile home installers are required to carry a residential building contractor's license. Bill sponsor Rep. Syd Nelson (DFL-Sebekka) said his proposal is a logical recognition that different skills are needed for mobile home installation than for other residential work.

The bill (HF174) would establish new testing and standards for mobile home installation techniques, and set an initial \$60 licensing fee for installers. Renewal costs for the two-year license would be \$150.

The installers would still need to post the currently required \$2,500 bond with the state Department of Commerce and carry at least a \$10,000 liability insurance policy.

The bill would exempt the mobile home installers from additional bonds now required for other types of contractors. They would also be exempted from payments now made to the contractors' recovery fund. Continuing education provisions now required of residential contractors would not apply to mobile home installers.

Dozens of occupations — including electricians, plumbers, pipefitters and interior designers — are now licensed by the state. A separate bill pending before the Consumer Protection Subcommittee of the commerce panel would establish licensing criteria for roofing contractors.

HF174 was sent to the House floor and placed on the Consent Calendar.



HUMAN SERVICES

Collecting more child support

Minnesota is known for its tough public policy on collecting child support, but it plans to get tougher still, members of the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee learned Feb. 22.

The state already requires employers to withhold monthly child support payments from employees' income. It seizes federal- and state tax refunds of noncustodial parents who are behind in their payments, as well as any state lottery winnings over \$1,000.

On a month-to-month basis, Minnesota has a collection rate of 77 percent of all court-ordered payments, far ahead of the national average of 53 percent. But it still needs to do a better job of collecting delinquent payments which currently exceed \$425 million. A payment is considered to be in arrears when it's more than 30 days overdue.

Kay Dunkelberger, a child support enforcement program supervisor with the Department of Human Services, told members that her agency plans to initiate a pilot collection program in July. It will target support payments more than six months overdue for children who were once AFDC recipients. Only those parents who do not owe current support — because, for instance, their children are now over 18 — will be targeted in the pilot program.



Linda Kohl, director of the Minnesota Planning Office, testified before the Education Committee Feb. 23 on the creation of the Department of Children and Education Services.

The state Department of Revenue will be assigned to collect overdue payments from 30 percent of the parents who meet the above criteria, and private collection agencies will be contracted to collect from another 20 percent. A 21 percent collection fee will be imposed on the overdue payments by the Department of Revenue. Private collection agencies can impose a fee of up to 30 percent of the total due.

Although Rep. Pamela Neary (DFL-Afton) approves of the effort to collect overdue payments, she said the 21 percent fee seemed "a little punitive."

"The Department of Revenue needs some funding to collect these arrearages," Dunkelberger said in defense of the stiff fee. "These arrearages are there because [noncustodial parents] willfully decided not to make these payments." A parent who truly can't afford assigned payments has the option of asking the court for a reduction in the payment level, she said.

The governor has recommended an additional \$5.2 million to restructure the child support enforcement system over the next biennium.

Incentive to work

New incentives to work will be built into an experimental welfare program that begins next year. The aim of the new program, the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), is to help families become self-sufficient.

However, the length of time the family receives assistance may be prolonged because, once a parent goes to work, some public assistance will continue until the family reaches 153 percent of the poverty level. The average wage of a welfare recipient who goes to work following participation in the state's current self-sufficiency program, Project STRIDE, is \$6.73 an hour.

The goal of MFIP is to end the age-old welfare conundrum: Going to work makes many families poorer than they were on welfare, explained MFIP Director Joel Kvamme. The Department of Human Services expects that MFIP will triple the rate of long-term welfare recipients entering the work force from 14 percent to around 45 to 50 percent, Kvamme said. He spoke to the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 19.

Field trials will begin in April 1994 in three metro counties and four rural counties. In those seven counties, AFDC, Family General Assistance, and Food Stamps will all be consolidated into a single, simpler program. Parents must meet with a case manager and develop a plan to improve their work skills or look for work.

Those who do not carry out their plans will receive a sanction on their grant, but those who work toward their goals will find the system

much less punitive regarding self-betterment than the present system. Medical care and child care will be more widely available to those who get jobs than under the current system.

The governor has budgeted \$4 million for MFIP in 1994 and \$39.2 million in 1995. Administering the program will cost somewhat more than running traditional AFDC programs because of the higher level of case management involved.



INSURANCE

Port-wine stain coverage

Insurers would be required to pay for treatment and removal of port-wine stains under a bill given preliminary House approval Feb. 25.

Port-wine stains—bruise-colored birthmarks most often found on the face, neck and upper torso—occur in about three out of every 1,000 births. If left untreated, the birthmarks can expand and cause extensive scarring, lesions, excessive bleeding, or infection.

Most insurers currently consider treatment of the stains an elective procedure. Supporters of the proposal say early removal is easier and less costly than the eventual price of delayed treatment.

The measure (HF9) is expected to be considered for final approval next week.



LABOR

Workers' comp refund?

Lawmakers are frustrated by the failure of Minnesota insurance companies to refund \$85 million in workers' compensation premiums to the businesses that paid them.

As a result, some members of the House Labor-Management Relations Committee are calling for increased regulation of the state's insurance industry.

Rep. John Sarna (DFL-Mpls) and others voiced strong support Feb. 22 for such action, including a price cap on the premiums that insurance companies charge.

"We always hear that workers' comp rates in Wisconsin are so much cheaper, and Wisconsin is a [more] regulated state," Sarna said. "If they can do it and it's going to lower the rates, why can't we do it?"

The \$85 million in question could result in a one-time workers' compensation premium savings of 30 percent to 40 percent for businesses, said Mike Hickey of the Minnesota chapter of the National Federation of Independent Business.

But the insurance companies say the money

is rightfully theirs. Insurers threatened a lawsuit after the state departments of Labor and Industry, and Commerce attempted to order the refunds. The state departments then backed off.

The Department of Commerce has drafted a bill creating a distribution formula for the refund dollars. While the bill (HF199) has not been heard in the House, an amended version has won approval from a Senate committee.

Commerce Commissioner Bert McKasy told the committee there may be no way to avoid litigation, although "if the Legislature passes a bill and the governor signs it saying 'this shall be done,' it would make for a much stronger case than if it's the commissioner of commerce acting on his own."



LAW

Expanding the condo law

Minnesota's "Uniform Condominium Act" of 1980 would be expanded to regulate other forms of "common interest ownership" under a bill approved Feb. 21 by the Judiciary Committee.

The Minnesota Common Interest Ownership Act was drafted by the Minnesota State Bar Association (MSBA) after three years of work on the issue. Chief author Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) said the bill (HF243) would "provide statutory regulation" for growing forms of cooperative ownership not covered by current law, including "condos," townhouses, and other multiple housing units.

The bill would address all such common ownerships and clarify the legal responsibilities of owners, developers, and purchasers.

The proposal outlines "legal guideposts," including disclosure of information related to sales and resales, warranties to all common interest owners, finance regulations for developers, and the transfer of legal ownership. The act would also "update" the state's Condominium Act.

There are roughly 4,000 housing communities in Minnesota in which an association of owners manages a multi-unit property, according to the Community Associations Institute. And the MSBA cited one estimate that 30 percent of the U.S. population will live in some form of common interest living arrangement by the year 2000.

HF243 now moves to the House floor for further consideration.

Grandparent visitation rights

Grandparents would be assured the right to request court-ordered visits of a grandchild under a bill approved by the House Feb. 23.

Sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison), HF79 would allow a grandparent to make a legal request for visitation at anytime during or after divorce, annulment, or separation proceedings. It was passed on a 128-0 vote.

Peterson said the bill is meant to clarify the legal rights of grandparents. Current law states that a formal request, or motion, for visitation can be made "subsequent to the commencement" of a custody proceeding. Some say it is unclear if such motions can be made after the proceedings are completed.

The bill only clarifies the right to make a motion, and does not guarantee that grandparents will be granted visitation rights.

The bill now moves to the Senate for consideration.



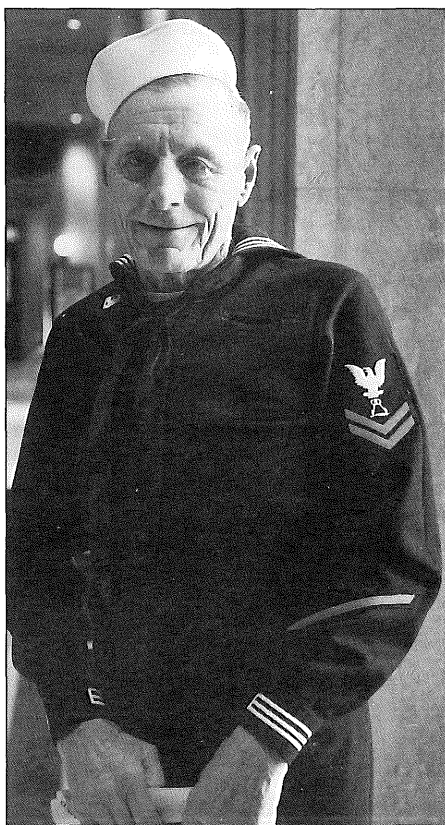
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Promoting minority hiring

The Olmsted County Sheriff's Office would like to hire more women and minorities to better serve an area of growing cultural diversity. Under the present hiring system, however, the state requires the county to choose from the three candidates scoring highest on a Civil Service test, and no woman or minority has scored among the top three yet.

Olmsted County Sheriff Steve Borchardt told members of the Subcommittee on Local Government Relations Feb. 23 that the state's restriction has forced him to pass up good candidates of protected groups who passed the test but didn't make the top three. A bill (HF127) sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) would allow sheriff's departments with a disparity between affirmative action goals and current staff composition to "reach down" and certify up to two eligible candidates from each protected group where a disparity exists.

The bill was approved by the subcommittee and will next be considered by the full Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.



Joseph W. Sauter dressed up in his Navy uniform for a visit to the Capitol Feb. 22. He accompanied members of the VFW Women's Auxiliary from Morris to talk to legislators about issues of concern to veterans. Sauter served as a baker during World War II and the Korean War before being discharged in 1952.



SPORTS

Slope safety

A bill aimed at protecting ski operators from lawsuits cleared a commerce panel February 24.

Supporters of the Ski Safety Act of 1993 (HF165) say the measure would define the rights and liabilities of skiers and ski operators, putting Minnesota in stride with 30 other states with similar laws.

"The rates to insure a ski area are astronomical," explained Harlan Hegdal of the Twin Cities Ski Area Association. Rural communities cannot afford to run ski areas any longer, he said, pointing out that "the litigation and insurance costs" are keeping small ski operators from staying in business. With the passage of a ski safety act, smaller ski areas could thrive, said Hegdal, to the economic benefit of surrounding communities.

Hegdal estimated that about 16 ski operations have gone out of business in the last 10 years, mainly due to insurance costs.

Specifically, HF165 would provide limita-

tions for bringing actions against a ski area operator "for injury resulting from inherent dangers or risks of skiing." More responsibility would fall on individual skiers to obey safety measures set by ski areas, though operators would still be held responsible for accidents which might occur due to their negligence.

For example, the bill would make it a petty misdemeanor to leave the scene of a collision without leaving your name with the other skier or an employee of the ski area. At the same time, ski areas must "maintain a sign system with concise, simple, and pertinent information" regarding the dangers of skiing and ski-lift usage.

Though Minnesota already has informal "skier conduct codes," there is no codified law which names the legal responsibilities of ski operators and skiers. Supporters of the bill feel that if the "strength of the law" encourages skiers to accept the "inherent dangers of the sport," ski area operators will be better able to ensure safe slopes while keeping litigation costs to a minimum.

Bill supporters hope the 1993 ski safety act will fare better than its twin, the 1992 ski safety act, which stalled in the Judiciary Committee last session. HF165, sponsored by Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris), now moves from the Tourism and Small Business Division to the full Commerce and Economic Development Committee.



TAXES

Bill expands tax credit

Working families with lower incomes would get a bigger income tax break under a bill heard by a Taxes subcommittee Feb. 24.

The bill (HF131) authored by Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter) would expand the state's Working Family Tax Credit, which gives working-poor families a break in addition to the earned income credit offered by the federal government.

Now, families can take 10 percent of their federal earned income credit and, in turn, take that amount as credit on their state income taxes. The bill would increase that amount to 25 percent. More than 130,000 Minnesotans are expected to use the credit for 1992 taxes.

"This is a program that has widespread approval," Ostrom told the State Taxes Subcommittee of the Taxes Committee. "The federal earned income credit rewards work, you don't have to be unemployed to receive the benefit, and it has virtually no administrative cost."

Most importantly, he added, it provides a benefit to a very stressed economic group: Two-wage-earner families who still can't make ends meet. And the benefit is provided to those people without the stigma attached to other programs.

The bill, backed by the Children's Defense Fund, Joint Religious Legislative Coalition and other groups, would cost \$42.4 million in 1994-95, and \$52.5 million in 1996-97.

The subcommittee took no action on the bill, which will probably become part of the omnibus tax bill debate, Ostrom said.

Property tax relief plan offered

A pair of bills which would provide millions of dollars in property tax relief to agricultural land and businesses got their first airing before a Taxes subcommittee Feb. 25.

Both plans are aimed at preventing the ballooning property tax bills caused by increases in education funding, the Property Taxes Subcommittee was told Feb. 25.

One of the bills (HF265), sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island), would lower property taxes on agricultural land with several mechanisms: reducing rates on the first 320 acres; giving the state's preferential rate to farm homesteads; freezing the value of farmland at 1994 and 1995 levels; and requiring the state to come up with a new way to value farm land for tax purposes.

Cooper said his goal is to begin a shift back to funding K-12 with less reliance on local property taxes, which have hit farmers especially hard. A decade ago, state aid provided 70 percent of the cost of K-12 education, but it has since slipped to 56 percent.

His bill would cost \$20 million in the 1996-97 biennium, according to the Department of Revenue.

The second bill (HF273), sponsored by Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) would exempt some agricultural and commercial/industrial property from taxes that pay for education, adjusting the state's income tax brackets to pay for the relief.

Rearranging the brackets and other changes in the bill would raise \$91.4 million in 1994-95, and \$145.6 million in 1996-97.

No action was taken on the bills, which will be discussed further by the subcommittee.



TRANSPORTATION

Branding bill clears House

A "truth in labeling" bill aimed at helping used car buyers determine a vehicle's true history gained final approval from the House Feb. 22.

The bill (HF51) would create a permanent "prior salvage" brand on a vehicle's title if the car has been classified as totaled by insurers. Supporters say this would close a loophole that now allows auto rebuilders to bring wrecks in from

Branding continued on page 14

Forty-seven years ago. . .

Gambling in Minnesota was big, big business

Picture row upon row of slot machines, with patient customers lined 10 deep for their chance at the one-armed bandits. Others dance to the latest music as cheerful employees circulate among the patrons offering change for a buck.

Grand Casino Hinckley? Mystic Lake? Las Vegas? No, it's the Bar Harbor Nightclub overlooking Gull Lake. The year is 1946.

Nearly 50 years ago, gambling was big business in the land of 10,000 lakes. More than 5,000 individuals and companies paid the \$100 special federal tax on slot machines back in 1946, according to the U.S. Treasury Department.

The total number of Minnesota slots was estimated at 8,500 in 1946. Surprisingly, that's only 1,500 fewer than the current number of video lottery machines in American Indian casinos in Minnesota.

But there was one very big difference between the proliferation of gambling then and now: Each one of those slot machines was illegal 47 years ago, although few seemed to care.

While law enforcement officials looked the other way, bars, legion halls, and private clubs took in an estimated \$8 million a year in illegal slot machine revenue, according to the *Saturday Evening Post*. Places like the Winona Country Club counted on the machines to attract customers and used the \$7,000 in annual slot revenue to pay the bills. One of every four American Legion posts had slot machines.

That is, until Luther Youngdahl entered the governor's office.

Youngdahl was a Christian first and a politician second, someone who once said that "poli-



State officials smashed a cache of illegal slot machines seized from Minnesota businesses in 1938.

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

ticians raise money, other forms of gambling were not, including raffles, punch boards, and slot machines. Bar games like 14, 26, and Hoo-ligan were also illegal. But the problem was they were also extremely popular. Local authorities turned a knowingly blind eye, and Youngdahl cried foul.

He began a vigorous campaign to rid the state

arguing that half of the slot revenue — \$4 million — went to "shadowy figures and racketeers." Youngdahl supporters, some of them clergymen like George Mecklenberg of Minneapolis, spoke of the "underworld syndicate" who sought to undermine Youngdahl's anti-gambling legislative efforts.

Whether they were underworld or not, a reported 600 people packed a public hearing on the bill (HF698) that would allow authorities to revoke the license of any operation found to be in "knowing possession" of a gambling device. A gambling device was defined as any slot machine, roulette wheel, punch board, number jar, or pinball machine that paid coins, slugs, chips or tokens redeemable for merchandise or prizes. Despite the hundreds of opponents, the committee approved the bill.

In the spring of 1947, the *Minneapolis Tribune* took a poll to test the public pulse on the issue, and a full 70 percent of the respondents approved of the governor's efforts. When the opposition looked to be mobilizing, Youngdahl took his case directly to the people, where twice a week on 17 radio stations he made his case.

"Organized vice and corruption can exist only where officials are lax in the performance of their responsibilities and when the public is apathetic in its duty," said Youngdahl.

A week later he gave examples of public officials openly dealing with slot machine owners in direct violation of state law: In Savage,

"Politics is the machinery by which society makes its moral decisions."

—Gov. Luther Youngdahl

tics is the machinery by which society makes its moral decisions." The Republican son of devout Swedish immigrants who "read the Bible a lot and were definitely opposed to sin," Youngdahl made it his personal crusade to rid the state of illegal gambling.

After a successful gubernatorial campaign emphasizing law-enforcement efforts, he set to work on what became known as the anti-slot machine bill. Publicly, he proclaimed he would use his authority to "oust sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys who did not enforce the laws to the letter," wrote biographer Robert Esbjornson in *A Christian in Politics*.

While bingo was made legal in 1945 as a way to help religious and other "charitable" organi-

of "one-armed bandits," and oftentimes accompanied the police in their widespread raids across the state.

Those who complained the loudest about the crackdown were the resort and bar owners, who claimed any attempt to trim the gambling business would irreparably harm the tourist industry — then generating about \$200 million each year.

Youngdahl's detractors called him a "blue-nosed governor" who was forcing his morality on the rest of the state. But instead of moralizing, Youngdahl pointed out that gambling was illegal. Local officials, he argued, ought to be enforcing the existing state laws.

He also raised the specter of organized crime,



Former Gov. Luther Youngdahl and his wife, Irene.

there were slots in the municipal liquor store. In Benton County, the sheriff admitted to being a mediator for machine owners and county officials. Youngdahl invited constituents to register their outrage with their legislators.

And they did. Esbjornson writes that "some [legislators] declared it was the largest avalanche of mail they had ever received."

On April 9, the anti-slot bill was brought before the House and approved on a 98 to 9 vote. In the Senate, attempts were made to ease the prohibitions — allowing private clubs to keep slots among them — but they were ultimately defeated. When the bill was finally voted upon, not one senator cast a dissenting vote. It passed 58 to 0.

In June of 1947, Youngdahl met with 174 local law enforcement officials from around the state to discuss a "uniform enforcement program." When the day-long proceedings were over, he was guaranteed their support, prompting the *Des Moines Register* to write: "Youngdahl has a trait puzzling to professional politicians — he means what he says. . . . The Minnesota record proves that old-fashioned civic morality can still be sold to the public."

Reporter Rufus Jarman of the *Saturday Evening Post* wrote that the resorts behaved themselves "like Boy Scouts" after the law was passed. Most willingly removed their slot machines, some replacing them with signs reading: "Youngdahl was here." While a later *Minneapolis Tribune* poll showed approval for Youngdahl's gambling plan had dipped to 48 percent, the governor would win two more stints as the state's chief executive, and will always be remembered for his ousting of the one-armed bandits.

—John Tschida

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Branding continued from page 12

other states for repairs and later receive an unblemished title from Minnesota authorities.

It also would create a new "junked" classification for vehicles sold for parts — a provision designed to curb auto thieves from buying a wrecked vehicle so they can transfer its body identification numbers and clean title to a stolen vehicle.

During committee testimony last month, the Minnesota Attorney General's Office estimated that about 11,000 accident-damaged vehicles last year were brought into the state for repair and resale.

The measure passed on a 123-7 vote. The state Senate accepted the House version of the bill Feb. 25, effectively stalling action on companion legislation which passed the Senate commerce committee earlier in the week.

Interstate 35 work begins?

Unless the Legislature says otherwise, the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) will start buying private property in 1994 to be used for the governor's proposed Interstate 35 corridor construction.

No appropriations have been made for the "mega-project," a fact that irked some members of the Transportation and Transit Committee during a Feb. 24 meeting.

"It's premature to do takings [state purchasing of lands] before the Legislature has acted," said Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls). She went on to describe a site where the state began buying land 20 years ago, yet road construction was still incomplete.

MnDOT Commissioner James Denn explained that only "hardship acquisitions" would be initiated in 1994. These purchases are made from people who are unable to sell their homes because of an expected state construction project. They are allowed to go forward before an environmental impact finding on the project has been made.

Denn said that many citizens who would be affected by the expansion of I-35 want action sooner rather than later.

"The people who are living in those homes are asking us to help them," he said.

State governments have a right, also called "eminent domain," to take property when a public need exists, as long as "just compensation" is made to the former owners.

However, it can be difficult to translate "just" into a dollar amount when estimating compensation costs.

Wagenius noted a 1986 case in which the Minnesota Supreme Court allowed a business to use "construction-related interferences" in its case for damages against the state. That means that the business in question might collect money from the state because Interstate 394

construction has obstructed the view of the office building, thus devaluing the business.

A broader definition of "taking," such as this, could greatly increase highway construction costs, Wagenius said. Denn replied that MnDOT is trying to account for this in the cost estimates they are now formulating.



FAXing

Tired of waiting for those daily and weekly committee schedules to be printed? There will soon be an easier way to get them.

Beginning March 1, the House daily and weekly schedule can be faxed directly to whoever subscribes to the service — provided they are willing to pay a modest fee.

MinnesotaLink, a private computer communication service, will fax the schedules for \$15 per month, or \$50 for the entire legislative session. For the computer literate — those who use their own computers to call up MinnesotaLink's bulletin board to obtain the information — the fee is just \$25 per session.

Here's how the fax system works: As soon as the schedule is completed by the House Public Information Office (usually about 3 p.m. each day), the electronic copy will be sent over the telephone system to MinnesotaLink.

MinnesotaLink will then begin sending the daily schedule to subscribers, who should receive it sometime between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. The weekly schedule will be available earlier on Fridays.

To subscribe, call Barb Greiner or Carol Houston at the MinnesotaLink at 1-800-373-1719.

Clarification

In case there was any misunderstanding, Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) wants to state that she is grateful for the results of former Rep. Gloria Segal's work which can be seen everywhere. One cannot miss what one sees enhancing the opportunities for Minnesotans every day, she said. In a page 4 story in the Feb. 19 edition, we wrote: "I miss her very much, but I don't miss the work she did," said Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), who described herself as an early "Gloria groupie." From health care access to new economic development, the evidence of Segal's work is visible throughout the state, Lourey said.

Workman among friends in Chanhassen

Rep. Tom Workman (IR-Chanhassen) has been involved in Republican political campaigns since he was 12, when his father tried to win a seat on the Carver County Board of Commissioners. Workman believes his father's loss, by a mere 100 votes, was the foundation for his drive to win elections and defend his ideals.



Rep. Tom Workman

"I get excited about elections," said Workman. "It's such an interesting process. To me, there's so much room in politics for people to get involved. It's amazing to me that more people don't."

But the campaign process alone, Workman believes, can determine whether citizens end up in public service.

"If people could be appointed to the Legislature, you wouldn't believe the list of people who [would want to be here]. But the campaign is what separates a lot of people out — they're not willing to put themselves on the line."

Workman attributes his conservative political beliefs and directness to his father, and his mother, "who said it the way it is."

Raised in Chaska, he sharpened his political skills as president of the College Republicans at

St. Cloud State University. He also served on the College Republicans' state board.

Workman interned for and later joined former Rep. Arlan Stangeland's campaign committee. Learning politics across the campaign's sprawling 23-county district, he said, was "baptism by fire."

"When you start out, you're optimistic. It's 80 degrees and you're knocking on doors in short sleeves," Workman said. But the winners are determined "during never-ending days from eight in the morning until ten at night — through the cold, the snow, and the frozen ground. Everything gets tougher as you approach November."

Workman put himself through college by working for Super Valu stores and United Parcel Service (UPS). He eventually became a member of the UPS management team, but left when that lifestyle began to conflict with his desire to spend more time with his wife, Carolyn, and their newborn daughter.

The Chanhassen area is the area that Workman considers home. He served on the Chanhassen City Council from 1989 until 1992, and also served on the Regional Transit Board.

Now an insurance agent, Workman has been a strong proponent of opt-out transit systems, seeing them as more cost-effective and geared to the needs of suburban residents than the Metro-

politan Transit Commission.

He also has co-authored a bill that would prohibit smoking in day care facilities. Workman's mother died from emphysema five years ago. It was an experience, he said, that is likely to make him one of the most outspoken anti-smoking legislators in the state.

Three of the cities in his district — Eden Prairie, Chanhassen, and Victoria — are among Minnesota's 18 fastest growing cities.

"It's a beautiful district," Workman said, referring to the area formed by redistricting. "Everything they want is what I want. I think the Democrats scraped a lot of Republicans into one district just for me."

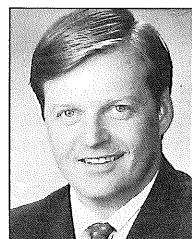
—Joyce Peterson

District 43A

Population: 32,450
Distribution: 100 percent urban
County: Carver, Hennepin
Largest city: Eden Prairie (portion)
Location: southern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 41.8 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 30.4 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 27.3 percent
 Other: 0.5 percent

Olson to build on a solid foundation in the House

For Rep. Mark Olson (IR-Big Lake), work in the House of Representatives is a lot like building on any house: You've got to finish the foundation first.



Rep. Mark Olson

Olson knows something about both endeavors. Prior to winning election last fall, the first-term House member had constructed log homes for more than a decade. In the course of learning his trade, he temporarily lived in several states. While away from Minnesota, he had time to read and listen and learn how other elected officials solved problems among their constituents.

Some issues and situations, he said, were unique to their region. Others, such as a growing demand for services in a time of limited resources, are universal. And yet, amid the clamor of "re-inventing government," he said now is the time to remember that a solid foundation is needed before proceeding with the rest of the project.

That foundation lies with individual responsibility, Olson said.

"A lot of people see it as an attack when you

say that not everything is an inborn right," he said. "I'm not against rights, but with them have to come responsibilities because without them no self-governing society can operate or sustain itself."

"It's as if when the Bill of Rights was adopted 200 years ago, there should have been a 'Bill of Responsibilities' put up along side it."

And although Olson believes people should accept more responsibility for their actions, he also said people should be willing to listen and to not be too judgmental.

"What really qualifies us for this job is our concern," he said, expressing an empathy for the experiences that others bring to policy discussions and a willingness to continually re-evaluate his own positions and opinions.

"Because I say something is true and right, that's what I believe, of course. Another person is going to come into a discussion thinking what they believe is equally true and right, too," he said. "Now, we can keep arguing back and forth or we can choose to step back from our own opinions and attempt to actively understand the other side. That's what I want to do."

Olson credits his family for encouraging him to be objective in his decision-making, as well as fostering in him a work ethic and enthusiasm

he displays in his new job.

"The process itself is an education," he said, acknowledging an occasional wish to slow the job of passing legislation — approving fewer laws and allowing more time for deliberating each proposal — to avoid the task of passing corrective measures year after year.

Yet, for all the enjoyment he derives from work as an elected official, Olson said he knows there will come a time when he will not have that privilege.

"That's okay, whatever time I have here is a gift — whether I'm here for only two years or 10 years. There are things I can do from either inside this place or outside of it."

—Dave Price

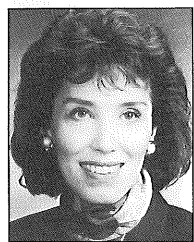
District 19A

Population: 32,127
Distribution: 75.1 percent rural, 24.9 percent urban
County: Sherburne, Wright
Largest city: Monticello
Location: central
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 33.1 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 36.4 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 29.9 percent
 Other: 0.6 percent

Education a top priority for Seagren

Rep. Alice Seagren (IR-Bloomington) isn't a big fan of formal titles.

"I'm really uncomfortable with 'The Honorable,' she said. "I want to be thought of as a public servant. I want people to know I'm down to earth and approachable."



Rep. Alice Seagren

As such, she promises to keep the channels of communication open with those she now represents.

"I like talking with people and listening to their thoughts on issues," she said. "And as they get to know me, they know I'm genuinely interested in their ideas and concerns and will do my best to represent them well."

She describes her suburban constituents as "professional" with a "high level of community involvement." They are "very interested in education."

She could be describing herself.

After spending more than a decade as a school volunteer and IR party activist, Seagren went on to serve a term on the Bloomington School Board before being urged to seek endorsement for the vacant District 41A House seat.

"It was a difficult decision," she said. "I really intended to run for school board again. I liked creating policy which created new educational opportunities for children. But I was frustrated with the numerous state regulations and restrictions districts had to comply with which hindered those efforts."

In the end, she concluded she could do more to advance the cause of education as a House member. She won twice as many votes as her DFL opponent in November's election.

She then sought — and received — appointments to both the House Education Committee and its K-12 Finance Division, where she hopes to make an impact on the state's public school system.

Her formula for improvement?

"Prioritize. Streamline. Provide access. Quit micro-managing, and let local boards make decisions about how to meet needs," she said. Having seen the impact of state regulations on local units of government, she adds the caveat, "No mandates without funding."

Among other important items on her agenda, Seagren lists reducing property taxes, reforming commercial/industrial regulations, and assuring safe communities and good community services.

Seagren said she was surprised to find her new job "so stimulating and invigorating. Before the session started, I'd lie awake wondering how I could balance legislative responsibilities, maintain contact with my constituents and family commitments, but now I find [that] the work's actually energizing."

"Walking into the chamber to take the oath was a humbling experience," Seagren said. "I thought of all the people who have encouraged me and who are counting on me to make good decisions on their behalf. I plan to do my very best to represent them."

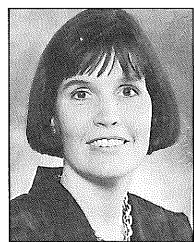
—Donna Jansen

District 41A

Population: 32,324
Distribution: 100 percent urban
County: Hennepin
Largest city: Bloomington (portion)
Location: southern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 41.5 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 35.4 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 22.6 percent
 Other: 0.5 percent

What's good for small business is good for McCollum

Last year, Rep. Betty McCollum (DFL-North St. Paul) accomplished a rare feat. She defeated not just one, but two incumbents in order to win a seat in the House of Representatives.



Rep. Betty McCollum

In the DFL primary, she beat six-term state Rep. Rich O'Connor of St. Paul, and in the general election, she defeated one-term IR state Rep. Dennis Newinski of Maplewood.

McCollum said her victories demonstrated that voters are capable of limiting a lawmaker's term at the voting booth when they feel a need for change.

The unusual challenge came McCollum's way because of redistricting. The new district 55B includes all of North St. Paul, part of Maplewood, and the northeast corner of St. Paul. If anyone makes the mistake of saying her district is primarily suburban, McCollum is quick to point out that North St. Paul, where she and her family live, is not a suburb, but a one-hundred-year-old freestanding city.

McCollum, who is 38, is a professional sales management trainer, a licensed social studies

teacher, and the married mother of two. She has a bachelor's degree in political science from the College of St. Catherine, and she served six years on the North St. Paul City Council before running for the Legislature.

The district she represents is primarily blue-collar, and its economic strength is small business, with much of that business family-owned, she said.

For blue-collar workers, labor issues such as plant closing notification and vocational retraining are of special concern. Her district's small business owners "want opportunities to invest and expand fairly." When considering new legislation, "what's good for small business is what I have to keep in mind," she said.

When she was out doorknocking in the three communities she now serves, McCollum didn't perceive any tension between suburban vs. city needs. To the contrary, residents of Maplewood and North St. Paul are concerned about the health and vitality of St. Paul and don't want to see an increase in crime or loss of jobs in the inner city, she said.

McCollum has been personally touched by the economic uncertainties that worry many of her constituents. She has worked for the past 12

years at Sears, which recently announced plans to lay off 50,000 workers nationwide. Even a state legislator is not immune to an economic layoff, and McCollum wonders if she'll have a job to go back to at the end of the session.

That worry and frequent contact with her constituents have given her a close-up view of the issues that she must now address as a lawmaker. It is one thing to pore over statistics at your desk, she said, but "you get a different perspective sitting with employees in the breakroom."

—Ruth Hammond

District 55B

Population: 32,651
Distribution: 99.2 percent urban, 0.8 percent rural
County: Ramsey
Largest city: St. Paul (portion)
Location: northern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 26.4 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 50.6 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 22.4 percent
 Other: 0.6 percent

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bill action 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 sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between Feb. 18 -25			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp - recommended to pass h - heard rpa - recommended to pass as amended v - vetoed by governor nrp - not recommended to pass † - footnote re - referred to another cmte./div. * - version under consideration a - amended												
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0020*	Kalis	Resolution—	1/7 AG	AG	1/28 rpa		2/22	117-12	2/25			
SF0018	Beckman	seeking higher grain prices	1/11 AGR	AGR	2/15 rpa†							
HF0210	Nelson	Farmer-lender mediation—	2/9 AG	AG	2/22 rp	re GO/sgf						
SF0239	Bertram	extends program to 1995	2/9 AGR									
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0051*	Evans	Automobiles—title branding	1/14 CED	CED	1/28 rpa†		2/22	123-7	2/25			
SF0041	Mondale	requirements tightened	1/14 CCP	CCP	2/24 rpa†							
HF0174	Nelson	Manufactured homes—licensing	2/1 CED	CED	2/25 rpa							
SF0091	Sams	standards created for installers	1/25 CCP									
		Tourism & Small Business Division COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0165	Jennings	Skiers safety act—privileges,	2/1 CED	CED/†	2/24 rpa	re CED						
SF0317	Johnson, J.B.	liability rules clarified	2/15 CCP									
		EDUCATION										
HF0125*	Luther	Osseo high schools—	1/26 ED	ED	2/2 rp		2/22	130-0	2/25			
SF0153	Luther	statutory instruction requirements waived	1/28 ED†									
HF0159	Tunheim	Maximum effort capital loans—	1/28 ED	ED	2/25 rpa							
SF0158	Stumpf	time limit extended	2/1 ED									
HF0442	Rodosovich	Higher Ed. Coordinating Bd.—	2/18 ED	ED	2/25 rp	re WM						
SFnone		deficiency appropriation										
		K-12 Education Finance Division EDUCATION										
HF0246	Brown, K.	Transportation levy—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	2/19 h							
SF0486	Neuville	late activities	2/25 ED									
HF0503	Olson, K.	Agriculture education—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	2/24 h							
SFnone		leadership council funded										
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0065	Munger	Packaging Act of 1993	1/19 EN	EN	2/25 h†							
SFnone												
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0296	Bertram	Credit Unions—	2/11 FI	FI	2/24 rpa							
SF0276	Chandler	investment powers redefined	2/11 CCP									
		GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0170	Garcia	Veterans' service officers—	2/1 GL	GL	2/22 rpa	re GO/sgf						
SF0339	Vickerman	grant program established	2/18 VG									
HF0201	Tunheim	Elections—mail-in ballots	2/1 GL	GL	2/22 rpa							
SF0189	Stumpf	allowed for small cities	2/9 ETC									
HF0254	Bauerly	County commissioners—	2/9 GL	GL	2/22 rpa							
SF0312	Bertram	residency requirements modified	2/15 ETC									
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING		GO								
HF0031	Kahn	Gender balance for state	1/11 GO	GO	2/25 rpa							
SF0017	Pappas	boards, commissions, task forces	1/11 GOR									

CED
 †HF0051-2/18 amended on floor
 †SF0041-2/25 HF0051* reRA

ED
 †SF0153-2/25 HF0125* introduced
 EN
 †HF0065-EN 2/23 h

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between Feb. 18 -25			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
			Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF0086	Vellenga	Governor's residence council—	1/21 GO	GO	2/25 rpa							
SF0059	Olson	expiration date extended	1/21 GOR									
HF0132	Mariani	Legislative Coordinating Commission—	1/26 GO	GO	2/25 rp							
SF0127	Pappas	grants, gifts allowed	1/28 RA	RA	2/9 rp							
HF0168	Krueger	Regional development commissions—	2/1 GO	GO	2/25 rpa							
SF0531	Beckman	contracting for services allowed	2/25 GOR									
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0029	Greenfield	Smoking prohibition expanded	1/11 HH	HH	2/25 rpa							
SF0032	Hottinger	to licensed family day cares	1/11 FA	FA	2/18 rpa							
HF0112	Anderson, R.	Day care licensing—	1/25 HH	HH	2/23 h	re HH/hhf						
SFnone		school age children variance										
HF0138	Cooper	Senior volunteer programs	1/26 HH	HH	2/25 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0111	Moe, R.D.	foster grandparents funded	1/26 FA									
HF0142	Anderson, R.	Nursing assistant evaluation program—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rp							
SF0119	Sams	certain options modified	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rp		2/25	62-0				
HF0145	Steensma	Physician licensure—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rpa							
SF0173	Piper	reciprocity requirements modified	2/1 HC	HC	2/25 rpa							
HF0156	Anderson, R.	Head Start—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 h	re HH/hhf						
SF0122	Berglin	minimum funding level	1/28 FA	FA	2/15 rpa	re JEC						
HF0203	Kelley	Medical practitioner licensing—	2/1 HH	HH	2/25 h							
SF0094	Piper	requirements modified	1/25 HC	HC	2/25 rpa							
HF0227	Bauerly	Adult foster care	2/9 HH	HH	2/23 rp							
SF0242	Finn	license modification	2/9 FA	FA	2/25 rpa							
HF0240	Greenfield	Nursing home surcharge on	2/9 HH	HH	2/25 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0134	Berglin	licensed beds changed	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rpa							
HF0241	Greenfield	Housing Finance Agency allowed	2/9 HH	HH	2/25 rp	re HH/hhf						
SF0222	Berglin	to finance nursing homes	2/9 HC									
HF0242	Greenfield	Nursing home reimbursement OK'd	2/9 HH	HH	2/25 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0133	Samuelson	for self-insured workers' comp	1/28 HC									
		HOUSING										
HF0183	Clark	Housing—interest free loans,	2/1 HO	HO	2/24†							
SF0054	Johnson, J.B.	services to avoid homelessness	1/19 JEC									
HF0334	Clark	Mortgage foreclosure prevention,	2/15 HO	HO	2/24 rpa	re HH						
SF0344	Anderson	emergency rental assistance	2/18 JEC									
HF0335	Simoneau	Housing—family homelessness	2/15 HO	HO	2/22 rpa	re HH						
SF0337	Novak	prevention program established	2/15 JEC	JEC	2/25 rpa	re GOR						
HF0455	Clark	Housing—youth job program	2/18 HO	HO	2/22 rpa	re HH						
SF0460	Kroening	to fix housing expanded	2/22 JEC									
		JUDICIARY										
HF0047	Dawkins	Real estate law—	1/14 JU	JU	2/22 rpa†							
SF0048	Betzold	miscellaneous changes	1/19 JU	JU	2/9 rpa							
HF0079	Peterson	Grandparents' visitation rights	1/21 JU	JU	2/22 rpa							
SF0106	Vickerman	clarified	1/25 JU									
HF0243	Pugh	Common Interest Ownership Act	2/9 JU	JU	2/22 rpa							
SF0141	Reichgott		1/28 JU									
HF0358	Milbert	Revisor's bill—	2/15 JU	JU	2/22 rpa							
SF0294	Betzold	non-substantive statutory changes	2/15 JU									
HF0237	Anderson, I.	Auditor, treasurer office combination—	2/9 LG	LG	2/25 rp							
SF0501	Janezich	procedure for counties provided	2/25 MLG									

HO

†HF0183incorporated into HF0334

JU

†HF0047-amended in subcommittee

Bill Introductions

HF475-HF640

Monday, Feb. 22

HF475—Carruthers (DFL) Taxes

Nonprofit organizations provided support through certain increased taxes and dedicated lottery proceeds; and state arts account created.

HF476—Carruthers (DFL) Taxes

Homestead treatment eligibility for relatives expanded to include niece, grandniece, nephew, or grandnephew.

HF477—Carlson (DFL) Transportation & Transit

Child passenger restraint system violation fine increased.

HF478—Stanius (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Legislature reduced in size to 34 senators and 68 representatives.

HF479—Morrison (IR) Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan Council authority repealed for dual track airport development planning.

HF480—Swenson (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Lottery advertising expenditures reduced.

HF481—Rest (DFL) Housing

Human services enterprise zone demonstration project grant provided to the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council, and money appropriated.

HF482—Swenson (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Lottery advertising prohibited presenting the lottery as entertainment, stating the identity of prize winners, or intended to induce lottery participation.

HF483—Greenfield (DFL) Health & Human Services

Trust restrictive clauses prohibited if linked to public assistance eligibility, and supplemental needs trusts regulated.

HF484—Greenfield (DFL) Health & Human Services

MinnesotaCare; health right act renamed, modified, and corrected.

HF485—Goodno (IR) Health & Human Services

General assistance, general assistance medical care, and work readiness eligibility denied for undocumented aliens and nonimmigrants; work readiness program eligibility restricted; and county work experience programs required.

HF486—Bauerly (DFL) Education

Independent School District No. 727, Big Lake, approved a maximum effort capital school bond loan, and money appropriated.

HF487—Opatz (DFL) Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

POWs; former prisoners of war provided free motor vehicle license plates.

HF488—Lourey (DFL) Taxes

Earned income tax credit increased.

HF489—Lourey (DFL) Health & Human Services

Social work and marriage and family therapy boards provided clarified procedures and licensing requirements.

HF490—Johnson, R. (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed.

HF491—Bertram (DFL) Health & Human Services

Foster care placements required for 10 days during birth parent's withdrawal option period.

HF492—Bertram (DFL) Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

POWs; former prisoners of war provided free motor vehicle license plates.

HF493—Kalis (DFL) Agriculture

FarmAmerica operation in Waseca county appropriated money.

HF494—Kelso (DFL) Health & Human Services

Residential property restrictions prohibited limiting use for licensed family and group family day care services.

HF495—Kelso (DFL) Agriculture

Mosquito abatement spraying notice requirements provided.

HF496—Tomassoni (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Television broadcast facility funding provided by counties; and St. Louis County television service cost assessment authority repealed.

HF497—Rukavina (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Solid waste management resource recovery facility project establishment time limit extended to seven years.

HF498—Rukavina (DFL) Local Government & Metro. Affairs

St. Louis County solid waste management contracting authority to include management operations.

HF499—Wejcman (DFL) Judiciary

Child support judgment wage executions and garnishments effective until judgments are satisfied.

HF500—Wejcman (DFL) Judiciary

Marriage dissolution notices to include the full names, social security numbers, and birth dates.

HF501—Garcia (DFL) Health & Human Services

Child maltreatment investigations provided in publicly licensed day-care facilities.

HF502—Kelso (DFL) Education

Capital expenditure facilities program policy provided and clarified; integration and co-location of services encouraged; cooperative secondary facilities grant amount modified; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

HF503—Olson, K. (DFL) Education

Education in Agriculture Leadership Council appropriated money.

HF504—Dawkins (DFL) Housing

Residential lease purchase property provided modified property tax classification, housing and redevelopment authorities authorized down payment assistance loans, and contract letting minimum amounts modified.

HF505—Krueger (DFL) Taxes

Homestead property tax application filing requirements modified.

HF506—Johnson, R. (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Employee relations department authorized experimental or research human resource management practices improvement projects, career executive service program repealed, and elected officials leave options modified.

HF507—Clark (DFL) Health & Human Services

Patients and provider disclosure option.

HF508—Clark (DFL) Taxes

Commercial/industrial property provided expanded confession of judgment eligibility.

HF509—Delmont (DFL) Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Election provisions modified relating to voter registration, precinct boundary and polling place changes, election affidavits and canvassing, ballot preparation, election certificates, and sample ballot expense reimbursement.

HF510—Bergson (DFL) Judiciary

Firearm reckless discharge from a motor vehicle (drive-by shooting) provided felony penalty.

HF511—Solberg (DFL) Judiciary

Hotel innkeeper authority clarified for ejections and admittance refusals and damage responsibility provided.

HF512—Ozment (IR) Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Annexation by ordinance conditions modified for municipalities.

HF513—Kahn (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Mississippi River critical area permits prohibited for expansion or enhancement of coal-fired steam heating facilities.

HF514—Sparby (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Petroleum product emergency release reporting requirements modified; accountability committee established, and petroleum tank release cleanup fee, reimbursement, and consultant and contractor registration requirements modified.

HF515—Wejcman (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Bicycle operators under 18 years of age required to wear helmets when on a street, highway, bikeway, or sidewalk.

HF516—Opatz (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Election automatic recount requirements modified.

HF517—Dawkins (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
St. Paul authorized special assessments for certain public parking facility services.

HF518—Leppik (IR)
Health & Human Services
Medical assistance prior authorization exemption provided to certain physical, occupational, and speech therapy services.

HF519—Dorn (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Motorcycles; off-highway motorcycle registration and operation regulated, and money appropriated.

HF520—Dorn (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Independent School District No. 77, Mankato, teachers retirement association basic member authorized second chance Medicare coverage referendum.

HF521—Farrell (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Title branding regulated for motor vehicles sustaining damage exceeding \$2,000, damage disclosure required, and repair standards prescribed.

HF522—Rukavina (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Public service corporation easement specificity clarified.

HF523—Rodosovich (DFL)
Judiciary
Correctional facility produced product competition prohibited with local business products.

HF524—Steensma (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Mail rural carrier delivery vehicles authorized tires with metal studs.

HF525—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Cable service franchises limited to seven years, and cable communications task force established.

HF526—Kelso (DFL)
Education
Elementary preparation time rule costs reimbursed to school districts.

HF527—Lieder (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
State patrol retirement plan retired member permitted benefit accrual after age 60.

HF528—Morrison (IR)
Transportation & Transit
Traffic regulations clarified and provided for vehicle passing, buses, video screens, auxiliary low beam lights, and seat belt use, and references updated.

HF529—Lourey (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Smoking prohibition in public places to include apartment and condominium common areas.

HF530—Battaglia (DFL)
Education
Independent School District No. 707, Nett Lake, approved a maximum effort school loan program capital loan.

HF531—Dawkins (DFL)
Housing
Tenants provided written leases; outstanding inspection and condemnation order disclosures required; tenant screening services regulated; tenant abandonment provided; and low-income housing definition and housing impact reports expanded.

HF532—Worke (IR)
Health & Human Services
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), aid for pregnant women, and employment and training eligibility modified; employment and training education requirement established; and community work experience program created.

HF533—Tunheim (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle limited use allowed for transporting deer carcasses in wildlife management areas.

HF534—McCollum (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Wastewater treatment standard rulemaking provisions clarified and wastewater treatment control technical advisory committee composition modified.

HF535—McGuire (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Employees provided liability indemnification by employers.

HF536—Steensma (DFL)
Education
Independent School District nos. 404, Lake Benton, and 408, Verdi, provided levy dissolution requirements.

HF537—Morrison (IR)
Education
Omnibus higher education appropriations bill.

HF538—Brown, K. (DFL)
Housing
Transitional housing programs appropriated money.

HF539—Van Dellen (IR)
Health & Human Services
Social security number required for general assistance applicant eligibility, and county agencies to verify applicant citizenship or alien status.

HF540—Rukavina (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation rehabilitation services and consultations expanded.

HF541—Battaglia (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Schroeder in Cook County authorized to issue an off-sale liquor license to an exclusive liquor store.

HF542—Battaglia (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Cook County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF543—Battaglia (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Cook County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF544—Tunheim (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Tourism guarantee loan and loan interest rate buy-down programs established.

HF545—Girard (IR)
Education
Independent School District No. 893, Echo, authorized a referendum on combination.

HF546—Waltman (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest land use or acquisition prohibited for motor sports areas for use by all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, or four-wheel drive trucks.

HF547—Tunheim (DFL)
Taxes
Corporation or partnership provided homestead property tax classification for certain dwellings occupied by a shareholder or partner.

HF548—Weaver (IR)
Health & Human Services
Patient's right to medical record access clarified.

HF549—Ozment (IR)
Judiciary
Child domestic abuse case prosecution required with ongoing marriage dissolution, child custody, or child visitation proceedings.

HF550—Osthoff (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Job skills partnership board membership and fund use expanded.

HF551—Carruthers (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
RICO law expanded to include gambling crimes, property seizure and forfeiture provided, and sports bookmaking and gambling device offenses provided felony penalty.

HF552—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Mortgage voluntary foreclosure provisions modified.

HF553—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
Child neglect and abuse to include reliance on spiritual health care.

HF554—Carruthers (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Roofers considered residential building contractors for licensing requirements.

Thursday, Feb. 25

HF555—Carlson (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Credit involuntary unemployment insurance authorized as credit insurance.

HF556—Bauerly (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Financial institutions authorized contracts to accept deposits and honor withdrawals from other financial institutions.

HF557—Stanisius (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Administration and finance departments combined; employment department created by combining the jobs and training and labor and industry departments; and money appropriated.

HF558—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Precursor chemical tracking system noncompliance penalties provided, missing substances and purchases made out of state provided reporting requirements, and precursor substance to include hydriodic acid and exclude morpholine.

HF559—Bauerly (DFL)
Judiciary

Firearm or dangerous weapon possession on school district property or buses provided felony penalty.

HF560—Asch (DFL)
Transportation & Transit

Pedestrian-bicycle public trail establishment over railroad tracts provided dispute resolution hearings.

HF561—Solberg (DFL)
Transportation & Transit

Emergency vehicles authorized tires with metal studs.

HF562—Gutknecht (IR)
Health & Human Services

Olmsted County authorized a pilot project for community-based short-term alternative services for persons with mental retardation and related conditions.

HF563—Stanisus (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy

Caller identification services authorized for telephone companies.

HF564—Stanisus (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Information service (1-900, 1-976, and 1-800) charges not billed as telephone service charges.

HF565—Reding (DFL)
Transportation & Transit

Interstate Highway I-35E in St. Paul provided speed limit of 55 miles per hour.

HF566—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Telephone company incentive plan for noncompetitive services extended.

HF567—Kinkel (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Tourism guarantee loan and loan interest rate buy-down programs established.

HF568—Brown, C. (DFL)
Agriculture
Corporation and limited partnership farming operation production of embryos considered a research or experimental purpose.

HF569—Simoneau (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Drivers' licenses and identification cards produced to resist alteration and tampering.

HF570—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Police and fire fund pension benefit multiplier increased.

HF571—Greiling (DFL)
Education
School board member employment by district allowed under set salary cap.

HF572—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Military service allowable service purchase five-year limitation removed.

HF573—Stanisus (IR)
Judiciary
Orphan drug prescription requirements modified.

HF574—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Age discrimination act compliance and administrative changes provided to various public pension plans.

HF575—Battaglia (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Mille Lacs band of Chippewa Indians hunting, fishing, and gathering treaty rights settlement agreement ratified, and money appropriated.

HF576—Greiling (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Advisory task force, council, or committee appointments to comply with appointment to multimember agency regulations.

HF577—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Revenue recapture act payment priority and inmate wage collection expanded for restitution obligations, and forfeited bail payment provided for delinquent restitution.

HF578—Bergson (DFL)
Judiciary
Arrest and detention of persons on pretrial release by peace and probation officers authorized by community corrections agency written orders.

HF579—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Criminal justice information and statistics provided to information systems office, and law enforcement agency reporting requirements modified.

HF580—Reding (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Health service plan nonprofit corporations providing dental plans allowed additional investments.

HF581—Rukavina (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
St. Louis County authorized to sell Babbitt certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF582—Welle (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Sibley State Park provided bond issuance for land acquisition, and money appropriated.

HF583—Jefferson (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Paratransit commission created for serving the elderly, disabled, or people with special needs transportation, and money appropriated.

HF584—Jennings (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons (TACIP) board membership modified, and message relay service and communication device surcharge maximum increased and collection provided per telephone access line.

HF585—Clark (DFL)
Judiciary
Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF586—Rhodes (IR)
Judiciary
Child custody jurisdiction act; courts provided jurisdiction in cases where a child is the subject of a court order issued in another nation and the child may be removed from the United States if the order is enforced.

HF587—Sparby (DFL)
Education
High school definition modified for secondary sparsity revenue.

HF588—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Disabled persons provided employment protection; permissible absenteeism clarified under reasonable accommodation; and civil action time limit extended for no probable cause determinations and jury trials authorized.

HF589—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
State auditor data considered nonpublic data.

HF590—Trimble (DFL)
Education
Post-secondary education grant recipient eligibility modified and higher education institution reporting requirements established.

HF591—Dawkins (DFL)
Judiciary
Conciliation courts provided establishment, powers, and jurisdiction.

HF592—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Debtor homestead exemption limited and homestead insurance proceed exemption provided.

HF593—Swenson (IR)
Transportation & Transit
Motor vehicle license tax refunds authorized for vehicles permanently destroyed, sold to the government, and certain vehicles permanently removed from the state.

HF594—Stanisus (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Legislators and governor to forfeit their salaries and expenses if a budget is not enacted in a timely way, balanced emergency state budget provided, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF595—Murphy (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Lyme disease statewide prevention program established.

HF596—Murphy (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Rock, gem, and mineral interpretative center appropriated money.

HF597—Tunheim (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Canada; Minnesota-Ontario boundary waters commercially taken game fish sale and transportation prohibited.

HF598—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Survivor coordinated plan coverage benefits expanded for certain public employees and teachers.

HF599—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nursing home bed moratorium exception process provisions modified, nursing homes provided procedures to replace and lay away beds, and money appropriated.

HF600—Jefferson (DFL)
Judiciary
Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF601—Lourey (DFL)
Judiciary
Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF602—Rukavina (DFL)
Judiciary
Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF603—Dawkins (DFL)

Judiciary

Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF604—Orenstein (DFL)

Judiciary

Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF605—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Assault in the fifth-degree repeat offenders provided felony penalty.

HF606—Pugh (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Assigned risk plan coverage eligibility provided upon rejection by a licensed insurance company.

HF607—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Disabled hunters allowed to take all big game with a crossbow permit.

HF608—Mosel (DFL)

Agriculture

Nursery stock dealer certificate exemption provided to nonprofit charitable, education, or religious organizations.

HF609—Reding (DFL)

**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

Elective state officers and legislators retirement fund established, special additional employer contribution provided, existing appropriation transferred, and money appropriated.

HF610—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Juvenile adult court certification expanded; sentencing guidelines to include prior juvenile offense criminal history; minor traffic offenses clarified; and Head Start and after-school and summer recreational programs appropriated money.

HF611—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Children's mental health integrated fund and service system created, local children's mental health collaboratives provided, and money appropriated.

HF612—Perlt (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Optometrists authorized to prescribe and use topical legend drugs.

HF613—Carruthers (DFL)

**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

Open meeting law exceptions and conditions modified.

HF614—Blatz (IR)

Judiciary

Motor vehicle registration, drivers' license, and identification card information provided expanded privacy regulations.

HF615—Kahn (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan area regional park operations and maintenance appropriated money.

HF616—Blatz (IR)

Taxes

Revenue recapture act to exclude certain property tax refunds.

HF617—Clark (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Health assurance board created; prescription drug purchase and promotion restricted; health plan overheads disclosed; underwriting and premium rating practices regulated; and money appropriated.

HF618—Kelso (DFL)

Education

Outcome based schools expanded, school board applicant denial appeals provided, and nongeneral fund revenue limited to planning and operation start-up costs.

HF619—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

No-fault automobile insurance reparation obligors authorized to offer medical expense benefits through managed care plans, and discrimination prohibited based on metropolitan geographic location of insured.

HF620—Wagenius (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Environmental law enforcement court actions provided to citizens.

HF621—Macklin (IR)

Health & Human Services

Public assistance warrant expiration and reissuance periods provided, public assistance overpayment recovery modified, and wrongful possession or use of public assistance provided penalty.

HF622—Orfield (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Agricultural land in the metropolitan area provided long-term protection.

HF623—Orfield (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Metropolitan area highway project environmental impact statements to include economic, social, and demographic efforts and federal fund use restricted.

HF624—Luther (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Developmentally disabled persons programs and services provided independent accreditation, providers contracted for services based on performance outcome, consumer choice restrictions lifted, and vulnerable adult investigations provided.

HF625—Weaver (IR)

**Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs
& Elections**

Campaign committee fund transfers prohibited to other campaign funds; unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy; political campaign contribution refund reduced; and money in party account distributed equally.

HF626—Rukavina (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Deer; antlerless deer permit priority provided to applicants age 65 or older and having had a permit the last three years.

HF627—Klinzing (DFL)

Education

Independent School District No. 885, St. Michael-Albertville, allowed fund transfer from the debt redemption fund to the capital expenditure equipment fund.

HF628—Stanisus (IR)

Judiciary

Athletic volunteer physicians and trainers provided liability immunity.

HF629—Carruthers (DFL)

Taxes

Metropolitan special taxing districts subject to truth in taxation requirements.

HF630—Lynch (IR)

Regulated Industries & Energy

Telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons (TACIP) board membership and duties modified and sunset repealed; relay service provided rate funding; and communication device and relay service accounts created.

HF631—Long (DFL)

Judiciary

Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF632—Garcia (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Dental hygiene board created and licensing provided.

HF633—Clark (DFL)

Health & Human Services

New chance demonstration project money appropriated.

HF634—Tunheim (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Genetic engineering and isolated genetic material use procedures clarified.

HF635—Ostrom (DFL)

Taxes

Income tax rates and brackets changed; personal credit provided in lieu of personal exemptions, and the working family credit increased.

HF636—Stanisus (IR)

Health & Human Services

Child care family license incentives provided to counties.

HF637—Dawkins (DFL)

**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

St. Paul Teachers Fund consolidated with Teachers Retirement Association.

HF638—Solberg (DFL)

Education

School levy limit notification date modified.

HF639—Asch (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Medicare supplement rate changes restricted, coverage regulated, state law conformed to federal requirements, and technical changes provided.

HF640—Huntley (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

FAIR plan act regulated, modified, and provided technical changes.

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, March 1

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

Minnesota World Trade Center Corporation
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Operations overview of the Minnesota
World Trade Center.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Report on the governor's budget, Ron
Hackett, Department of Finance; Curt Johnson,
Governor's Office.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's recommendations on
teacher preparation and education, Judith Wain
and Richard Simms, Minnesota State Board of
Teaching.

HF202 (Vellenga) Humanities commission ap-
propriated money for the Institute for the Ad-
vancement of Teaching.

HFXXXX (Greiling) Differentiated staffing. Pre-
sentation of report findings: "Teacher Bargain-
ing: Contract Deadlines and Penalties; Binding
Arbitration as an Alternative," Greg Hubinger,
director, Legislative Commission on Employee
Relations.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Pollution Control Agency budget pre-
sentation.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services bud-
get presentation: governor's recommendations
for health care programs.

Regent Candidate Advisory Council

224 State Capitol

Agenda: Regent candidate interviews. (Full
schedule available; call (612) 296-1121.)

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Dairy & Livestock/ AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jerry Bauerly

Agenda: Presentation by the Minnesota Dairy
Leaders Roundtable.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HF181 (Rest) Limited liability compa-
nies provided application of financial institu-
tion, workers' compensation, unemployment
compensation, taxation, and usury laws.

HF341 (Pugh) Relating to business corpora-
tions.

HF129 (Carruthers) Spousal maintenance de-
linquent payment withholding authorized from
certain tax refunds.

HF45 (Bishop) Health care durable power of
attorney established. If the full Judiciary Com-
mittee completes its agenda prior to its sched-
uled 11:45 a.m. adjournment, the Subcommit-
tee on Civil Law will meet to take up HF552
(Pugh), HF177 (Wejman), and HF244 (Pugh).

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: Department of Jobs and Training en-
ergy programs overview.

HF185 (Reding) Electrical hydropower facility
construction permits prohibited for certain fa-
cilities on Mississippi River bluffs.

HF522 (Rukavina) Public service corporation
easement specificity clarified.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Continuation and conclusion of the
Department of Revenue budget presentation.

12 Noon

JOINT HOUSE/SENATE AGRICULTURE

107 State Capitol

Chrs. Rep. Steve Wenzel, Sen. Joe Bertram

Agenda: Presentation on sustainable hog pro-
duction, Mark Honeyman, animal scientist, Iowa
State University.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: HF253 (Lasley) Presidential primary
by mail established, primary date earlier and
filing fee increased, and public listing of party
choice clarified.

HF271 (Lasley) Voter information guide devel-
oped, toll-free election information line estab-
lished, and money appropriated.

HF377 (Bergson) Absentee, mail, and facsimile
balloting requirements and procedures modi-
fied.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: HF531 (Dawkins) Tenants provided
written leases; outstanding inspection and con-
demnation order disclosures required; tenant
screening services regulated; tenant abandon-
ment provided; and low-income housing defi-
nition and housing impact reports expanded.
HF504 (Dawkins) Residential lease purchase
property provided modified property tax classi-
fication, housing and redevelopment authori-
ties authorized down payment assistance loans,
and contract letting minimum amounts modi-
fied.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: HF64 (Jacobs) High school student
labor curfew to include not working after 11
p.m. on an evening before a school day or before
5 a.m. on a school day.

HF199 (Winter) Workers' compensation
reinsurance association to provide refunds to
the state fund mutual insurance company.

HF255 (Johnson, A.) Employee wage protec-
tion act established and money appropriated.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

6 p.m.

Legislative Water Commission

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: LWC administration and budget re-
port. Discussion of Environmental Consulting
Services as part of the ACRRA and Petrofund
programs. Update on combined sewer over-
flow. Update on water availability initiatives,
Metropolitan Council and the DNR. Possible
update on PCA water quality standards.

TUESDAY, March 2

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Historical Society.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Minnesota State Board of Education progress report on proposed high school graduation rule.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Continuation of Department of Jobs and Training budget proposal.

TAXES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: HF427 (Winter) Omnibus technical corrections and administrative changes provided to sales and use, income and franchise, and property taxes and tax administration and enforcement; penalties modified; and money appropriated.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

Regent Candidate Advisory Council

400N State Office Building

Agenda: Regent candidate interviews. (Full schedule available; call (612) 296-1121.)

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF65 (Munger) Packaging and products provided recycled content requirements; discardable packaging imposed a waste management fee; beverages required reusable packaging or refundable recycling deposits; penalties provided; and money appropriated.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Compulsive gambling overview.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF134 (Vellenga) Optometrists authorized to prescribe and use topical legend drugs.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Attorney General's Office budget presentation. (Anyone wishing to testify regarding the above agency should contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533. If needed, budget presentations will continue at 4:30 p.m. in the basement hearing room.)

11:30 a.m.

Regent Candidate Advisory Council

400N State Office Building

Agenda: Voting for recommending candidates to the Legislature for the University of Minnesota Board of Regents.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: To be announced.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: HF167 (Bauerly) Minnesota Business Finance, Inc. created to provide capital for commercial borrowers through the Small Business Administration (SBA). HF165 (Jennings) Ski safety act adopted.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: HF74 (Jefferson) Minneapolis, Special School District No. 1, and the city library and park and recreation boards authorized to require residency as condition of employment.

2:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Agricultural Finance & Rural Development/AGRICULTURE

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ted Winter

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Geographic Information Systems/Legislative Coordinating Commission

300S State Office Building

Agenda: Approval of expenditures: PC purchase, SUN Sparc1+ Station upgrade to Sparc10, laser printer purchase, and Network. 1994-95 GIS office plan and budget.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Overview and budget presentations by the Intergovernmental Information Systems Advisory Council (IISAC) and the Land Management Information Center (LMIC).

3:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Metropolitan Government/ LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Linda Wejcman

Agenda: Waste Control Commission budget and implementation plan.

6:30 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

123 State Capitol

Chr. Sen. Gene Merriam

Agenda: Consider approval of work program amendment for Aquaculture Facility Purchase and Development and Transgenic Gamefish Growth Studies ML 1991, Chp. 254, Art. 1, Sec. 14, Subd. 8 (b) - Ira Adelman. Consider for additional 1993 recommendations, appropriation extension and work program amendment for Private Forest Management Oak Regeneration for 1991, Chp. 254, Art. 1, Sec. 14, Subd. 7 (e) - Jim Brooks. Consider amendment for DNR Parks bonding work program - John Strohkirch. Consider recommendation of DNR Bonding work program proposed amendment for Critical Habitat Match additional allocation - Jay Rendall. Discuss procedure for summer: format, issues, travel mode, forums, etc. - John Velin.

WEDNESDAY, March 3

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Agency review and proposed budget, Minnesota Historical Society fiscal agents.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Public testimony regarding the governor's recommendations for family support and self-sufficiency programs. Testimony continued from 2/26. To testify, call (612) 296-0173 by 4 p.m., Tuesday, March 2.

**K-12 Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's recommendations on Faribault academies.

HF42 (Kelso) Faribault academies authorized a student activity account, and money appropriated.

Governor's recommendations on Minnesota Center for the Arts education. Governor's recommendations on Planning, Evaluating, Reporting/Minnesota Educational Effectiveness Program (PER/MEEP), Wayne Erickson, MDE. Demonstration of MEEP method, Ken Hanson.

8:15 a.m.

**Higher Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

First Floor Christensen Center
Century Room, Augsburg College
731 21st Ave So. Minneapolis
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Brief overview of governor's budget proposal, Sue Nemitz and Lisa Griskey, fiscal analysts, Higher Education Finance Division. Public testimony.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL
RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Any bill not completed at 3/1 Civil Law Subcommittee meeting.

HF216 (Wejman) Statute of limitations lengthened for human rights unfair discriminatory practice grievances.

HF208 (Bishop) Handicapped and disabled; discrimination prohibited against disabled persons using service animals, over-the-road bus definition provided, and human rights investigations and hearing charges clarified.

HFXXXX (Pugh) Human rights; protection for disabled persons in employment; increased time for bringing a civil action after a "no problem cause" determination; providing the right to a jury trial.

**Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family
Law/JUDICIARY**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: HF62 (Bauerly) Firearm permissive possession inference and administrative forfeiture provided; pistols prohibited for controlled

substance offenders; pistol transfers provided to peace officers; and state patrol traffic enforcement powers clarified.

HF406 (Vellenga) Child access prohibited to loaded firearms and dealer trigger lock device and notice requirements provided.

HF222 (Weaver) Reasonable force criminal and civil immunity provided to school officials, and unlawful possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon on school district property or buses provided felony penalty.

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
& INSURANCE**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF141 (Simoneau) Small and private employer health insurance program eligibility requirements modified for family member participation.

HFXXXX (Skoglund) Auto insurance; regulating medical expense benefits; authorizing reparation obligors to offer medical expense benefits through certified managed care plans.

**Subcommittee on Facilities/K-12 Education
Finance Division/EDUCATION**

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Becky Kelso

Agenda: HF486 (Bauerly) Independent School District No. 727, Big Lake, approved a maximum effort capital school bond loan, and money appropriated.

HF530 (Battaglia) Independent School District, No. 707, Nett Lake, approved a maximum effort school loan program capital loan.

HF 415 (Kelso) School building floor level use options authorized for lower grades and certain programs if automatic fire alarm and smoke detection systems are installed.

**State Government Finance Division/GOV-
ERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Continuation of Office of the State Auditor overview and budget presentation. State Board of Investment overview and budget presentation.

12:30 p.m.

**International Trade, Technology & Economic
Development Division/COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: Presentations by Bob Vanasek, executive director, Minnesota High Technology Council; Kristine Jacobs, executive director, Jobs Now Council; Bob Killeen, Minnesota Quality Council.

HF161 (Trimble) Targeted neighborhood revitalization programs appropriated money.

**Tourism & Small Business Division/
COMMERCE & ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Tunheim

Agenda: HF544 (Tunheim) Tourism guarantee loan and loan interest rate buy-down programs established.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Overview of MnDOT, James Denn.

2 p.m.

**Legislative Commission on Pensions and
Retirement**

318 State Capitol
Chr. Sen. Phil Riveness

Agenda: HF7 (Cooper)/SF20 (Beckman) Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, drivers' license surcharge imposed, and money appropriated. HF55 (Rukavina)/SF86 (Janezich) Eveleth authorized to increase pension and requirement benefits for retired police officers, fire fighters, and surviving spouses.

HF490 (Johnson, R.)/SFXXXX Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed.

2:30 p.m.

**Subcommittee on Soil & Water Resources/
AGRICULTURE**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jeff Bertram

Agenda: Presentation on wetlands legislation, Ron Harnack, executive director, Board of Soil and Water Resources.

THURSDAY, March 4

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE &
REGULATION FINANCE**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, State Arts Board.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Continuation of overview of Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program.

**Health & Housing Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Department of Veterans Affairs budget summary.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: HF443 (Olson, E.) Local government levy limitations abolished.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Continuation of Department of Agriculture budget presentation from 2/11 meeting. Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF269 (Hasskamp) Cuyuna country state recreation area established.

HF292 (Dorn) Sakatah Singing Hills state trail betterment appropriated money.

HF546 (Waltman) Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest land use or acquisition prohibited for motor sports areas for use by all terrain vehicles, motorcycles, or four-wheel drive trucks.

HF534 (McCollum) Wastewater treatment standard rulemaking provisions clarified and wastewater treatment control technical advisory committee composition modified.

HF513 (Kahn) Mississippi River critical area permits prohibited for expansion or enhancement of coal-fired steam heating facilities.

HF421 (Wenzel) Charles A. Lindbergh State Park authorized an addition.

HFXXXX (Murphy) Agate Interpretive Center.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: HF272 (Solberg) Public Safety Department abolished.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF203 (Kelley) Physician licensing requirements modified, immigrant and alien physician eligibility requirements clarified, and temporary and residency permits established; and medical practice board reporting requirements and indemnification modified.

HF294 (Simoneau) Anoka County special services licensed board and lodging establishment provided exemption to group residential housing bed moratorium.

HF426 (Simoneau) Development achievement center day training and habilitation services employees provided a salary increase.

HF402 (Jefferson) Child care fund program services eligibility determined and child care

basic sliding fee program appropriated money. HF336 (Tompkins) Family preservation intensive services and child welfare targeted case management services authorized.

HF226 (Cooper) Comprehensive health maintenance services to include ambulance transportation services.

HF229 (Cooper) Adult foster care group residential housing rate reimbursement modified for resident absences due to illness or injury.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Budget presentations by the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District Courts, and the Public Defense Board. (Anyone wishing to testify regarding the above agencies should contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533. If needed, budget presentations will continue at 4:30 p.m. (or after Session) in the basement hearing room.)

12:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Transit/LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Discussion of transit vision and budget, Regional Transit Board. Overview of the Metropolitan Council structural changes on MTC and RTB.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: HF442 (Rodosovich) Higher Education Coordinating Board appropriated money for student grant award deficiency.

Report on March forecast, John Gunyou, commissioner, Department of Finance.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

FRIDAY, March 5

8 a.m.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's budget revisions based on revenue forecast.

8:30 a.m.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Overview of working groups and assignments.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation: governor's recommendations for health care programs.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Any bill not completed 3/3 Civil Law Subcommittee meeting.

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Any bill not completed at 3/3 Criminal Justice & Family Law Subcommittee meeting.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: ISTE/Metropolitan Council report, Dottie Rietow and Carl Ohan. Report by Harrison Fraker, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

Joint House/Senate Agriculture Land Preservation Forum

5 State Office Building

Agenda: Discussion of issues pertaining to the preservation of farmland in Minnesota. Presentation by Thomas Daniels, director, Agricultural Preserve Board of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

2 p.m.

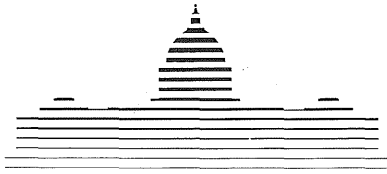
JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HFXXXX (Clark) Human rights; sexual orientation. Persons wishing to testify must contact the Judiciary Committee (612) 296-5396 by 5 p.m. on Thursday, March 4.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Solid waste and recycling

Percent of the nation's landfill waste made up of paper	40
Percent made up of disposable diapers, plastic, and foam combined	3
Year that the word <i>garbology</i> — the study of trash, refuse, rubbish and litter — first appeared in the Oxford English Dictionary	1975
Percent decrease in the amount of newspaper, glass bottles, and cans used in Toronto due to recycling efforts over the last decade	50
Percent saved in a local Toronto landfill as a result	20
Number of landfills filled up and shut down in the United States, 1982-1987	3,000
Number of closed Minnesota landfills	100
Number of 20-ton tractor trailers laden with garbage that leave Long Island each week, bound for landfills elsewhere	1,550
Weight, in grams, of a typical plastic soda bottle, 1970	60
in 1990	48
Rate of uplift owing to the accumulation of debris buried under Bronze Age Troy, in feet per century	4.7
Height, in feet, that the garbage generated daily by the city of Baltimore would be if it were piled into the former Memorial Stadium	9
Percent of a typical monthly garbage bill paying for the cost of collecting and transporting the waste	70
Number of waste facilities in operation in Minnesota, 1990	324
Number of those that are recycling facilities	94
that are MSW landfills	50
Additional number of facilities being planned	49
Number of those that are recycling facilities	13
Percent of each Metro area county's solid waste that must be recycled by the end of 1993, as required by law	35
Number of times the amount of paper generated daily by American businesses would circle the globe	40
Pounds of paper recycled by 3M during the first three quarters of 1990, in millions ...	19.2
Estimated number of lead-acid batteries disposed of improperly in Minnesota each year	250,000
Number of the 1,100 bottles of soda consumed during the 1990 International Conference on Pollution Prevention that were placed in recycle bins	8

Source: *Rubbish!* William Rathje & Cullen Murphy; *Mpls. Star-Tribune*, 9/1/92, p. 4A. *Atlantic Monthly*, December, 1989; *Baltimore Sun*; *Community Waste Education Manual*; *Running a Conference as a Clean Product*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; *Resourceful Waste Management, a Guide for Minnesota/Metropolitan Area Business and Industries*.



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93, March 5

PLO15

SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ March 5, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 9



Session Weekly is a publication of the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office. During the 1993-94 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 5, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 9

Flashback

There's probably never been a larger assembly of pinstripe suits and seed caps in the history of the Brainerd High School Farm. But looking back, that meeting may very well have marked the beginning of a rare coalition of city-based consumers and the farmers who feed them. The occasion was a September 1991 meeting of the House Agriculture Committee during the Brainerd Lakes/Cuyuna Country Mini-Session—one of the House's semi-regular road shows where legislative meetings are held somewhere other than in St. Paul.

With cows mooing in the background and in a barn whose floor was covered in fresh sawdust, Rep. Gil Gutknecht (R-Rochester) questioned the wisdom of a 1957 law that prevents milk from being sold as a "loss-leader" at the grocery store in the same way Pepsi or Coke is. It wasn't the first time Gutknecht had raised the idea, nor was it the last. But for whatever reason, Gutknecht caught the attention of Agriculture Committee Chair Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls).

His proposal to abolish sections of the Dairy Industry Unfair Trade Practices Act was granted a hearing the following year, but the idea never went much further. This year, however, things appear to be different. Gutknecht's free-market idea, while not his alone, is one of the key components in a bill introduced this week by Wenzel that supporters say could both increase milk prices on the farm while lowering them for consumers. That might sound like political double-talk, but supporters of the bill say it actually could happen.

But more importantly, it illustrates how bills begin with ideas and how many issues—particularly ones dealing with agriculture—do not follow party lines. "It's amazing what you can accomplish if you don't care who gets the credit," said Gutknecht, while doing a convincing imitation of former President Ronald Reagan.

That's not to say, however, that everyone is behind the idea. The Minnesota Grocers Association says the proposal could force still more small grocery stores out of business. The original law was designed to protect such grocers from cut-throat competition from large supermarket chains by requiring that milk be priced at no less than the cost of delivery to the store plus 15 percent as an average "cost of doing business." That prevents milk from being sold as a loss leader as it is in other states, but Wenzel said it also makes the dairy case one of the most profitable sections of the supermarket.

Coupled with the deregulation concept is a proposal that would raise the price of wholesale milk, which is designed to help the state's dairy farmers. But Wenzel said the deregulation of retail milk prices should actually make milk cheaper at the grocery store—a key ingredient that persuaded House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) to be a co-sponsor of the bill.

"It seems to me to be a marriage of convenience," said Gutknecht. And it's a good illustration of how alliances are formed between DFLers and Independent-Republicans, and between farmers and city folks.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Computer-generated photo illustration of the State Capitol Building by Tom Olmscheid.

Highlights

Revised budget forecast. . .

State's financial outlook brightens by \$606 million

The magical effects of an improving economy have caused more than three-fourths of the state's expected \$769 million budget shortfall to vanish, making it likely that big tax and tuition hikes will be avoided this session.

That dramatically improved fiscal position, announced March 3 by Department of Finance Commissioner John Gunyou, is allowing Gov. Arne Carlson to propose \$551 million in new spending for the next biennium. Along with his revised spending plan, Carlson also said he will propose freezing property, sales and income taxes this session.

The governor warned that the windfall is a one-time event, and that caution is reflected in

of the 1996-97 biennium could exceed \$1.6 billion at current spending rates.

"We have built up a spending system that has tremendous expectations that are beyond the capacity of the state, financially, to meet," the governor said. The new budget reflects that concern.

Economic improvement since last November's budget forecast means the state will collect \$449 million in additional revenue — mostly from individual income taxes. A reduction in the inflation rate from 3.5 percent to 3 percent will net the state another \$157 million more than anticipated, according to the Department of Revenue's forecast.

allows the state to pay its bills during times of the year when revenue collections don't keep pace with spending demands.

This is how Carlson said he wants to spend some of the remaining \$291 million:

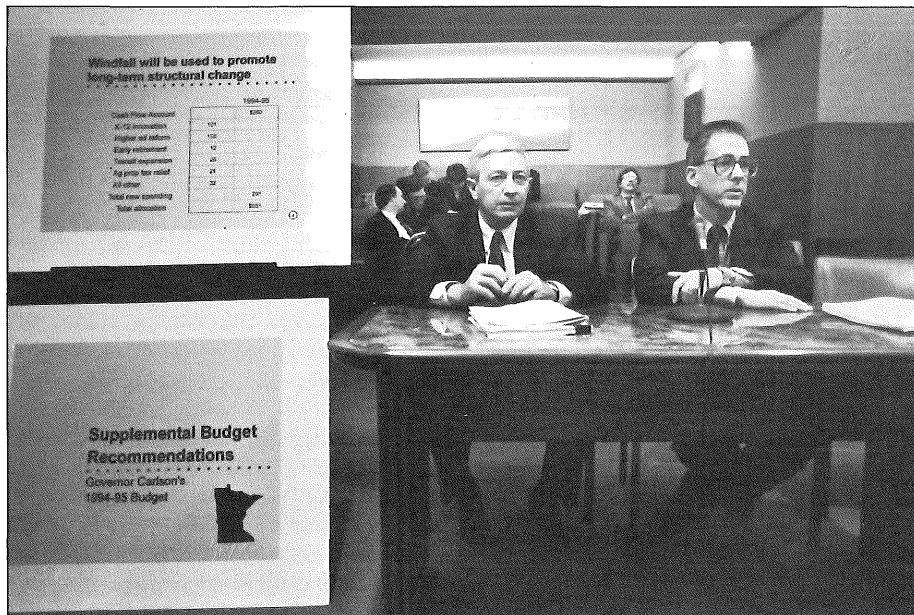
- \$101 million to K-12 education and children's programs. More than half — \$52 million — would go to the Accelerated Standards Adoption Project, which is helping schools shift to outcome-based education. Another \$38 million would help growing school districts that faced a budget squeeze under the governor's original plan.
- \$100 million to higher education, of which \$80 million would ease tuition hikes down to 2 percent. Another \$12 million would go to the University of Minnesota's Institute of Technology. The plan does not restore aid cuts to seven "practitioner-oriented" graduate programs.
- \$25 million to expand transit services. The money would bring those services to 20 counties which don't have them, and expand service in 23 others.
- \$24 million for a variety of human development programs.
- \$21 million for one-time property tax relief to farmers, to counter soaring agricultural land values.
- \$12 million to fund an early retirement program for public employees. The governor had said in January he would withdraw a proposed salary freeze for state employees if the March forecast improved, but offered this as an alternative.

Implicit in his budget plan, the governor added, is \$140 million in property tax relief. Echoing their reaction to the governor's January budget address, DFLers strongly refuted that claim.

"[It's] absolute nonsense," said House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Minneapolis). "If I weren't a lady, I'd use stronger terms."

While supporting some of Carlson's ideas, Long said she is still skeptical about yet unknown details of the plan. Along with breaking his promise to public employees, she added, the vast disparity between the November and March forecasts raises questions.

"When we have that kind of a revenue increase in individual income taxes, it looks like there may have been a little high-balling going on — or low-balling as the case may be — last



Morrie Anderson, commissioner of the state Department of Revenue, left, and John Gunyou, commissioner of the state Department of Finance, right, outlined the revised revenue forecast before the Taxes Committee March 4.

his spending plan. Almost every proposal is a one-time shot of funding that avoids long-term spending commitments.

"In this scenario is both good and bad news," Carlson said. "The good news is; we have a temporary blip and we have some extra cash on hand. The bad news is that revenues in Minnesota are going to decline over the next four years."

Revenues to the state now increase more than 9 percent a year. By 1997, that rate will drop to 7 percent, even though spending demands will keep their rapid pace. The budget gap at the end

of that additional \$606 million now puts the state's projected budget shortfall at \$163 million.

The governor is proposing to put just under half the new spending — \$260 million — into the state's cash-flow account, sometimes called the "rainy day fund." That avoids the short-term borrowing that would have been forced by the governor's January budget, which could have affected the state's credit rating and cost an estimated \$6 million in interest payments.

Under the revised plan, the cash fund account would total \$500 million. The account

November," Long said.

The governor's January budget plan sounded promising on its face, but details have since revealed there is a lot to dislike, she said.

"Once we cleared away some of the smoke and adjusted the mirrors, reality was far different than what had been presented to us," the speaker said.

As for the tax freeze proposal, Long said it's an interesting idea that has been floated in the past, but the governor again remains vague on how it would work and what its effects would be.

"It's one of these sort of loosey-goosey, Rube Goldberg kinds of ideas that's flopped out there with nothing to back it up," Long said. "So we'll wait for the details."

—Jim Anderson



AGRICULTURE

Bill promotes deer farms

There are plenty of deer and even a few antelope playing on farms in Minnesota, but those who raise those animals for a living say regulations are keeping a potential industry from growing.

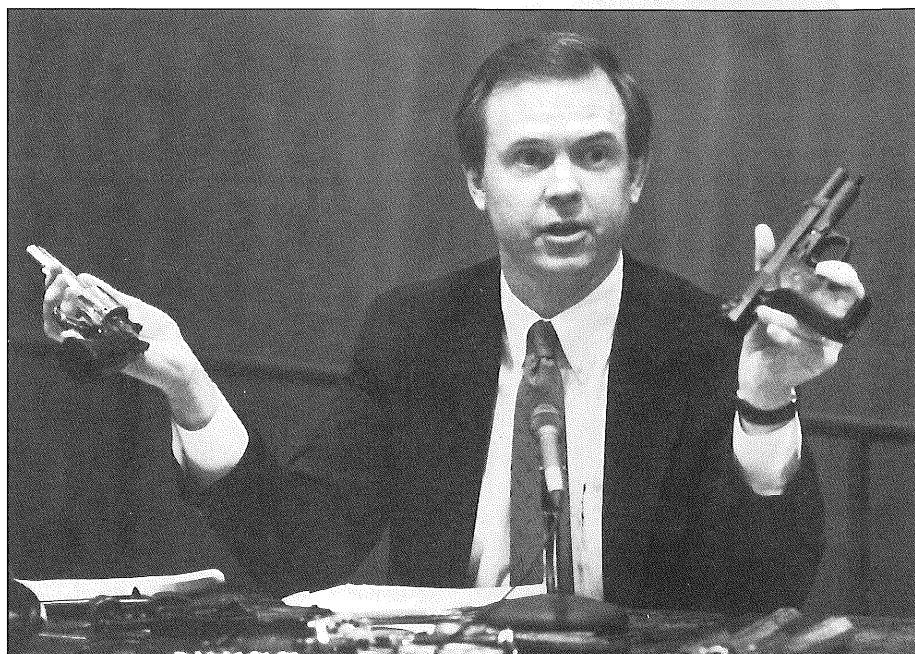
Under a bill (HF277) approved March 2 by the Agriculture, Finance and Rural Development Subcommittee, deer and other members of the cervidae animal family would be designated as livestock in state law.

That means greater numbers of farmers who are starting to raise those animals would no longer be considered to be operating a game farm, and instead would be recognized and regulated like more conventional livestock producers.

Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) said his bill would also require the Department of Agriculture to promote cervidae meat just as it does for other livestock. It also sets up regulations for the fast-growing industry.

Gary Tank, president of the Minnesota Deer Breeders Association, told the panel there are about 300 farms now raising deer, elk, and their cousins in Minnesota. Both the United States and Minnesota import most of its venison, and the bill would help the industry tap into a potentially huge market.

HF277 now moves to the full Agriculture Committee.



Rep. Charlie Weaver exhibited several weapons confiscated from Anoka High School students to illustrate the need for his bill (HF222) which would make possession of a firearm in a school zone a felony offense. Weaver testified March 3 before the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee.



CRIME

Keeping weapons away from kids

Child safety was the overriding concern of three bills heard in a House subcommittee March 3 that may be added to this year's omnibus crime bill.

HF406, sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), would make it a gross misdemeanor to leave a loaded firearm in a location "where the person knows, or reasonably should know, that a child [under age 16] is likely to gain access."

However, the bill would exempt firearms that are "trigger locked." Vellenga explained that HF406 would require all federally licensed gun dealers to post a warning about storing guns around children. Dealers also would be required to sell or give away the locks to firearms purchasers.

The bill would exempt adult-supervised gun use by minors and access to firearms gained by an unlawful entry.

"HF406 is not a gun control bill," said Michelle St. Martin of Citizens for a Safer Minnesota, a coalition of organizations concerned with health and safety issues. "It does not effect anyone's ability to buy, possess, or use a gun."

St. Martin said that many crimes, accidental deaths and injuries, and suicides among youth have been traced to accessible guns in parents' homes.

But John Lindsey of the National Rifle Association (NRA) said that accidental deaths by gunfire of children under age 14 total only about three deaths per year in Minnesota, an

historic low. "Accidents from firearms are at the lowest point in American history. Period," he added.

He commented that other forms of accidental deaths are far more prevalent, such those by fire or from drowning.

The NRA opposes the bill because the use of trigger locks on loaded guns can be dangerous, and because provisions of the bill would hinder a gun owner's ability to use a weapon for self-defense in their homes, Lindsey said.

Vellenga told the subcommittee that the NRA had supported the concept in other states in the past, and had only recently reversed its position.

The subcommittee also heard testimony on two proposals (HF222 and HF559) which would impose felony penalties of up to five years in jail plus a fine for bringing dangerous weapons into a "school zone."

HF222, in addition, would remove any civil liability from school officials who use "reasonable force" while on the job to prevent harm or death to another person.

The Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee did not take action on the proposals, as some interest groups have yet to testify. Continued discussion on all three bills is scheduled for March 5.

Tougher LSD penalties

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) would be added to the list of drugs punishable by a 25-year maximum prison term if sold or possessed in a school zone, under a bill approved by a Judiciary subcommittee Feb. 26.

The stiff penalty already applies to the pos-

session or sale of several drugs, including cocaine and heroin, in school, park, and public housing zones. The proposal would add LSD, a hallucinogen, to that class of narcotics.

Currently, the maximum prison term for LSD possession on school grounds is 10 years.

Charles Diemer of the Dakota County Attorney's Office said that his area has seen an increase in arrests for LSD use. And bill sponsor Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) said that LSD use is becoming more prevalent, after fading away for a few years.

Objections were raised to the inclusion of "public housing zones" and "park zones" along with "school zones" as triggers for the more severe sentence.

"The problem is young people in schools, not poor people in public housing," said Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul).

Other members suggested that the bill might be too narrow in scope. Although no amendments were proposed, Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) suggested that the committee consider expanding the stiffer sentences to all controlled substances found to be sold or held within a school, park or public housing zone.

HF207 was approved on a voice vote by the Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee and will be incorporated into the 1993 omnibus crime bill.



DEVELOPMENT

World Trade Center

Even though the World Trade Center is set to be "privatized" by the end of this year, the Legislature is being asked to retain some ultimate financial obligation for the venture.

The outgoing president of the center, Richard Nolan, told members of a House committee March 1 that he had drafted a brief memo to Lee Berlin, who is expected to purchase the center and its operations. The memo outlines a plan whereby Minnesota would continue to own the license for the operation, allowing the state to "enforce remedies" if the public purpose of the center was not fulfilled.

However, if the center were to fail financially, the state would be financially liable. Nolan explained that the liability would be no greater than \$750,000. Other than assuming some of the risk of Berlin's venture, no other financial responsibilities would be required of the state.

Nolan pitched the idea as a way for the state to ensure that the World Trade Center would continue to fulfill its mission of increasing international trade through information networks and training for regional businesses, without requiring more tax dollars. He said that his idea was to turn Berlin's investment into a deal in which the state was "hiring a manager for state assets."

Nolan reported that Berlin agreed with the ideas summarized in the memo, and a more detailed document will be hammered out soon.

Last session, the Legislature authorized up to \$580,000 in state funds be spent so the center could be sold to a private company.

Reps. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) and Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) expressed regret that the state was preparing to divorce itself from financial ties with the center. They claimed that it had been successful at providing opportunities for local business by connecting them with compatible markets overseas. Rice said the center had suffered from inconsistent political leadership.

Nolan agreed: "But for politics, this project would have never been created. . . . Simultaneously, politics has been the bane of our existence."

The Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee toured the center March 1.



EDUCATION

Graduation rule changes

More courses, more credit hours, and more time in school aren't enough to help Minnesota students compete globally, the State Board of Education told legislators this week.

The board and the Minnesota Department of Education presented their proposed "results-oriented" high school graduation rule to the Education Committee March 4. The requirements would be implemented to start the 1997-98 school year.

A 1988 Legislative Auditor's report found that two-thirds of Minnesota's schools have no minimum standards for their graduates' reading and math skills. Nearly all districts "are silent on their level of expectation in all other curriculum areas," said Tom Lindquist, a member of the State Board of Education.

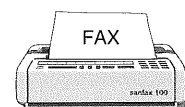
Because Minnesota high schools award diplomas based on class hours and not performance standards, "we spend millions of dollars and thousands of hours re-educating new workers and college students to get them up to speed," said Lindquist.

The proposed "results-oriented" graduation rule calls for "content" and "comprehensive" goals for students, beginning at the kindergarten level.

The "content" goals would require specific student performance levels in 20 areas such as reading, writing, and math.

"Comprehensive" goals are more general and interdisciplinary in nature. Teachers would help their students: use critical thinking, direct their own learning, use technology, and apply conflict-management strategies, among other things.

Groups of parents, students, teachers, and



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businesses would work at pilot sites to explore specific "outcomes," and to create statewide "assessments" of student performance. The results of that work, Lindquist said, would be used to create a uniform, statewide plan.

The board is asking for \$8 million to fund the pilot sites. The governor's revised supplemental budget proposes \$52 million for a two-year program "to redesign Minnesota's teaching and learning system around measurable outcomes."

Lindquist emphasized that while high standards can be set by the state, how those standards are reached would be left up to local districts.

"In the past, many people have mistakenly thought we were going to regulate how teachers teach in their classrooms. That is not our intent. . . . How teachers teach is a local site issue. We are not mandating what has been referred to as an outcome-based education teaching methodology."

The proposed rule is in its third draft, having been changed in response to public and legisla-

tive review in the past two years. The Legislature has the ability to intervene in the rule making process this biennium. The board also anticipates holding future public hearings on the proposed rule.

Continued legislative discussion on the proposed rule will continue later this session.

Teacher revival

Current legislative proposals to improve education range from raising student graduation requirements to altering complex state funding formulas to give more students "equal access" to quality education.

A new program sought by the Minnesota Humanities Commission, however, may address a more basic student need: teachers who are enthusiastic about teaching.

The proposal (HF202) would offer week-long "teacher-renewal" seminars designed to help teachers regain their enthusiasm for learning and teaching.

While most teachers have access to seminars on teaching methodology, they don't have programs to help them "regenerate," said the commission's executive director, Cheryl Dickson.

Sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), the proposal would offer the seminars to some 1,800 Minnesota teachers in 1994 and 1995.

Dickson told legislators that addressing "teacher burnout" has been a missing element in educational priorities. Coping with growing class sizes and the increasing problems that students face has heightened the need for teacher renewal, according to the commission.

Citing a recent survey, Dickson told legislators March 1 that nearly 90 percent of Minnesota teachers indicate that their profession has a "morale problem."

"While other education issues are important, it all comes down to the teachers. We've got to see that they're the best teachers our youngsters can possibly have," Dickson said. The commission held pilot seminars last fall through its newly formed Minnesota Institute for the Advancement of Teaching.

Through week-long seminars, 125 teachers studied "in residence" with scholars in humanities fields, including biomedical ethics, Native American culture, and "the urban experience."

The overwhelmingly positive response from participants both delighted and dismayed the commission, Dickson told the committee. All but two of the 125 participants rated the seminars the "best professional development program they had ever had."

The response indicated that teachers are "starved for subject content," Dickson said. Teachers told her that becoming learners again helped them carry new ideas and enthusiasm into their classrooms, she said.



Tor Dahl, an adjunct professor at the University of Minnesota's School of Public Health, spoke March 1 before the Education Committee's K-12 Finance Division in favor of a bill (HF666) that would provide "alternative staffing" for Minnesota's schools. The proposal would put more adults in each classroom, and allow more individualized student instruction.

Last fall's pilot program was funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and The St. Paul Companies.

HF202 seeks \$3.2 million in state funding for 1994 and 1995. The commission said that it intends to secure more than \$1 million from private corporations and foundations, and has commitments of more than \$200,000 at this time.

The measure will be discussed in the committee at a future date.

ELECTIONS

Mail balloting approved

A bill aimed at making voting in the presidential primary election easier by allowing statewide mail-in balloting was approved by the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee March 1.

A second bill that would require the state to publish and distribute a voter's guide prior to elections was held over, however, after questions about its constitutionality were raised.

The mail-in voting bill (HF253), sponsored by Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge), would require ballots to be mailed out to every eligible voter 14 days before the presidential primary election. They would be due at the Secretary of State's office by 8 p.m. on election day.

Secretary of State Joan Growe said the bill would dramatically improve voter participation in the primary. In 1992, only about 10 percent of the eligible voters participated in the presidential primary. No other state allows statewide mail-in balloting. Minnesota has allowed mail-in ballots on a pilot basis in Ramsey and Kittson counties with proven success, Growe said.

The panel delayed action on a second bill (HF271), also sponsored by Lasley, that would require Growe's office to mail a voter's guide to every Minnesota household three weeks before elections. The guide would contain brief biographical information on candidates, their statements, and details about election procedure.

But Mark Anfinson, attorney for the Minnesota Newspaper Association, said putting an elected official in charge of publishing a political document raises serious concerns.

There is nothing wrong with the state disseminating general information about voting procedures, but putting the secretary of state in the role of political editor flies in the face of the First Amendment, Anfinson said.

From a practical standpoint, it may unnecessarily "open a can of worms" for the state. The bill would require the secretary of state to edit obscene, profane, scandalous or defamatory language. Defining those terms could lead the state into a legal quagmire, said Anfinson, an expert on libel law.

HF253 was referred to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee for further consideration. HF271 will be considered later this session.

EMPLOYMENT

'Work curfew' reconsidered

Sixteen- and 17-year-old high school students would be prohibited from working past 11 p.m. on school nights or before 5 a.m. on school days under a bill before the House Labor-Management Relations Committee.

Currently, minors under age 16 are prohibited from working after 9 p.m. or before 7 a.m. on school days.

Chief author Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) said his bill to expand the "work curfew" (HF64) is intended to protect students from trading off the long-term advantages of a quality education for the short-term benefits of extra spending money. Jacobs said he is not against students' working, but "I want to make

Legislative timeline

- March 3** Revised state revenue forecast released by state Department of Finance.
- April 2** First committee deadline. For continued consideration, a bill must have passed through at least one policy committee in either body by this date.
- April 5** Session at 2:30 p.m. No committee meetings after 4:30 p.m.
- April 6** Passover. No committee meetings after 4:30 p.m.
- April 7** Regular committee meeting schedule.
- April 8** Session at 12 noon. No committee meetings after that time.
- April 12** Session at 7 p.m. No committee meetings.
- April 13** Regular committee schedule resumes.
- April 16** Second committee deadline. For continued consideration, a bill must have passed through at least one policy committee in the other body by this date.
- May 13** Conference reports on omnibus appropriations bills due.
- May 17** Constitutional deadline for adjournment.

sure these youth are working just as hard on their educations."

The measure would hit employers with a \$50 fine for each curfew violation. Repeat violators would face misdemeanor charges, punishable by a fine of up to \$700 and 90 days in jail. Students enrolled at an area learning center or an alternative education program would be exempt under the proposal.

Many school officials and teachers, citing diminished classroom performance, have long urged adoption of student work curfews. But employers argue against the measure, saying it should be up to parents to decide when and how late their children should work.

Recent statewide surveys indicate about two out of three high school age students have a job, largely in fast food restaurants or retail stores. According to educators testifying March 1 in favor of the bill, these students often are tired and distracted in class while some are tardy or occasionally miss school entirely.

But Louis Henry, an owner of three McDonald's restaurants in Minneapolis, said many parents — particularly those in inner city areas — encourage their children to find after-school jobs to steer them away from gang influences and to gain future work skills.

"We do care about these kids," Henry said, adding that before he hires someone he actively seeks information from the youth's parents and school to determine if he or she is making the grade academically. "We won't go against what the parents want," he said.

Employer groups are encouraging legislators to amend the bill to allow students to work until 11:30 p.m. one school night per week. This would prevent employees over age 18 from always having to work closing shifts. "A lot of those kids are students, too," said Tom Newcome, a lobbyist for the Minnesota Restaurant, Hotel and Resort Associations.

The House has passed three similar work curfew bills in recent years, but the measures have stalled each time in the Senate.

Continued testimony on **HF64** is scheduled next week before the labor panel.



ENERGY

No giant power slide

Lawmakers are moving to rebuff any plans that electric utility companies might have to build a generator on the Mississippi River bluffs above Lake Pepin.

Last summer, the Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency shelved a plan to build a 500-megawatt generator near Lake City. Under the proposal, the lakewater would have been pumped up the 200-foot bluff and into a reservoir during the night when electric costs were cheaper. The water would then have been released during the day, flowing through generator turbines to create extra electricity during high-use periods.

The plan's potentially adverse effects on the environment sparked hostile opposition from area residents and state agencies. Specifically, critics said the water flow would agitate contaminants settled on the lake's bottom. They also said the project would cause wide fluctuations in the water level, harming fish and other wildlife in the area and making several parts of the lake impossible to navigate.

Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) said his bill (**HF185**) would send a clear signal, and state officials would not have to spend additional

funds to fight a resurrected version of the project.

"We've already spent a lot of money saying no to a foolish idea," Reding said. "I'd hate to think sometime in the future this project will come back to haunt us."

The bill — which specifically prohibits any state agency from issuing permits for a project seeking to pump water from the river up the bluffs to generate electricity — easily cleared the Regulated Industries and Energy Committee March 1 on a voice vote.

HF185 now advances to the House floor for consideration on the Consent Calendar, where non-controversial bills are usually placed.

Ethanol cartel

Illinois and Iowa share more than a common border along the Mississippi River. They're both major energy suppliers to Minnesota.

Minnesota imports more than half of the ethanol used in the state, with about 60 percent coming from producers in Iowa and Illinois, according to a March 4 presentation by the state Department of Agriculture before the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.

With federal law now requiring the use of oxygenated fuels in the Twin Cities during winter months, demand for ethanol has increased sharply. Minnesota cars burned about 90 million gallons of ethanol last year.

That's a 50 percent increase in less than a year, and far exceeds the current 39 million gallon production capabilities of the four existing Minnesota ethanol producers, said Ralph Groschen, marketing division director for the state Department of Agriculture.

Groschen said with production still lagging behind demand, Minnesota-grown corn and other grains actually have been shipped out of state, turned into ethyl alcohol, and then exported back to Minnesota as ethanol.

Eight new production facilities with a capacity of over 125 million gallons annually are in the works, Groschen said. That's enough to blend a 10 percent ethanol/90 percent gasoline mixture for all of the automobile fuel expected to be sold in the state by 1997.

The state — citing both economic development and agricultural concerns — has played a major role in establishing a homegrown ethanol market, providing Minnesota producers with a 20-cent per gallon subsidy. That subsidy, which under a current proposal would increase to a total of \$9 million for each of the next two years, is set to expire in 2000.

Groschen also said the Department of Agriculture has not yet determined if a proposed new federal energy tax would have an adverse impact on the ethanol industry.

"It could be quite large," he said, noting that ethanol requires a considerable amount of energy in its production. "It will all depend on how they [Congress] structure it."



Interpreting Superior agates

Your favorite agates could end up in an interpretive center for Minnesota geology one day, under a proposal approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 2.

Sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown), **HF596** paves the way for an interpretive center to display "Lake Superior agates as well as rocks, gems, minerals, and geological artifacts indigenous to Minnesota."

The Department of Natural Resources has indicated that Moose Lake State Park is a likely candidate for the site. The park is located in Carlton County — a prime location for Lake Superior agates.

Rev. Phil Gotsch, one of the "rock hounds" who has sought an interpretive center in Minnesota for several years, said there are two million like-minded souls in this country. The interpretive center, he said, would encourage tourists to come to Minnesota because Lake Superior agates are considered to be "some of the most beautiful in the world." They also are considered to be the oldest agates, he said.

Agates formed in gas pockets within lava flows approximately 1.1 to 1.2 billion years ago. Cavities in the lava were filled in by minerals, which then crystallized, forming various colors. Minnesota's agates owe their predominant red color to heavy concentrations of iron in northern Minnesota.

While advancing glaciers scattered agates throughout the upper midwest, some of the best agate-rich concentrations are found within an area stretching from the Iron Range to the Twin Cities and back up to the North Shore.

The interpretive center would display Minnesota's diverse geologic history, and information about field trips and geology in other state parks. Rock hounds also would have a source to find out about "freshly exposed agates," according to Gotsch.

Individuals and associations could lend or donate geologic specimens and artifacts for display in the center.

HF596 would fund only the architectural and engineering design for the center, at a cost of about \$30,000, Murphy said. Supporters of the measure are seeking additional private funds.

The measure now moves to the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee for further consideration.

Fowl stamps

If you make enough of something — whether it's coins, baseball cards, or beer cans — it seems somebody will start to collect it. One person's garbage is another's treasure.

Add Minnesota duck stamps to the long list of collectibles.

Seizing on a philatelic taste for waterfowl and hoping to raise some revenue in the process, the state Department of Natural Resources is periodically selling off sets of its old duck stamps. Two years ago, an offering of 3,000 packets of 13 stamps each quickly sold out, netting the department \$180,000 for its fish and wildlife fund.

In fact, wildlife stamps have proven so popular in the collecting community, some are unhappy that they're getting shut out of the fun.

Soon after the sellout in 1991, an irate constituent sparked an investigation to discover if other collectors had unscrupulously beat him to the front of the stamp purchasing line.

A subsequent examination by the Office of the Legislative Auditor turned up no wrongdoing, said Ron Nargang, deputy DNR commissioner. But it also clearly showed just how big a market there is for stamps, he told the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee March 1.

The DNR is taking steps to ensure that its stamps retain their value. The agency destroys any unsold stamps after two years. "The idea is to clean out our old inventory of stamps so that the collector value increases," said Roger Holmes, director of the DNR's Fish and Wildlife Division.

States that don't destroy excess duck stamps don't see an increase in value. Besides, Holmes said, the DNR just doesn't have the room anymore to keep tens of thousands of old stamps lying around.

Minnesota hunters and anglers are required to buy stamps in addition to their regular licenses for taking certain animals: migratory waterfowl such as duck and geese, pheasants, wild turkey and trout. Proceeds from the \$5 stamps are targeted for habitat projects and other enhancement programs.

But don't hold your breath waiting for a wild turkey or trout stamp market to develop. Holmes said the real interest is in duck stamps.

"Most other states don't have those type of stamps, so there doesn't seem to be a lot of collector interest yet," he said.

Eagles in; ATVs out

A proposed motor sport park in southeastern Minnesota's Dorner Memorial Hardwood Forest ran into a roadblock March 2, with a House committee voting to require local county and township board approval before such a site could be built.

Motor sport groups have asked the state to create a park for dirt bikes, and four-wheel drive and all-terrain vehicles near the metropolitan area.

A \$75,000 study of the issue — funded by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources — pointed to 13 potential park sites, several of which are in Wabasha and Goodhue counties.

The bill (**HF546**), sponsored by Rep. Bob Waltman (R-Elgin), would effectively prevent the park from being built because the Wabasha County Board of Commissioners is against the idea, said Waltman.

Building the park would "tear up our forests in Wabasha County," he said.

In addition to the board, the Audubon Society, Wabasha County sportsmen's clubs, and the Sierra Club are among the groups opposing the park, Waltman said.

Wabasha County may have been chosen as a site, Waltman later said, because the county has no zoning ordinances other than what the state mandates.

Tom McMillin, a tree farm owner who lives near one of the proposed sites, told legislators that residents who sold their forested land to the Department of Natural Resources in recent years "feel they have been betrayed."

He said the area has benefited from eagles returning in recent years, and that a motor sport park would be "a disruptive form of recreation."

HF546 was approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee and now moves to the House floor for consideration.

Packaging bill altered

The controversial packaging and recycling bill is undergoing changes to accommodate some of the concerns of Minnesota's businesses.

HF65, which was both supported and opposed in lengthy public testimony last week, proposed greater use of recycled materials in paper, glass, and plastic packaging. It set fees for discardable packaging not exempted by law, and encouraged the beverage industry to step up its use of refillable containers or face a container deposit program.

Chief author Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) modified his bill this week. He said that further amendments will be considered when the Environment and Natural Resources meets March 9.

Changes in the legislation include:

- Soft drinks and carbonated water in refillable containers would be exempt from the sales

tax — unlike current law.

- Paper would no longer be required to contain post-consumer recycled material, as had been proposed. Instead, the bill would require a study to determine minimum standards for paper, plastic packaging and other packaging materials. Findings would be reported to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1994.
- Most newsprint, glass, and paperboard would still be required to have 25 percent recycled content by 1996, and 50 percent by the year 2000. But plastic was changed to "rigid plastic," and given a lowered goal of 10 percent and 25 percent in corresponding years. Small printing businesses also would have lowered goals of 15 percent and 30 percent. (Those with fewer than 10,000 copies of newsprint publications per month.)
- Packaging fees have been revised. As before, discardable packaging would have a 1-cent fee imposed from 1994 to Jan. 1, 1996. After that, fees would be lowered and simplified. There would be no tax on packaging if it is recyclable, contains 50 percent post-consumer material, and is correctly labeled. All other packaging would require a 2-cent fee. The fee would apply to all layers of packaging. Retail businesses would have more options for paying the waste management fee to the state.
- Transport packaging — boxes, packing materials, barrels, crates, and pallets — would be prohibited from the waste stream by 1997. Items such as wood and paper that are made entirely of renewable resources and are completely degradable would be allowed in composting facilities. The bill originally required 50 percent of transport packaging to be re-used at least 20 times, contain at least 50 percent recycled content, and be recyclable.

Restocking the Superfund

Sealing off leaking and possibly dangerous landfills is expensive, and will require new funding sources in the future, according to officials of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

More than 100 state landfills are either existing or potential sources of groundwater contamination. But the Superfund, created 10 years ago to help pay for the cleanup of those and other hazardous waste sites, is nearly exhausted, said Jim Warner, MPCA division manager for groundwater and solid waste.

"We are running out of money in the Superfund," Warner told lawmakers, as the agency ended five days of budget presentations before the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee March 1.

The MPCA is recommending a 0.66-cent per pound tax on hazardous waste producers. The agency also wants to tighten regulations that

exempted all but a handful of the hazardous waste generators from paying currently required fees.

The new tax would raise an estimated \$4.25 million a year, enough to handle the state's share for Superfund cleanups and to match available federal funds.

The agency also is siding with a recommendation made by Gov. Arne Carlson that would no longer designate closed municipal landfills as Superfund sites. Instead, the sites would fall under broader, statewide jurisdiction. Under the proposed shift, the MPCA would continue to respond to hazardous waste spills, to investigate illegal dumping, and to seek payment from responsible parties.

According to agency documents, the overall proposal would streamline solid waste disposal efforts under a more centralized MPCA authority.

Coal-burning opposed

A University of Minnesota (U of M) plan to burn coal in its Twin Cities campus steam plant would "condemn the neighborhood and the Mississippi River to another half century of burning coal," Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls.) told the Environment and Natural Resources Committee this week.

The U of M Board of Regents voted in 1992 to use coal to power its steam plant in the St. Anthony Falls historic district. It was a decision that Kahn said might be "the worst environmental public policy decision of recent times."

A measure (HF513) sponsored by Kahn would prohibit the state from granting permits for expansion or enhancement of the university's coal-fired steam heating facilities by the Mississippi River.

"It is not micro-management to consider land use along the most important river in the country, even the continent," Kahn told legislators. Coal-fired power plants, she said, "are major generators of carbon dioxide and the largest contributor of airborne heavy metals, including mercury."

Sue Markham, the U of M's vice president for facilities management, told the committee that the university chose the system because it needed "a reliable system at a reasonable cost."

The university objects to the bill, said Markham, because "it places the Legislature in the role of permit maker." It would be better to rely on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), she said, than "a [legislative] hearing where emotionalism is substituted for fact-finding. We have faith in EIS; let that process proceed."

The university comes to the Legislature for funding, Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls.) told Markham, saying that it is on the "cutting edge of technology." Coal is an old energy source, said Wagenius. "Why isn't the U looking at some of Minnesota's resources?"

The committee will continue discussion of HF513 next week.



GAMBLING

Compulsive gambling

Recovering compulsive gamblers and their loved ones told tales of deception, betrayal, and bankruptcy during the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee's hearing on problem gambling March 1.



"Sue," a compulsive gambler, told the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee about her \$2,000-a-day gambling habit March 2. Joining Sue were Dr. Lynn Rambeck and recovering compulsive gamblers "Jack," center right, and "Rick," left.

Several of the former addicts who testified described an "acceleration" in their habits after the state legalized pulltabs and American Indian groups established casinos. Recovering gamblers did not offer their full names; some are still in treatment or correctional facilities.

"Jack" said that after gambling recreationally, he moved on to video poker machines, where he ran up \$75,000 in debt. "I began to chase my loses," said Jack, describing how the state's convenient casinos made his habit hard to break.

"Sue" ended up in a federal prison after stealing \$41,000 from the bank where she worked to support a \$2,000 per night addiction. And "Shelly" explained how her husband constantly lied about his whereabouts and finances to conceal his gambling: "I felt like I was married to a stranger."

Rep. Alice Seagren (IR-Bloomington) wondered whether the state had encouraged the addictions of Minnesotans by increasing accessibility to gambling — and legitimizing it — by legalizing more gambling forms.

Some of the recovering gamblers said that, in their personal experiences, the availability of gambling in Minnesota made it easy to lose money every day.

J. Clark Laudergeran of the University of Minnesota-Duluth's Center for Addiction Studies told members that "potentially pathological gamblers" make up about 3.5 percent of all Minnesota youth, and that compulsive gamblers are 1.5 percent of the total state population. His studies indicate that problem gambling among youth recently has been on the rise. Comparable measures for adults were not available.

Representatives of gambling rehabilitation organizations used the meeting to request major increases in funding to prevent, study, and treat compulsive gambling. The governor has proposed a total of about \$1.3 million for the next biennium, a 5 percent reduction from current funding levels.

Steve Dentinger, chair of the Department of Human Services Advisory Committee on Compulsive Gambling, said that more than \$5.8 million is needed, with much of that sum going to treatment centers and their expansion. Dentinger said that future demand for treatment will require greater financial investments by the state.

Proponents of funding increases emphasized the cost savings of prevention programs. Betty George of the Council on Compulsive Gambling cited a Johns Hopkins University study showing a savings of \$20 for every \$1 spent to prevent compulsive gambling. The state would save on future treatment and criminal justice costs created by gambling addicts, many of whom end up stealing money to finance their habits, George said.



GOVERNMENT

Gender-balanced boards

A measure seeking equal gender representation on state-appointed boards won preliminary approval in the House March 4. The vote was 75-56.

HF31 would apply to all gubernatorial selections made under the state Open Appointments Act. It would stipulate that if a board's membership has a predominance of one gender, the next vacancy would have to be filled by a member of the underrepresented gender.

Under the bill, existing state board members would not be removed due to currently gender-imbalanced panels, but their re-appointments could be affected.

The measure would require a good faith effort to make appointments that reflect racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and geographic diversity.

HF31 is expected to come up for final passage soon.

DPS abolition

Legislation to abolish the Department of Public Safety (DPS) won approval March 4 from the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee by an 11-8 vote.

The bill (HF 272) would disband the department by moving its subdivisions to other state departments and by eliminating about 70 of its 1,880 current positions.

Though savings estimates have varied since the proposal came to light, Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey), the bill's chief author, said the state could expect to save \$1.5 million. The department's annual budget is currently about \$65 million.

Anticipating the long struggle ahead for the bill, Solberg said, "Whenever you're about to change government... those bureaucracies will protest." He also said DPS services would not be adversely affected: "This bill does not destroy the services provided by the Department of Public Safety, [rather, it] puts them back from whence they came."

For example, HF272 would move the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to the Attorney General's Office and the State Highway Patrol would be transferred to the Department of Transportation (MnDOT). Both were moved to the DPS when it was created in 1969. Most of the department (as many as 1,400 employees) would end up under the auspices of MnDOT.

Michael Jordan, commissioner of the DPS, claimed that any potential savings are "dubious" and the proposal would actually decrease efficiency and quality of services by taking small, coordinated programs and "forcing them into a larger bureaucracy."

"The cost of mistakes is enormous," Jordan said. "In some senses, the forces of evil are winning out over the forces of good" as the world has become more dangerous in recent years. That situation has been recognized by most states, leading them to maintain coordinating bodies like the DPS, Jordan said.

Other opponents of the measure questioned the motivation for the proposal. Rep. Phil Krinkie (IR-Shoreview) noted that union representatives had testified that they were not happy with the treatment given them by management. Krinkie wondered whether the bill was simply a means of soothing worker discontent "by shuffling them from department to department" or by getting rid of managers, rather than working problems out through negotiation.

Solberg responded by emphasizing the efficiencies his bill would bring, though he agreed there had been labor relations problems in the department.

The proposal still has a long way to go before reaching the House floor, Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) reminded members. She said that five more committees are expected hold hearings on the bill.

HF272 will move on to the Transportation and Transit Committee next.



HEALTH

Expanding optometrists' practice

The interests of two types of medical practitioners that many people can't tell apart — optometrists and ophthalmologists — clashed at a Health and Human Services Committee meeting March 2.

In the end, the optometrists won. By a vote of 15-9, committee members approved a bill that would allow licensed optometrists who are specially board-certified to prescribe and administer topical legend drugs. This means that optometrists who receive special training would be able to treat, with drugs, eye injuries such as corneal abrasions, and eye diseases like cataracts and glaucoma.

The bill (HF134) won approval in spite of strong opposition from the state's ophthalmologists, who brought in witnesses from other states to testify that their vision loss might have been prevented if they had been properly treated by an ophthalmologist instead of relying on their optometrists.

"I can do no greater prevention of eye disease than to oppose this bill," said Edward Holland, associate professor of ophthalmology at the University of Minnesota. He argued that the additional training required of optometrists in the bill does not compare to the eight to 10 years of training ophthalmologists receive.

To proponents of the bill, the issues centered on access and affordability. People in inner city neighborhoods and rural areas, they said, have

far more optometrists than ophthalmologists available to them.

An optometrist's four years of medical training, plus the additional training and examination the bill would require for board certification, qualify him/her to prescribe and administer topical legend drugs, proponents argued.

Another safeguard the bill provides is that if a patient suffers an adverse reaction to a treatment, the optometrist would be required to report that condition to the Board of Optometry within 10 days.

In Minnesota, virtually the same bill approved March 3 has been defeated in three of the past four sessions. The two occupations have been battling to redefine, or protect, their respective "scopes of practice" for years. Thirty-two states have already passed similar bills.

HF134, sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), now moves to the House floor for consideration.

No (day care) smoking

The House gave preliminary approval March 4 to a bill that would forbid family day care providers from smoking or allowing others to smoke in their homes during hours of operation.

The bill (**HF29**) is aimed at protecting the 100,000 Minnesota children who spend their days in family day care centers from the harmful health effects of secondhand smoke.

No specific penalty for smoking is attached to the bill, but known violations would be considered by the state during the licensing renewal process, the bill's sponsor, Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), explained on the House floor.

A final vote on the bill is expected next week.



HIGHER EDUCATION

Keeping tabs on higher education

At a time when Minnesota's higher education systems are being called on to wring the most out of dwindling dollars, a new study finds that not enough is being done to keep tabs on efficiency.

As a result, there are many educational programs that cost too much, have low job placement rates, have too few students for every teacher, and are needlessly duplicated, according to an evaluation by the Legislative Auditor's Office. The findings were presented to the Legislative Audit Commission Feb. 26.

The state's four higher education systems have made strides in recent years to more closely monitor how well they perform their assigned tasks, said Joel Alter, an evaluator who led the study. But there is still plenty of room for improvement, he said.

"We think the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) should do more than they're now doing," Alter told the commission.

The HECB is charged with analyzing and developing plans for higher education programs. Alter said there is little review of existing educational programs by the board, and that past reviews have been mostly "unfocused."

Most of the study's recommendations are directed at the HECB and the educational systems, not the Legislature, he added.

Among the report's key findings:

- Occupational programs at technical and community colleges could better serve students and save money.

Depending on how they are measured, as

many as 11 percent of technical college programs had only a 51 percent placement rate over three years, while as many as 19 percent had placement rates less than 60 percent. For community colleges, 11 percent of their occupational programs had placement rates below 51 percent, and 28 percent had rates under 60 percent.

- With the exception of those in health fields, more than one-fifth of occupational programs at technical colleges and 15 percent at community colleges had fewer than 14 students per teacher. If those programs reached the 14-student mark, the state would save nearly \$3 million a year. If those systems reached 17 students per teacher as another auditor's report recommended 10 years ago, the savings would total \$4 million annually.

- Duplication is evident in all four systems, primarily in the Twin Cities area. Some of that is necessary because of the distinct missions of each system, Alter said, but restructuring or eliminating high-cost programs would bring more savings.

- For baccalaureate programs, the report zeroed in on two programs: engineering and teacher education. While the state may have over-built both those programs, it has had opposite results in those two fields: Universities are producing too many teachers, but too few engineers.

Engineering programs aren't drawing as many students as anticipated, driving up the per-student cost of those programs. Expanding teacher education has led to more graduates than the job market can absorb. Placement rates for full-time teachers has dropped from 61 percent to 41 percent over the past decade.

The report recommends that the Higher Education Coordinating Board take a more active role in reviewing programs, and be more strict in creating new ones.

It also urges the Legislature to direct the board to track its graduates who reach the job market, and that the four education systems provide more accurate, timely employment information to students making choices in their education.

Private college myths

The perception that Minnesota's private colleges are filled with the children of the state's wealthy and elite is not supported by the facts, lawmakers were told March 3.

More often, today's private college students are older, more ethnically diverse, and in need of just as much financial aid as their counterparts at public institutions, said Charles Anderson, president of Augsburg College in Minneapolis.

The House Higher Education Finance Division traveled to Augsburg to hear directly from private college students and administrators on



Thirteen-month-old Jesse Scheie wrestled with his 5-year-old sister, Elsa, during a March 4 meeting of the Health and Human Services Committee. Many children were present during a discussion on increased state funding for child care programs.

the quality and availability of the state's financial aid programs. Most of the reviews were positive.

Steve Rusk, a freshman attending Hamline University in St. Paul, said the financial aid he and other students receive reduces their need to earn money from outside employment and allows them to concentrate more on their studies. "[Financial aid] isn't only important for a student to attend college but also is important for his mental health once he gets there," he said.

Rusk's observations echoed those of other students, who told members they came from families with moderate incomes who chose a private college because it's a better fit for their instructional needs.

"State grants allowed me to make a choice," said Jason Koch, a pre-med senior at Augsburg.

The committee later this year will vote on financial aid funding as part of its overall higher education spending package. Included in those discussions will be a proposal to allow tuition costs at public colleges and universities to rise significantly with the extra money used to supplement financial aid for low- and moderate-income students.

But even if the proposed aid formula results in more dollars going to private colleges, it won't be helping rich kids who don't need the money, said Harold Johnson, financial aid director at Augsburg.

In fact, Johnson said, students at private colleges typically have a lower median family income than do students at the University of Minnesota and a slightly higher income than students in the State University System.

"The myth that we're the enclave of the rich just isn't true," he said.



HUMAN SERVICES

Poorer than poor

Unless Gov. Arne Carlson does something to increase the level of public assistance, he will not meet his goal of improving the lives of children, several witnesses told a House panel during public testimony on the state's family support and self-sufficiency programs March 3.

Children on the state's largest welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), live at or below 60 percent of the poverty level, said Tonya Orr, an attorney with the Legal Services Advocacy Project. Because rents are generally almost equal to recipients' AFDC grants, Orr recommended that the state allocate another \$45.5 million to the AFDC budget in order to give a \$100-a-month housing allowance to all AFDC recipients who are not in public housing.

Witnesses were divided on the value of a new welfare reform program called the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). The pro-



Deborah Kelly testified before the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee that state plans for welfare reform do not take into account the importance of women's work as mothers.

gram would move public aid recipients into the work force but would supplement their income and continue medical and child-care assistance until the recipients were earning decent wages.

While some advocates for the poor welcomed the program as a significant reform, some mothers saw MFIP as representative of the low value society places on women's "unwaged work" as mothers. Mary Devitt of the Mother's Union objected to the separation of mother and child so the woman can work at a low-wage job while another low-wage worker cares for her child. Citing an expert in child rearing, Devitt said that this lengthy mother-child separation has a devastating effect on preschool children that can lead to attachment disorders and the formation of psychopathic personalities.

Devitt and another witness, Deborah Kelly, said the people in their neighborhoods fear that riots will be the result of the state's failure to resolve the problems of poverty, lack of affordable housing, and segregation.

Some legislators took exception to the strong assertions witnesses made.

"Did you suggest that the Minnesota Legislature, in its ivory tower, is out of touch with reality?" Rep. Gregory Davids (IR-Preston) asked Devitt.

"Absolutely," Devitt replied.

Members of the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee will debate the details of the governor's proposed changes in public assistance programs during the next few months as they consider bills allocating funds to the various assistance programs.

Alternatives for elderly

If Minnesota wants to cut health care costs, it must find alternatives to nursing home care for elderly residents who could live on their own.

Minnesota institutionalizes a higher proportion of its elderly than most other states, with 8 percent of the state's elderly in nursing homes compared to 5 percent nationwide. One-third of the state's Medical Assistance budget goes to paying the bills of 30,000 nursing home residents, said Helen Yates, assistant commissioner of Health Care Administration for the Department of Human Services.

At the same time, the number of children enrolled in Medical Assistance is also escalating, the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee learned March 1, as it reviewed the governor's recommendations for health care programs.

By 1995, 14 percent of Minnesota residents will be enrolled in some kind of state-assisted health care program, including MinnesotaCare, said George Hoffman, director of reports and forecasts for the Department of Human Services. That compares to 8 percent in 1985 and 11 percent currently.

A major reason for the increase is "stagnation of family income" which caused so many to slip below the poverty line, said Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), committee chair.

Details of the governor's cost-saving strategies, particularly in the area of care for the elderly, will be presented to the committee later this session.



INSURANCE

Driving home blues

Insurance companies are gouging inner-city residents by basing a portion of their automobile insurance premiums on where they live, according to Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls).

Skoglund is sponsoring a bill (HF619) that goes to the heart of insurance companies' current practice of territorial rating. The measure would prohibit auto insurers from using a policyholder's address in determining premium costs for residents of the seven-county metro area.

In general, premiums are higher for people who live in the inner city and lower for those in outer-ring suburbs. Insurers also use an individual's driving record, age, and type of vehicle among other factors in determining overall premium costs.

Skoglund said the disparities are becoming so great that inner-city residents often pay as much as \$1,000 more a year than suburbanites for similar coverage, even if other factors are equal.

"The good drivers living in one area shouldn't

have to pay more than a bad driver living in another — that just isn't fair," he said.

Insurers testifying before the committee defended territorial rating, saying it reflects the fact that policyholders living in highly urbanized areas are much more likely to be involved in an accident, be the victim of theft, and typically file higher claims.

For example, differences in parking policy between the inner cities and suburban communities can help explain the premium price differential, said Tom Newcome, representing State Farm Insurance Co.

While many suburbs don't permit residential, on-street parking, Newcome said, residents of St. Paul and Minneapolis often have to park on the streets outside their homes. This narrows driving lanes and raises the risk of collisions. City driving, he said, also requires more starts and stops and intersection crossings, all of which increase the potential for an accident.

The Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee took no action on **HF619**, which also contains other auto insurance reform provisions that will be discussed at a later date.

Aiding an ailing insurer

The House Labor-Management Relations Committee voted March 1 to prop up one of state's larger workers' compensation insurance companies with a \$20 million loan from a state-sponsored fund.

State officials in May 1992 seized the ailing State Fund Mutual Co. after it lost nearly all of its reserves to bad investments. The proposal (**HF199**) would permit the state-chartered Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association (WCRA) to lend \$20 million from its portfolio to State Fund Mutual Co.

Commerce Commissioner Bert McKasy said State Fund, established by the 1983 Legislature with a \$5.7 million loan, remains solvent. "I don't believe it will be a problem again in the future," he told the committee.

State Fund Mutual Co. was the third largest workers' compensation insurance provider in Minnesota during 1991, writing premiums totaling \$64.9 million for 5,522 employers with an estimated 80,000 workers. Its policyholders mostly are smaller firms with yearly premium costs of \$10,000 or less, said its new president, Pat Johnson.

HF199 now moves to the House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee for further review.



Former House Speaker Robert Vanasek told members that government, business, and labor have "to move beyond enunciating problems" and develop concrete proposals to provide quality jobs for Minnesotans. Vanasek, now president of the Minnesota High Technology Council, spoke March 3 before the International Trade, Technology and Economic Development Division of the Commerce and Economic Development Committee.



LAW

Spousal maintenance

Those owing a former spouse "maintenance" payments could have their tax refunds seized or their business licenses suspended under a bill approved by the Judiciary Committee March 1.

The proposal (**HF129**) seeks to toughen collection procedures for delinquent court-ordered support payments. Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), the bill's chief author, said that **HF129** would use some of the same techniques currently used in collecting child support payments.

In terms of importance, the Minnesota State Bar Association doesn't differentiate between the two types of spousal payments, said Attorney Mike Dittberner during testimony before the Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee Feb. 26. "They are both court orders," Dittberner said.

Under the proposal, a person who owes spousal maintenance could not reclaim a business license until they were "current" on their payments. The provision is meant to catch independently employed spouses who are delinquent in their maintenance payments.

Although Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) said he supported the legislation in general, he was worried that suspending licenses could prevent a person from being able to pay the court-ordered sum.

Dittberner said that an amendment was being drafted in the Health and Human Services Committee to allow license redemption as long as the person can demonstrate that he or she is complying with a repayment plan.

HF129 was referred to the Taxes Committee, where the panel will consider the costs of garnishing tax refunds.

Identifying fathers

About half of all children born out of wedlock don't have paternity established at birth, which can lead to a variety of problems — and sometimes poverty — in the future.

But if the Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota (CDF-MN) gets its wish, the mystery surrounding paternity of many children will be cleared up and their chances for an improved standard of living will be increased.

The Judiciary Committee's Civil Law Subcommittee approved a measure (**HF177**) March 1 that will require hospitals to make available a "recognition of paternity form" to parents at the time a child is born.

Although completion of the form is voluntary and a blood test is not required, the form, which must be signed by both parents, would have the force of law.

Proponents of the measure say establishing paternity at birth would increase the chances that absent fathers would pay child support, eliminating one of the major contributors to childhood poverty.

Although current law allows for a "declaration of parentage" form, it may require further court action before taking effect. Additionally, the declarations are not treated uniformly in all Minnesota counties.

Under the bill, sponsored by Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls), the state Department of Human Services would also be required to design educational materials which explain the importance of identifying a child's biological father. Either parent could choose to invalidate the form within 30 days of its establishment.

Laura Kadwell of CDF-MN said that children would benefit the most if the bill were to become law. She said the concept has successfully encouraged recognition of paternity in other states, making it easier for children to receive child support and inheritance, among other benefits.

Fathers are more likely to legally recognize their children, Kadwell added, when their paternal responsibilities are outlined. For example, establishing visitation rights is a much easier task if paternity has already been established.

HF177 would require hospitals to make available educational material along with the "recognition of parentage form." The bill was referred to the full Judiciary Committee for consideration.

Increased pay for judges

Minnesota's judges are underpaid, and judicial salaries need to be raised by about \$10,500 a year to bring them in line with those in other states, the Compensation Council of the Legislative Coordinating Commission was told Feb. 26.

Currently, Minnesota's trial court judges are paid \$83,494 a year. Karl Egge, a professor of economics at Macalester College, was asked by the Minnesota State Bar Association to do a study comparing judicial salaries with those of private and public attorneys. He concluded that the state's district judges should be paid 11 percent more than they earn now, or \$94,000 a year.

Currently, Minnesota ranks 22nd among states in judicial salaries.

Supreme Court Chief Justice A.M. Keith — the state's highest paid judge at \$103,835 a year — said that half the judges appointed in the last three years took a pay cut to join the bench. "In fact, a significant number of public sector lawyers in the Twin Cities and suburban counties currently earn more than the judges before whom they practice," he said.

Keith did not ask for a major salary increase but for a cost-of-living adjustment of 3 percent in 1995 and another 3 percent in 1996. His request, if adopted, would raise the salaries of district judges to \$88,579 in 1996.

"We have to give judges the ability to make viable financial plans based on a predictable and stable income so they can provide for their families," Keith said.

Not all council members appeared sympathetic to the request. "Many of [my constituents] who worked for Northwest Airlines would be happy to be on last year's salary," said Rep. Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville).

"I'm a little troubled by the implication that how much money lawyers make is necessarily to be equated with how good they will be as judges," said Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls).

At its March 26 meeting, the Compensation Council is expected to recommend judicial salary levels for 1995 and 1996. It is then up to the Legislature to make the final decision.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Work here, you live here

People seeking jobs in Minneapolis might have to live within the city limits if a bill approved March 2 by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee becomes law.

Currently, many Minneapolis employees, including two-thirds of teachers, police officers, and firefighters, live outside the city. The nightly departure of those well-paid workers

means that \$140 million in city salaries are shifted out of Minneapolis every year, said Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls), chief sponsor of the bill.

HF74 does not impose a residency requirement, but only grants the city of Minneapolis, the Minneapolis School District, the Minneapolis Library Board, and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board the authority to impose residency requirements as a condition of employment. Only new hires would be affected.

"We're desperate to have middle-class people living in the city," said Len Biernat, a Minneapolis School Board member. Sixty-three percent of the children enrolled in Minneapolis public schools are poor.

Critics thought the bill could lead to the Balkanization of the Twin Cities. "We're part of a broader community," said Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins). "I'm deeply offended by those new communities that have built walls around themselves to keep strangers and others out. But I also have concerns that it may be just as bad to try to build walls around the city for the purpose of keeping people in."

The bill also was opposed by representatives of city employee groups, who saw the freedom to choose one's place of residence as a civil rights issue.

In reference to the issue of Balkanization, one of the bill's co-authors, Rep. John Sarna (DFL-Mpls), said that the courts would regard it as racially discriminatory if suburbs such as Roseville imposed their own residency requirements. Minneapolis and St. Paul, because of their racial diversity, are the only cities in the state that could impose the requirement, if authorized by the Legislature. **HF74** would only give that authority to Minneapolis.

The bill now moves to the House floor.

SPORTS

Ski bill advances

The ski safety act cleared another gate March 2 on its run through the Minnesota House.

The proposal (**HF165**) would define the responsibilities of skiers and ski operators, and limit the operators' liabilities if a skier is injured due to the "inherent risk" of the sport.

Although a ski area operator still could be sued for negligence, supporters said the bill would go a long way in holding down insurance costs for those operators.

The proposal was approved on a voice vote by the full Commerce and Economic Development Committee. The panel dropped a provision absolving operators for a skier's injury caused by the reckless actions of someone else.

"I just don't think I should be responsible if a careless skier runs into me on the hill," said Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul), himself

a skier. The bill, however, still would make it a petty misdemeanor to leave an on-hill collision without first leaving your name and other information with the other skier or an employee of the skiing facility.

The bill now moves to the House Judiciary Committee, where similar legislation stalled last year. Attorney groups have objected to several parts of the bill. Specifically, they oppose its inherent risk provisions as well as a two-year limit to initiate legal action following an injury.

Chief author Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) said he intends to work with opponents to resolve their differences before the Judiciary panel considers the bill.



Workers at agencies that help the state's developmentally disabled make such low wages that some of their families qualify for public assistance. Regarding this situation as "unconscionable," Health and Human Services Committee members approved a bill March 4 that would raise those workers' wages by 35 cents an hour. Only those making less than \$20,000 a year would be affected.

If **HF426** eventually passes, the average worker at a development achievement center would see his/her hourly wage increase from \$5.50 an hour to \$5.85 in July 1993. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), will next be considered by the committee's Human Services Finance Division.

A small boy got a seat on the Health and Human Services Committee March 4 without even having to stand for election. The chance to swivel around in a big black leather chair must have looked like too much fun for a child to resist. So when Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) got up momentarily to get a drink, the boy escaped from his mother's arms, ran around the wooden barrier that separates audience from lawmakers, and scrambled into Luther's seat.

His presence was welcomed by legislators — at least until he discovered how much fun it was to speak into the microphone. At that point, Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield) picked him up and kindly returned him to his mother.

Many toddlers accompanied their parents to the March 4 committee meeting to demonstrate the need for more affordable child care. A bill (**HF402**) sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) would require the state's Child Care Sliding Fee program to serve 100 percent of eligible children by 1996. The program currently has an 18-month waiting list.

HF402 was approved and referred to the committee's Human Services Finance Division.

Greiling aims to deliver service-oriented education

While Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville) might be in her first term as a House member, she is no newcomer to public service. She's been



Rep. Mindy Greiling

for her.

Greiling (pronounced GRY-ling) was heading Sen. John Marty's re-election campaign when the suggestions started coming.

"People — particularly John Marty" — encouraged me to run for the seat, she said. And she credits the League of Women Voters for her developing interest in the political process.

"I joined the League because I was home with my kids and I thought it was a way to plug into issues" of importance, Greiling explained. "The League was the only group I knew of where people discussed issues."

Her experiences with both the League and political campaigns sparked a dedication to campaign finance reform, an issue she's already tackling this session. Greiling is a co-sponsor of

HF163, the reform package crafted with the assistance of Common Cause, a political watchdog, good government group.

"I like the playing field to be level," she said, "and it doesn't seem like the playing field is level." HF163 would, in part, curb the financial advantages incumbents now hold over their challengers.

Issues of the highest priority for Greiling are educational fairness and property tax equity — two big concerns in Greiling's district, which covers portions of Little Canada, Maplewood, and Roseville.

Specifically, Greiling wants to bring her teaching experience to the area of educational reform. In the short term, she hopes the current funding tensions between rural, suburban, and inner city schools can be resolved. But moving to reform the relationship between schools, administrations, and other levels of government is her long-term goal.

Critical of "top-down management," Greiling explained that "school districts should be more service-oriented." She suggested that the state Department of Education, for example, be a resource for schools when they need guidance, and not simply "tell [schools] exactly what to do."

"I really want school districts to be able to do things in a smarter way. We have to free up the

school districts more, and give them goals that we want them to accomplish, and . . . financial incentives to work smarter, and in the long term that will save money."

Although Greiling's expertise lies in the area of education, she describes herself as a "real generalist." She does serve on the Education Committee, but says she could have been put on "half the other committees and been just as happy."

"I'm just having the best time of my life," Greiling said. "I keep thinking some day this will seem like work. . . . I like people so much . . . and I like to study issues, and this seems to put it all together."

—Marnie Sadlowsky

District 53B

Population: 32,639
Distribution: 98.5 percent urban, 1.5 percent rural
County: Ramsey
Largest city: Maplewood (portion)
Location: northern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Clinton/Gore: 40.5 percent
 Bush/Quayle: 35.3 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 23.7 percent
 Other: 0.5 percent

Health care marks Asch's journey to the House

Ask Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) how he got to the Minnesota Legislature and you'll hear a long list of professional accomplishments, most of which involve health policy and education.



Rep. Marc Asch

"I think problems are susceptible to study," Asch said. "You can gather information, review it, analyze it, talk about it, and make better decisions."

Asch, who brought his own computer to the Capitol and who has a self-professed love for number-crunching, is aiming to bring a passion for analysis to the Capitol.

It was in the early 1970s that Asch was exposed to the growing problem of health care costs while working at the Michigan Department of Social Services.

A major study on health costs piqued his interest in the issue, and Asch got an administrative job at a hospital where he worked to improve efficiency through "short interval work sequencing."

At the same time, Asch said his wife "ran into gross, overt [gender] discrimination" while applying to medical schools. Eventually, she was

accepted by Case Western Reserve University, so the couple moved to Ohio. Asch landed an administrative position quite close to his wife — in the dean's office of Case Western's medical school.

Four years later, Asch got a call from the office of U.S. Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), who was looking for a "special assistant" on health care issues. So, Asch and his family were off to the Washington, D.C. area, where he spent two years on the senator's staff and another two years at the National Institute of Health as a legislative liaison.

They moved to Maine and back to Ohio before settling in Minnesota in 1987, when his wife, Susan, was asked to head a pediatric emergency room in the Twin Cities. She is currently in private practice in Stillwater.

Now representing St. Paul's northern suburbs, Asch describes his legislative priorities with the slogan, "fairness for the suburbs."

"I want to make sure that taxes are collected and distributed equitably," he said.

Asch said that his district, although relatively wealthy, was being hurt by state tax policies. "We were being done over. Our schools were on hard times. . . . the assumption is made that if you have a high-valued home that your income is also high. That's not necessarily true." This

practice unfairly taxes suburban home owners, he said.

Asch heard that frustration while on the campaign trail. "It wasn't the amount of taxes that people were paying that upset them," Asch said, "It was the feeling that taxes weren't being distributed fairly."

Asch also hopes to help shape the state's health care decisions. Noting that he has been involved in health policy from just about every possible perspective, "I intend to be an active participant," he said.

And those who drop by his office should not be surprised to see Asch and his staff crunching numbers and tossing around ideas in search of solutions.

—Adam Samaha

District 54B

Population: 32,583
Distribution: 100 percent live in urbanized areas
County: Ramsey
Largest city: Roseville
Location: northeastern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Clinton/Gore: 46.8 percent
 Bush/Quayle: 31.0 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 21.6 percent
 Other: 0.6 percent

Mahon wants less airport noise, more funding for cities

"Who am I? Why am I here?" Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington) throws out his arms and imitates failed vice presidential candidate Admiral James Stockdale.



Rep. Mark Mahon

But Mahon is joking, of course, and answers the questions as quickly as he asked them.

He's serving in the House to tackle the same issues he faced during his 17-year tenure on the Bloomington City Council: airport noise, property taxes, and economic development along the Interstate 494 corridor. After being encouraged by family members and DFL colleagues to take a shot at higher office, Mahon (pronounced MAN) jumped at the chance in the newly drawn district.

"Some of us thought it was time to have a Democrat serving the district again," he explained, giving credit for his victory to his wife and campaign coordinator, Florence.

But Mahon himself knows something about plotting a successful course. He served a four-year stint in the U.S. Air Force as an air traffic controller in the U.S. and Saudi Arabia. After his tour, he got a job as a union official for Case International Harvester in St. Paul, where he

worked for 35 years before retiring in 1990.

He also served on the Bloomington Port Authority since 1982, and as a Metropolitan Waste Control Commission commissioner since 1983. He resigned both posts after becoming a member of the House.

Mahon defeated two-term Independent-Republican Rep. Joyce Henry to win his seat. The election was one of the year's closest, with only 55 votes separating the candidates.

His new constituents want to avoid another hike in property taxes, something Mahon knows is directly linked to state aid for cities.

"Cutbacks in HACA (homestead and agricultural credit aid) and other local government aid translate to higher real estate taxes. The city budgets are already tight. If there are more cuts [in local government aid] that means higher taxes."

The suburban district, which also includes the southwestern corner of Richfield, is well within earshot of the Mpls-St. Paul International Airport. Not surprisingly, noise abatement is near the top among constituent concerns.

Mahon has served on a number of panels addressing airport noise and co-founded the Bloomington-Richfield Airport Action Group (BRAAG) that opposed the extension of Runway 422.

From his new seat on the House Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee, Mahon hopes to directly influence state policy on noise mitigation. Last year, the committee helped to target more funding for soundproofing of area homes and public buildings.

Mahon welcomes the opportunity to serve in the House and acknowledges there is "much to learn." Although there is the potential to have more of an impact at the Legislature, he also has to persuade 200 other legislators to his point of view. On the Bloomington City Council, he only had to persuade a handful of people.

"I've yet to determine whether this is a promotion or not," he joked.

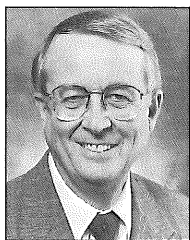
—John Tschida

District 40A

Pop.: 31,723
Distribution: 100% in urbanized areas
Counties: Hennepin
Largest City: Bloomington (portion)
Location: southern Metro
1992 presidential election statistics:
 Clinton/Gore: 46.2 percent
 Bush/Quayle: 30.0 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 23.2 percent
 Other: 0.6 percent

Transportation and spending top priorities for Wolf

A year ago, Rep. Ken Wolf (IR-Burnsville) had no idea he would end up as a member of the Legislature. But when redistricting created an open seat in District 41B, the city council veteran of 10 years decided it was time for a change. As a representative of District 41B, he'd have "the opportunity to serve [the public] in a little different capacity, with different issues, and different challenges."



Rep. Ken Wolf

In his first run for the Legislature, he bested his opponent by about 1,500 votes.

Public service is not a new area of work for Wolf. In addition to his tenure on the Burnsville City Council, he was active in the League of Minnesota Cities and the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities, and he chaired the Dakota County Solid Waste Advisory Committee.

"I'm not unfamiliar with the [legislative] process," explained Wolf, pointing out that his work in city government has brought him to the Capitol many times. "But I'm learning more and more every day, and the learning process will never end."

Prior to becoming a House member, Wolf

spent 28 years with Control Data Corporation, and then ran a restaurant in Savage for two years. Describing himself as "semi-retired," he still does part-time computer consulting for a medical company. He hopes to use his extensive corporate and "public budgeting" background to contribute to the ongoing legislative conversation on "fiscal responsibility" in government.

Wolf hopes the Legislature will include itself in that discussion. He has co-authored a bill calling for a reduction in the size of the Legislature (HF478). It would reduce the Senate to 34 members, down from the current 67, and trim the House to a body of 68, down from 134.

Wolf also serves on the Environment and Natural Resources Committee, and hopes his experience on the Dakota Solid Waste Advisory Committee might "bring some perspective to that [policy] area" as well.

But a major issue for his new constituents, Wolf said, is transportation. His district, which covers the southeastern corner of Eden Prairie, southwestern corner of Bloomington, western Burnsville, and all of Savage, contains a severe traffic bottleneck along Interstate 35W near the Minnesota River, and at the Bloomington Ferry Bridge between Savage and Bloomington. When other members speak of redistributing dollars

away from the southwestern suburbs, Wolf will be there to suggest that the area is far from perfect.

He was also told on the campaign trail "to get the deficit under control." Indian gaming and gambling expansion is also an issue he'll be watching, considering the proximity of his district to Mystic Lake Casino.

As for the session ahead, Wolf says he's excited about his move from city to state government, and is sure his new job will be both "interesting and educational." He's not here with a set agenda.

"There's an awful lot of knowledge and wisdom and experience up here. . . I really feel like a college freshman, and right now I'm in a listening mode."

—Marnie Sadlowsky

District 41B

Pop.: 31,914
Distribution: 100% in urbanized areas
Counties: Dakota, Hennepin, and Scott
Largest City: Bloomington (portion)
Location: southwestern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 38.4 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 34.4 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 26.7 percent
 Other: 0.5 percent

Speaker pro tem

Bauerly takes a swing at pinch-hitting for speaker

Actors have their understudies, baseball teams their pinch-hitters, and even Johnny Carson was known to rely on a guest host or two.

The Minnesota House of Representatives also has its version of calling someone off the bench to get the job done.

This session is the first that Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) has been appointed the speaker *pro tempore*, as the position is officially known (*pro tem* for short), though he's had experience at the podium in the previous two sessions. As the Latin translation makes clear, the speaker pro tem assumes the speaker's role

on a short-term basis whenever the need arises.

"If Speaker Dee Long is to be out of town on a session day, or is tied up with a committee or a meeting or a speaking engagement, or something like that, then it's my responsibility to be the pinch-hitter," Bauerly said.

Sometimes the schedule change is known in advance, but at other times — especially when floor sessions get longer — it can be unexpected.

"Later in the session, the speaker has an incredibly overloaded agenda in terms of meeting with committee chairs, meeting

with Ways and Means folks, bonding committee folks, often meeting with the governor and the majority leader of the Senate," he said. In those grueling last days, it is often not physically possible for one person to preside over the lengthy floor sessions.

Because of the speaker's crammed schedule, Bauerly's duties include acting as liaison between Long and members of the DFL caucus. He also works with the majority leader and assistant majority leaders as part of his caucus' management team.

Historically, House rules have allowed for temporary speakers almost since statehood, but the actual practice has varied. In fact, having a representative specifically designated for the role for an entire session is a fairly new concept.

Before the 1980s, temporary speakers

could not serve for more than a day. And instead of being appointed by the speaker, they were chosen by a majority of the House or by the Rules Committee. Under current rules, if neither Long nor Bauerly is available to preside over floor sessions, the speaker will simply pick someone else to fill the post.

Bauerly doesn't consider himself an expert on parliamentary procedure, but he said he's worked hard at polishing those skills. Chairing a school board and other local organizations has helped, along with Chief Clerk Ed Burdick's training course on the subject.

The position requires quick, sure decision-making on a variety of issues that may appear mundane to some. But determining whether an amendment is "germane" to a bill is oftentimes no easy task. And the judgment often means the difference between its passage or defeat.

Those rulings can lead to the political tension that makes the democratic system work, said Bauerly. At the same time, he said he also has a duty to keep things moving.

"[You have to make sure] that everyone gets a chance to speak on a bill so you don't limit or stifle debate, and yet try and keep on the agenda and keep the process moving on a steady and methodical basis — so we can get our work done."

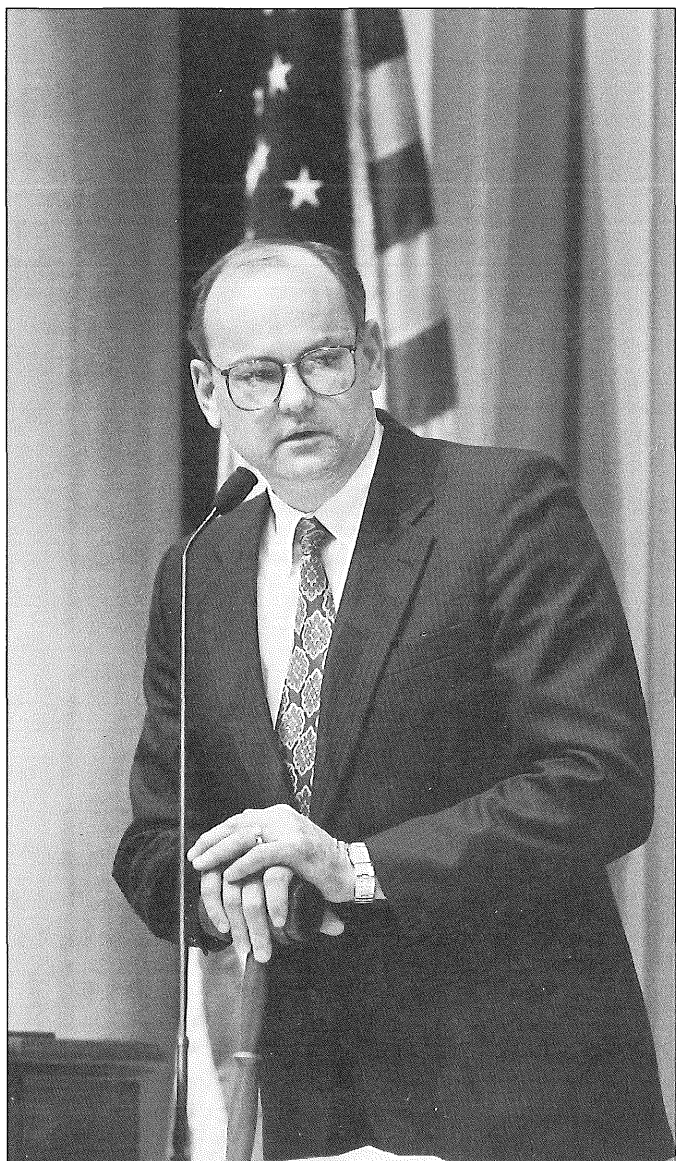
Bauerly takes his ascension from rank-and-file lawmaker to the speaker's chair in stride — even when switching roles is spontaneous.

"Actually, the first couple of minutes up there, until you get oriented to where everything is at, it is a little disconcerting," he said. "But I really enjoy it."

Burdick's well-versed crew at the House floor's front desk smooths the transition, he added.

"It really gives you a sense of humility, I think, in terms of knowing the expectation of incredible fairness and impartiality as you mete out the decisions between members," Bauerly said.

— Jim Anderson



Rep. Jerry Bauerly, speaker pro tem, assumes the speaker's role whenever the need arises.

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bill action 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 sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between Feb. 25 - March 4			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp - recommended to pass rpa - recommended to pass as amended nrp - not recommended to pass re - referred to another cmte./div. a - amended			h - heard v - vetoed by governor † - footnote * - version under consideration									
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0165	Jennings	Skiers safety act—privileges,	2/1 CED	CED	3/2 rpa	re JU						
SF0317	Johnson, J.B.	liability rules clarified	2/15 CCP									
HF0167	Bauerly	Development—capital account for	2/1 CED	CED	3/2 rp	re WM						
SF0338	Johnson, J.B.	small business loans recreated	2/15 JEC									
		Int'l. Trade, Tech. & Ec. Dev. Division										
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0161	Trimble	Neighborhood revitalization	1/28 CED	CED/itt	3/3 rp	re CED						
SF0069	Metzen	programs provided funding	1/21 JEC									
		Tourism & Small Business Division										
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0544	Tunheim	Tourism—	2/22 CED	CED/t	3/3 rpa	re CED						
SF0463	Finn	loan program established	2/22 JEC									
		K-12 Education Finance Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF0042	Kelso	Faribault academies—	1/14 ED	ED/edf	3/3 h							
SFnone		student activity account authorized										
HF0202	Vellenga	Humanities Commission	2/1 ED	ED/edf	3/1 h							
SF0224	Pogemiller	teaching institute funded	2/9 ED									
HF0666	Greiling	Alternative staffing patterns	3/1 ED	ED/edf	3/1 h							
SFnone		allowed										
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0065	Munger	Packaging Act of 1993	1/19 EN	EN	3/2 a †							
SFnone												
HF0269	Hasskamp	Cuyuna recreation area—	2/9 EN	EN	3/4 rpa	re ENF						
SF0213	Samuelson	funded	2/9 EN									
HF0292	Dorn	Sakatah state trail—	2/11 EN	EN	3/2 rpa	re FN						
SF0299	Hottinger	bonding granted	2/15 EN									
HF0316	Rukavina	Iron mine facilities—	2/11 EN	EN	3/4 rp	re CED						
SF0487	Janezich	salable condition required	2/25 EN									
HF0421	Wenzel	Lindbergh State Park—	2/18 EN	EN	3/2 rp							
SF0347	Samuelson	lands added	2/18 EN									
HF0513	Kahn	Coal-fired steamheating—	2/22 EN	EN	3/4 a †							
SFnone		prohibited in certain areas										
HF0534	McCollum	Wastewater treatment—	2/22 EN	EN	3/2 nrp							
SF0096	Riveness	rukemakin provisions changed	1/25 EN									
HF0546	Waltman	Dorer Hardwood Forest—	2/22 EN	EN	3/2 rpa							
SFnone		motor sports prohibited										
HF0596	Murphy	Rock, gem, mineral—	2/25 EN	EN	3/2 rp	re FN						
SF0251	Chmielewski	interpretive center funded	2/11 EN									
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0009	Skoglund	Insurance—coverage required	1/7 FI	FI	2/10 rpa		3/1	130-1				
SF0291	Piper	for treating port-wine stains	3/4 HC									
HF0141	Simoneau	MinnesotaCare—small employers	1/28 FI	FI	3/3 h	re HH						
SF0167	Berglin	insurance program expanded	2/1 CCP									
HF0146	Reding	Financial institutions—	1/28 FI	FI	2/17 rp		3/1	132-0				
SF0109	Hottinger	merger procedures eased	1/26 CCP	CCP	2/22 rp							
HF0619	Skoglund	Auto, health care insurers—	2/25 FI	FI	3/3 h							
SFnone		cooperative policies allowed										
HF0683	Jennings	Auto insurers—contracts with	3/1 FI	FI	3/3 h							
SF0201	Hottinger	managed care providers permitted	2/9 CCP									
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0253	Lasley	Elections—presidential primary	2/9 GL	GL	3/1 rpa							
SF0416	Pogemiller	established	2/22 ETC									
HF0271	Lasley	Elections—voter information	2/9 GL	GL	3/1 h							
SF0286	Flynn	guide developed	2/15 ETC									

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		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0272	Solberg	Public safety department	2/9 GO	GO	3/4 rpa	re TR						
SF0114	Kelly	abolished	1/28 GOR	GOR	3/3 h,†							
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0134	Vellenga	Optometrists authorized to	1/26 HH	HH	3/2 rp							
SF0117	Samuelson	prescribe topical legend drugs	1/28 HC									
HF0142	Anderson, R.	Nursing assistant evaluation program—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rp							
SF0119*	Sams	certain options modified	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rp		2/25	62-0	3/1			
HF0203	Kelley	Medical practitioner licensing—	2/1 HH	HH	3/4 rpa							
SF0094	Piper	requirements modified	1/25 HC	HC	2/25 rpa							
HF0294	Simoneau	Group residential housing	2/11 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0249	Betzold	bed moratorium—exception made	2/11 HC									
HF0336	Tompkins	Foster care avoidance promoted	2/15 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0327	Kiscaden	by use of emergency assistance funds	2/15 FA	FA	2/25 rp	re RA						
HF0402	Jefferson	Child care fund increase	2/18 HH	HH	3/4 rp	re HH/hsf						
SFnone		to include more children										
HF0426	Simoneau	Achievement center workers—	2/18 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0233	Samuelson	pay increase	2/9 HC									
		HOUSING										
HF0504	Dawkins	Property tax classification	2/22 HO	HO	3/1 rpa	re TA						
SF0675	Morrison	modified for certain property	2/22 HO									
HF0531	Dawkins	Tenants—written leases provided;	2/22 HO	HO	3/1 h							
SF0415	Anderson	landlord disclosures required	2/22 JU									
		JUDICIARY										
HF0045	Bishop	Durable power of attorney	1/14 JU	JU	3/1 rpa							
SF0040	Reichgott	for health care established	1/14 JU	CP	2/18 rpa†		3/4	53-10				
HF0047	Dawkins	Real estate law—	1/14 JU	JU	2/22 rpa†							
SF0048*	Betzold	miscellaneous changes	1/19 JU	JU	2/9 rpa				3/1			
HF0079	Peterson	Grandparents' visitation rights	1/21 JU	JU	2/22 rpa		3/1	128-0				
SF0106	Vickerman	clarified	1/25 JU									
HF0129	Carruthers	Spousal maintenance collection	1/26 JU	JU	3/1 rpa†	re TA						
SF0513	Betzold		2/25 JU									
HF0181	Rest	Limited Liability Company	2/1 JU	JU	3/1 rpa†							
SF0181	Reichgott	Act amended	2/1 JU	JU	3/1 rpa							
HF0341	Pugh	Business Corporation Act—	2/15 JU	JU	3/1 rp							
SF0265	Finn	amended	2/11 JU									
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0064	Jacobs	Work curfews extended	1/19 LA	LA	3/1 h							
SF0053	Price	for high school students	1/19 JEC									
HF0097	Rukavina	Public employees—definition of	1/25 LA	LA	2/15 rp	reGO	3/1	131-1				
SF0093	Flynn	confidential employee modified	1/25 GOR	GOR	3/4 rp							
HF0199	Winter	Workers' Compensation—loan to	2/1 LA	LA	3/1 rpa	re FI						
SF0112	Moe	state fund mutual authorized	1/26 JEC	JEC	2/18 rpa	re CCP						
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0074	Jefferson	Minneapolis gov't entities allowed	1/21 LG	LG	3/2 rp							
SF0524	Flynn	to impose residency requirement	2/25 MLG									
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0185	Reding	Lake Pepin—river bluff power	2/1 RI	RI	3/1 rp							
SFnone		plant project blocked										
HF0522	Rukavina	Utilities—property easements	2/22 RI	RI	3/1 rpa							
SF0405	Solon	requirements clarified	2/18 JEC									
		RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION										
HF0001*	Solberg	Legislature—	1/7 RU	RU	1/19 rpa		1/25	126-0	1/26		3/1	
SF0038	Luther	obsolete committee references deleted	1/14 RA	RA	2/9 rp							

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TAXES												
HF0117	Kinkel	Tax-forfeited land—	1/26 TA	TA	3/4 rpa							
SF0019	Price	repurchase price	1/11 TT									
HF0427	Winter	Taxes—omnibus	2/18 TA	TA	3/2 rpa							
SF0585	Pappas	technical corrections	3/1 TT									
WAYS & MEANS												
HF0442	Rodosovich	Higher Ed. Coordinating Bd.—	2/18 ED	WM	3/4 rp							
Sfnone		deficiency appropriation										

EN

†HF0065 - laid over

†HF0513 - laid over until 3/11

GO

†SF0114 - CP 2/22 rpa reGOR

JU

†HF0047 - a in subcommittee

†HF0129 - a in subcommittee

†HF0181 - a in subcommittee



Friends of the Sibley House are prepared to sue the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) for more than \$50,000, members were told March 3.

Nancy Moses, president of the Sibley House Association, said that the historic Mendota Heights home of Minnesota's first governor, Henry Sibley, could be damaged by vibrations caused by nearby highway construction that is to begin later this year. MnDOT agreed that damage to the structure and the original furnishings inside is possible, Sibley House counsel said.

But MnDOT says it doesn't have the money to pay for "preventative costs" demanded by Moses and others. She said the parties hoped to come to an agreement before litigation became necessary, and several members expressed a willingness to help negotiate a resolution.

Moses testified before the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

While plowing through a 96-page bill (HF427) that would make technical, mostly non-controversial corrections to state tax laws, Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) raised a concern over a provision buried in the sales and use tax section.

The section clarifies language that makes the sale of race horses subject to state sales and use taxes, but Sviggum wanted to make sure that it didn't apply to draft horses. Taxing draft horses, he told fellow Taxes Committee members March 2, would be unfair in light of other tax laws.

"Tell me the difference between a draft horse and a tractor," he asked Mike Boekhaus, director of the state Department of Revenue's legal division.

After a thoughtful pause, Boekhaus replied: "I know one when I see one."

It's a fact!

As of Aug. 28, 1992, a total of 5,003 liquor licensees were spread throughout the state of Minnesota.

For awhile in 1852, there were none.

That's because the Territorial Legislature, struck with the national fever of temperance reform, agreed to let the citizenry vote to outlaw the manufacture and sale of "spirituous or intoxicating liquors." The proposal said only "public agents" could sell booze. Most saloonkeepers didn't qualify.

In April 1852, territorial citizens voted 853 to 662 to outlaw intoxicants.

Violators faced a \$25 fine, (that's \$408 in 1991 dollars), or imprisonment, or both. The penalty could have been tougher. One legislator, Rep. Mahlon Black of Stillwater wanted a standard penalty — death. Only two of his colleagues agreed, however, and his amendment was defeated.

After the referendum passed, (perhaps out of fear of Black) "Stillwater obeyed the mandate and closed its saloons, but the law was practically ignored elsewhere," wrote Theodore Christianson in *Minnesota: The Land of Sky-Tinted Waters*.

A few months later, Andrew Cloutier, decided to "defy the will of the people," and enjoyed a bit of prohibited drink.

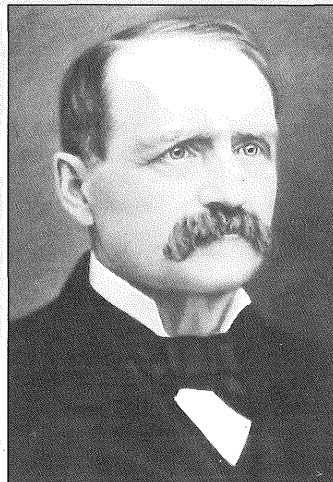
He was slapped with a \$25 fine, but appealed the penalty to the Territorial Supreme Court.

The court threw out the law, ruling that a law passed by referendum was meaningless

because the U.S. Congress had vested the legislative powers of the territory only in the House and the Council, (then the Senate equivalent) — not in the citizens of the territory.

Many public hearings were held "to agitate for the reenactment of the law," wrote William Folwell, in *A History of Minnesota*, but the efforts were unsuccessful.

In Minnesota today, there are 2,025 on-sale liquor licensees, 754 off-sale, 1,185 on-sale/off-sale combination licensees, 574 club licenses, and 465 owners of wine licenses.



Rep. Mahlon Black

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Bill Introductions

HF641-HF845

Monday, March 1

HF641—Orfield (DFL)

Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Council made an elective body; transit, sports facilities, airports, and waste control commissions changed to council operating divisions; regional transit board duties transferred, and Mosquito Control Commission abolished.

HF642—Carruthers (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Brooklyn Center volunteer firefighters relief association provided lump sum and monthly service pension maximums.

HF643—Luther (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development
Cosmetology licenses and practice regulated and Commerce Department enforcement powers provided technical changes.

HF644—Lourey (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources
Aitkin County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF645—Lasley (DFL)

Education
Maximum effort school loan program maximum tax rate modified for districts refunding bonds at a lower interest rate.

HF646—Simoneau (DFL)

Local Government & Metro Affairs
Charter city commission membership terms and petition procedures modified.

HF647—Kelso (DFL)

Education
Change-oriented school pilot project established.

HF648—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Local Government & Metro Affairs
Itasca County allowed to consolidate the offices of auditor and treasurer.

HF649—Tomassoni (DFL)

Education
Duluth campus; taconite research endowed chair authorized at the University of Minnesota Natural Resource Research Institute in Coleraine.

HF650—Tomassoni (DFL)

Education
County-school district coordinated program established for delivering educational and community social services, and money appropriated.

HF651—Winter (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations
Unfair labor practice to include not informing employees of right to have a union representative present during an investigative or disciplinary interview.

HF652—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services
Community program access equality required for persons with mental retardation or related conditions.

HF653—Kelso (DFL)

Transportation & Transit
Regional Transit Board date restrictions removed for establishing replacement programs in eligible communities in the metropolitan area.

HF654—Perlt (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development
Corporate registration and administrative dissolutions, limited partnership registrations, trademarks, and various lien filings regulated; and secretary of state provided various housekeeping changes.

HF655—Orenstein (DFL)

Judiciary
Civil service commission decision appeals provided to cities and employees.

HF656—Simoneau (DFL)

Judiciary
Medical malpractice punitive damage award deposit required in the health care access fund.

HF657—Simoneau (DFL)

Judiciary
Jury selection procedures simplified by Supreme Court.

HF658—Wejcman (DFL)

Transportation & Transit
Paratransit service use eligibility to require physician's disability certification statement.

HF659—Wejcman (DFL)

Transportation & Transit
Handicapped parking certificate or special disabled license plate applicants issued immediate temporary permits.

HF660—Brown, C. (DFL)

Taxes
Local government sales tax effective date modified.

HF661—Wenzel (DFL)

Agriculture
Dairy trade practices act adopted.

HF662—Orfield (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling
Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association provided purchase of allowable service credit for public school employment outside the state.

HF663—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling
St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association provided postretirement adjustment administrative expenses, and first class city teachers retirement associations provided annuities and administration.

HF664—Greiling (DFL)

Education
Job sharing incentive provided in teacher retirement programs for experienced teachers.

HF665—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services
Hospital construction moratorium made permanent.

HF666—Greiling (DFL)

Education
Teacher and professional staff involvement and satisfaction fostered, instruction improved, and school expenditure cost increases minimized; and pupil-teacher ratio calculating modified.

HF667—Haukoos (IR)

Governmental Operations & Gambling
Volunteer firefighter relief associations provided modified corporate registration requirement for compliance with fire state aid financial reporting.

HF668—Greiling (DFL)

Transportation & Transit
Paratransit commission created for serving the elderly, disabled, or people with special needs transportation, and money appropriated.

HF669—Jennings (DFL)

Transportation & Transit
Paratransit commission created for serving the elderly, disabled, or people with special needs transportation, and money appropriated.

HF670—Lourey (DFL)

Health & Human Services
Mental or nervous disorder treatment outpatient benefits regulated for mental health professionals.

HF671—Orfield (DFL)

Housing
Metropolitan Council to allocate comprehensive choice housing among cities and towns in the metropolitan area and compliance review provided.

HF672—Sparby (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources
Genetic engineering and isolated genetic material use procedures clarified.

HF673—Johnson, V. (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources
Eurasian wild pigs and other species prohibited, penalties imposed, and money appropriated.

HF674—Bettermann (IR)

Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation premium adjustment programs prohibited based on contractor size, average hourly wage paid, or other condition unless actuarially justified.

HF675—Smith (IR)

Transportation & Transit
Rebuilt passenger motor vehicle value determined by purchase price for taxation purposes.

HF676—Asch (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development
Facsimile transmission of unsolicited advertising materials regulated and penalties provided.

HF677—Orfield (DFL)

Taxes
Urban enterprise zone program established, property tax exemptions and franchise tax credits provided, and tax-increment financing project exemptions and special rules created.

HF678—Sarna (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations
Total quality management technique education grant program established in the small employer environment, and money appropriated.

HF679—Asch (DFL)
Taxes
Levy limit penalties canceled.

HF680—Rice (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
St. Anthony Falls heritage board appointment allowed by the chair of the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners.

HF681—Wagenius (DFL)
Judiciary
Firearm regulation adoption authorized by metropolitan county cities and the Metropolitan Airports Commission.

HF682—Trimble (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Fishing without a license exemption extended to persons under 18 years of age.

HF683—Jennings (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
No-fault automobile insurance reparation obligors authorized to offer medical expense benefits through managed care plans, and premium reductions provided.

HF684—Swenson (IR)
Judiciary
Correctional facility product and service noncompetitive bidding purchases provided; inmate unclaimed money and property holding period reduced; inmate wage withholding expanded; and sex offender treatment assessor requirements modified.

HF685—Jennings (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Eurasian water milfoil research and control costs provided milfoil stamps and boat trailer surcharges.

HF686—Klinzing (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Drainage authorities provided appointment of viewers, drainage system alternatives, and annual repair assessment levy requirements.

HF687—Rukavina (DFL)
Agriculture
Aquatic pest control applicators licensed.

HF688—Bishop (IR)
Judiciary
Pistol possession prohibited for persons convicted of domestic assault with a firearm.

HF689—Stanisius (IR)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Mosquito Control Commission membership modified and provided long-term comprehensive and implementation planning.

HF690—Winter (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Worthington city employee disability benefit reduction reduced for coordination with workers' compensation benefits.

HF691—Stanisius (IR)
Judiciary
Child protection workers authorized to take a child into immediate custody when a child is found in dangerous surroundings.

HF692—Kinkel (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Citizen's lake monitoring program appropriated money.

HF693—Krueger (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Legislative budget office established and money appropriated.

HF694—Ozment (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Industrial waste management regulated.

HF695—Ozment (IR)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Cemetery relocation prohibited without trustee or owner consent.

HF696—Jennings (DFL)
Health & Human Services
MinnesotaCare to cover nonpreventive adult dental care services.

HF697—Steensma (DFL)
Capital Investment
Murray County authorized a grant for construction of a television tower to enable Pioneer Public Television to broadcast services to the southwestern part of the state, bond issuance provided, and money appropriated.

HF698—Blatz (IR)
Judiciary
Victims' rights applicability provided in juvenile court proceedings; towing fee notice and waiver provided for victims of auto theft; and restitution procedures clarified.

HF699—Pauly (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Mineral leasing, environmental research and protection, exploratory mineral borings and data, lean ore stockpile removal, and oil and gas well spacing, pooling, and unitization provided.

HF700—Farrell (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Railroad employee interests protected following an acquisition.

HF701—Tompkins (IR)
Health & Human Services
Health care provider participation in health policies, plans, and contracts provided, and uniform claims forms, billing, and record keeping practices provided.

HF702—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
DWI repeat offenders ineligible to earn jail sentence good time reductions; license cancellation offense penalty increased, driver's license revocation provided for drug offenses; pretrial procedures studied; and money appropriated.

HF703—Rhodes (IR)
Judiciary
Carjacking offenses created and penalties provided.

HF704—Trimble (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Water deficiency declarations provided required criteria, groundwater use prohibited for surface water level maintenance, water appropriation permit reviews provided, water shortage planning required, and metropolitan water plan modified.

HF705—Olson, K. (DFL)
Education
Business education tax created, state share of school financing increased, local commercial-industrial tax base reduced, fiscal disparities program repealed, school district referendum levies modified, and money appropriated.

HF706—Lasley (DFL)
Education
General education formula allowance and staff development revenue increased; individualized learning and development aid and referendum market value tax base modified; teacher retirement state aid created; and money appropriated.

HF707—Wejcman (DFL)
Judiciary
Hennepin County juvenile detention center construction of additional space appropriated money.

HF708—Osthoff (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Drivers' license and identification card application fee retention allowed by court administrator agents and appointments provided.

HF709—Tompkins (IR)
Health & Human Services
Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care center.

HF710—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indian welfare costs reimbursed to Beltrami and Clearwater counties, and money appropriated.

HF711—Bishop (IR)
Education
Winona State University upper division 2 + 2 program at the Rochester center appropriated money.

HF712—Dorn (DFL)
Education
Technical college instructor unrequested leave of absence regulated during the regionalization process.

HF713—Orenstein (DFL)
Taxes
Ramsey County, St. Paul, and Independent School District No. 625, required joint property tax public hearings, and joint property tax advisory committee created.

HF714—Dawkins (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) waiver sought exempting wages of minor children attending school.

HF715—Osthoff (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Motor vehicle deputy registrar appointments provided for local governments.

HF716—Simoneau (DFL)
Judiciary
Prisoner medical services regulated and automobile insurance policy discrimination prohibited.

HF717—Winter (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Volunteer firefighter relief associations provided open and standing appropriation for supplemental benefit payments.

HF718—Winter (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Lawful purpose expenditures to include certain building maintenance, repair, and utility costs; pull-tab and tipboard tax lowered; annual audit requirement repealed; and uniform tax and reporting forms provided.

HF719—Winter (DFL)
Taxes
Tax increment financing district computation of original tax capacity to include tax-forfeited land.

HF720—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Cartways allowed on alternative routes for landowners without access to public roads.

HF721—Orfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Hennepin and Ramsey county work readiness programs replaced with metro public works training act.

HF722—Pelowski (DFL)
Education
Rochester Community College instructional equipment purchases for the Rochester center appropriated money.

HF723—Simoneau (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Public preferential employment provisions to include the same employee salary and benefits before contracting-out of services.

HF724—Bettermann (IR)
Health & Human Services
Optometrists authorized to prescribe and use topical legend drugs.

HF725—Greiling (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Unicameral legislature provided with a 135-member senate and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF726—Orfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Asbestos abatement provisions modified related to asbestos-related work, licenses, and fees, and penalties provided.

HF727—Lourey (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Economic opportunity grants to community action agencies appropriated money.

Thursday, March 4

HF728—Garcia (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care reimbursement increased for masters-prepared and masters-level licensed mental health practitioners.

HF729—Van Dellen (IR)
Health & Human Services
MinnesotaCare provider tax amounts allowed itemization on patient health care bills.

HF730—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Municipal contract awarding preference provided to state based bidders.

HF731—Pugh (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Municipal annexations provided procedures and criteria and city development regulation application provided.

HF732—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Law enforcement agencies exempted from criminal offender rehabilitation employment law requirements.

HF733—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Traps provided identification requirements and penalties provided.

HF734—Sparby (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Deer; antlerless deer permit preference provided to applicants under 16 years old who have not been previously selected for a permit, and money appropriated.

HF735—Johnson, V. (IR)
Transportation & Transit
Implements of husbandry traffic regulations clarified and expanded.

HF736—Wejcman (DFL)
Health & Human Services
African-American young women with children provided inner city culturally oriented residence pilot project, and money appropriated.

HF737—Cooper (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Compulsive gambling surtax and account created; youth gambling task force established; compulsive gambling commission operation provided; and money appropriated.

HF738—Kelley (DFL)
Education
Remedial instruction information disseminated by post-secondary institutions to school districts.

HF739—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Education
Community education licensed instructors provided teacher designation and tenure act employment protection, and instruction offered on a noncredit basis clarified.

HF740—Pelowski (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Winona County authorized to negotiate contracts with or without bids for solid waste management facilities, programs, and services.

HF741—Cooper (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Rail service improvement account expenditures authorized for acquiring or upgrading previously used railcars and locomotives.

HF742—Pugh (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Dakota County adult mental health services pilot project continued, adult mental health services integrated fund established, grant provided, and money appropriated.

HF743—Welle (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Management and budget department established, and Administration, Employee Relations, Finance, and Revenue departments and Strategic and Long-Range Planning Office abolished.

HF744—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Early retirement; employer-paid health insurance provided as incentive for early retirement of certain public employees.

HF745—Hausman (DFL)
Education
Library online computer-based catalog system in state agency libraries appropriated money.

HF746—Osthoff (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Title certificate transfer required upon ownership of motor vehicle, and registrar of motor vehicles allowed to research records before responding to a phone request.

HF747—Orenstein (DFL)
Judiciary
Bond order stays provided for actions presenting substantial constitutional or statutory construction issues.

HF748—Sparby (DFL)
Education
Computer hardware and software purchase levies authorized.

HF749—Solberg (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Taconite lease procedures provided for negotiation of terms for negotiated or extended taconite iron mining leases.

HF750—Hasskamp (DFL)
Taxes
Commercial seasonal recreational property tax rate created.

HF751—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Telecommunications carrier rate equality provided, public filing of rates required, investigation of complaints furnished, price increase and service discontinuation notice granted, penalties and certification supplied.

HF752—Sparby (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Commercially netted sauger sale or transportation prohibited.

HF753—Tunheim (DFL)
Taxes
Nonprofit tax exempt organizations to include groups for physically disabled.

HF754—Swenson (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Minimum age set for bingo, pari-mutuel betting, or purchase of pull-tab, tip-board ticket, paddlewheel ticket, or raffle ticket; negotiation required for minimum age agreement for Indian casino gambling.

HF755—Dorn (DFL)
Judiciary
Trespass on school property misdemeanor penalty provided, willful trespass on school property gross misdemeanor penalty provided.

HF756—Ness (IR)
Taxes
Adjusted assessed valuation inserted for adjusted net tax capacity; assessed valuation inserted for net tax capacity; and mill rate inserted for tax capacity rate in statutes, and mill rate defined.

HF757—Dorn (DFL)
Education
Comparable public institutions defined for the purpose of tuition financial aid determination.

HF758—Simoneau (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Drivers' license produced to resist alteration and tampering, and drivers' license fees increased.

HF759—Macklin (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Fishing license for single parent and child under 18 established.

HF760—Neary (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Dental coverage reimbursement rates disclosure by insurance companies required.

HF761—Pugh (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Employee total compensation, claim payment rules modified; severance pay for highly compensated employees limited; certain high risk investments limited; and state auditor examination of local government grantee and contractor provided.

HF762—Bishop (IR)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
County services districts established for coordination of delivery of county services.

HF763—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Transported fish from Canada transported whole, and misdemeanor penalty provided.

HF764—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Fishing license from state required for transportation of fish from Canada.

HF765—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Taxes
Convention show operators required to collect tax for free brochures or other printed material, and penalty provided.

HF766—Sviggum (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Initiative and referendum provided and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF767—Orenstein (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Credit check requirement of buyers prohibited as condition of sale.

HF768—Jaros (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Grain inspector provided state retirement system service credit purchase.

HF769—Jaros (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Teacher Retirement Association members provided service credit purchase.

HF770—Clark (DFL)
Education
Nursing school grants provided for persons of color, and money appropriated.

HF771—Greenfield (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Minneapolis licensed liquor establishments allowed extended hours license.

HF772—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Electric service separate metering exemptions modified.

HF773—Tunheim (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Transported fish subject to size limits transported whole.

HF774—Tunheim (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Sales of size limited fish prohibited if taken in state or Minnesota-Ontario border waters.

HF775—Stanis (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Gill net biodegradable requirement provided.

HF776—Stanis (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Aquatic management areas provided to protect wetland areas.

HF777—Rukavina (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Consumer report inserted for credit report, consumer report use for employment prohibited without consumer consent.

HF778—Kinkel (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Regional health care management board membership appointment to include representation from each county to extent possible.

HF779—Dorn (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Teacher Retirement Association member provided bounce-back annuity.

HF780—Haukoos (IR)
Transportation & Transit
Motor carrier rate charges collection limited.

HF781—Lasley (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Cambridge loan from water pollution control revolving fund partially forgiven.

HF782—Knickerbocker (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Zebra mussel infested watercraft special tag provided, inspection for contamination required before infested watercraft allowed operation in noncontaminated water, penalties provided.

HF783—Haukoos (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Albert Lea Fire Department Relief Association provided preretirement and postretirement interest and salary increase actuarial assumptions.

HF784—Sparby (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Precinct caucus time and date changed.

HF785—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Minneapolis Police Relief Association survivor benefit payments modified.

HF786—Cooper (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nurse practitioner education grant program and promotion teams established for rural practice incentives, health care professional loan forgiveness programs modified, and money appropriated.

HF787—Sviggum (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Trespass boundaries authorized by orange diagonal blaze marks on trees.

HF788—Wejcman (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Paratransit commission created for serving the elderly, disabled, or people with special needs transportation, and money appropriated.

HF789—Anderson, R. (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program nutritional supplement funding increased, and money appropriated.

HF790—Peterson (DFL)
Agriculture
Oxygenated gasoline provided increased minimum oxygen content specifications.

HF791—Evans (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Tobacco retail sales licensure authorized by local units of government and administrative penalties provided for sales to minors.

HF792—Solberg (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Motor fuel excise tax exemption provided to rerefined waste motor oil.

HF793—Pelowski (DFL)
Education
SELF student loan recipients provided consumer protection.

HF794—Anderson, R. (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Fergus Falls veterans home established.

HF795—Jennings (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
No-fault automobile insurance commercial vehicle right of indemnity not to include school buses.

HF796—Stanis (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Fluorescent lamp recycling required in state buildings.

HF797—Bishop (IR)
Judiciary
Parent, guardian, or custodian reasonable efforts required in juvenile court proceeding requirements.

HF798—Delmont (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Highway user tax distribution funds authorized for general transportation purposes; metropolitan area highway projects and planning prescribed; transit cost tax deductions and credits provided; light rail bonds issued; money appropriated.

HF799—Onnen (IR)
Education
General education tax levy to exclude certain land and provided based on school district modified net tax capacity, disparity reduction aid modified, and income tax rate schedules adjusted.

HF800—Greiling (DFL)
Education
General education formula allowance, training and experience revenue, referendum revenue subject to equalization, special education aid and revenue, and capital expenditure equipment allowance increased; and supplemental revenue phased out.

HF801—Mariani (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Speed measuring devices; hand-held traffic radar operating procedure requirements provided for reduction of microwave radiation exposure.

HF802—Lasley (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Failure to maintain control of a motor vehicle offense provided.

HF803—Jennings (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Medical Assistance reimbursement increased for special transportation, and money appropriated.

HF804—Cooper (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Ambulance service area changes provided exemption from contested case hearing process requirements.

HF805—Huntley (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Western Lake Superior sanitary district provided disposal of incinerator ash produced by the fluidized bed sewage sludge incinerators.

HF806—Rodosovich (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Smoking prohibited in designated non-smoking hotel rooms, innkeepers allowed reimbursement of costs resulting from violations, and penalties provided.

HF807—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Minneapolis Fire Department Relief Association provided service pension rates.

HF808—Koppendray (IR)
Transportation & Transit
DWI conviction transcripts provided by courts at no charge to prosecuting attorney.

HF809—Frerichs (IR)
Health & Human Services
Regional treatment center and state nursing home facility rents returned to the facilities; resident relocations provided; regional treatment center system capacity reviewed; and state-operated community-based program operation provided.

HF810—Jaros (DFL)
Taxes
Motor vehicle registrar allowed to divulge motor vehicle purchaser's certificate information to local sales or use tax administrators.

HF811—Jaros (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Duluth Housing and Redevelopment Authority authorized a property tax levy, and port authority levy designation provided.

HF812—Rodosovich (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Faribault provided civil service status for the chief of police and director of fire and code services.

HF813—Hasskamp (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Deer muzzle-loading season provided statewide.

HF814—Sviggum (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Teacher retirement plans provided deferred compensation, deferred compensation program recodified, and extra-curricular teaching activity compensation coverage provided.

HF815—Osthoff (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
All-terrain vehicle regulation exemption provided to public bodies.

HF816—Delmont (DFL)
Judiciary
Minor illegal liquor consumption venue of action provided in jurisdiction of consumption.

HF817—Mahon (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Annuity change options provided to certain Public Employees Retirement Association retired member.

HF818—Orenstein (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Hepatitis B vaccination consent authority provided to minors.

HF819—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Health group insurance coverage for essential employees provided interest arbitration.

HF820—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
District heating loan program repealed.

HF821—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Energy conservation loan program authority transferred to the Public Service Department.

HF822—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Municipal energy conservation loan program updated.

HF823—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Pipeline Safety Advisory Council expiration date deleted.

HF824—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Excavation to include agricultural drainage tile repair and installation and landscaping, and one call excavation notice system requirements modified.

HF825—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Liquor licensed premises, nonintoxicating malt liquor, restaurant, and wine definitions modified; manufacturers prohibited from dealing directly with retailers; felons disqualified from licensing; and license procedures modified.

HF826—Simoneau (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation minimum deposit requirements modified for self-insurers.

HF827—Olson, K. (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Wally Nelson Highway designated in Lambertton.

HF828—Orenstein (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Chiropractic services provided utilization review organization procedures.

HF829—Clark (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Highway user tax distribution funds authorized for general transportation purposes; metropolitan area highway projects and planning prescribed; transit cost tax deductions and credits provided; light rail bonds issued; money appropriated.

HF830—McCollum (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Highway user tax distribution funds authorized for general transportation purposes; metropolitan area highway projects and planning prescribed; transit cost tax deductions and credits provided; light rail bonds issued; money appropriated.

HF831—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Energy conservation improvement contribution due dates changed and contribution and revenue use restrictions eased and modified.

HF832—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Public electric utility advance forecast reporting requirements eliminated in an integrated resource plan.

HF833—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Wind-powered or solar-powered electric generating plants excluded from certificate of need process.

HF834—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Energy conservation and other energy related program duties eliminated for public service department.

HF835—Luther (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Housing concentrated area action plans provided and money appropriated.

HF836—Stanisius (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Game and fish license subagent options provided.

HF837—Stanisius (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Wildlife state area protection and stewardship provided, bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF838—Davids (IR)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation medical treatment and supply charges regulated.

HF839—Winter (DFL)
Education
Independent School District No. 504, Slayton, authorized a general education revenue reduction exemption.

HF840—Kinkel (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Deer; antlerless deer permit priority provided to applicants who are handicapped or under the age of 18 or over the age of 65.

HF841—Peterson (DFL)
Agriculture
Aboveground agricultural storage tank regulation provided by agriculture department.

HF842—Stanisius (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Moose license not issued to a person more than once and preference provided to previous applicants who were not selected.

HF843—Stanisius (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Game fish imposed retail sales tax and revenue dedicated to aquaculture programs.

HF844—McCollum (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Employee invention agreements regulated.

HF845—Weaver (IR)
Judiciary
Criminal justice system task force established to review the criminal code and penalties, bias crime penalties, and sentencing guidelines.

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, March 8

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Community College System Budget presentation, Geraldine Evans, chancellor.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's budget recommendations on outcome-based education (712, 707) and OBE teacher in-service.

HFXXXX (Sviggum) Salary freeze for public employees.

Report on large class size, teachers from St. Paul, Anoka, and Prior Lake school districts.

8:15 a.m.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services presentation of the governor's recommendations for health care programs.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

10 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Steve Wenzel

Agenda: HF256 (Steensma) Livestock activity civil liability limited.

HF385 (Steensma) Right of first refusal actions provided time limit.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: HF264 (Johnson, R.) Child in need of protection or services and child abuse definitions modified.

HF499 (Wejcman) Child support judgment wage executions and garnishments effective until judgments are satisfied.

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Any bill not completed at the 3/5 Criminal Justice & Family Law Subcommittee meeting.

HF209 (Wenzel) Murder of peace officer parole eliminated, shooting at homes or vehicles penalties provided, minor prostitution and assault penalties increased, juvenile adult certification age and sex offender registration modified; money appropriated.

HF62 (Bauerly) Firearm permissive possession inference and administrative forfeiture provided; pistols prohibited for controlled substance offenders; pistol transfers provided to peace officers; and state patrol traffic enforcement powers clarified.

HF198 (Macklin) Probation hearings allowed after probation period expires.

HF684 (Swenson) Correctional facility product and service noncompetitive bidding purchases provided; inmate unclaimed money and property holding period reduced; inmate wage withholding expanded; and sex offender treatment assessor requirements modified.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: HF584 (Jennings) Telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons (TACIP) board membership modified, and message relay service and communication device surcharge maximum increased and collection provided per telephone access line.

HF630 (Lynch) Telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons (TACIP) board membership and duties modified and sunset repealed; relay service provided rate funding; and communication device and relay service accounts created.

HF342 (Ozment) Dakota Cooperative Electric Association to apply residential electric rates to a volunteer fire department using a motor of 50 horsepower or less for fire response and training.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Minnesota Film Board overview and budget presentation. Department of Finance report on the statewide accounting system. Report on the Accounts Receivable Project.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: HF163 (Sparby) Campaign reforms; candidates limited to one campaign committee, challengers first time spending limits higher, contribution limit lowered, public matching subsidy provided, corporate contributions modified, and money appropriated.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: HF671 (Orfield) Metropolitan Council to allocate comprehensive choice housing among cities and towns in the metropolitan area and compliance review provided.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: HF64 (Jacobs) High school student labor curfew to include not working after 11 p.m. on an evening before a school day or before 5 a.m. on a school day.

HF255 (Johnson, A.) Employee wage protection act established and money appropriated.

HF651 (Winter) Unfair labor practice to include not informing employees of right to have a union representative present during an investigative or disciplinary interview.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

After Session

Subcommittee on Data Privacy/ JUDICIARY

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Jo McGuire

Agenda: HF589 (Pugh) State auditor date considered nonpublic data.

HF18 (Carruthers) Criminal history data classified as public data, and foster care license prohibited for persons convicted of a crime of violence.

Subcommittee on Unemployment & Workers' Compensation/ LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Farrell

Agenda: HF169 (Blatz) Guardian and conservator appointments required in workers' compensation proceedings for minors and incapacitated persons.

HF343 (Sekhon) Unemployment compensation benefits allowed to individuals separated from employment to avoid domestic abuse.

TUESDAY, March 9

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Committee tour of the Minnesota World Trade Center. (Transportation provided. Meet at the east entrance of the State Office Building at 7:50 a.m.)

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: House Research report on retention of Minnesota college students: enrollment patterns and graduation rates. Continuation of postsecondary enrollment options testimony.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Department of Health budget summary.

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: HF443 (Olson, E.) Local government levy limitations abolished.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF65 (Munger) Packaging and products provided recycled content requirements; discardable packaging imposed a waste management fee; beverages required reusable packaging or refundable recycling deposits; penalties provided; and money appropriated.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: HF432 (Bishop) Legislative budget office established and money appropriated.

HF318 (Bishop) Optical disk storage provided for government records.

HF352 (Krueger) Employee suggestion plan established to solicit ways to reduce state government or service costs by reducing waste or promoting efficiency, employee bonuses authorized, and money appropriated.

HF283 (Krueger) Bonuses based on performance not paid to employees by state or quasi-state agencies.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF335 (Simoneau) Family homeless prevention and assistance program established and money appropriated.

HF455 (Clark) Youthbuild and housing for the homeless program modified, eligible projects expanded, and money appropriated.

HF170 (Garcia) County veterans service office grant program established and money appropriated.

HF236 (Welle) Nursing facility intra-family sales authorized upon the death, disability, or retirement of the owner.

HF332 (Clark) Marijuana and Tetrahydrocannabinols (THC) allowed for treatment of a medical condition.

HF391 (Vickerman) Child care basic sliding fee program allocated money provided to counties.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Budget presentations by the Ombudsman for Corrections and the Department of Corrections. (Anyone wishing to testify regarding the above agencies should contact John Curry, (612) 296-5533. If necessary, budget presentations will continue at 4:30 p.m. in the basement hearing room.)

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Overview of State housing revenue bonds, Jim Solem, commissioner, Housing Finance Agency.

Subcommittee on Consumer Protection/ COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joe Opatz

Agenda: HF399 (Opatz) Unclaimed abandoned property notice requirements modified.

HF643 (Luther) Cosmetology licenses and practice regulated and Commerce Department enforcement powers provided technical changes. HF554 (Carruthers) Roofers considered residential building contractors for licensing requirements.

Subcommittee on Local Government Relations/LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Syd Nelson

Agenda: HF498 (Rukavina) St. Louis County solid waste management contracting authority to include management operations.

HF361 (Davids) Municipal planning services contracts to provide for municipal plan ownership.

HF259 (Dauner) Notice and list of delinquent property and financial statement publications modified.

HF151 (Cooper) Town supervisor terms and road overseer and deputy treasurer employment clarified.

HF99 (Lasley) Regional public library districts authorized by local governments and levy authority provided.

HF383 (Pugh) Dakota County Housing and Redevelopment Authority and the county extension committee provided composition and powers.

HF333 (Steensma) Southwest Regional Development Commission to complete feasibility planning and final system design for connecting

rural water systems to the multistate Lewis and Clark Rural Water System of the Bureau of Reclamation, and money appropriated.

HF152 (Cooper) Town road and bridge report distribution eliminated to county auditor.

HF72 (Jefferson) Prostitution; motor vehicle forfeiture and impoundment provided through city ordinances for certain prostitution offenses. HF461 (Jefferson) Cities authorized to offer rewards for information leading to the apprehension, arrest, or conviction of alleged felons. HF496 (Tomassoni) Television broadcast facility funding provided by counties; and St. Louis County television service cost assessment authority repealed.

HF648 (Anderson, I.) Itasca County allowed to consolidate the offices of auditor and treasurer.

2:30 p.m.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMBLING**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Office of the State Treasurer overview and budget presentation. Minnesota Planning overview.

7 p.m.

**Subcommittee on Dairy & Livestock/
AGRICULTURE**

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jerry Bauerly

Agenda: HF661 (Wenzel) Dairy trade practices act adopted.

WEDNESDAY, March 10

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE &
REGULATION FINANCE**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

**Human Services Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Human Services budget presentation of the governor's recommendations for health care programs.

**Higher Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Report on the governor's budget, Ron Hackett, Department of Finance; Curt Johnson, Governor's Office.

**K-12 Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Discussion of paper, "Minnesota School Finance: Traditional Retrofit or Future Pacesetter," Joyce Krupey, MDE.

HF618 (Kelso) Outcome based schools expanded, school board applicant denial appeals provided, and nongeneral fund revenue limited to planning and operation start-up costs.

HF647 (Kelso) Change-oriented school pilot project established.

HFXXXX (Kelley) Charter schools.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

10 a.m.

**Joint FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS &
INSURANCE/International Trade,
Technology & Economic Development
Division/COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

5 State Office Building

Chrs. Rep. Leo Reding, Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: Presentation on financial service requirements necessary to promote international export opportunities, representatives from the banking community, the Minnesota Trade Office, the Minnesota Export Authority, the Minnesota Office of Tourism, and private businesses.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: HF592 (Pugh) Debtor homestead exemption limited and homestead insurance proceed exemption provided. Other bills to be announced. (For further information, contact (612) 296-5396.)

**Subcommittee on Criminal Justice &
Family Law/JUDICIARY**

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Any bill not completed at the 3/8 Criminal Justice & Family Law Subcommittee meeting.

HF59 (McGuire) Harassment and stalking crimes, restraining orders, mental health as-

sessments, and enhanced penalties clarified and provided; and drivers' license and motor vehicle registration applicant home address data classified as private data. Other bills to be announced. (For further information, contact (612) 296-5396.)

**Subcommittee on Facilities/
K-12 Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Becky Kelso

Agenda: HF118 (Kinkel) Capital expenditure facilities revenue transfers authorized to capital expenditure equipment account.

HF266 (Cooper) Property tax effects due to levies required, health and safety levy limit modified.

HF502 (Kelso) Capital expenditure facilities program policy provided and clarified; integration and co-location of services encouraged; cooperative secondary facilities grant amount modified; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

HFXXXX (Seagren) Capital investment.

HF329 (Ozment) Children and education services department created; youth apprenticeship enrollment options act adopted; academic excellence foundation established; education finance provisions modified; community programs promoted; and money appropriated.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS &
GAMBLING**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Budget presentations by Minnesota Planning and the Department of Military Affairs.

12:30 p.m.

**International Trade, Technology &
Economic Development Division/
COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: HF280 (Rukavina) Affirmative enterprise program established to encourage the full-time employment of disabled persons in high unemployment areas, and money appropriated.

HF454 (Clark) Trade and economic development commissioner required annual report on job impact of job creation and retention programs.

HF550 (Osthoff) Job Skills Partnership Board membership and fund use expanded.

HFXXXX (Krueger) Clarifying provisions relating to the Department of Trade and Economic Development; clarifying the duties of the commissioner.

**Tourism & Small Business Division/
COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Tunheim

Agenda: HF654 (Perlt) Corporate registration and administrative disillusion, limited partnership registrations, trademarks, and various lien filings regulated; and secretary of state provided various housekeeping changes. Testifying: Katie Engler, Office of the Secretary of State.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: League of Minnesota Cities report, Chuck Winkelman, mayor, City of St. Cloud; Bruce Bullert, director, Public Works, Savage. Metropolitan Inter-County Association (MICA) report, Dennis Berg, commissioner, Anoka County; Dana Frey, MnDOT report.

2 p.m.

**Subcommittee to Review Proposed Public
Pension Plan Administrative Legislation/
Legislative Commission on Pensions and
Retirement**

318 State Capitol
Chr. Sen. LeRoy Stumpf

Agenda: SF519 (Stumpf)/HF574 (Reding) Age discrimination act compliance and administrative changes provided to various public pension plans.

2:30 p.m.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: HF384 (Mariani) Housing Finance Agency program review requirements changed, deferred loan limits increased, homesharing program housing trust fund eligibility expanded, rental housing assistance program modified, and tribal housing projects authorized. HF241 (Greenfield) Housing Finance Agency authorized to finance residential care facilities for elderly or physically infirm or impaired persons, and money appropriated.

**Subcommittee to Review Proposed Special
Legislation/Legislative Commission on
Pensions and Retirement**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: SF272 (Moe)/HF527 (Lieder) State patrol retirement plan retired member permitted benefit accrual after age 60. SF528 (Hottinger)/HF520 (Dorn) Independent School District No. 77, Mankato, teachers retirement association basic member authorized second chance Medicare coverage referendum. SF557 (Kelly)/HF690 (Winter) Worthington

city employee disability benefit reduction reduced for coordination with workers' compensation benefits.

SF575 (Hottinger)/HFXXXX TRA; optional annuity recomputation

SF616 (Solon)/HFXXXX TRA; Pre-Age 25 service credit buyback.

SF617 (Solon)/HFXXXX MSRS; grain handler buyback.

HF157 (Carlson)/SFXXXX Public employees retirement association police and fire fund prior service credit purchase authorized for two Minneapolis employees.

HF270 (Sarna)/SFXXXX St. Paul Fire Department Relief Association allowed to pay refund to estate of certain member.

4 p.m.

**Legislative Commission on Planning and
Fiscal Policy**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Dee Long

Agenda: Report by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR), Ruby Hunt, chair. Local government financial reporting project proposal to create an accounting standards resource board, Steven Laible, KPMG Peat Marwick; Morris Anderson, commissioner, Department of Revenue; Mark Dayton, state auditor.

HF432 (Bishop) Legislative budget office established and money appropriated.

LCPFP mission and focus.

THURSDAY, March 11

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE &
REGULATION FINANCE**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Legislative auditor's study on higher education program duplication.

**Health & Housing Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Health budget summary.

Subcommittee on Property Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: HF179 (Wagenius) Assessments not to include value of improvements made to certain homestead property 40 years old or older.

HF293 (Beard)/HF359 (Olson) Credit card payment of property taxes provided.

HF505 (Krueger) Homestead property tax application filing requirements modified.

HF508 (Clark) Commercial/industrial property provided expanded confession of judgment eligibility.

Subcommittee on State Taxes/TAXES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius

Agenda: HF129 (Carruthers) Spousal maintenance delinquent payment withholding authorized from certain tax refunds.

HF267 (Macklin) Tax incentives both state and local provided for certified small business, and money appropriated.

HF394 (Cooper) Cemetery maintenance purchases provided sales tax exemption for non-profit religious organizations.

HF660 (Brown, C.) Local government sales tax effective date modified.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

10 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF513 (Kahn) Mississippi River critical area permits prohibited for expansion or enhancement of coal-fired steam heating facilities.

HF287 (Wagenius) Waste management practices changed and emphasis placed on waste reduction and recycling.

**GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMBLING**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: HF576 (Greiling) Advisory task force, council, or committee appointments to comply with appointment to multimember agency regulations.

HF506 (Johnson, R.) Employee relations department authorized experimental or research human resource management practices im-

provement projects, career executive service program repealed, and elected officials leave options modified.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF430 (Kinkel) Human services and health departments to develop and implement a plan to coordinate reviews, surveys, and evaluations.

HF437 (Skoglund) Chemical health index for researching chemical abuse and its treatment transferred to human services department, and money appropriated.

HF468 (Clark) Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) federal waiver request required for providing housing assistance.

HF485 (Goodno) General Assistance, General Assistance Medical Care, and Work Readiness eligibility denied for undocumented aliens and nonimmigrants; work readiness program eligibility restricted; and county work experience programs required.

HF494 (Kelso) Residential property restrictions prohibited limiting use for licensed family and group family day care services.

HF507 (Clark) Patients provided presence disclosure option.

HF532 (Worke) Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), aid for pregnant women, and employment and training eligibility modified; employment and training education requirement established; and community work experience program created.

HF611 (Greenfield) Children's mental health integrated fund and service system created, local children's mental health collaboratives provided, and money appropriated.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Department of Corrections budget presentation. (Anyone wishing to testify regarding the above agency should contact John Curry, (612) 295-5533. If necessary, budget presentations will continue at 4:30 p.m. in the basement hearing room.)

12:30 p.m.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: To be announced.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: All bills from 3/9 subcommittee meeting.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

After Session

ENVIRONMENT &

NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: To be announced.

FRIDAY, March 12

8 a.m.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: State University System budget presentation, Terrence MacTaggart, chancellor.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Human Services budget presentation regarding the governor's recommendations for health care programs.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's budget recommendations on cooperation/combination (603 and 605) and status report.

HF114 (Steensma) Independent school district nos. 918, Chandler-Lake Wilson, and 504, Slayton, provided 1993 as their first year of cooperation.

HF536 (Steensma) Independent school district nos. 404, Lake Benton, and 408, Verdi, provided levy dissolution requirements.

HF263 (Rukavina) Consolidated school districts provided special consolidation aid, and money appropriated.

HF276 (Peterson) Joint powers district No. 6011, Lac qui Parle Valley, provided exemptions from cooperation and combination revenue use restrictions.

HF362 (Davids) Independent school district Nos. 233, Preston-Fountain, and 228, Harmony, provided alternative method to combine referendum authority.

HF389 (Jennings) Reorganization operating debt levy allowed for one or more years.

HF545 (Girard) Independent School District No. 893, Echo, authorized a referendum on combination.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: To be announced. (Contact (612) 296-5396 for further information.)

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: To be announced. (Contact (612) 296-5396 for further information.)

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Reports by Chuck Wiernes, Association of Minnesota Counties; and MnDOT.

12:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Agriculture Finance & Rural Development/AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ted Winter

Agenda: To be announced.

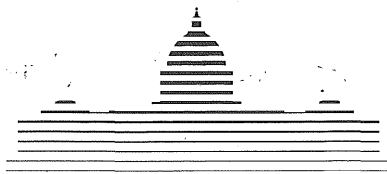
2 p.m.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

Tour

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Tour of the University of Minnesota Health Sciences. (Those attending should meet prior to the tour in the 3rd floor conference room, Public Health, Mayo Building.)



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 W. Welle
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Women in America and Minnesota

Cents that a woman earns for every dollar earned by men, 1990	71
Life expectancy for girls born in 1990, in years	79
for boys born the same year	72
Ratio of widowed women to widowed men, nationwide, 1990	5:1
Percent change in the number of women aged 20 to 24 who are single, 1970-1991	+28
Number of U.S. women aged 15-44 who gave birth in 1990	1 in 15
in 1960	1 in 8.5
Percent of all U.S. women who live alone, 1990	15
Percent of Minnesotans over 65 who live alone that are women	79
Chances that a female-headed U.S. family lives in poverty	1 in 3
Change, since 1960, in the percent of the U.S. workforce that is female	+12
Number of women between 16 and 64 in Minnesota's labor force, in millions, 1990	1.7
Number of those women in the military	381
Number of female Minnesota veterans	16,000
Minnesota women who are full-time homemakers	207,000
Nationwide, percent of all minimum wage (or less) workers who are women	63
Percent of all U.S. births to unmarried women, 1990	23
in 1970	11
Chances that an unmarried woman giving birth in 1990 was a teenager	1 in 4
in 1970	1 in 2
Number of Minnesota women eligible for Medical Assistance in fiscal year 1990	242,963
Number that received the Medical Assistance they needed	235,476
Federal poverty guideline, annual income, for a single woman with two children, 1990	\$9,990
Minnesota annual AFDC grant for that single woman with two children	\$6,384
Number of Minnesota's 87 counties without advocacy or shelter services for battered women	51
Number of women sheltered in Minnesota, 1991	4,800
Number of women who died as the result of domestic violence in Minnesota, 1992	25

Sources: MCESW newsletter #175, 176, 180; Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women; Statistical Handbook on the American Family.



For more information . . .

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SESSION WEEKLY

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Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 12, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 10

Flashback

Midway through a four-hour hearing this week concerning a campaign finance reform bill that has been described as one the most sweeping proposed changes in 20 years, Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge) had a technical question about stamps. If he had more than \$100 worth of stamps left over from one campaign season and carried them over to the next, he'd have to declare them twice.

He later conceded the issue "isn't the end of the world," but he said the glitch in the reporting system could get candidates in hot water with the Ethical Practices Board if the carryover pushed them over the campaign spending limit. The exchange offered a nitty-gritty reality check to a debate that centered on more general public policy goals, but it also brought to mind Minnesota legislators' first ethical debate over stamps.

The year was in 1858 when the very first state Legislature convened a few months before Minnesota had officially become a state. At the time, there was confusion over whether the Legislature had the authority to meet because Minnesota didn't officially become a state until May 11 of that year. In response, the Legislature recessed from March 25 to June 2, leaving idle lawmakers to dawdle in St. Paul.

Lawmakers, who were left in limbo while they awaited for statehood, wanted to get paid (per diem was \$3 per day then, with no base salary) for those 68 days they were in recess. The then attorney general advised against it. But a plan was hatched, one that is detailed under the chapter, "Peculiarities of Early Legislation," in H. P. Hall's *Observations, Being More or Less a History of Political Contests in Minnesota*.

"How to get paid for doing nothing during the recess period was quite a problem, but an ingenious solution was finally discovered," wrote Hall. Instead of granting the per diem outright, the Legislature approved a bill granting members a total of \$6,000 for stationery and \$3,500 for postage stamps. It worked out to more than \$100 per member, although two lawmakers declined the payments. Then Gov. Henry Sibley protested, but he signed the bill anyway.

Since that time, even H.P. Hall agreed that things have improved. "But those were early days, and there has been great advancement in legislative methods since 1858," he wrote. The ethical dilemma over stamps, however, continues.

— Grant Moos

INSIDE

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On the cover: Hospitality representatives, small business owners, charitable gambling groups, and city officials filled all three floors of the Capitol rotunda seeking support for video gambling bills.
—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Human Rights Act . . .

Bill to protect gay and lesbian rights advances

After hours of impassioned testimony on both sides of the issue, the Judiciary Committee approved a bill March 5 that would help protect gays and lesbians from discrimination in housing, employment, access to credit, and other areas.

The measure would amend the state's Human Rights Act to add "sexual or affectional orientation" to a list of protected categories. The law currently protects citizens from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, disability, age, or status with regard to public assistance.

Violators of the Human Rights Act are subject

nearly 20 years. She also provided a list of area businesses that currently have anti-discrimination policies which protect homosexuals.

David Beaulieu, commissioner of the state Department of Human Rights, estimated that adoption of the proposal would add between 100 and 120 cases to his agency's workload per year. Gov. Arne Carlson has proposed funding in his supplemental budget to cover the estimated cost of those cases.

Beaulieu said that the governor supports the measure because it is "exclusively a civil rights act" that would not prompt hiring quotas for gays or lesbians.

Those opposed to the legislation attacked the proposal — and what they called "the gay lifestyle" — in a variety of ways.

Some said the bill would "legitimize" a set of "unhealthy or illegal behaviors." Wallace Alcorn, chair of the Austin, Minn., Human Rights Commission, noted that the state still outlaws sodomy.

"Our precious human rights laws would be used to codify the values of the sexual revolution," said Gwen Vagle, a mother and activist.

Others said that public school curricula as well as anti-discrimination training sessions are, or would become, slanted in "an effort to lend credibility to the [gay/lesbian] lifestyle."

Several opponents to **HF585** asserted that evidence of discrimination against homosexuals is only anecdotal and that the bill's language was too broad. They argued that the proposal would undermine "traditional" or "family values."

Rep. Warren Limmer (R-Maple Grove) said that his constituents are afraid that the gay and lesbian community is becoming too influential: "There's a tremendous fear that the social fabric that [my constituents] once knew is now tearing apart."

Limmer noted that the governor's task force report concluded that homosexuality, bisexuality, and heterosexuality "are equally valid sexual orientations." He said that such statements scare many Minnesotans who support "traditional values."

"Change is hard," Clark replied, and said that Limmer should combat organized opposition to the proposal by accurately describing **HF585** to his constituents.

"Help them understand that this is a basic civil right. It's not a special right. It's not a special privilege. We're talking about some very basic issues of justice here."

The bill was approved by a 16-6 margin. A similar bill previously cleared the Senate Judiciary Committee by a 9-1 vote.

HF585 now moves to the House floor for further consideration. House Speaker Dee Long said March 8 that she will wait for the full Senate to act on the bill before scheduling a House debate on the proposal.

—Adam Samaha



Rep. Howard Orenstein gets a hug from Rep. Karen Clark after the House Judiciary Committee approved her bill which would include sexual orientation under the state Human Rights Act. The bill was approved March 5 by a 16-6 margin.

to civil suits and misdemeanor charges.

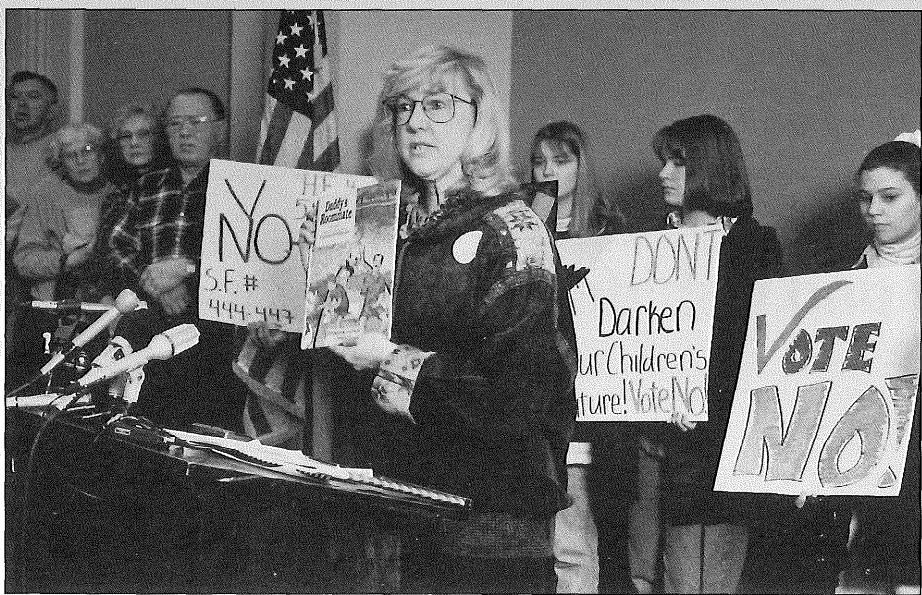
Proponents spent almost as much time explaining what **HF585** would not do as they did explaining the bill's provisions.

"Nothing in this bill produces affirmative action," said Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), the bill's chief sponsor. "It does not provide any protection for improper sexual behavior."

Clark said that seven other states have similar laws, and that the city of Minneapolis has enforced an anti-discrimination ordinance for

Clark introduced a broad coalition of supporters, including representatives of the gay and lesbian community, labor unions, the real estate industry, and the clergy in support of expanding the state's Human Rights Act.

Speaking on behalf of the Minnesota Association of Realtors, Glenn Dorfman said that the Legislature "has an opportunity to stand up for justice against a vocal minority that wants to deny . . . human rights to those who are different than they are."



Barb Anderson, of Taxpayers for Excellence in Education, holds up a children's book she believes is objectionable at a press conference March 10. Her group and others were gathered to protest a bill that would include sexual orientation under the state's Human Rights Act.



AGRICULTURE

Panel mo-o-oves dairy bill

A 36-year practice of regulating retail milk prices would go down the drain under a bill approved by the Livestock and Dairy Subcommittee March 10.

Farm and consumer groups backing the bill (HF661) said it would provide income protection for an ailing dairy industry while providing a dose of healthy competition that would lower retail milk prices.

Grocers, however, said the bill offered by Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) would bring cut-throat competition favoring corporate supermarkets at the expense of smaller, independent operations.

Under current law, grocers are required to set their milk prices based on cost, plus "the cost of doing business." The bill removes that requirement, throwing prices for most dairy products open to the same kind of competition as other grocery items, Wenzel told the panel.

It also would require milk wholesalers to pay assessments when dairy prices fall. Those funds would be used to protect the incomes of dairy farmers based on how low those prices fall. Those assessments kick in when milk prices reach \$13.20 per hundredweight. (There are about eight gallons of milk in a hundredweight.)

Wenzel said the bill would counter some effects of federal dairy pricing policy that has resulted in Minnesota farmers receiving the lowest price for their milk in the country, while consumers pay the most at the store.

"The federal government has completely surrendered its responsibility to Midwestern dairy farmers," he said. Minnesota is losing those farmers at a rate of about three per day.

Grocers told the panel they sympathize with that plight, but said failings of federal milk pricing policy shouldn't be shifted to them.

"I just view this transfer as a disaster for the retail distributor," said Steve Barlow, who owns a large supermarket in Rochester. The law would trigger "milk wars" like those before regulation of milk prices was set in 1957, which drove smaller grocery stores out of business.

HF661 now moves to the full Agriculture Committee for consideration.

Saving the farmland

Minnesota is losing about 47,000 acres of farmland every year.

House and Senate members at a joint forum March 5 heard advice on how to put the brakes on that trend from Thomas Daniels, director of the Agricultural Preserve Board of Lancaster County in Pennsylvania.

Daniels said Minnesota has an effective program in place regulating urban sprawl into farm areas, but warned that it will come under increasing pressure.

In Lancaster County, the population is expected to mushroom in the next 10 years, creating tension between farms that have been determined to be a vital part of the region's economy and culture, and the demands of growth.

"We have a real crisis on our hands," Daniels said.

That urgency spurred the creation of a model plan to save Pennsylvania farmland. It incorporates strong agricultural zoning and the creation of "agricultural security areas" which would be protected from urban sprawl. The plan also includes a program of purchasing development rights from landowners as a means to save the land.

Since 1981 Minnesota has had an Agricultural Land Preservation Program in place, which is designed to prevent uncontrolled urban sprawl. A report by the state Department of Agriculture, however, has found that most farmland losses — about 30,000 acres of the annual loss — is actually taking place in rural areas, making the disappearance of farmland less obvious.



ARTS

Minnesota goes Hollywood

Whether your tastes in celebrities tend towards gravel-voiced actors or precocious kids, star watchers in Minnesota should have a great March. Daryl Hannah, Walter Matthau, and Macaulay Culkin all will be in the state for the filming of feature films.

Twenty-four films already have been shot in Minnesota during the 1990s, up from 20 during the 1980s and seven during the 1970s. And this March will be a banner month, with four feature films — "Grumpy Old Men," "Iron Will," "With Honors," and "The Good Son" — shooting in the state.

Attracting films to the state is the mission of the Minnesota Film Board, a program under the state Department of Trade and Economic Development's Office of Tourism.

The results of the Film Board's efforts in the 1990s "could not be more dramatic," Executive Director Randy Adamsick told the State Government Finance Division March 8. Feature films have resulted in \$35 million in direct spending within Minnesota, \$3 million in direct tax revenue, film jobs for 2,000 Minnesotans (for an average of three or four months), and the rental of 30,000 hotel room nights for visiting cast and crew members.

Under the governor's proposed budget, the Film Board's annual appropriation would decrease by 8 percent, from \$188,800 to \$175,000. The Film Board is required by law to match the state contribution with private funds. The impact of the reduction will mean the difference between "trying to raise money to keep the board going or banging on doors in Los Angeles to bring more money to the state," said Adamsick.

In addition to attracting films to Minnesota, the Film Board "works with virtually every department of the state." For example, Macaulay Culkin's scripted fall off Palisade Head, a cliff in Tettegouche State Park, required extensive work with the Department of Natural Resources. Staff members also work with small towns and neighborhoods to help them prepare for the impact of a feature film.

Adamsick said that the next goal is to get more television work. An ongoing TV series would mean year-round work for about 200 people.

The Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee's State Government Finance Division will consider the Film Board's biennial budget later this session.



CONSUMERS

Licensing roofers

Bob Gross of Fridley alleges that incompetent roofers caused a propane gas explosion that torched the home of his sister and brother-in-law.

"Everything in the house was a total loss," Gross said, testifying in support of a bill (HF554) that would require statewide licensing of residential roofers. "A licensing law won't do anything to help them get their house back, but it will really help other people from having the same thing happen to them."

The measure was approved March 8 by the Consumer Protection Subcommittee of the House Commerce and Economic Development Committee. It now moves to the full panel for further consideration.

The proposal would establish testing criteria for roofers and place them under most of the same licensing standards for other residential contractors. Roofers would have to post a \$5,000 bond with the Department of Commerce and carry liability and property damage insurance.

Homeowners doing their own repairs would be exempt from the new licensing provisions, as would workers with annual gross receipts of less than \$15,000.

The bill also would extend state Department of Commerce authority to revoke the licenses of disreputable contractors within two years of their last licensure approval.

The move would prevent contractors from allowing their license to lapse and then reapplying for a new license with no record of past violations, said Gary LaVasseur, deputy commissioner for enforcement, licensing, and unclaimed property with the department. "This will help the department get rid of the bad apples once and for all," he said.

Committee deadlines

April 2 First committee deadline. For continued consideration, a bill must have passed through all policy committees in the house of origin by this date.

April 16 Second committee deadline. For continued consideration, a bill must have passed through all policy committees in the other body by this date.

(Finance and revenue bills are exempt from the first and second deadlines.)



Eric Radtke, director of policy and budget for the Minnesota Community College System, made his way to the State Office Building March 10 after a 3 1/2-inch snowfall blanketed the Twin Cities.



CRIME

Stalking bill provisions opposed

A House subcommittee intended to complete its hearings on anti-stalking legislation March 10.

But the process was delayed when opposition was raised to provisions of the bill, including those which attempt to balance access to public records with data privacy.

HF59 would allow a person to request that their name and address recorded with a motor vehicle registration be accessible only to law enforcement agencies. Currently, anyone can receive the name and address of a car owner by calling the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and giving them a license plate number.

A person may ask to have their address kept private, but fewer than 80 people in the state have done so.

HF59 also would require anyone who asks for such information to show two forms of identification. The DPS would have to keep records of all those who ask for motor vehicle information related to car or license owners. Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) said the provision would hinder potential stalkers.

But Mike McGuire of the R.L. Polk Co. testified that there are legitimate commercial uses for motor vehicle registration data. He said his company serves automobile manufacturers by keeping an up-to-date, nationwide list of all car owners. Manufacturers use this list to inform owners of factory recalls.

Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) said that community anti-crime groups use access to the data to identify drug dealers and drive-by shooters. And Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) added that hit-and-run victims and car insurance companies can track down those involved in auto accidents through DPS.

The subcommittee decided to lay the bill over for further discussion of these and other issues.

Appleton jail low on state list

Minnesota's prisons are busting at the seams, but prisoners aren't likely to be sent to a newly built private facility in Appleton any time soon.

The state is focusing most of its prison expansion efforts in converting former regional treatment centers, said Frank Wood, deputy commissioner of the Department of Corrections.

At the rate the state's prison population is expanding, Wood told members of the Judiciary Finance Division March 11, a new corrections facility will be needed every two years. For now, retaining the policy of converting the former regional treatment centers is the best use of state dollars, he said.

Wood's agency is now converting part of the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a prison. The first unit may open this December, reflecting the urgency with which prison space is filling. "We'll certainly need at least part of it now," he said.

The Corrections Department is seeking \$25.8 million in bonding authority to pay for the remodeling, but may only get about half that amount this session.

After Moose Lake, a former regional center in Faribault and a former University of Minnesota campus in Waseca have next priority, Wood said.

There are several reasons the Appleton facility is not as suitable, he added: It's not as accessible, requiring a lengthy drive on two-lane highways; it has inadequate space for industrial work by prisoners; its visiting area would require almost \$3 million in remodeling; and it's too remote from areas where the criminal population would originate.

The 472-bed facility was built by a private firm from Oklahoma, which had anticipated a need for more prison space. But market demand is for space to house hardcore criminals — not the type which would be housed in Appleton, Wood said.

Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton), who has been trying to get the state interested in the facility, is not a panel member but listened to Wood's testimony. Brown said debate over the Appleton prison is far from over, adding that he could counter everything Wood told the panel.

Life in prison for cop killers

A House subcommittee is considering additional mandatory minimum prison sentences for crimes including the murder of a police officer.

The proposal (HF209) would require judges to sentence cop killers to life imprisonment without parole.

The bill also would set a floor on first-degree assault sentences at seven years and two months, as well as a 20-year minimum sentence for promoting prostitution among children under age 16.

"There is a new, careless brutality... among criminals," said Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), chief author of HF209. Wenzel said the tougher penalties would send a message to criminals that their acts would not be tolerated.

But the price tag for longer sentences was questioned during the hearings. "We spend all of [our resources] on increasing penalties," complained Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul). Dawkins said a more cost-efficient answer to crime is preventive programs targeting the state's youth.

"The approach to crime has got to be two-pronged," Wenzel agreed. But while most of Minnesota's criminal laws are tough enough, Wenzel said, some strengthening is needed for a select group of crimes such as murdering a police officer.

Wenzel also said the fiscal implications of the bill were minimal because, on average, only about one Minnesota police officer per year is killed in the line of duty.

Under current law, a person accused of killing a police officer can be charged with first-degree murder — whether or not the crime was premeditated — as long as there was intent to do harm.

The Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee heard but did not act on the measure March 8. Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) said that mandatory minimums would be an issue the subcommittee would "give great scrutiny to," due to cost issues and the danger that, ultimately, stiffer sentences might not be enforceable because of prison space constraints.



DEVELOPMENT

Neighborhood funding considered

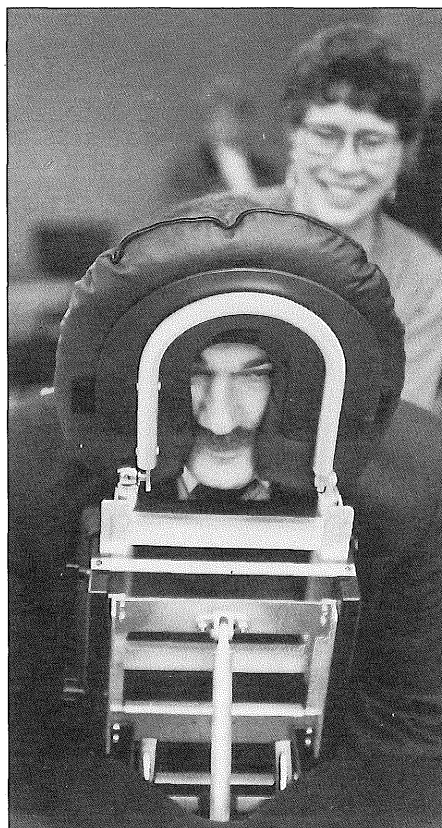
Distressed neighborhoods would be the winners if a bill approved March 11 by the House Commerce and Economic Development Committee becomes law.

The measure would provide over \$11.8 million for housing and small business reconstruction and other neighborhood improvements through the Urban Revitalization Action Program (URAP). HF161 now moves to the State Government Finance Division for further consideration.

House and Senate lawmakers two years ago approved a similar funding package, but Gov. Arne Carlson line-item vetoed the URAP money after questions were raised about how some of the money was to be spent.

Sponsor Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) said he believes URAP legislation this year will fare better than its predecessor: "I think there eventually will be enough money in the budget for it."

The uproar two years ago was sparked in part by revelations URAP money was going to fund a portion of parking lot paving project outside an Eastside strip club in St. Paul. "It was a flashy thing to attack," Trimble said.



Rep. David Tomassoni gets a neck massage from licensed therapist Judy Benjamin in the Capitol's Great Hall March 10. The Minnesota Therapeutic Massage Network provided the mini-massages as part of their Legislative Awareness Day.

He explained, however, that it was residents living near the bar who were among the strongest supporters of the proposal. "The neighborhood people said 'We'd rather have them have their own parking lot than have bar patrons parking on the streets in front of their homes,'" Trimble told a Commerce division last week.

Program grants target neighborhoods with high concentrations of unemployment, blighted homes and low-income families. URAP grants have totaled about \$8 million since 1988, and coupled with matching local government and private foundation donations, have helped provide over \$45 million for inner-city projects.

About half of previous URAP grants have been awarded in Minneapolis with another one-third directed to St. Paul. Neighborhoods in Duluth and South St. Paul also have qualified under the program.

Projects first must be proposed and approved by community groups and then move to the city council in the respective cities prior to winning state approval.

"We get criticized that a lot of our programs are run from the top down," Trimble said. But in this case, although the money comes from the state, "It's the neighborhood organizations that are really making the decisions."



EDUCATION

More charter schools

The cap limiting the number of the state's "charter schools" to eight would be lifted under a bill sponsored by Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee).

Six outcome-based charter schools have been authorized to date, and a number of groups are seeking sponsorship by their local school board or are developing proposals to grab the last two slots.

Current statutes say a particular school board can authorize only two outcome-based charter schools. HF618 also would remove that limit.

The 1991 Legislature authorized the creation of up to eight outcome-based charter schools as a way to explore alternative and innovative teaching methods to improve students' learning opportunities. Under the pilot program, organizations are allowed to receive state and local funding for their schools — provided a number of conditions are met.

If the eight-school limit isn't removed, a number of good proposals couldn't move forward, Kelso told the Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division March 10.

Some legislators objected to lifting the cap before an assessment of the existing schools is made. While Kelso agreed that she would like to have an assessment, she stated, "I feel like we don't have enough charter schools operating at

this point to make an assessment."

The bill also would permit an appeal to the State Board of Education if a school board denies the sponsorship of a school if at least two members of the school board vote to sponsor the school. If the state board votes to authorize the school, it must be sponsored by the local board.

Additionally, the bill would require that outcome-based schools operate under the same fiscal restraints as other public schools. "The gift of a charter school is the release of the mandates . . . not a gift of getting more money," Kelso said.

The governor's proposed supplemental budget includes \$2 million to establish an outcome-based schools development fund to assist planning groups for charter schools. It also contains \$3.8 million to establish an outcome-based schools start-up revolving fund to help new schools cover start up costs.

Continued discussion on the bill is expected later this session.

Checking host families

Agencies that sponsor foreign exchange student programs would be required to run background checks on "host" families under a measure approved by the Education Committee March 11.

The measure (HF37) would require student placing agencies to complete child protection background checks on a prospective host family, including a determination of whether anyone in the family has been convicted of a felony.

The background check would be required to determine whether the host family is suitable for placement. That decision would rest with the student placement agency.

Carlo Montgomery, a member of the South Washington County School Board, said the legislation was prompted by an incident in which a foreign exchange student was placed with a host who had been imprisoned twice. The man allegedly continued to sexually harass the student even after she moved to a second host home, Montgomery said.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove), also would require placing agencies to provide information to schools before foreign exchange students can be enrolled. Schools would receive notice of the student's enrollment, where to reach the placing agency, and an indication that the host family was found suitable after the background check.

The placing agency would be required to pay for the background checks, which would be conducted by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

HF37 was referred to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration.



Jill Swanson, a teacher at St. Paul's Maxfield Elementary School, told the K-12 Education Finance Division March 8 that it's difficult having 38 students in her classroom. The committee heard from several schools whose class sizes continue to increase.



ELECTIONS

Campaign finance reform

A bill proposing sweeping changes to how election campaigns are financed and run in Minnesota got its first vote of approval March 8, clearing a House panel on a unanimous voice vote.

Crafted by a bipartisan task force prior to this session, the bill (HF163) is designed to curb the power of special interest groups, increase public funding for campaigns, limit contributions, and clamp down on well-rooted campaign financing practices that tilt the balance in favor of incumbents.

Sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief

River Falls), it won approval from the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee after a four-hour hearing, but not before Independent-Republicans tried amending it to make even more substantial changes.

Efforts to attach term limits and a provision for even more stringent disclosure of contributions made to candidates were defeated, but an amendment regulating independent campaign practices was approved.

The bill would:

- reduce both the amount of money candidates can receive from contributors and spending limits to qualify for public subsidies;
- prevent candidates from transferring funds to other campaigns or other accounts they control, except if they run for a different office; and
- put more emphasis on public funding of campaigns, increasing the level from \$8.9 million to \$11.5 million.

Sparby said the bill contains compromises on major issues, a product of its bipartisan origin under the auspices of the political watchdog group Common Cause. But it represents a major first step to fix an area of public concern.

Some IRs, however, said the measure isn't going far enough. Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka) offered an amendment requiring candidates to report and publicly disclose expenditures down to the penny. Currently, donations under \$100 don't have to be individually reported or made public.

That limit has led to abuses, said Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester). "Most of these groups have gotten sophisticated enough that they fly underneath the \$100 radar."

DFLers countered that the reporting requirements would be overly burdensome and the disclosure would have a chilling effect on people who participate in the election process by making small donations.

HF163 now moves to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee for further consideration.

Campaign contribution limits

Office	Current Law (election year + off years)		Proposed Law (election cycle*)
Governor/Lieutenant Governor	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$6,000
Attorney General	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Other constitutional offices	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
State Senate	\$1,500	\$500	\$1,000
State Representative	\$750	\$250	\$500
State party contribution	5 times each limit		10 times each limit

First-time challengers would be permitted to receive contributions 10 percent greater than the proposed limitations for each office.

*An election cycle runs from Jan. 1 following the general election to Dec. 31 following the next general election.



ENERGY

No waterfall power

No utility company in Minnesota would be allowed to pump water from the Mississippi River up the bluffs for the purposes of generating electricity under a bill given final approval by the House March 8. The vote was 128-0.

HF185 was drafted in response to a scrapped Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency plan that drew heated opposition from both state agencies and environmentalists. The company envisioned a 500-megawatt generator near Lake City that would pump water up the 200-foot bluff from Lake Pepin each night.

Then, during periods of peak demand when electricity costs the most, the agency had proposed that the water be released back down the bluff to generate electricity.

Chief sponsor Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) said the bill would send a clear signal and save the state money that may be spent fighting the project if it ever is proposed again.

Specifically, **HF185** would prohibit any state agency from authorizing a permit for any such project. (See March 5, 1993, *Session Weekly*, p. 7)



ENVIRONMENT

Private state parks?

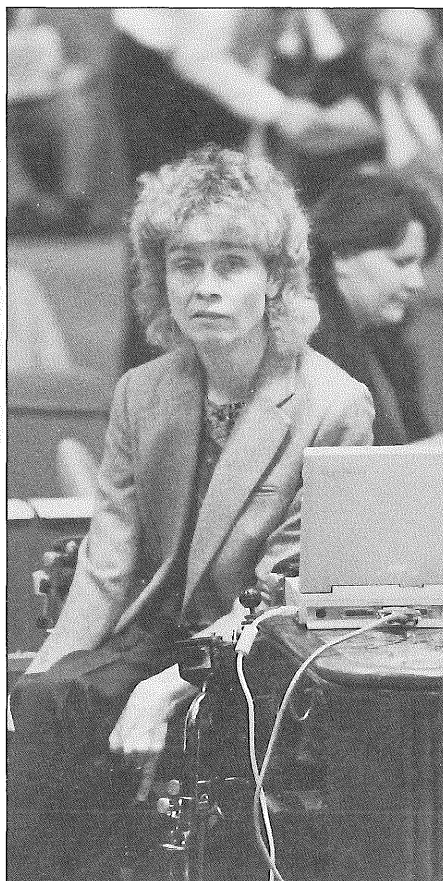
A plan to eliminate some seasonal state parks jobs and replace them with recruits from a new work training program has some lawmakers warning that it's the first step to privatizing the state park system.

But without such cost-saving initiatives, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) says, park closings could be possible in the future.

The proposed parks budget submitted by Gov. Arne Carlson reduces trail maintenance and resource and facility protection funds by at least 25 percent in all 68 state parks. Positions requiring contact with the public also are scaled back dramatically at all but the busiest state parks.

For more savings, the proposal relies on workers from a training program designed to assist unemployed and under-employed residents. These workers would receive about \$5 an hour less than current park personnel. When fully implemented, the estimated personnel savings could be as high as \$1.1 million a year.

The plan, however, could undergo wide scale revision before a final parks budget is adopted by lawmakers in May. Several members of the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee March 8 indicated they find the proposed service reductions unacceptable and may seek ways to boost 1993-95 funding.



Sandy Morgan, using a voice synthesizer, testified before the Regulated Industries and Energy committee March 8 in support of a bill that would make it possible for all communication-impaired people to have continued access to the telephone. Rep. Teresa Lynch is chief author of the bill.

Some objected to another staffing proposal, in which a DNR document states "the [parks] division is looking at the option of contracting services in areas where cost savings might be attained."

"I think they are paving the way for privatization," said Rep. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors). "I don't want to see that happen."

William Morrissey, director of the DNR parks and recreation division, told the committee that although private contracting for some maintenance and other park service jobs remains a future option, "we're not coming before you with those kind of proposals at this time."

DNR Deputy Director Ron Nargang said it would take about \$2.2 million in additional biennial revenue to maintain park services at current levels.

But higher park fees to cover those costs would be a tough sell, Nargang said, and likely would require a doubling of the existing fee structure to raise the needed amount. Carlson has said he would oppose any fee increases in the new state budget.

An annual state park sticker now costs \$18, while overnight and daily use passes are \$4. The DNR sold a combined 100,000 passes last year.

No dumping for farmers

Suggestions from waste managers — the people who daily have to deal with Minnesota's garbage — have once again been assembled into a bill for consideration by the Legislature.

The measure, officially called the "Waste Management Act amendments bill," was approved by the Environment and Natural Resources committee March 11.

HF287 addresses dozens of issues: burning tires on farms, recycling glossy magazines, and keeping fluorescent bulbs out of the waste stream. It even includes an exemption that would give the Ford Motor Co. more time to get toxic heavy metals out of the primer paint it uses for its trucks.

Sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) the bill would:

- make it illegal for farmers to burn or bury hazardous household waste, appliances, used motor oil and car batteries, or burn tires or plastics. The requirement would bring farms in line with other state residences;
- require larger towns to collect glossy magazines and catalogs for recycling by July 1, 1994;
- require warning labels for certain products, using federal definitions of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity. Those products would also contain a "directive" to not place the product in solid waste after Jan. 1, 1996;
- require tire retailers to accept (without charge) the same number of waste tires that the customer buys;
- ban fluorescent light bulbs and high intensity discharge lamps from solid waste;
- ban used oil from state water or wastewater treatment systems;
- encourage more sorting and reducing of solid waste by prohibiting "unprocessed" municipal solid waste in a landfill that does not meet state requirements for a new landfill after Jan. 1, 1995;
- reduce the size of municipalities that are required to ensure that residents have solid waste collection services from 5,000 to 1,000 residents; and
- allow public agencies to use a 10 percent "price preference" for products which are recycled.

The bill now moves to the House floor.

Packaging bill

The bill intended to divert waste packaging from Minnesota landfills experienced a diversion of its own this week.

Against the author's wishes, HF65 was sent March 9 from the Environment and Natural Resources Committee to the Commerce and Economic Development Committee — a move which is expected to prove rocky for the proposal.

Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth), the bill's chief author, has dropped paper recycling goals from the proposal in response to some of the concerns of business and industry. The amended bill also shortened the goals for the use of refillable plastic containers from 50 percent to 20 percent by the year 2001. (See *Session Weekly*, March 5, 1993, p. 8.)

HF65 grew out of the 1991 recommendations of a statewide committee comprised of business, government, and environmental representatives.

"Forty percent of the waste stream in Minnesota is discardable packaging," Munger told the committee. "You can continue down the path of least resistance and pile up the garbage and debt, or you can support this bill. The choice is up to you," Munger told legislators.

The United States "is moving in the opposite direction" of the world in its use of discardable containers, said Munger. He cited several European countries which have large market shares of refillable containers in use, including Austria, Germany, and Norway, where refillable container use ranges from 64 percent to 100 percent.

But Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) told the committee that the bill "needs to have more in-depth work. It is using a hammer on people that is not necessary. . . creating bureaucracy."

Winter's amendment to re-refer HF65 to the Commerce and Economic Development Committee won on a 14-12 vote.

"This bill is very controversial," said Rep. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors). "It is crazy to think that we would bring this to the floor of the House. . . it can be reviewed and fixed."

Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie) opposed the re-referral to Commerce. "The people are way ahead of the politicians [on this issue]," said Pauly. A closed landfill in her district has given Eden Prairie "a good eight and one-half year education on landfills," she said. "A lot of packages don't really serve any function. People, by and large, don't want the extra packaging."



Wearing a crown of plastic bags, Kim McCarty of the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group listens as the House Environmental and Natural Resources Committee debate a packaging bill March 10.



GOVERNMENT

Optically stored records

Some county recorders and legislators want vital state records to go high tech.

Under a proposal heard March 9 by the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee, archival records that are stored on optical disk would not have to be backed up on paper or microfilm.

"Frankly, we're drowning in paper," said Leo Eide, who works with the state's workers' compensation fund at the Department of Labor and Industry. Eide said the plan is to use the optical disk system to try and become "a paperless department."

Optical disks look like compact discs. The difference is that written information, instead of sound, is etched into an optical disk. Records are placed in a machine that looks a bit like a photocopier and "scanned" into an electronically accessible form. After information is recorded optically, it cannot be tampered with or altered.

Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester), the bill's chief sponsor, said that costs for the process are commonly reclaimed in savings within two and a half years of use.

The removal of the backup requirement for "permanent" records would increase the cost savings of using optical disks or tapes. Optical storage is more efficient and user friendly than

other record keeping systems because it takes up less room, can be accessed faster, and more than one person can view the same record at the same time.

But Lila Goff of the Minnesota Historical Society said that although the technology is clearly superior to microfilm, there is no guarantee that the machines needed to utilize optical disks or tapes will be around forever. And if and when optical technology manufacturers go out of business or when current technology becomes obsolete, backup documentation needs to be accessible, Goff said.

The bill (HF318) would allow counties to destroy backup copies of important (also called "archival") records that are stored to an optical system after offering those piles of paper or microfilm to the Historical Society for storage. Currently, counties may only destroy important records with the consent of the state Records Disposition Panel.

"We don't want the paper any more than the counties do," said Goff, adding that the Historical Society wants to work with interested parties to set up standards and a process for storing important records on optical systems.

Action was not taken on the bill during the hearings, allowing more time for the measure's proponents and the Historical Society to iron out their differences.

Collecting state bills

Improved collection practices of bills owed to the state would result in at least \$40 million for the state coffers in the next biennium, say state officials.

Traditionally, the Department of Finance looks at spending, not receivables, David Doth, deputy commissioner of the department, told the State Government Finance Division of the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee March 8. But a 1992 law authorized the study of the state's accounts receivable and collection practices.

Doth said that a study of state agencies showed that their collection practices vary widely. A key recommendation of the project is to give the Department of Finance responsibility for implementing collection standards and reporting requirements. Another major change would be to establish a separate collection entity to centralize collection functions.

The governor's proposed budget includes \$8.5 million for implementation of the project's recommendations.

Under the proposal, \$2.55 million would be used to increase current collections; \$5.27 million would go to establish a collection process to support state agencies; \$528,000 would be used by the Office of the Attorney General to provide specialized legal services; and \$161,000 would be used for a one-time initiative to resolve older receivables.

State officials estimate that there are \$590 million in past due general fund receivables. But many of them have little chance of being collected because they are too old. About 57 percent of the receivables are more than a year old, 9 percent are between 90 and 360 days past due, and 34 percent are less than 90 days past due. It's estimated that the one-time initiative to resolve just older receivables would result in more than \$12 million for the general fund.

Legislative budget office proposed

Some Minnesota legislators say they can't get the information they need to make sound fiscal decisions.

"We clearly need information faster than we're getting it from the Department of Finance," Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester) told committee members March 11.

So a proposal (HF432) that has been floating around the Capitol since at least 1988 has been revived — the creation of a legislative budget office that would be capable of performing the same forecasting and fiscal analysis as the executive branch, but accountable to the Legislature.

Bishop, the bill's chief author, told the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee that the proposed office would provide timely, not competing, data. Bishop emphasized that the proposal was not being made because of mistrust of executive branch budget practices.

He said that the idea was based on the Congressional Budget Office, which was designed to produce non-partisan budgetary figures. Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples) said that a legislative budget office was necessary if the Legislature was to participate as a "co-equal branch" in fiscal decision-making.

Some members were concerned about the price tag for such an office, and wondered whether the same responsibilities couldn't be taken on by current legislative research staff.

HF432 was referred, without recommendation, to the committee's State Government Finance Division to work on cost estimates for the idea.

Bishop said he was still searching for a Senate author for the proposal.



AFSCME Local 735 members, left to right, June Hendricky, Marcia Schauff, Della Thorson, all of Fergus Falls, and Mary Tribodeau of Battle Lake took a breather in the State Office Building during lobbying activities March 10. The union is fighting a proposed public employee wage freeze and supports a gas tax increase.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education budget defended

Gov. Arne Carlson's point man and the House's dean of higher education issues clashed over the effects of the governor's spending plan for the state's colleges and universities at a hearing March 10.

Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), a member of the Higher Education Finance Division and chair of the Education Committee, said the governor is leading the state away from its long-held tradition of strong support for higher education.

The path on which the governor's budget embarks, Rep. Carlson told Curt Johnson, the governor's deputy chief of staff, will lead to "privatization" of higher education in Minnesota.

Defending the proposal at a division hearing, Johnson said the governor's plan reflects fundamental questions facing higher education — the same kinds of questions faced by health care institutions in the mid-1980s.

"We have entered a period here where we have to make harder choices than we used to," Johnson said.

The governor's revised budget will ease big tuition increases that had been predicted last fall, but doesn't change its driving philosophy: More state funds are directed to students — especially those in lower income brackets — than to institutions themselves.

The plan's highest priority is to provide better access to four-year programs to as many students as possible, Johnson said.

Doing that, however, has meant eliminating or cutting other areas of the budget. Johnson said the governor chose to cut programs used by students who don't need as much financial help

going to college such as professional graduate and extension programs.

That decision has prompted the most outcry, and drawn most scrutiny from members of the division.

Rep. Carlson told Johnson the budget plan doesn't seem to be taking long-range consequences into account, and even Johnson acknowledged "I don't have an answer I feel confident about," he said.

"If you haven't given the long-range implications some thought, I wish you would," Rep. Carlson replied.



HOUSING

Affordable housing distribution

Exclusive suburbs would be under pressure to change zoning laws that hinder the development of affordable housing, and low-income people would be counseled about the benefits of choosing housing outside the inner cities, under a bill approved by the Housing Committee March 8.

HF671 calls for the Metropolitan Council, a long-range planning agency, to make rules to allocate affordable housing to cities and towns. Communities that comply with the plan would be certified. Those that do not comply would be penalized by not being granted increased sewer capacity or aid payments from the local government trust fund.

"It looks to me like we're telling the market what to do, when to do it, and how to do it, and that doesn't seem to me like that's very free market," Rep. Gregory Davids (IR-Preston) said during debate on the bill.

The bill's author, Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), replied that there is a pent-up demand for affordable housing in job-rich suburban

communities, and his bill would make it easier for housing developers to meet that demand.

The bill would not require metropolitan communities to build a certain number of units of low-income housing but only would penalize those that failed to lift barriers to the development of such housing, Orfield said. Such barriers include zoning laws that require homes to be built on oversized lots or that require underground parking for apartment buildings.

Yusef Mgeni, president of the Urban Coalition, said the bill was "not the radical call for change that many have described it as," but an important step toward building a more positive future.

HF671 was referred to the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.



HUMAN SERVICES

Day care everywhere

A bill that would ban any private land use restrictions on the right to provide licensed day care was approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 11.

The bill (HF494), sponsored by Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee), specifies that any restriction outlined in a deed, lease, rental or any other agreement that prohibits a person from providing licensed family day care would be invalid and unenforceable.

The proposal says it is "the public policy of this state" that day care be "potentially available in all residential neighborhoods."

Exemptions would be allowed for owner-occupied rental property with fewer than three units, and in housing for the elderly.

The measure would not be retroactive, and would not apply to any restrictions in existing housing agreements.

Representatives of mobile home park owners and landlords objected to the bill, saying their liability insurance costs would jump by thousands of dollars if day cares were opened in their mobile home parks or apartment buildings.

Because the state checks day cares for safety before issuing licenses, "the whole question of safety of children is purely bogus," said Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls).

HF494 now goes to the House floor.

Reuniting families

Single parents who want to be reunited with their children following a family crisis may be able to avoid a catch-22 if a bill sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) becomes law.

Presently, parents who have just been released from incarceration or chemical dependency treatment must show they have a home to provide for their children before family reunification is allowed. But such parents may

not have the financial resources to obtain a place to live.

Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) would enable the parents to pay for shelter. Yet they can't qualify for AFDC until their children are living with them. So families are kept apart for want of housing.

Clark's bill would instruct the Department of Human Services to ask for a federal waiver regarding AFDC payments in such cases, so that reunification can occur where appropriate, and the state can save the costs of foster care.

HF468 was approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 11 and referred to the committee's Human Services Finance Division.

Welfare for illegal aliens?

The question of whether illegal aliens should be denied certain welfare and Medical Assistance benefits sparked a spirited debate at a House committee meeting March 11, indicating that the budget-cutting proposal offered by Gov. Arne Carlson may be a tough sell at the Legislature.

Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead) sponsored HF485, which incorporates the governor's initiatives to cut costs in the General Assistance (GA), Work Readiness, and General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) programs. The bill would ban most undocumented aliens and non-immigrants, as well as some lawful temporary residents of the United States, from receiving GAMC except in the case of a medical emergency. Other restrictions that would narrow eligibility are also proposed in the bill.

Several members of the Health and Human Services Committee objected to the exclusion of undocumented aliens on financial grounds, saying that it offered a false sense of saving taxpayers' money. Delaying treatment of medical conditions until they become emergencies is not cost effective, and hospitals would still have to treat people who came to their emergency rooms, whether the state was reimbursing them or not, opponents argued.

Minnesota is one of only 18 states in the nation that has a GA program at all. Most of the states that have such a program for indigent people without dependent children do not extend services to illegal aliens. "The state can no longer afford to provide Cadillac coverage for people who walk across our borders," said Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester).

Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield), who has objected to the term "alien" as racist, said "Cadillac" was not an apt term to describe the level of services offered by the state. She wondered whether the state would be opening the door to civil rights litigation if the bill were to become law.

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), committee chair, observed that the bill was not

ready to be voted on and moved to table it, giving the opposing sides more time to work out differences. If it does not pass, the committee's Human Services Finance Division will have to come up with other savings within the Department of Human Services budget, Simoneau noted. The governor has projected that making undocumented aliens ineligible for GA, Work Readiness, and GAMC would save the state \$1.3 million in 1994-95.



LABOR

Wage protection

People still owed a paycheck when their employer goes out of business could recoup up to \$2,000 in unpaid wages if a measure approved March 8 by a House committee becomes law.

The proposal (HF255) would establish a state fund, administered by the Department of Labor and Industry, to guarantee out-of-work employees up to four weeks of back pay still owed them by their former employers.

Payments from the account would be triggered if a failed business has no assets to pay its employee wages and has filed for bankruptcy protection or has been placed in receivership.

Workers who quit a job and are still owed wages also would be eligible for reimbursement, provided their former employer closes within 90 days of their final day on the job.

The measure also contains provisions that would allow the state to recover wage protection payments from or failed businesses. The bill would give the Department of Labor and Industry priority status for consideration of claims in bankruptcy proceedings.

"This is the right thing for us to do," said Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead), one of the seven Independent-Republicans on the labor panel joining solid DFL support for the bill. "The people who are left without their paychecks are usually the ones who can't afford to go through the legal proceedings."

The state also would be authorized to levy fines against business owners equal to 25 percent of the wages owed, and could seek reimbursement of any legal costs. All funds recouped by the state would be used to replenish the proposed wage protection account. Two other states — Maine and Oregon — have similar wage protection programs in place, said the bill's sponsor, Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park).

Similar legislation passed the House Labor-Management Relations committee in 1991, but stalled when no funding was provided.

HF255 now moves from the Labor-Management Relations Committee to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

Work curfew bill advances

Older high school students could no longer burn the midnight oil at an after-school job under a bill now moving to the House floor.

The Labor-Management Relations Committee, on a divided voice vote, approved a proposal (HF64) March 8 which would block 16- and 17-year-old students from working past 11 p.m. on school nights and before 5 a.m. on schooldays.

An attempt to amend the bill to allow youth to work until midnight with written permission from their parents failed on a 13-6 vote.

The measure would not change the existing 9 p.m. - 7 a.m. "work curfew" for kids under 16.

Educators and other supporters have called the proposal a "no-cost education improvement initiative" and Gov. Arne Carlson has indicated he will sign the measure if it reaches his desk. House members have advanced similar bills at least three times in the past, only to have them stall in the state Senate.

Jessica Johnson, a high school senior from St. Paul and a part-time employee at a fast food restaurant near the State Capitol, opposed the work curfew.

"My schoolwork has always come first," she said, noting that since taking her job she has maintained near-perfect grades while learning important skills and responsibilities in the workplace.

Johnson appeared to buttress supporters' arguments by saying that she changed her work schedule earlier this year to allow more time to study, although she later added, "I think it is up to me and my mom to make decisions on what hours I should work."

Aiding violence victims

Women fleeing abusive partners find themselves in the swirl of sharp policy debate as lawmakers consider a proposal to extend unemployment benefits to people who quit their jobs to escape domestic violence.

The measure (HF343) would add the presence or threat of domestic violence to the acceptable reasons for an employee to voluntarily leave work and still be eligible for state unemployment insurance compensation. The bill survived a close test March 8 before a labor subcommittee, advancing without recommendation to the full Labor-Management Relations panel for more study.

If enacted, claims under the new provision would be financed by all employers through their unemployment insurance premiums.

Supporters said the change would have only a small impact on the overall finances of the unemployment insurance program. Few victims, they say, are willing to create a "paper trail" enabling an abusive partner to find them.

But the fiscal implications are far overshadowed by the emotional benefits the proposal could provide victims, said Avé McParland of the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women. "Domestic violence is about power and control," she said. "A source of income is very important [to victims] because it's something their abuser can't control."

State Department of Jobs and Training officials oppose the measure, saying agency examiners are not adequately trained to make decisions concerning domestic violence. Assistant Commissioner Gary Sorensen said the department is reviewing its internal rules to permit a limited number of domestic abuse claims under existing "serious illness" exemptions.

Other critics, including the National Federation of Independent Business, said the temporary support of domestic violence victims should be funded through other human service programs or a general fund appropriation, rather than with a premium increase on employers.

Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Township) sponsors HF343.



LAW

Tracking down felony records

Getting access to the court records of convicted felons would be a lot easier under a measure that was given preliminary approval by a House Judiciary subcommittee March 8.

A section of HF18 would classify central records kept by the state Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) as public data; that information is currently considered private.



Attorney Meaghan Harper testifies in favor of a bill (HF18) that would toughen existing state licensing requirements for prospective foster parents. She testified March 9 before the Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee.

Although such conviction records are considered public at the county level, conducting a thorough check of all 87 counties can be both time-consuming and error-filled.

The proposal would allow public access to state Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) data that identifies the names of convicted felons for 15 years after their sentence has ended. The BCA would be permitted to charge a fee for the information.

The provision is only part of a bill (HF18) designed to allow easy access to a prospective foster parents' criminal records and toughen state licensing standards for foster care.

Bill sponsor Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) believes that current state Department of Human Services (DHS) licensing procedures are too lenient. "Foster parents are stewards," he said. "We need to err on the side of the child."

A *Star Tribune* newspaper article prompted Carruthers to sponsor HF18. The article claimed that while the DHS rules prohibit or hinder the licensing of certain criminals, a departmental review process has, in some cases, granted licensing waivers to convicted criminals. The waivers are needed to receive state funding for providing foster care.

HF18 would forbid the commissioner of the DHS from granting such waivers if the applicant has been convicted of a violent crime; had their parental rights terminated; or had reports of abuse substantiated by a social service agency or other official body.

But representatives of minority communities testified that the bill would unfairly penalize responsible foster parents and the children they care for.

Lester Collins, executive director of the Council on Black Minnesotans, said that the state would be undermining the idea of rehabilitation if it prevents all former criminals from becoming licensed foster parents. The current process, which allows for a case-by-case examination of each potential foster parent, ought to be retained, Collins said.

The Judiciary Committee's Data Privacy Subcommittee did not take action on the tougher licensing standards. Carruthers said he was willing to amend the bill, and continued testimony on the issue is expected.

The provision allowing public access to felony records may become part of an omnibus data privacy bill before going to the full Judiciary Committee.

Closing the homestead loophole

A bill to put new limits on how homes are protected in bankruptcy proceedings was approved by the Judiciary Committee's Civil Law Subcommittee March 10.

Minnesota is one of only six states in the nation that has no limits on exemptions for homesteads owned by people going into bankruptcy, said Rep. Thomas Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul). As a result, it has created an abuse of the legal system that allows assets of a debtor to be spent on the home while creditors are helpless to collect, he said.

Pugh's bill (HF592) would limit the homestead exemption to \$200,000, or \$500,000 if it is agricultural. The bill would protect banks and their customers while still allowing a fairly generous amount for debtors to stay in their homes, he said.

Sandra Winters, branch president of First National Bank in Lakeville, told the panel that in one case, her institution lost more than \$200,000 when a borrower took assets from his business to pay off his \$400,000 home, then declared bankruptcy. Because the homestead is exempt, the bank can't recover its loss. In a similar case, a St. Paul bank lost more than \$2 million on a single loan while the borrower paid off a mortgage for a \$1.2 million home.

"This makes us leery to lend to small businesses," she told the panel. "And it weakens the banking system."

HF592 now moves to the full Judiciary Committee.

Power of attorney extended

Competent people who later become unable to make decisions about their own health care would be able to appoint a trusted relative or friend to do so under a bill passed 130-0 by the House March 11.

The bill (SF40, formerly HF45), would allow a durable power of attorney to be designated to make health care decisions, similar to what current law allows for financial matters.

Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester), told the House his bill would allow families to avoid possible tragic health care situations. Senior citizens, medical, and legal groups backed the measure, which has also received final passage in the Senate.

SF40 now moves to the governor for consideration.



State Treasurer Michael A. McGrath gave his budget presentation before the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committees State Government Finance Division March 9.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Seizing johns' cars

Cities would be allowed to seize the cars of johns or prostitutes if the car was used to transport the person to the scene of the solicitation, under a bill heard March 9 by a House subcommittee.

The bill (HF72) sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) would allow cities to pass ordinances calling for the forfeiture of cars used in the commission of the misdemeanor offense. The city of St. Paul had such an ordinance, but the Minnesota Court of Appeals struck it down in April 1992, saying only the state had the power to authorize forfeiture.

If HF72 is passed, and city ordinances follow, a solicitor's car could be seized if it is driven to a bar, street corner, or other place where a solicitation of a prostitute occurs. But if another means of transportation is used to reach the point of solicitation — such as a bus or taxi — police could not seize a car owned by the solicitor, because it was not used to "facilitate" the misdemeanor offense.

Subcommittee members raised questions of due process and the potential impact on innocent family members. "What if the car is needed by the spouse of a wayward husband to get to and from work?" asked Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia).

Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) was concerned that police would be allowed to impound a car while the suspected solicitor awaited trial. "You may have an innocent person there that you're hurting," he said. Anderson moved to have the power of impoundment stricken from Jefferson's bill.

Mitch Rothman, a Minneapolis city attorney,

said that without the power to impound, a forfeiture ordinance "wouldn't be very valuable," because a person fearing eventual conviction could sell the car or destroy its value in the interim between arrest and conviction.

Anderson's amendment initially passed on a voice vote, and the bill was subsequently approved. But as the meeting of the Subcommittee on Local Government Relations of the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee drew to a close, members voted to reconsider the bill and to hold it in committee.

Anderson argued that reconsideration was necessary because any forfeiture law should properly be included in state statutes, and not left up to individual cities. Further subcommittee debate on the bill is expected.



SPORTS

Snowmobile safety

Despite increased trail enforcement and growing cooperation from other law enforcement agencies and the hospitality industry, Department of Natural Resources (DNR) officials say they still have a long way to go in cracking down on problem snowmobilers.

DNR officers have spent between 7,000 and 8,000 hours on trails this winter, making 447 arrests and handing out over 400 warnings.

Nearly one-third of the arrests have been for speeding or driving while intoxicated, said Leo Haseman, DNR enforcement division manager, during March 10 testimony before the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee. "But we're not slowing it down. Speed and alcohol violations are still increasing."

A record 19 snowmobilers have died in accidents since November 1992. At least 360 accidents this winter have resulted in injury or property damage, according to DNR records. More than half of those mishaps involved alcohol.

Local police and county sheriffs' departments are doing more to help enforce snowmobile regulations, Haseman said. And a significant change in attitude among resort owners has been noticed since conservation officers instituted sobriety checkpoints three years ago.

Initially, many resort owners opposed the checkpoints, thinking they were "going to hurt business," Haseman said. But they now view them as a necessary way to police the sport. Snowmobile associations and other recreation groups also are behind tougher enforcement of existing regulations, he added.

But Haseman said enforcement efforts will be severely strained during the next two years as the division — which also enforces other recreational vehicle regulations in addition to fish

and game rules — attempts to absorb a proposed \$1.9 million budget shortfall.

The current budget plan would eliminate departmental leasing of snowmobiles for enforcement duty and would leave six positions vacant throughout the division during the next biennium.



TRANSPORTATION

Holistic transit planning

In St. Paul, a swamp may be overtaking a shopping center and people are calling it progress.

A plan to tear down a mall near Lake Phalen and let a portion of the property revert to a wetland demonstrates how today's transit designers are taking much more into account than just building the shortest route between two points.

Environmental concerns, recreational opportunities, economic impact and bolstering a sense of community all play into wise urban planning, said Harrison Fraker, dean of the University of Minnesota College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

Fraker said architects are recognizing that roadway design and other transportation considerations can work to either unite or divide communities. "It's a very exciting thing when you see transit [act] as a catalyst for reintegrating towns together again," he said.

Included in the Phalen neighborhood project, Fraker told the Transportation and Transit Committee March 5, are plans to route express buses over a parkway crossing the reclaimed waterfront area, along with linking bike and pedestrian trails — all of which should help attract new business and residential investment into the area.

"It's an integrated design that uses transit as a piece to get the neighborhood back together," Fraker said, noting that new federal legislation emphasizing public transit over single-occupant automobile transportation could provide a significant portion of the dollars needed for the project.

"The design of the road is so important to maintaining neighborhood stability," Fraker said. "If you make it a limited access busway — and not have it be for cars — with a bus stop and parking near the neighborhood center, then it becomes the focus as a pedestrian area for people."

The committee also heard updates on similar project proposals in Chaska and Robbinsdale using the "node" concept of transit planning. The Robbinsdale plan uses possible light rail lines as its centerpiece to a revitalized downtown, while the Chaska project used innovative bridge design to keep a highway renovation from splitting the city into disparate regions.



A proposed increase in the gas tax got support from Chuck Winkelman, mayor of St. Cloud and a director of the League of Minnesota Cities. He testified before the Transportation and Transit Committee March 10.

More metro highway money

A group of metro counties offered an idea to the Transportation and Transit Committee March 10 for changing the state's 35-year-old highway funding formula.

But there appears to be one major problem with the plan. It's predicated on a 5-cent per gallon increase in the state's gasoline tax — a tax increase the governor has said he no longer supports.

The increase would allow the current county state aid highway formula's allocation of over \$240 million to be changed without hurting any county's individual receipts.

But Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul), chair of the committee, said that he didn't want to send a transportation funding bill to the House floor if a veto was certain.

That means that the proposal to reapportion a greater share of funds to metro area counties with larger traffic flows has little chance of being implemented.

Anoka County Commissioner Dennis Berg said that "if there's a little more money in the pot, we don't have to have loser counties" if funding proportions are altered to shift money away from rural areas.

Rep. Marvin Dauner (DFL-Hawley) said that the proposal would affect only a part of all state distribution funds for roads, ignoring two-thirds of state funding that may already be compensating for metro traffic loads.

Osthoff said that he would like to see the proposal's effects if the gas tax was increased by less than 5 cents per gallon. But Berg said that implementing the new formula with less than a 5-cent increase would be a "costly compromise." Any smaller gas tax hike would be less beneficial to some counties under the proposed distribution formula.



A pair of first-term representatives, dubbed by their colleagues as the "I-Team," have wasted little time in rooting out what they perceive as waste in state government.

Reps. Walt Perlt (DFL-Woodbury) and Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) have been systematically reviewing the use of outside consultants by state agencies. "We're wasting millions of dollars," Perlt said. With input from several sources, they have drafted a bill in response.

It may not be sweeps month, when television news programs hype their exposés, but stay tuned, they said.

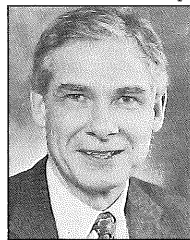
Cities would be allowed to use their own funds to offer rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of felons, under a bill approved by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee March 11. The sponsor of the bill, Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls), said questions were raised last fall about whether the city of Minneapolis could legally offer a reward for information leading to the apprehension of the killers of Minneapolis Police Officer Jerry Haaf. If HF461 becomes law, cities' authority to offer rewards regarding crimes committed within their city limits would be clarified.

Regional public library districts with independent taxing authority could be established under a bill approved by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee March 11. A library district could be formed either through approval of a majority of the city councils and county boards in the region the library system would serve, or by a majority vote in a region-wide referendum. Following approval, HF99, sponsored by Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge), was referred to the Education Committee.

Huntley wants health reform for northeastern Minnesota

At first, Rep. Tom Huntley (DFL-Duluth) said he was a little perplexed by his committee assignments.

As an associate professor at the University of Minnesota-Duluth's (UMD) School of Medicine, a seat on the Human Services Finance Division seemed a logical and welcome choice. But the others — on the labor, banking, and insurance panels — struck him as slightly haphazard picks.



Rep. Tom Huntley

But after two months of legislative hearings, he's seen a pattern develop.

"With Financial Institutions and Insurance, a big part of our focus is health care. And when you take Labor-Management [Relations], what they discuss most is workers' compensation, which is a health care issue, too. So every committee I'm on has to do with health care in one way or another."

Huntley says that the impetus for health care reform — at both the state and federal level — makes this exactly the right time to be at the state Capitol.

"Things are going to be happening over the next four to six years that are going to revolu-

tionize health care, and I want to make sure that's going to end up good for rural Minnesota," he said.

"With all of the changes coming down in health care reform... [they] may work fine here in the metro area, but nobody's got a grip yet how they're going to work in rural parts of the state."

Although his district encompasses Duluth and surrounding townships, Huntley said he hopes to become an advocate for all of northeastern Minnesota.

As a four-year Duluth City Council member and later as president of the Seaway Port Authority, Huntley has seen the region's fortunes rise through the 1970s, crash with the steel and agricultural industry slides of the 1980s, and begin to rebound in recent years.

To prevent the boom-bust cycle from repeating, Huntley said education will be the key to diversified economic success.

"I'd like to see UMD in particular and maybe some other higher education initiatives in northeast Minnesota undergo an upgrade," he said. "A research-based university is a real anchor."

Huntley also is strongly behind a school funding reform package that seeks to extend state support for so-called "property-poor" districts.

Health care reform, rural development, and enhancing education opportunities comprise a lengthy agenda for any lawmaker. But like many of the prospective doctors he instructs, Huntley said he will have to become a specialist of sorts.

"I'd like to make an impact in both rural health care and in higher education," he said. "I don't want to spend the rest of my life here. Obviously, you can't do it all in two years but it probably can be done in 10 years or so."

"If I see some significant progress in those two things, then I'd feel like I've done something and be ready to move on."

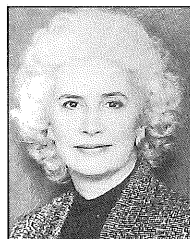
—Dave Price

District 6B

Population: 32,255
Distribution: 73.2 percent urban, 26.8 percent rural
County: St. Louis
Largest City: Duluth
Location: northeastern Minnesota
1992 presidential election results:
 Clinton/Gore: 50.6 percent
 Bush/Quayle: 28.4 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 20.6 percent
 Other: 0.4 percent

Evans brings wide-ranging experience to newest job

In many ways, Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton) typifies what is already proving to be a remarkable class of first-term representatives.



Rep. Geri Evans

Like many of her first-term colleagues, it's hard to make the "novice" label stick given her lengthy resumé of public service. And like most of her peers, she views the task of making policy with a sense of vocation.

"I have a strong belief that public policy should be elevated in the general public's mind," she said. "But in order to do that, public policy-makers have to do two things — make better public policy and do a much better job of communicating that to the public."

"I think we could do a better job on both," she said.

Evans brings to her new job a background hard to match among her colleagues, first-termers or otherwise. "You name a field, I've probably been in it," she quipped.

She's taught school at every possible level, from nursery school to teaching graduate level courses in small business and personnel admin-

istration. She's put those business theories to work as a business consultant and in marketing.

Evans served two terms on the St. Anthony-New Brighton School Board, including a stint as chairwoman. She currently works as an education equity consultant, working with school districts around the state to ensure students get the same quality of education regardless of gender, cultural background or physical disabilities.

Tack on lobbying and newspaper work, and the list is almost finished. Evans is also studying for her doctorate degree in educational administration.

And she's also raised two children, who mirror her involvement in issues.

Evans' background naturally leads to concern about education issues, but changes buffeting her district have made economic development and housing a priority as well.

Having run for her seat in both 1990 and 1992, Evans noted a stark contrast between the elections in her constituents' concern for the economy.

"It [the economy] was very much out there," she said of last fall's election. "It convinced me I'd better ask to be involved in economic development, housing, things like that — because

my district was reflecting that downturn in the economy."

There's a dawning reality that staid suburbs like New Brighton and Mounds View will be grappling with issues traditionally viewed as belonging only to the inner city.

"Poverty is galloping right out to us... and we're not ready for it," Evans said.

The group of 34 new representatives is already making their presence felt, she added. "We certainly are a force to be contended with."

"I suspect that we're older than the average crop of first-termers," she said. "... And we have a great diversity of experience."

—Jim Anderson

District 52B

Population: 32,877
Distribution: 100 percent in urbanized areas
County: Ramsey
Largest City: New Brighton
Location: north Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Clinton/Gore: 44.3 percent
 Bush/Quayle: 32.1 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 22.9 percent
 Other: 0.7 percent

Working in different octaves no problem for Rhodes

President Bill Clinton intrigued the nation when he belted out a few throaty jazz riffs during his inauguration this past January, leaving little doubt that a changing of the guard had occurred.



Rep. Jim Rhodes

But for those of you who questioned whether a Republican could have played the same soulful tune on a saxophone, meet Rep. Jim Rhodes.

Music is a way of life for the newest member of the Legislature, a man who could play the piano before he could read, who worked his way through college playing in dance bands, and who got his first introduction to politics through the St. Louis Park community band.

Like Clinton, Rhodes also plays the saxophone — the only difference being that “I play alto and he plays tenor.” He dismisses the idea that “politics has anything to do with playing sax.”

Instead, Rhodes sees music as a universal language that can cross all barriers, and he hopes to apply that same outreach philosophy to his work at the Capitol.

“Once the election is over, we all have to work together,” said Rhodes. “That’s the Ameri-

can system.”

Rhodes was elected Jan. 12 in a special election to fill the seat held by former Rep. Gloria Segal, who resigned because of illness after representing the area for 10 years.

The area is predominantly DFL, but Rhodes’ heavy community involvement was a factor that seemed to transcend political lines.

He’s been the top vote-getter in every St. Louis Park school board election since he was first elected in 1980 and has been a member of a host of community organizations.

In addition, he was the driving force behind a local program through which old musical instruments are refurbished and given to students who can’t afford them.

“I care a great deal about what happens to our community, and, to a large degree, what happens to the state,” said Rhodes, explaining why he ran for the House.

As the general manager of Albrechts clothing stores, business issues such as workers’ compensation costs concern him. But he said he hopes to focus on education and children’s issues at the Legislature.

“Do you know we have children who do not have a place to live after they leave school right here in the metropolitan area?” he asked. “We’ve got to make sure the children are helped.”

That Rhodes is willing to work with the DFL

seems apparent. After former Rep. Segal defeated him in 1982 the first time he ran for the Legislature, Rhodes went to her victory party. In turn, she supported him in his school board races.

And at his State Office Building office, he has both a portrait and biography of that famous give-’em-hell Democrat, Harry Truman, on display.

“Harry Truman never forgot his role in life and that’s why I put that up there so I’ll never forget my role in life: to be an ordinary citizen.”

Now he hopes to reach out to Minnesota’s most famous legislator-musician, Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake).

“I’m going to go over and introduce myself,” said Rhodes. “Music has no party bounds.”

—Grant Moos

District 44B

Population: 32,033

Distribution: 100 percent in urbanized areas

County: Hennepin

Largest City: St. Louis Park (portion)

Location: western Metro

1992 presidential election statistics:

Clinton/Gore: 52.6 percent

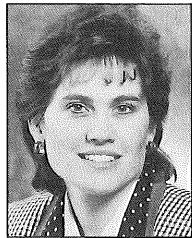
Bush/Quayle: 27.1 percent

Perot/Stockdale: 19.5 percent

Other: 0.8 percent

Neary pushing for tax and campaign reform

Newly elected legislators have long come to the Capitol with proposals to change the course of the state. Rep. Pam Neary (DFL-Afton) is no exception.



Rep. Pam Neary

But Neary, whose district stretches from Lake Elmo to the Wisconsin border’s Prescott Bridge, wasted no time in tackling two major systems — property taxes and state aid to local governments.

A measure she’s proposed would virtually turn old tax and revenue systems upside down. Property taxes would be linked to income and ability to pay; state aid would flow to communities according to their revenue-raising capacities.

Neary’s proposal (HF921) would “narrow” state funding priorities to schools, family programs, and children’s services. Fire and police protection, and expenses such as road maintenance and plowing would be left to local communities.

Removing traditional school reliance on property taxes, Neary believes, would be a change well-received by her constituents. District 56B,

in the east metro area, includes Lake Elmo, Lakeland, Afton, Denmark Township, and the eastern half of Woodbury.

Neary said she hoped to remain focused on issues that are important to her constituents through a series of town meetings she holds with other local elected officials. She initiated the meetings shortly after taking office.

She described her constituents as “well-read, and very cognizant of what the issues are. They also know what needs to be shored up and strengthened.”

Neary attributes her area’s interest in public policy partly to the rapid residential development in Washington County. Families new to the area, she said, “want to connect themselves to their community. It’s the new suburban mechanism of connectedness.”

Creativity should be more frequently offered in suburban schools, according to Neary. “Families are looking for more choices in education — to crack some molds if their child doesn’t fit in. They are pressuring schools to take some risks and offer more choices.”

Neary has been a government affairs consultant for the National Organization of Women, the Community Clinic Consortium, and Friends

of Public Education. Formerly, she was a program evaluator in the Office of the Legislative Auditor. Before moving here from Colorado, she was a substitute teacher.

Two months into her new job, Neary has sponsored nearly a dozen bills proposing change — bills which range from campaign reform to encouraging state employees to do things differently by offering monetary incentives for money-saving ideas.

“We need people who are willing to push for change,” said Neary. “Expanding people’s horizons and bringing up new ideas is a crucial part of my job.”

—Joyce Peterson

District 56B

Population: 32,555

Distribution: 74.5 percent urban, 25.5 percent rural

County: Washington

Largest City: Woodbury

Location: eastern Metro

1992 presidential election results:

Clinton/Gore: 40.1 percent

Bush/Quayle: 33.0 percent

Perot/Stockdale: 26.3 percent

Other: 0.6 percent

1993-94 House Subcommittees

Agriculture subcommittees

Agriculture Finance & Rural Development

Chair: Winter-DFL
Vice Chair: Peterson-DFL

Cooper-DFL	Olson, K.-DFL
Dehler-IR	Sparby-DFL
Girard-IR	Steensma-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Wenzel-DFL
Ness-IR	

Dairy & Livestock

Chair: Bauerly-DFL
Vice Chair: Nelson-DFL

Bertram-DFL	Mosel-DFL
Bettermann-IR	Steensma-DFL
Koppendrayer-IR	Wenzel-DFL
Molnau-IR	

Soil & Water Resources

Chair: Bertram-DFL
Vice Chair: Dauner-DFL

Bettermann-IR	Olson, K.-DFL
Dehler-IR	Trimble-DFL
Molnau-IR	Steensma-DFL **
Mosel-DFL	Wenzel-DFL

Commerce & Economic Development subcommittees

Controversial Bills

Chair: Kinkel-DFL

Anderson, B.-DFL	Knickerbocker-IR
Bishop-IR	Milbert-DFL
Erhardt-IR	Rice-DFL
Farrell-DFL	Sarna-DFL

Consumer Protection

Chair: Opatz-DFL

Asch-DFL	Luther-DFL
Commers-IR	Olson, M.-IR
Delmont-DFL	Perlt-DFL
Evans-DFL	Sarna-DFL
Lindner-IR	Smith-IR

K-12 Education Finance Division subcommittee

Facilities

Chair: Kelso-DFL

Bauerly-DFL	Ozment-IR
Hausman-DFL	Seagren-IR
Lasley-DFL	Tomassoni-DFL
Ness-IR	Weaver-IR

Committee Administrator
Suzanne Paul 296-5319

Judiciary subcommittees

Criminal Justice & Family Law

Chair: Carruthers-DFL

Brown-DFL	Mariani-DFL
Bishop-IR	McGuire-DFL
Blatz-IR	Murphy-DFL,**
Dawkins-DFL	Skoglund-DFL
Delmont-DFL	Smith-IR
Limmer-IR	Swenson-IR

Civil Law

Chair: Pugh-DFL

Holsten-IR	Perlt-DFL
Lynch-IR	Rhodes-IR
Macklin-IR	Skoglund-DFL
Murphy-DFL**	Solberg-DFL
Orenstein-DFL	Wejcman-DFL

Data Privacy

Chair: McGuire-DFL

Carruthers-DFL	Skoglund-DFL
Macklin-IR	Swenson-IR
Pugh-DFL	

Labor-Management Relations subcommittee

Unemployment & Workers' Compensation

Chair: Farrell-DFL
Vice Chair: Perlt-DFL

Beard-DFL	Johnson, A.-DFL
Bettermann-IR	Rukavina-DFL
Goodno-IR	

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs subcommittees

Metropolitan Council

Chair: Orfield-DFL
Vice Chair: Carruthers-DFL

Anderson, I.-DFL	Molnau-IR
Brown-DFL	Orenstein-DFL
Greiling-DFL	Weaver-IR
Macklin-IR	

Metropolitan Government

Chair: Wejcman-DFL
Vice Chair: Bergson-DFL

Anderson, I.-DFL	Orfield-DFL
Kelley-DFL	Pawlenty-IR
Krinkie-IR	

Transit

Chair: Pugh-DFL
Vice Chair: Mahon-DFL

Anderson, I.— DFL	Tompkins-IR
Mariani-DFL	Wagenius-DFL
Swenson-IR	

Local Government Relations

Chair: Nelson, S.-DFL
Vice Chair: Klinzing-DFL

Anderson, I.— DFL	Johnson, V.-IR
Cooper-DFL	Lynch-IR
Dorn-DFL	

Reapportionment Task Force

Chair: Carruthers-DFL

Anderson, I.-DFL	Macklin-IR
Greiling-DFL	Orfield-DFL

Taxes subcommittees

Property Tax

Chair: Olson, E.-DFL
Vice Chair: Milbert-DFL

Abrams-IR	Osthoff-DFL
Anderson, I.-DFL	Ostrom-DFL
Dauner-DFL	Peterson-DFL
Erhardt-IR	Rest-DFL
Girard-IR	Sviggum-IR
Goodno-IR	Van Dellen-IR
Jaros-DFL	Wagenius-DFL
Long-DFL	Winter-DFL

Subcommittee Administrator

Josh Downham 296-8875

State Taxes

Chair: Wagenius-DFL
Vice Chair: Orfield-DFL

Blatz-IR	Olson, E.-DFL
Carruthers-DFL	Rest-DFL
Dawkins-DFL	Rukavina-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Welle-DFL
Jacobs-DFL	Workman-IR
Macklin-IR	

Subcommittee Administrator

Josh Downham 296-8875

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bill action 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 sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 4 - 11			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	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 * - version under consideration									
AGRICULTURE												
HF0256	Steensma	Livestock activity—	2/9 AG	AG	3/8 rpa	re JU						
SF0115	Laidig	civil liability limited	1/28 AGR	JU	3/8 a	re TT						
HF0385	Steensma	Debtors' right—first refusal actions	2/15 AG	AG	3/8 rpa							
SF0346	Sams	provided time limit	2/18 AGR	AGR	3/11 rp	re JU						
COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF0161	Trimble	Neighborhood revitalization	1/28 CED	CED	3/11 rp	re GO/sgf						
SF0069	Metzen	programs provided funding	1/21 JEC									
HF0174	Nelson	Manufactured homes—licensing	2/1 CED	CED	2/25 rpa		3/4	130-2				
SF0091	Sams	standards created for installers	1/25 CCP									
HF0544	Tunheim	Tourism—	2/22 CED	CED	3/11 rpa	re GO/sgf						
SF0463	Finn	loan program established	2/22 JEC									
Int'l. Trade, Tech. & Ec. Dev. Division COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF0280	Rukavina	Disabled persons—job opportunity	2/11 CED	CED/itt	3/10 rpa	re CED						
SF0559	Novak	grant program established	3/1 JEC									
HF0454	Clark	DTED—annual reports on job	2/18 CED	CED/itt	3/10 rpa	re CED						
SFnone		creation efforts required										
HF0550	Osthoff	Job Skills Partnership Board—	2/22 CED	CED/itt	3/10 rp	re CED						
SF0610	Riveness	education official added	3/1 JEC									
Tourism & Small Business Division COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF0654	Perlt	Secretary of State—	3/1 CED	CED/t	3/10 rpa	re CED						
SF0704	Finn	housekeeping bill	3/4 JU									
HF0806	Radosovich	Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms	3/4 CED	CED/t	3/10 rp	re CED						
SF0666	Finn	made petty misdemeanor	3/4 CCP									
EDUCATION												
HF0037	Beard	Foreign exchange students—	1/14 HH	ED	3/11 rpa†	re JU						
SF0034	Price	host families checked	1/14 FA									
HF0159	Tunheim	Maximum effort capital loans—	1/28 ED	ED	2/25 rpa		3/8	133-0				
SF0158	Stumpf	time limit extended	2/1 ED	ED	3/1 rpa							
HF0449	Bettermann	Alexandria schools—	2/18 ED	ED	3/11 rp	re GL						
SF0375	Larson	school board terms changed	2/18 ED									
HF0712	Dorn	Technical colleges—	3/1 ED	ED	3/11 rpa							
SF0608	Stumpf	unrequested leaves regulated	3/1 ED									
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES												
HF0065	Munger	Packaging Act of 1993	1/19 EN	EN	3/9 rpa	re CED						
SFnone												
HF0287	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/11 EN	EN	3/11 h							
SF0271	Johnson, J.B.	amendments	2/11 EN									
GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS												
HF0163	Sparby	Campaign reforms—	2/9 GL	GL	3/8 rpa	re ECF						
SF0152	Luther	rules modified, limits set	1/28 ETC									
HF0201	Tunheim	Elections—mail balloting	2/1 GL	GL	2/25 rpa		3/4	128-5				
SF0189	Stumpf	allowed for small cities	2/9 ETC									
HF0254	Bauerly	County commissioners—	2/9 GL	GL	2/22 rpa		3/4	133-0				
SF0312	Bertram	residency requirements modified	2/15 ETC									
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING				GO								
HF0031	Kahn	Gender balance for state	1/11 GO	GO	2/25 rpa		3/8	77-54				
SF0017	Pappas	boards, commissions, task forces	1/11 GOR									
HF0086	Vellenga	Governor's residence council—	1/21 GO	GO	2/25 rpa		3/4	133-0				
SF0059	Olson	expiration date extended	1/21 GOR									
HF0168	Krueger	Regional development commissions—	2/1 GO	GO	2/25 rpa		3/8	133-0				
SF0531	Beckman	contracting for services allowed	2/25 GOR									
HF0283	Krueger	Performance-based compensatory	2/11 GO	GO	3/11 h,a	re GO/sgf						
SF0471	Sams	bonuses restricted	2/25 GOR									

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HF0318	Bishop	Optical disk storage	2/11 GO	GO	3/9 h,a							
SF0431	Hottinger	allowed for archival records	2/22 GOR	GOR	3/11 rpa							
HF0352	Krueger	State employee suggestion system created	2/15 GO	GO	3/11 h,a	re GO/sqf						
SF0060	Chandler		1/21 GOR									
HF0432	Bishop	Legislative budget office created	2/18 GO	GO	3/11 h	re GO/sqf						
Sfnone												
HF0576	Greiling	Gender balancing for advisory bodies	2/25 GO	GO	3/11 rpa							
SF0570	Wiener		3/1 GOR									
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0029	Greenfield	Smoking prohibition expanded	1/11 HH	HH	2/25 rpa		3/8	129-1				
SF0032	Hottinger	to licensed family day cares	1/11 FA	FA	2/18 rpa							
HF0142	Anderson, R.	Nursing assistant evaluation program—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rp		3/4	133-0				
SF0119*	Sams	certain options modified	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rp		2/25	62-0	3/1			
HF0145*	Steensma	Physician licensure—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rpa		3/4	133-0	3/11			
SF0173	Piper	reciprocity requirements modified	2/1 HC	HC	2/25 rpa							
HF0170	Garcia	Veteran's service officers—	2/1 GL	HH	3/9 rpa	re HH/hhf						
SF0339	Vickerman	grant program established	2/18 VG	VG	3/8 rpa	re FN						
HF0226	Cooper	Ambulance service mandatory for	2/9 HH	HH	3/9 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0319	Vickerman	health maintenance organizations	2/15 HC									
HF0227*	Bauerly	Adult foster care	2/9 HH	HH	2/23 rp		3/4	133-0	3/11			
SF0242	Finn	license modification	2/9 FA	FA	2/25 rpa							
HF0229	Cooper	Group residential housing	2/9 HH	HH	3/9 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0241	Berglin	reimbursed for certain absences	2/9 FA†	RA	3/11 h	re HC						
HF0335	Simoneau	Housing—family homelessness	2/15 HO	HH	3/9 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0337	Novak	prevention program established	2/15 JEC	GOR	3/11 rpa	re JEC						
HF0391	Vickerman	Child care sliding fee program—	2/15 HH	HH	3/9 rpa	re HH/hhf						
SF0329	Stevens	money allocated to counties	2/15 FA									
HF0430	Kinkel	Human services, health departments	2/18 HH	HH	3/11 rpa							
SF0362	Samuelson	to reduce survey duplication	2/18 HC									
HF0437	Skoglund	Chemical abuse research and	2/18 HH	HH	3/11 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0356	Ramum	treatment reorganized, funded	2/18 HC									
HF0455	Clark	Housing—youth job program	2/18 HO	HH	3/9 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0460	Kroening	to fix housing expanded	2/22 JEC									
HF0468	Clark	AFDC federal waiver request to allow	2/18 HH	HH	3/11 rpa	re HH/hsf						
Sfnone		children to rejoin homeless parents										
HF0485	Goodno	Undocumented aliens denied some	2/22 HH	HH	3/11 h							
SF0400	Day	public assistance; work required	2/18 FA									
HF0494	Kelso	Residential restrictions limiting	2/22 HH	HH	3/11 rpa							
SF0496	Betzold	family day care prohibited	2/25 FA									
HF0507	Clark	Hospital patients given choice	2/22 HH	HH	3/11 rpa							
SF0481	Berglin	of disclosing presence	2/25 HC									
		Human Service Finance Division										
		HEALTH & HOUSING										
HF0436	Greenfield	Medical Assistance— hospital	2/18 HH	HH/hsf	3/10 rpa	re HH						
SF0282	Berglin	reimbursement rate modified	2/11 HC	FN	3/11 rpa							
		HOUSING										
HF0384	Mariani	Housing Finance Agency programs	2/15 HO	HO	3/10 rpa							
SF0264	Anderson	modified, authorized	2/11 JEC									
HF0531	Dawkins	Tenants—written leases provided;	2/22 HO	HO	3/4 h							
SF0415	Anderson	landlord disclosures required	2/22 JU									
HF0671	Orfield	Low-income housing to be	3/1 HO	HO	3/8 rpa	re LG						
SF0529	Novak	spread throughout metro area	2/25 MLG†									
		JUDICIARY										
HF0047	Dawkins	Real estate law—	1/14 JU	JU	2/22 rpa†		3/4	132-0				
SF0048*	Betzold	miscellaneous changes	1/19 JU	JU	2/9 rpa		2/25	62-0	3/1		3/8	
HF0177	Wejcman	Paternity recognition forms	2/1 JU	JU	3/5 rpa							
SF0130	Spear	created	1/28 JU	JU	3/1 rpa	re FA						
HF0552	Pugh	Mortgage voluntary foreclosure—	2/22 JU	JU	3/5 rpa							
SF0440	Spear	provisions modified	2/22 JU									

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 4 - 11			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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HF0585	Clark	Human Rights—sexual or	2/25 JU	JU	3/5 rp							
SF0444	Spear	affectional orientation added	2/22 JU	JU	3/1 rpa							
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0064	Jacobs	Work curfews extended	1/19 LA	LA	3/8 rpa							
SF0053	Price	for high school students	1/19 JEC									
HF0255	Johnson, A.	Employee wage protection fund—	2/9 LA	LA	3/8 rpa	re ECF						
SFnone		established										
HF0651	Winter	Unfair labor practice laws—	3/1 LA	LA	3/8 rpa							
SF0544	Murphy	modified	2/25 JEC									
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0070	Opatz	St. Cloud State University land	1/21 LG	LG	3/11 rp							
SF0116	Benson, J.E.	transferred to city of St. Cloud	1/28 EN									
HF0099	Lasley	Regional public library	1/25 LG	LG	3/11 rpa	re ED						
SF0124	Stumpf	districts—authorized to create	1/28 ED									
HF0127	Bishop	Sheriff deputy hirings—	1/26 LG	LG	3/11 rp							
SF0300	Hottinger	disparities corrected	2/15 MLG	MLG	3/1 rp							
HF0237	Anderson, I.	Auditor, treasurer office combination—	2/9 LG	LG	2/25 rp		3/4	131-0				
SF0501	Janezich	procedure for counties provided	2/25 MLG									
HF0298	Jacobs	Anoka County granted power	2/11 LG	LG	3/11 rpa							
SF0277	Merriam	to appoint county coroner	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/1 rpa							
HF0333	Steenasma	Southwest regional water system	2/15 LG	LG	3/11 rp	re EN						
SF0355	Vickerman	study—funded	2/18 JEC									
HF0461	Jefferson	Reward offers by cities for	2/18 LG	LG	3/11 rp							
SF0581	Ranum	felon information allowed	3/1 CP									
HF0464	Anderson, I.	Deer River deputy	2/18 LG	LG	3/11 rpa							
SF0427	Lessard	registrar office authorized	2/22 MLG									
HF0498	Rukavina	St. Louis County—solid waste	2/22 LG	LG	3/11 rp							
SF0459	Janezich	management contracting modified	2/22 MLG									
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0185	Reding	Lake Pepin—river bluff power	2/1 RI	RI	3/1 rp		3/8	128-0				
SFnone		plant project blocked										
HF0342	Ozment	Miesville—volunteer fire	2/15 RI	RI	3/8 rp							
SFnone		department granted utility break										
HF0584	Jennings	Communication-impaired persons—	2/25 RI	RI	3/8 rpa							
SF0698	Johnson, J.B.	TACIP board expanded	3/4 JEC									
HF0630	Lynch	Communication-impaired persons—	2/25 RI	RI	3/8 h,a							
SF0454	Marty	access program funding increased	2/22 JEC									
		RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION										
HF0001*	Solberg	Legislature—	1/7 RU	RU	1/19 rpa		1/25	126-0	3/1			3/5 (4)
SF0038	Luther	obsolete committee references deleted	1/14 RA	RA	2/9 rp		2/25	60-0				
		TAXES										
HF0443	Olson, E.	Property taxes—obsolete	2/18 TA	TA	3/9 rpa							
SF0607	Flynn	levy limits abolished	3/1 TT									

ED
†HF0037-2/11 recalled, reED

HO
†SF0529-3/1 withdrawn, reJEC

HH
†SF0241-2/15 withdrawn, reHC

JU
†HF0047-a in subcommittee

Bill Introductions

HF846-HF1029

Monday, March 8

HF846—Ostrom (DFL) Judiciary

Patient absent from treatment facility and confined under a civil commitment, the psychopathic personality law, or a court-ordered hold reported to local law enforcement agencies.

HF847—Tompkins (IR) Health & Human Services Woman's right to know act adopted.

HF848—Stanisus (IR) Rules & Legislative Administration Flag desecration; Congress to propose a constitutional amendment prohibiting the physical desecration of the flag.

HF849—Osthoff (DFL) Local Government & Metro Affairs Municipal board membership modified.

HF850—Osthoff (DFL) Local Government & Metro Affairs Municipal board authority for incorporations, detachments, and annexations transferred to the administrative hearings and strategic and long-range planning offices, and single annexation procedure provided.

HF851—Delmont (DFL) Judiciary Cocaine and marijuana definitions modified; marijuana possession and sale penalties based on number of marijuana plants; and partial DWI infrared breath-testing instrument readings provided court evidentiary uses.

HF852—Dawkins (DFL) Education Male responsibility for sexual behavior pilot program matching grants provided to school districts and community-based organizations, and money appropriated.

HF853—Opatz (DFL) Capital Investment St. Cloud technical college provided development of architectural drawings to remodel classroom and lab space, bonds issued, and money appropriated.

HF854—Wejcman (DFL) Transportation & Transit Special transportation service drivers' license endorsement requirement clarified within the metropolitan area, driver examination requirement and certain fees abolished, and criminal records checks provided.

HF855—Jefferson (DFL) Taxes Housing districts exempted from certain tax increment financing aid reductions and expenditure limits changed; tax capacity determination modified; first increment option provided; and interest reduction program time period increased.

HF856—Kelso (DFL) Education Teacher regional bargaining provided and school district regional boards established.

HF857—Krueger (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling Public Safety commissioner appointments provided for criminal apprehension superintendent, state patrol chief supervisor, and state fire marshal.

HF858—Osthoff (DFL) Transportation & Transit Armored carrier permit provisions modified.

HF859—Wolf (IR) Environment & Natural Resources Natural resources gifts, contribution acknowledgements, and incidental advertising provided.

HF860—Pauly (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling Eden Prairie volunteer firefighters relief association authorized increased service pension amounts, vesting requirement modified, and disability coverage limited to duty-related injury or illness.

HF861—Seagren (IR) Judiciary Harassment and stalking crimes, restraining orders, mental health assessments, and enhanced penalties clarified and provided; and drivers' license and motor vehicle registration applicant home address data classified as private data.

HF862—Bauerly (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling Mexicano/Chicano and Latino people affairs council established.

HF863—Dempsey (IR) Environment & Natural Resources Sewer combined overflow financial assistance program eligibility area extended to the Mississippi River confluence with Wells Creek.

HF864—Jennings (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources Eurasian water milfoil, zebra mussel, and other water-transmitted exotic harmful specie watercraft inspections expanded, infested access point closings extended, aquatic nuisance species account created, and chemical treatment fee provided.

HF865—Stanisus (IR) Environment & Natural Resources Youth watercraft safety course and watercraft operation minimum age requirement lowered to persons 12 years old.

HF866—Swenson (IR) Judiciary DWI; juvenile driving while intoxicated offense provided with an alcohol concentration greater than 0.02 percent and penalties provided.

HF867—Cooper (DFL) Health & Human Services Veterinarians exempted from radiation quality assurance program ionization radiation densitometry and sensitometry test requirements.

HF868—Milbert (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling Horse racing license eligibility expanded to two within the seven-county metropolitan area, state fair provided eligibility for pari-mutuel horse racing license, and breeders' fund distributions permitted in other racing jurisdictions.

HF869—Simoneau (DFL) Health & Human Services Medical Assistance claims adjudication system required for pharmacy providers.

HF870—Bauerly (DFL) Taxes Manufacturing districts authorized for tax increment financing authorities.

HF871—Farrell (DFL) Judiciary Public disclosure of private facts provided a cause of action.

HF872—Blatz (IR) Judiciary Minor presence of supportive person expanded to testimony for assaults and crimes of violence.

HF873—Klinzing (DFL) Judiciary Psychotherapist or health care professional criminal sexual conduct clarified.

HF874—Seagren (IR) Transportation & Transit Handicapped parking space enforcement by citizen volunteers extended to cities of the second class.

HF875—Seagren (IR) Education Facility replacement and restoration levies authorized for school districts.

HF876—Kinkel (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources Fish house seven-day licenses authorized for nonresidents.

HF877—Beard (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources Motor vehicle shredder residue management alternative examination grant program established, motor vehicle transfer fee increased and extended, and money appropriated.

HF878—Olson, E. (DFL) Health & Human Services White Earth Reservation in Mahnom County provided group residential housing bed moratorium exemption to provide housing for persons 55 years old or older.

HF879—Tomassoni (DFL) Education Athletic eligibility restricted for certain students for one year following interdistrict transfer under open enrollment.

HF880—Evans (DFL) Education Debt redemption fund transfer restrictions clarified.

HF881—Trimble (DFL) Local Government & Metro Affairs St. Paul authorized to require residency as condition of employment.

HF882—Lourey (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Lake Superior water trail created from Park Point in Duluth to Canada.

HF883—Girard (IR)
Agriculture
Farm corporation definition expanded to include swine farrowing and feeder pig production.

HF884—Carruthers (DFL)
Housing
Blighted multi-unit residential rental property removal grants authorized and money appropriated.

HF885—Dehler (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Dice use allowed in licensed liquor establishments for deciding payment for alcoholic beverages, food, or other lawfully sold items.

HF886—Hausman (DFL)
Education
AFDC pupil unit formula modified; transportation aid authorized for area learning center instructional purposes; transportation allowance adjustments provided; teacher state salary contributions provided, and money appropriated.

HF887—Hasskamp (DFL)
Judiciary
Recreational activity participation liability clarified.

HF888—Evans (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Fire protection system advisory council sunset extended.

HF889—Krueger (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Trade and economic development provisions and duties clarified.

HF890—Stanis (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Environmental management department created; natural resources department, water and soil resources board, waste management office, and water quality division eliminated; health and trade and economic development departments modified.

HF891—Gruenes (IR)
Health & Human Services
Medical Assistance payments changed for home care services; Medicaid certified nursing home or boarding home preadmission screening required; residential care services provided alternate care funding and one-time adjustment provided.

HF892—Munger (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Toxic air emissions act of 1993 adopted and money appropriated.

HF893—Bertram (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Crime; prosecuting attorney provided for petty misdemeanor offenses.

HF894—Bertram (DFL)
Education
Independent School District No. 750, Cold Spring, allowed to retain the Rocori middle school name.

HF895—Stanis (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Northern pike trophy water designation provided and certain winter fishing restrictions repealed.

HF896—Stanis (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Lake Superior sportfishing zone established and commercial nets prohibited except gill nets authorized for use by the Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians.

HF897—Stanis (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Fishing tournament stamps created.

HF898—Weaver (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Natural resources commissioner rule-making authority and other powers clarified, modified, and expanded relating to game and fish, wild rice, stromatolites, and cross-country ski passes.

HF899—Stanis (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Handgun possession allowed by archery bear hunters for dispatching a wounded bear.

HF900—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
Breath preliminary screening test result use allowed in drivers' license reinstatement actions.

HF901—Krueger (DFL)
Education
Higher education merger not to include technical colleges.

HF902—Tunheim (DFL)
Education
Arts education center limited governance transferred to education board.

HF903—Tunheim (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Highway and highway purpose modified; municipal state-aid system mileage increased; municipal screening board composition changed; mobility trust and surface transportation funds created; gasoline tax rate increased; and money appropriated.

HF904—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Personal care assistants provided a cost-of-living salary adjustment.

HF905—Mariani (DFL)
Judiciary
Assault in the fifth degree sentencing penalty enhancement to include prior conviction with executed or stayed convictions.

HF906—Limmer (IR)
Education
High School League Board responsibility provided for discriminatory communication at a league-sponsored activity or sport contest.

HF907—Pauly (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Rowing shell or scull exempted from watercraft titling requirements.

HF908—Luther (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Radiologic technologist examiners board created and licensing required, medical radiation health and safety act adopted, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF909—Rice (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Port development assistance program appropriated money.

HF910—Brown, C. (DFL)
Judiciary
Appleton Prairie Correctional Facility purchase provided, bonds issued, and money appropriated.

HF911—Wenzel (DFL)
Agriculture
Dairy trade practices act adopted.

HF912—Wenzel (DFL)
Agriculture
Dairy trade practices act adopted.

HF913—Orenstein (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
St. Paul approval of special laws validated.

HF914—Luther (DFL)
Judiciary
DWI penalties increased for offenses committed with a child under 16 years old in the motor vehicle.

HF915—Wejcman (DFL)
Judiciary
Corrections ombudsman provided biennial reporting requirements.

HF916—Kelley (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Health-related board disciplinary procedures modified, penalties imposed, and names changed for the nursing home administrators, chiropractic, and social work boards.

HF917—Smith (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Referendums required on tax increases and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF918—Pawlenty (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Apple Valley authorized to issue on-sale liquor licenses on zoological gardens property and to allow a retail on-sale intoxicating liquor license holder to dispense liquor on certain county-owned property.

HF919—Carlson (DFL)
Education
Arts education committees in school districts provided materials, training, and assistance under the comprehensive arts planning program.

HF920—Wagenius (DFL)
Taxes
Internal Revenue Code references updated; sales and use tax exemptions changed; sales, special, and property tax provisions modified; and collections and compliance and miscellaneous provisions provided.

HF921—Neary (DFL)
Taxes
Property tax classifications and class rates changed; homeowner and renter property tax refunds modified; state aids restructured; local government aid formula changed; property tax installment payments provided; and money appropriated.

HF922—Clark (DFL)
Judiciary
Burial ground disturbances provided criminal penalties and gives civil remedies; traditional American Indian practitioners council created.

Thursday, March 11

HF923—Stanis (IR)
Taxes
Income tax federal taxable income to include certain deemed discharges of indebtedness income.

HF924—Gutknecht (IR)
Health & Human Services
Nursing home bed moratorium provided.

HF925—Swenson (IR)**Education**

Community education program driver training course instructors provided teacher licensure option.

HF926—Jaros (DFL)**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

Early retirement; employer-paid health insurance provided as incentive for early retirement of certain public employees.

HF927—Stanisus (IR)**Judiciary**

Child in need of protection or services (CHIPS) juvenile court jurisdiction expanded to include children residing with a domestic assault perpetrator or a child having witnessed domestic assault in the home.

HF928—Stanisus (IR)**Judiciary**

Prenatal excessive alcohol exposure included as child neglect, chemically dependent person to include a pregnant woman engaging in habitual or excessive use of alcohol, and reporting requirements provided.

HF929—Mariani (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development
Manufacturing opportunity districts established and tax credits and exemptions provided.

HF930—Clark (DFL)**Regulated Industries & Energy**

Telephone assistance plan coverage expanded to include residential households with a member who has obtained a domestic abuse protection order, and funding priority provided for households with preschool-age children.

HF931—Bertram (DFL)**Agriculture**

Ethanol producer payments modified and gasoline oxygenate level requirements increased.

HF932—Greiling (DFL)**Education**

School districts encouraged to employ people of color or women as school administrators, partial salary reimbursement provided, and money appropriated.

HF933—Onnen (IR)**Taxes**

Home care credit provided and income tax rates and brackets changed.

HF934—Stanisus (IR)

Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Voter registration card removal provided for deceased registrants.

HF935—Stanisus (IR)**Health & Human Services**

AFDC recipients provided school participation requirements and federal waiver sought.

HF936—Vickerman (IR)**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

Jobs and training department renamed economic security department.

HF937—Workman (IR)**Taxes**

Correctional facility project purchases by cities and counties provided sales and use tax refunds and money appropriated.

HF938—Orenstein (DFL)**Education**

Twin Cities university created and merger provided between Metropolitan State university and Minneapolis community college.

HF939—Hasskamp (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development
Watercraft manufacturers provided repair, refund, or replacement warranty requirements and alternative dispute settlement mechanism established.

HF940—Munger (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Hazardous substance and oil transport vessel permits required.

HF941—Dawkins (DFL)**Judiciary**

Firearm or dangerous weapon possession on school district property or buses provided felony penalty.

HF942—Bishop (IR)**Transportation & Transit**

Reckless driving offense revised, careless driving offenses replaced with an inattentive driving offense, and penalties provided.

HF943—Gruenes (IR)**Health & Human Services**

MinnesotaCare health care provider tax deduction provided for research and education spending.

HF944—Stanisus (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Integrated management and planning for persons with mental retardation or related conditions (IMPACT) act adopted.

HF945—Asch (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Nursing board membership modified, foreign country nursing program graduates provided licensing examination requirements, temporary permit requirements modified, and disciplinary action grounds expanded.

HF946—Hasskamp (DFL)**Judiciary**

Recreational activity participation liability clarified.

HF947—Bauerly (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources****Finance**

Sherburne county authorized sale of certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF948—Bauerly (DFL)**Commerce & Economic Development**

Residential building contractor, residential remodeler, and specialty contractor and real estate appraiser licensure requirements modified, and contractor's recovery fund established.

HF949—Wejcman (DFL)**Education**

Superintendents and principals classified as school district at-will positions.

HF950—Skoglund (DFL)**Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Veterans homes board required to apply for federal funding needed to complete the renovation or replacement of facilities at the Minneapolis campus.

HF951—Huntley (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Duluth authorized increased transfers of money from the gas and steam division accounts in the public utility fund to the general fund.

HF952—Nelson (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Deer zone outer clothing color requirement modified.

HF953—Neary (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

St. Croix river bridge at Oak Park Heights development moratorium imposed, study commission created, and money appropriated.

HF954—Wenzel (DFL)**Regulated Industries & Energy**

Electric utility tariff application to include plan for allowing residential customers or developers a 10-year period to pay excess costs for extended residential electric service.

HF955—Vickerman (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Brown County MBW on Center and MBW Eleven Seven intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation provided downsizing, and money appropriated.

HF956—Limmer (IR)**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

Maple Grove Volunteer Firefighters Relief Association provided lump sum service pension maximums.

HF957—Abrams (IR)**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

Plymouth Volunteer Firefighters Relief Association provided lump sum service pension maximums.

HF958—Winter (DFL)**Financial Institutions & Insurance**

Chiropractors included as physicians for long-term medical health care policies.

HF959—McCollum (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Metropolitan Council made an elective body and provided public campaign financing; metropolitan agency chair appointments, capital budget reviews, and duties provided and modified; and metropolitan airports commission membership modified.

HF960—Wenzel (DFL)**Agriculture**

Livestock and crop damage by stray voltage from high voltage transmission line provided civil liability.

HF961—Clark (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Lead abatement requirements modified, licenses and fees provided, disposal methods established, and penalties imposed.

HF962—Mahon (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Metropolitan Airports Commission to study aircraft classroom noise in the metropolitan area.

HF963—Murphy (DFL)**Judiciary**

Snowmobile accident investigations provided by sheriffs.

HF964—Reding (DFL)**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

Public Safety commissioner authorized to apply for federal natural disaster assistance funds.

HF965—Mariani (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Motor vehicle registrar appointments prohibited for certain corporations and individuals; county auditor or other county or city official appointments provided; sale or transfer of appointments prohibited; and hours of operation adopted.

HF966—Dempsey (IR)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Metropolitan Council authority repealed for dual track airport development planning.

HF967—Waltman (IR)**Taxes**

General education tax levy to exclude certain land and provided based on school district modified net tax capacity, disparity reduction aid modified, and income tax rate schedules adjusted.

HF968—Osthoﬀ (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Commercial driver social security numbers provided to the federal commercial driver license information system and serious traffic offenses clarified; special series license plates provided; and license reinstatement and fees modified.

HF969—Pauly (IR)**Transportation & Transit**

Federal motor carrier safety regulations adopted; 45-foot buses authorized; lightweight vehicle drivers exempted from certain qualification requirements; bills of lading and other carrier document information required; penalties provided.

HF970—Sparby (DFL)**Agriculture**

Agricultural input lien procedures and priority modified.

HF971—Hausman (DFL)**Education**

Early childhood and parent educators of color program established and money appropriated.

HF972—Reding (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Firefighters' Volunteer Relief Association service pension maximums increased, fire aid maximum apportionment established, and local relief association provisions modified.

HF973—Mahon (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Bloomington Police Relief Association provided service pension and survivor benefit payments.

HF974—Skoglund (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board duties and powers clarified.

HF975—Skoglund (DFL)**Judiciary**

Sentencing terms clarified and technical corrections provided to new felony sentencing laws.

HF976—Simoneau (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Community action agency contracts authorized with counties.

HF977—Milbert (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund member allowed service credit purchase.

HF978—Milbert (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Tow trucks exempted from motor carrier permit requirements.

HF979—Battaglia (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Waste tire abatement and disposal provisions modified and money appropriated.

HF980—Anderson, I. (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Government innovation and cooperation board established, cooperation planning grants and service budget management model grants established, state rule and law waivers provided, and money appropriated.

HF981—Rice (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Public Service Department abolished; Residential and Small Business Utilities Division of the Office of the Attorney General abolished; Public Utilities Commission membership reduced; and public utility and energy duties transferred.

HF982—Jefferson (DFL)**Capital Investment**

Lake Minnetonka Regional Park betterment and acquisition provided, bonds issued, and money appropriated.

HF983—Koppendray (IR)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Crow hunting open season modified.

HF984—Krueger (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Administrative department provisions modified.

HF985—Weaver (IR)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Public Employee Police and Fire Fund disability benefit modified for reemployed disabilities.

HF986—Kelley (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Metropolitan telecommunications board established and coordination and consolidation of public mobile radio communications systems provided.

HF987—Brown, C. (DFL)**Judiciary**

Prisoner inmate separation classifications modified.

HF988—Sparby (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Deer licenses for taking deer by firearm and archery allowed for hunters in Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Pennington, and Roseau counties.

HF989—Cooper (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Meeker County authorized sale of certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF990—Cooper (DFL)**Regulated Industries & Energy**

Municipalities prohibited from using a quick take condemnation proceeding when acquiring the property of another electric service provider through eminent domain.

HF991—Cooper (DFL)**Regulated Industries & Energy**

Municipalities prohibited from acquiring the property of another electric service provider through eminent domain.

HF992—Skoglund (DFL)**Judiciary**

Conspiracy provided same penalty as the substantive offense; gang-related crimes simplified; pistol permit repeat violations provided felony penalty; and wire, electronic, or oral communication interception time limit extended.

HF993—Clark (DFL)**Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Black Minnesotans council to study immigration status of persons of African descent and money appropriated.

HF994—Blatz (IR)**Judiciary**

Foster care and adoption placements provided time limits for compliance with placement preferences; out-of-home placement standards set, and adoption notification requirements clarified.

HF995—Lourey (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Aid to Families with Dependant Children (AFDC) federal waiver request required for increased vehicle value and earned income deduction for cost of mandatory car insurance.

HF996—Lourey (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Moose Lake psychopathic personality treatment center established, and St. Peter security hospital administrative management clarified.

HF997—Lourey (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Moose Lake northeast regional services administration center established, regional state-operated services reorganized, and money appropriated.

HF998—Rice (DFL)**Commerce & Economic Development**

Crane operators examining board established and licensing requirements and penalties provided.

HF999—Hugoson (IR)**Education**

School agricultural property tax credit provided, school districts reimbursed for reduced property tax revenues, and money appropriated.

HF1000—Jennings (DFL)**Financial Institutions & Insurance**

No-fault automobile insurance basic economic loss benefit exemption provided to motor vehicles used in the for-hire transportation of passengers.

HF1001—Osthoﬀ (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Interstate proratable motor vehicle license plate requirements, registration period, renewal notice, and delinquent filing and payment provisions modified.

HF1002—Farrell (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Wildlife management area land sale or exchange provided.

HF1003—Greenfield (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

General Assistance family eligibility established when children are temporarily in foster care.

HF1004—Murphy (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Duluth Police Relief Association former member authorized a retirement annuity.

HF1005—Stanisius (IR)**Education**

Community education formula revenue increased and equipment uses expanded.

HF1006—Tunheim (DFL)**Education**

Secondary sparsity formula modified for new districts formed by cooperation and combination or consolidation.

HF1007—Jaros (DFL)**Taxes**

Capital improvement project purchases by counties provided sales and use tax refunds and money appropriated.

HF1008—Simoneau (DFL)**Labor-Management Relations**

Dislocated worker program provisions modified, rapid and expeditious response activities programs established, worker adjustment services plans provided, and dislocation event services grants authorized.

HF1009—McGuire (DFL)**Judiciary**

Public utility employee or customer reporting violation provided identity protection.

HF1010—Dawkins (DFL)**Taxes**

Building cleaning, maintenance, and security exempted from sales and use taxation.

HF1011—Skoglund (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Metropolitan Airports Commission provided additional membership.

HF1012—Rice (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Drivers' license, instruction permit, and identification card fees and district court administrator fee retention increased.

HF1013—Skoglund (DFL)**Judiciary**

Community corrections act counties to establish pretrial diversion programs for eligible adult offenders, and money appropriated.

HF1014—McGuire (DFL)**Judiciary**

Patient medical data release provided to family members.

HF1015—Wejman (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Nurses; public health nurse home visiting program appropriated money.

HF1016—Kahn (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Amateur sports commission provided additional members to ensure gender balance.

HF1017—Winter (DFL)**Taxes**

Local government aid calculation and distribution provided to cities.

HF1018—Rest (DFL)**Judiciary**

Limited liability companies required biennial registration, and money appropriated.

HF1019—Seagren (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Personal care assistants provided a cost-of-living salary adjustment.

HF1020—Wenzel (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Pull-tab and tipboard tax lowered.

HF1021—Bergson (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Horseshoe Bay property in Cook county exempted from leased cabin property sale requirements, and state acquisition provided of personal property.

HF1022—Rukavina (DFL)**Labor-Management Relations**

Workers' compensation benefit adjustments modified.

HF1023—Johnson, A. (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Blind council and consumer advisory council renamed and provisions modified.

HF1024—Onnen (IR)**Commerce & Economic Development**

Business uniform identifier feasibility studied and money appropriated.

HF1025—Milbert (DFL)**Commerce & Economic Development**

Athletic trainers act adopted and money appropriated.

HF1026—Wenzel (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Garrison allowed local sales tax for sewer system construction costs.

HF1027—Evans (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Speed limits reduced in urban districts.

HF1028—Smith (IR)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Fiscal notes required upon bill introduction.

HF1029—Vickerman (IR)**Taxes**

Corrections and crime control building and construction material purchases by counties provided sales and use tax exemption.

Do you know?

Does the Minnesota weather possess mystical healing powers?

In the case of an ailing clergyman from Connecticut, exposure to the North Star State proved to be a successful prescription.

The Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell was a sick man and was advised by his doctor in 1868 to seek a more agreeable climate to benefit his degenerating lung condition.

He went to Cuba but "saw no benefit." Next, he traveled to California and remained for a year, experiencing a "partial recovery."

Finally, the good reverend set out for Minnesota. After his stint in the Land of 10,000 Lakes, he went to a doctor unfamiliar with his condition "for a rigid examination."

The doctor told the reverend that he was better.

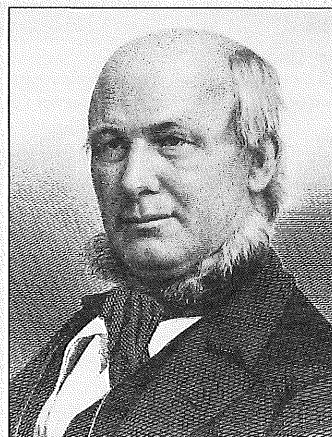
"This improvement, or partial recovery, I attribute to the climate of Minnesota" and the "over tonic property of the atmosphere," Bushnell said. "I have known of very many remarkable cases of recovery there, which had seemed to be hopeless."

The testimony is corroborated by Horace Greeley, 19th century American journalist and politician, who went west to Minnesota and found similar results.

"I knew that many had gone to her for health," wrote Greeley. "I rejoiced to perceive that most of them had found it. In quiet homes, as well as at the Fair, I found every one strong, elastic, active, vigorous, buoyant."

But Dr. Brewer Mattocks, a St. Paul physician, warns that those who cannot endure cold, or are "withered up" by it, or "have no life or vitality, and desiring none," shouldn't bother sojourning to this fair state.

"Such should be sent South, although there is usually little hope for such patients," he said.



Horace Greeley

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

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, March 15

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: HF163 (Sparby) Campaign reforms; candidates limited to one campaign committee, challengers first time spending limits higher, contribution limit lowered, public matching subsidy provided, corporate contributions modified, and money appropriated.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: University of Minnesota budget presentation.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Public testimony regarding the governor's recommendations for health care programs.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's budget recommendations on community and family education.
HF107 (Kelso) Early Childhood Family Education Home Visiting Program levy funding replaced with a grant program, home visiting program training provided to community outreach workers, and money appropriated.
Governor's supplemental budget recommendation on violence prevention curriculum grants.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

9 a.m.

Legislative Commission on Employee Relations

300S State Office Building

Agenda: Election of officers. Review and adoption of rules. Receipt of reports from DOER: semi-annual appointments to civil service; Minnesota State High School League salary range evaluation; comparable worth adjustments; State Employee Group insurance program; fiscal year 1992 civil service experiments. Presentation of report: "Teacher Bargaining: January 15th deadline and Penalty; Binding Arbitration as an Alternative." Review and approve commission budget for fiscal year 1994-95.

10 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Steve Wenzel

Agenda: HF661 (Wenzel) Dairy trade practices act adopted.
HF634 (Tunheim) Genetic engineering and isolated genetic material use procedures clarified.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HF577 (Skoglund) Revenue Recapture Act payment priority and inmate wage collection expanded for restitution obligations, and forfeited bail payment provided for delinquent restitution.
HF251 (Skoglund) Child neglect to include failure to provide education.
HF264 (Johnson, R.) Child in need of protection or services and child abuse definitions modified.
HF591 (Dawkins) Conciliation courts provided establishment, powers, and jurisdiction.
HF592 (Pugh) Debtor homestead exemption limited and homestead insurance proceed exemption provided.
HF499 (Wejcmann) Child support judgment wage executions and garnishments effective until judgments are satisfied.
HF216 (Wejcmann) Statute of limitations lengthened for human rights unfair discriminatory practice grievances.
HF208 (Bishop) Handicapped and disabled; discrimination prohibited against disabled persons using service animals, over-the-road bus definition provided, and human rights investigations and hearing charges clarified.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: HF824 (Jacobs) Excavation to include agricultural drainage tile repair and installation and landscaping, and one call excavation notice system requirements modified.
HF823 (Jacobs) Pipeline Safety Advisory Council expiration date deleted.
HF834 (Jacobs) Energy conservation and other energy related program duties eliminated for public service department.
HF833 (Jacobs) Wind-powered or solar-powered electric generating plants excluded from certificate of need process.
HF832 (Jacobs) Public electric utility advance forecast reporting requirements eliminated in an integrated resource plan.
HF831 (Jacobs) Energy conservation improvement contribution due dates changed and contribution and revenue use restrictions eased and modified.
HF822 (Jacobs) Municipal Energy Conservation Loan Program updated.
HF821 (Jacobs) Energy Conservation Loan Program authority transferred to the Public Service Department.
HF820 (Jacobs) District Heating Loan Program repealed.
HF772 (Jacobs) Electric service separate metering exemptions modified.
HF295 (Jacobs) Energy conservation improvement cost rate adjustments authorized for public utilities.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Department of Administration budget presentation.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: HF327 (Hasskamp) POWs; former prisoners of war provided free motor vehicle license plates.
HF516 (Opatz) Election automatic recount requirements modified.
HF509 (Delmont) Election provisions modified relating to voter registration, precinct boundary and polling place changes, election affidavits and canvassing, ballot preparation, election certificates, and sample ballot expense reimbursement.
HF232 (Skoglund) National Guard mutual assistance counterdrug activities compact ratified.

HF233 (Skoglund) National Guard use by the governor clarified for protection of persons and property.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: HF538 (Brown, K.) Transitional housing programs appropriated money.
HF278 (Rukavina) Housing Finance Agency rehabilitation loan repayment provided for heirs and devisees of deceased borrowers.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: HF678 (Sarna) Total quality management technique education grant program established in the small employer environment, and money appropriated.
HF187 (Welle) Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association refunds distributed to policyholders.
HF700 (Farrell) Railroad employee interests protected following an acquisition.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

After Session

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: HF427 (Winter) Omnibus technical corrections and administrative changes provided to sales and use, income and franchise, and property taxes and tax administration and enforcement; penalties modified; and money appropriated.
Budget resolution.

7 p.m.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

Washington County Government Center
Stillwater

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Reorganization of the Metropolitan Council.

TUESDAY, March 16

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Legislative Auditor's study on higher education programs. Process overview of regent selection for the University of Minnesota.

Health & Housing Finance Division/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Health budget proposal. Supplemental budget proposal by the Veterans Home Board.

Subcommittee on Property Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: HF265 (Cooper) Agricultural property tax classification rates changed, assessment/sales ratio study modified.

HF273 (Olson, E.) General education tax levy to exclude certain land and provided based on school district modified net tax capacity, disparity reduction aid modified, and income tax rate schedules adjusted.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: HF122 (Bertram) Video lottery machines authorized in liquor establishments.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF513 (Kahn) Mississippi River critical area permits prohibited for expansion or enhancement of coal-fired steam heating facilities.

HF95 (Lourey) Independent School District No. 577, Willow River, authorized to sell certain lands to correct an erroneous boundary assumption.

HF882 (Lourey) Lake Superior water trail created from Park Point in Duluth to Canada.

HF607 (Johnson, A.) Disabled hunters allowed to take all big game with a crossbow permit.

HF250 (Pauly) Infrared detection or monitoring equipment use prohibited for hunting.

HF582 (Welle) Sibley State Park provided bond issuance for land acquisition, and money appropriated.

HF390 (Jennings) Solid waste collection service sales tax revenue from public and private mixed municipal solid waste collection and disposal services accounted separately, solid waste recycling grants authorized, and money appropriated.

HF333 (Steensma) Southwest Regional Development Commission to complete feasibility planning and final system design for connecting rural water systems to the multistate Lewis and Clark Rural Water System of the Bureau of Reclamation, and money appropriated.

HF699 (Pauly) Mineral leasing, environmental research and protection, exploratory mineral borings and data, lean ore stockpile removal, and oil and gas well spacing, pooling, and unitization provided.

HF462 (Orfield) Environmental Rights Act awarding of attorney fees and costs provided to prevailing parties.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF532 (Worke) Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), aid for pregnant women, and employment and training eligibility modified; employment and training education requirement established; and community work experience program created.

HF611 (Greenfield) Children's mental health integrated fund and service system created, local children's mental health collaboratives provided, and money appropriated.

HF236 (Welle) Nursing facility intra-family sales authorized upon the death, disability, or retirement of the owner.

HF407 (Brown, K.) Rice County specialized facilities provided exemption to group residential housing bed moratorium to provide housing for seniors or the disabled.

HF408 (Van Dellen) Birth certificates to include parent's social security numbers, and various child support provisions modified.

HF489 (Lourey) Social work and marriage and family therapy boards provided clarified procedures and licensing requirements.

HF518 (Leppik) Medical assistance prior authorization exemption provided to certain physical, occupational, and speech therapy services.

HF548 (Weaver) Patient's right to medical access clarified.

HF636 (Stanis) Child care family license incentives provided to counties.

HF436 (Greenfield) Medical assistance disproportionate population adjustment hospital reimbursement rate modified.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Department of Corrections budget presentations: Orville Pung, commissioner; Frank Wood, deputy commissioner, Institutions; Dick Mulcrone, deputy commissioner, Community Services; Lurline Baker-Kent, assistant commissioner, Management. (If necessary, budget presentations will continue at 4:30 p.m. in the basement hearing room.)

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: HF261 (Cooper) School building accessibility capital improvement act adopted, bond issuance and levies authorized, and money appropriated.

HF218 (Stanis) Public land and building acquisition and capital improvement bond issuance authorized, bond canceling provided, appropriations reduced, and money appropriated.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: HF399 (Opatz) Unclaimed abandoned property notice requirements modified.

HF643 (Luther) Cosmetology licenses and practice regulated and Department of Commerce enforcement powers provided technical changes.

HF554 (Carruthers) Roofers considered residential building contractors for licensing requirements.

HF654 (Perlt) Corporate registration and administrative dissolutions, limited partnership registrations, trademarks, and various lien filings regulated; and secretary of state provided various housekeeping changes.

Subcommittee on Metropolitan Government/LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Linda Wejman

Agenda: Waste Control Commission budget. Regional sewer system rate structure study.

Subcommittee on Local Government Relations/LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Syd Nelson

Agenda: HF648 (Anderson, I.) Itasca County allowed to consolidate the offices of auditor and treasurer.

HF383 (Pugh) Dakota County Housing and Redevelopment Authority and the county extension committee provided composition and powers.

HF730 (Anderson, I.) Municipal contract awarding preference provided to state based bidders. HF720 (Anderson, I.) Cartways allowed on alternative routes for landowners without access to public roads.

HF12 (Anderson, I.) Koochiching County designated as an enterprise zone.

HF680 (Rice) St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board appointment allowed by the chair of the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners.

HF811 (Jaros) Duluth Housing and Redevelopment Authority authorized a property tax levy, and port authority levy designation provided.

HF812 (Rodosovich) Faribault provided civil service status for the chief of police and director of fire and code services.

HF151 (Cooper) Town supervisor terms and road overseer and deputy treasurer employment clarified.

HF152 (Cooper) Town road and bridge report distribution eliminated to county auditor.

HF259 (Dauner) Notice and list of delinquent property and financial statement publications modified.

HF761 (Pugh) Employee total compensation, claim payment rules modified; severance pay for highly compensated employees limited; certain high risk investments limited; and state auditor examination of local government grantee and contractor provided.

HF72 (Jefferson) Prostitution; motor vehicle forfeiture and impoundment provided through city ordinances for certain prostitution offenses.

HF361 (Davids) Municipal planning services contracts to provide for municipal plan ownership.

2:30 p.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Continuation of agenda from morning meeting.

Human Services Finance Division/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation: governor's recommendations for programs serving the mentally ill and developmentally disabled.

State Government Finance Division/GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Administration budget presentation.

3 p.m.

St. Paul Delegation

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Howard Orenstein

Agenda: HF881 (Trimble) St. Paul authorized to require residency as condition for employment.

HF439 (Farrell) St. Paul authorized design advisory committee to preserve and improve the visual and environmental quality of the city. Discussion of city sales tax increase. Other delegation bills to be announced.

WEDNESDAY, March 17

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

Higher Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: State Board of Technical Colleges budget presentation, Carole Johnson, chancellor; Diane Paulson, vice chancellor.

Human Services Finance Division/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation: continuation of the governor's recommendations for programs serving the mentally ill and developmentally disabled.

K-12 Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Learning readiness aid report, Minnesota Department of Education.

HFXXXX (Vellenga) Learning readiness.

Governor's recommendations on desegregation/integration aid.

HF886 (Hausman) AFDC pupil unit formula modified; transportation aid authorized for area learning center instructional purposes; transportation allowance adjustments provided; teacher state salary contributions provided, and money appropriated.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: HF588 (Pugh) Disabled persons provided employment protection; permissible absenteeism clarified under reasonable accommodation; and civil action time limit extended for no probable cause determinations and jury trials authorized.

(Other bills to be announced. Call (612) 296-5396 for further information.)

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Continuation of all DWI bills scheduled for 3/12 subcommittee meeting.
HF49 (Blatz) Child abandonment provided felony criminal penalties.

(Other bills to be announced. Call (612) 296-5396 for further information.)

Subcommittee on Facilities/K-12 Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Becky Kelso

Agenda: HF329 (Ozment) Children and education services department created; youth apprenticeship enrollment options act adopted; academic excellence foundation established; education finance provisions modified; community programs promoted; and money appropriated.

HF645 (Lasley) Maximum effort school loan program maximum tax rate modified for districts refunding bonds at a lower interest rate.
HF415 (Kelso) School building floor level use options authorized for lower grades and certain programs if automatic fire alarm and smoke detection systems are installed.

HF502 (Kelso) Capital expenditure facilities program policy provided and clarified; integration and co-location of services encouraged; cooperative secondary facilities grant amount modified; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF639 (Asch) Medicare supplement rate changes restricted, coverage regulated, state law conformed to federal requirements, and technical changes provided.

HF640 (Huntley) FAIR Plan Act Regulated, modified, and provided technical changes.

HFXXXX (Committee Bill) Insurance; establishing and regulating the Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association.

State Government Finance Division/GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Conclusion of the Department of Administration Budget presentation. Presentations by the Gambling Control Board, the Minnesota State Lottery, and the Minnesota Racing Commission.

12:30 p.m.

International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division/COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: HF316 (Rukavina) Iron mines and production facilities maintained in salable operating condition.

HF835 (Luther) Housing concentrated area action plans provided and money appropriated.

HF328 (Frerichs) Omnibus jobs, commerce, and department and agency appropriations bill.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: HF560 (Asch) Pedestrian-bicycle public trail establishment over railroad tracts provided dispute resolution hearings.

HF741 (Cooper) Rail service improvement account expenditures authorized for acquiring or upgrading previously used railcars and locomotives.

HF87 (Perlt) Telephone caller identification service available to commercial transportation services.

HF57 (Murphy) School bus signaling and presumption of evidence clarified; class B drivers' license holder gross vehicle weight restricted; school bus endorsement revoked upon conviction of a misdemeanor.

HF43 (Kinkel) Town bridge replacement by culverts allocated funding.

HF658 (Wejcman) Paratransit service use eligibility to require physician's disability certification statement.

HF659 (Wejcman) Handicapped parking certificate or special disabled license plate applicants issued immediate temporary permits.

HF515 (Wejcman) Bicycle operators under 18 years of age required to wear helmets when on a street, highway, bikeway, or sidewalk.

Tourism & Small Business Division/COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Tunheim

Agenda: HF887 (Hasskamp) Recreational activity participation liability clarified.

2 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions & Retirement

318 State Capitol
Chr. Sen. Phil Riveness

Agenda: Discussion of actuarial funding and other policy considerations concerning benefit accrual rate increase proposals.

2:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: HF59 (McGuire) Harassment and stalking crimes, restraining orders, mental health assessments, and enhanced penalties clarified and provided; and drivers' license and motor vehicle registration applicant home address data classified as private data. (Other bills to be

announced. Call (612) 296-5396 for further information.)

HOUSING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: HF531 (Dawkins) Tenants provided written leases; outstanding inspection and condemnation order disclosures required; tenant screening services regulated; tenant abandonment provided; and low-income housing definition and housing impact reports expanded.
HF481 (Rest) Human services enterprise zone demonstration project grant provided to the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council, and money appropriated.

RULES &

LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

400N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Alan Welle

Agenda: Miscellaneous personnel report. Adoption of House Budget.

THURSDAY, March 18

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Office review and proposed budget, Office of the Secretary of State.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: HF894 (Bertram) Independent School District No. 750, Cold Spring, allowed to retain the Rocori middle school name.

HF571 (Greiling) School board member employment by district allowed under set salary cap.

HF315 (Seagren) Instruction hour flexibility provided to school districts.

HF322 (Ness) Career counseling plans developed by postsecondary systems.

Health & Housing Finance Division/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Public testimony regarding the governor's budget proposal. (Anyone wishing to testify must contact Tim Adams at (612) 297-1934 by Monday, March 15, at 4 p.m.)

Subcommittee on State Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius

Agenda: HF920 (Wagenius) Internal Revenue Code references updated; sales and use tax exemptions changed; sales, special, and property tax provisions modified; and collections and compliance and miscellaneous provisions provided.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: HF575 (Battaglia) Mille Lacs band of Chippewa Indians hunting, fishing, and gathering treaty rights settlement agreement ratified, and money appropriated.

**GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMBLING**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: HF167 (Bauerly) Minnesota Business Finance, Inc. created to provide capital for commercial borrowers through the Small Business Administration.
HF506 (Johnson, R.) Department of Employee Relations authorized experimental or research human resource management practices improvement projects, career executive service program repealed, and elected officials leave options modified.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau
Agenda: HF621 (Macklin) Public assistance warrant expiration and reissuance periods provided, public assistance overpayment recovery modified, and wrongful possession or use of public assistance provided penalty.
HF714 (Dawkins) Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) waiver sought exempting wages of minor children attending school.
HF726 (Orfield) Asbestos abatement provisions modified related to asbestos-related work, licenses, and fees, and penalties provided.
HF778 (Kinkel) Regional health care management board membership appointment to include representation from each county to extent possible.
HF789 (Anderson, R.) Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program nutritional supplement funding increased, and money appropriated.
HF828 (Orenstein) Chiropractic services provided utilization review organization procedures.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy
Agenda: Public testimony regarding budget presentations. (Anyone wishing to testify regarding any judiciary finance issue should contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533. If necessary, budget presentations will continue in the basement hearing room at 4:30 p.m.)

12:30 p.m.

**COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna
Agenda: HF280 (Rukavina) Affirmative enterprise program established to encourage the full-time employment of disabled persons in high unemployment areas, and money appropriated.
HF454 (Clark) Trade and economic development commissioner required annual report on job impact of job creation and retention programs.
HF550 (Osthoff) Job Skills Partnership Board membership and fund use expanded.
HF806 (Rodosovich) Smoking prohibited in designated non-smoking hotel rooms, innkeepers allowed reimbursement of costs resulting from violations, and penalties provided.

**Joint Subcommittee on Transit/
Subcommittee on Metropolitan Government/
Metropolitan Council Subcommittee**

200 State Office Building
Chrs. Rep. Tom Pugh, Rep. Linda Wejcman, Rep. Myron Orfield
Agenda: Proposals to restructure regional government.
HF641 (Orfield) Metropolitan Council made an elective body; transit, sports facilities, airports, and waste control commissions changed to council operating divisions; regional transit board duties transferred, and Mosquito Control Commission abolished.
HF19 (Carruthers) Zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations coordinated with comprehensive plans, Metropolitan Council duties modified, and metropolitan government body reports, budgets, personnel, and planning regulated.
HF959 (McCollum) Metropolitan Council made an elective body and provided public campaign financing; metropolitan agency chair appointments, capital budget reviews, and duties provided and modified; and Metropolitan Airports Commission membership modified.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

After Session

**Human Services Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Human Services budget presentation: governor's recommendations for programs serving the mentally ill and developmentally disabled.

FRIDAY, March 19

8 a.m.

**Higher Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich
Agenda: Budget presentations by the Mayo Medical School, Dr. Burton Sandok, dean, Mayo Medical School; the Higher Education Board, Jay Noren, chancellor; the Higher Education Facilities Authority.

**Human Services Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Continuation of the Department of Human Services budget presentation: governor's recommendations for programs serving the mentally ill and developmentally disabled.

**K-12 Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: HF415 (Kelso) School building floor level use options authorized for lower grades and certain programs if automatic fire alarm and smoke detection systems are installed. The governor's recommendations on debt service revenue.
HF302 (Lasley) Independent School District No. 138, North Branch, appropriated money for error in debt service equalization aid. Continuation of agenda from Wednesday.

**Subcommittee on Salaries and Budgets/
Legislative Coordinating Commission**

500S State Office Building
Chr. Sen. Roger Moe
Agenda: Review of budgets for legislative commissions and joint agencies.

9:30 a.m.

Legislative Coordinating Commission

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Dee Long
Agenda: Report of the Subcommittee on Salaries and Budgets.

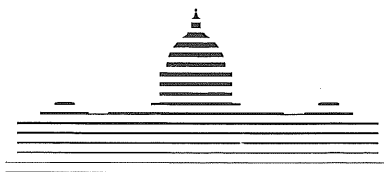
10 a.m.

**Subcommittee on Criminal Justice
& Family Law/JUDICIARY**

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers
Agenda: To be announced. Call (612) 296-5396 for further information.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: To be announced.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Alan W. Welle
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Hispanics in Minnesota

Number of Hispanics in Minnesota, 1990	53,884
number that are of Mexican descent	34,691
number that are Puerto Rican, next most common heritage	3,286
Hispanics as a percent of the state's total minority population	19.7
percent increase since 1980	67.7
Hispanics as a percent of the state's total population	1.2
Nationwide, percent of Americans who are Hispanic	9
Number of Minnesota's 87 counties where there are more Hispanics than any other racial or ethnic minority	39
Number where there are more Hispanics than African-Americans	81
Number of Minnesota's 87 counties with fewer than 100 Hispanics	38
with fewer than 50	22
Number of Minnesota's 87 counties showing a decline in Hispanic population during the 1980s	13
Percent of Minnesota Hispanics living in Minneapolis or Saint Paul	36
in Twin Cities suburbs	32.2
outside the Twin Cities	31.8
Percent increase, since 1980, of the Hispanic population in Willmar	700
Number of Hispanics living in Minneapolis	7,900
in St. Paul	11,476
Ratio of Hennepin County residents who are Hispanic	1 in 74
Ratio of Ramsey County residents who are Hispanic	1 in 35
Number of the top 10 cities in Hispanic population that are outside the 7-county Metro area	5
Number of households in Minnesota	1,647,853
number that are Hispanic	14,039
Percent of those that are married households	49
that are female heads of household	16.7
that are male heads of household	5.7
that are non-family households	28.6
Number of the 18,887 elected officials in Minnesota that are Hispanic, 1991	49
Number of the 1,750 appointed officials in Minnesota that are Hispanic, 1992 .	45

Sources: Population Notes, September, 1991; Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, U.S. Census Bureau; 1990 Hispanic Census Counts, Spanish Speaking Affairs Council; Reform the Election Process, Restore the Public Trust, Citizens League, June, 1992.



For more information . . .

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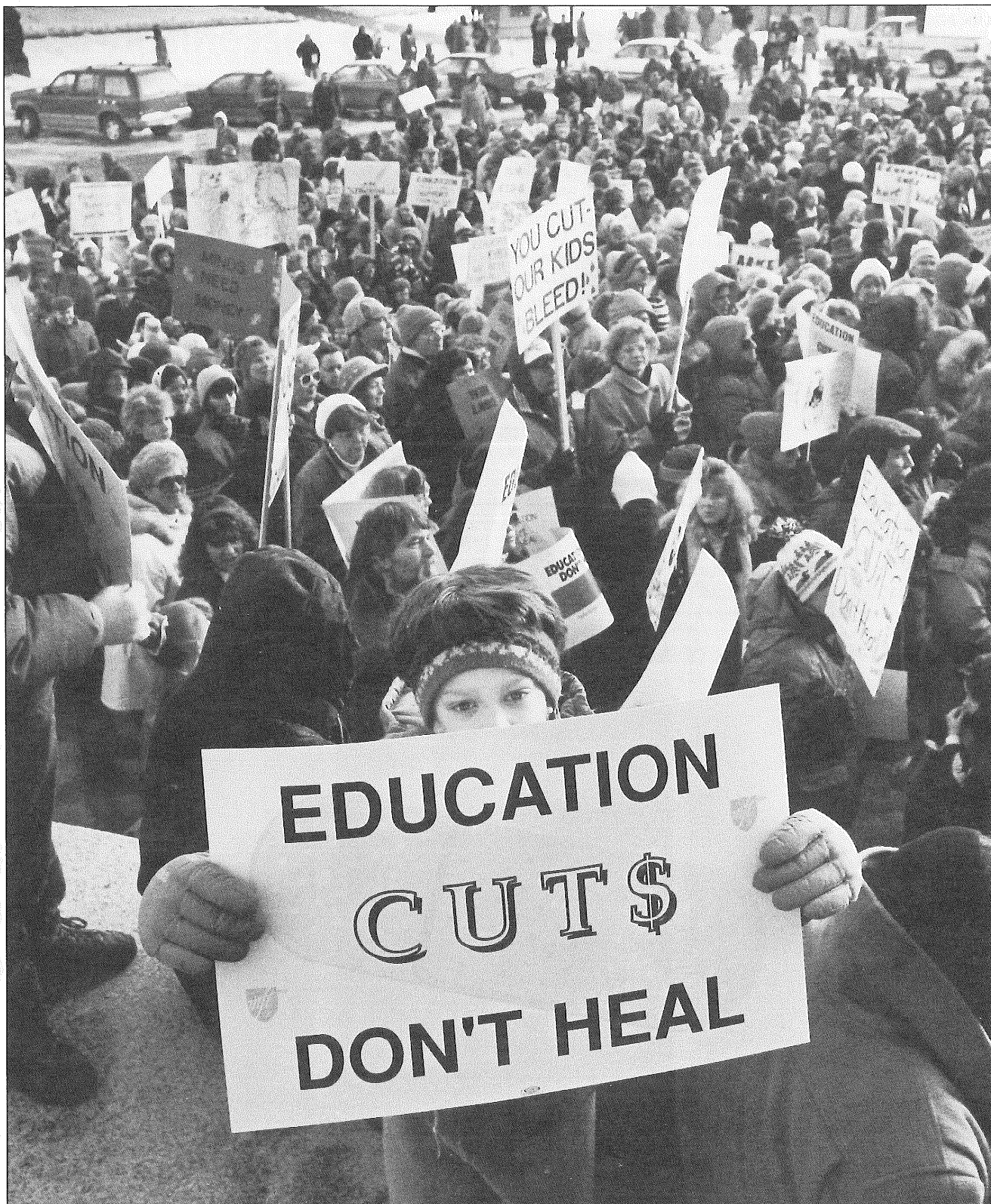
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93, March 19

p615

SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ March 19, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 11



Session Weekly is a publication of the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office. During the 1993-94 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
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Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 19, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 11

Flashback

Toward the end of a packed hearing this week over whether bars should be allowed to have video lottery terminals, Bishop Lowell Erdahl of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America cut loose with a fire and brimstone sermon that even opponents would agree was worthy of his calling.

He lambasted gambling as "inherently immoral" and referred to the lottery as a "tax on stupidity." He then buttressed those beliefs by quoting author Leo Tolstoy, who he said opposed gambling because of its inherent belief in the misfortune of others.

But it was when he focused his attention on Edmund Burke, the British politician and writer, that Erdahl effectively summed up this unusual week at the Minnesota State Capitol. "Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion," wrote Burke.

That, of course, is an elegant way of stating the age-old dilemma for elected representatives: Do they vote their consciences or are they messenger men and women for the folks back home? That conflict was heightened this week by the many controversial bills that brought swarms of people to the Capitol.

First, there was the bill to allow video lottery terminals in bars, which supporters say is necessary for the survival of many Main Street businesses (see page 3).

Second, there was the measure approved in both the House and Senate that would extend human rights protection to gays and lesbians — an issue that brought thousands of calls and letters to legislators (see page 14).

Third, there were the impassioned debates in both the House and Senate Environment and Natural Resources committees over whether the Legislature should approve a negotiated hunting and fishing agreement between the state and the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians (see page 8).

The popular wisdom circulating at the Capitol is that at least one of these votes could easily lead to a legislator's defeat at the next election — just as one-time Texas hero Sam Houston was vilified as a coward and traitor when he voted against a pro-slavery bill in the U.S. Senate. "It was the most unpopular vote I ever gave [but] the wisest and most patriotic," said Houston at the time. Although the standard *Profiles in Courage* refrain is that pain and suffering follow a tough vote, at least one former legislator doesn't see it that way.

"You never lose an election because of an issue where you anticipate it," said Jack Davies, a state senator from 1959 to 1982 and now a Minnesota Court of Appeals judge. "If it's readily apparent that it's a vote of conscience, then people don't hold it against you."

— Grant Moos

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On the cover: An estimated 1,300 parents, students, citizens and education employees rallied against cuts in state K-12 education funding March 11 outside the State Capitol.

—photo by Laura Phillips

Highlights

Video gambling . . .

Small businesses argue they need help now

The state's liquor establishments have been "devastated" by competition from Minnesota's 16 American Indian casinos, according to representatives of the bar and restaurant industry.

And they are asking the Legislature to allow them to use video gambling to fight back.

The Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee heard testimony — but did not vote — on HF122 March 16.

"This video lottery legislation is not about expansion of gambling in Minnesota," said Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville). "It is about giving Minnesota small businesses and charities a fair shot at competing for the entertainment dollar."

HF122 would allow business establishments that sell alcohol to have up to 12 state registered video lottery machines each. The bill would require 22.5 percent of the machines' net earnings to be paid to the state.

Charitable organizations operating pulltab booths inside bars with video lottery machines also would get a slice of the new video revenue — boosting earnings up to 10 percent, depending on their profits from the previous year's charitable receipts.

Furthermore, any city or county could ear-

mark up to 10 percent of video machine net earnings for specific charitable organizations.

The remaining net revenue (between 57.5 and 77.5 percent) would be split between the businesses where the machines are housed and the video machine owners. In South Dakota, that division is usually a 50-50 split, say South Dakota lottery officials.

Supporters of the bill, including John Berglund of the Minnesota Licensed Beverage Association, said that the video gambling profits would serve "an economic need" for the hospitality industry. Berglund said that businesses have been losing money, measured in inflation-adjusted dollars.

"All we're asking for is a tool to compete," Berglund said, attributing slow business to competition from casinos. Other proponents said they are being undercut by casinos that offer free meals, transportation, and rolls of quarters to increase their clientele.

The committee also heard testimony from South Dakota lottery officials, a state considered by many to have the best video lottery operation in the country.

Officials from Minnesota's western neighbor, said that their system — like the one proposed

in HF122 — is efficient and secure due to the use of a centralized computer system that tallies receipts, winnings, and other data helpful to state regulators.

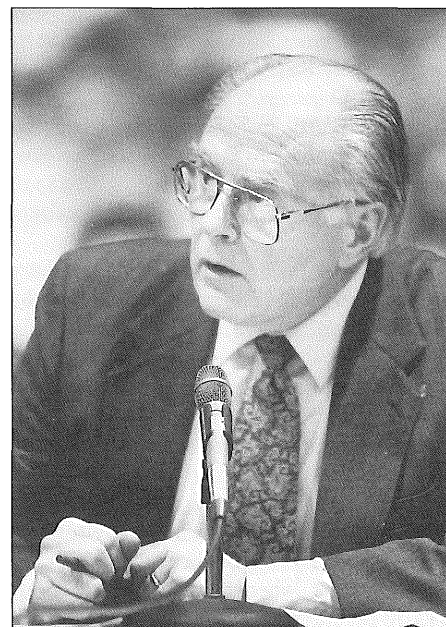
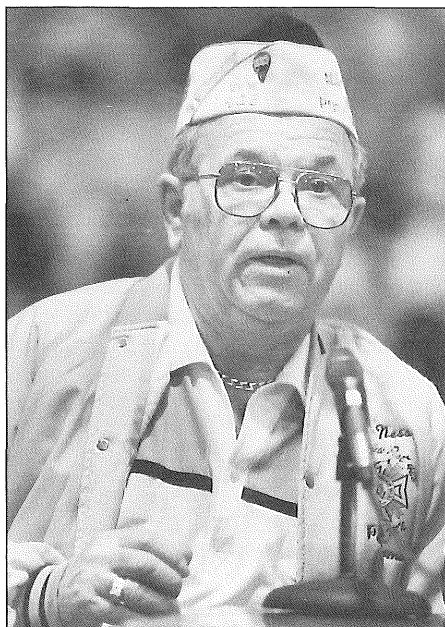
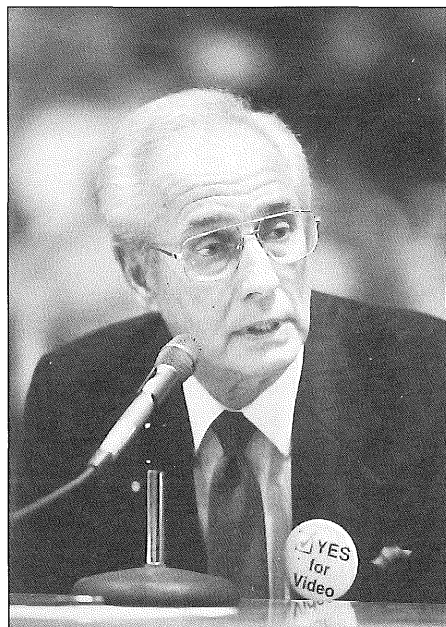
South Dakota businesses with licensed video lottery machines that split profits evenly with machine owners netted about \$6,783 per machine in fiscal year 1992, with an average of three machines per site, according to South Dakota lottery revenue figures. The state earned about \$37 million in video tax revenue.

However, since January 1992, South Dakota statutes have dictated that 35 percent of net earnings return to the state. The jump from 25 percent will mean about \$500 less profit per machine for individual businesses, based on fiscal year 1992 revenue.

Opponents of Minnesota video gambling spoke to the potential social effects of video lotteries.

Bishop Lowell Erdahl, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America St. Paul Area Synod, said he thinks gambling in any form is "immoral" because others must lose for someone to win. Quoting an acquaintance of his, Erdahl said that any lottery was "a tax on stupidity."

Rep. Mark Olson (IR-Big Lake) agreed with



Charlie Hall of the Bowling Proprietors Association of Minnesota, *left*, and Vern Ness, quartermaster, V.F.W. Granite Post 428, St. Cloud, *center*, testified in favor of allowing video gambling terminals in authorized liquor establishments. Bishop Lowell O. Erdahl of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, St. Paul Area Synod, *right*, spoke against HF122 at a March 16 meeting of the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee. The committee did not vote on the proposal.

Erdahl: "Gambling teaches us that we can get something for nothing," he said. However, Olson said that society had decided that it wanted gambling, and so the state ought to think about how best to accommodate citizens' wants and needs.

The possibly harmful effects on the economic development of reservations were noted by Matthew Little, former head of the Minneapolis Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Little said he worried that the competition for gambling dollars would deal "a devastating blow . . . to self-sufficiency among Native Americans."

Proponents of expanding gambling in liquor-selling establishments packed the committee room and the halls of the State Office Building, despite a recent statewide poll that suggested theirs is the minority opinion on the issue.

Supporters of **HF122** claimed that when people are told that proceeds from video lotteries could be earmarked for education or for other state programs, polling actually shows a majority would support legalized video gambling.

Further debate on **HF122** is expected in the near future.

—Adam Samaha



AGRICULTURE

Deregulating milk prices

Not so long ago, Minnesota was among the cream of the nation's dairy states, ranking behind only Wisconsin as the leader in milk production.

But hard times have soured that industry, and more than half the state's dairy farmers have gone out of business in the past decade.

A bill (**HF661**) aimed at halting that trend by deregulating milk prices in Minnesota and providing some measure of financial protection to farmers was approved by the Agriculture Committee March 15.

"Since 1957, we have used high-priced dairy products to subsidize everything else in the grocery store," said Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), the bill's author. His proposal would change a 1957 law requiring grocers to at least price dairy products based on their cost plus the grocers cost of doing business.

Wenzel told the panel that milk prices should be opened to competitive pricing like other products. And farmers would benefit from the bill's provision for a special assessment charged to wholesalers when milk prices fall below \$13.20 per hundredweight.

Right now, Minnesota farmers receive the lowest price in the nation for their milk because of the federal pricing structure, while the state's consumers pay the highest prices in the store,

Wenzel said, citing U.S. Department of Agriculture data.

"The disparity is absolutely disgusting, in my point of view," he said.

But grocers who strongly oppose the bill said it effectively would create a "milk tax," since the assessment of up to 36 cents a gallon would be passed on to consumers.

"We stand opposed to a food tax on a specific product — particularly a staple product," said Joel Hoiland, executive director of the Minnesota Grocers Association. Even though grocers are required to set their prices for dairy products based on cost, "generally speaking, milk is not a high-profit item," he said.

The grocers disagreed with Wenzel's argument that competition would lower prices. They said the cost of the assessment would inevitably be passed on to consumers.

Besides pitting grocers against farmers, they argued, it would also put smaller grocers at a disadvantage against corporate operations.

"This won't help family farmers as much as it's going to hurt family grocers," said Kim Mackenthun, who owns a supermarket in Waconia.

Farm, cooperative, consumer, and milk processing groups support **HF661**, which now moves to the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.

Bill proves a hard 'cell'

A proposal to ease regulations on genetically engineered products has rekindled debate over the state's role in controlling such rapidly developing technology.

Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) is offering a bill (**HF634**) that would allow an exemption from state permits or environmental assessment worksheets for genetically engineered products when similar clearance has been granted by federal agencies.

Tunheim and supporters told the Agriculture Finance and Rural Development Subcommittee March 12 that **HF634** would remove an unnecessary hurdle that is keeping the cutting-edge industry from progressing in Minnesota.

Opponents, however, argued that state biotechnology regulations which have been set by the Environmental Quality Board (EQB) are vital, given the uncertain effects of genetically engineered products on public health, safety, and the environment.

Specifically, potato growers in northwestern Minnesota say the state's biotechnology regulations are denying them the ability to use a genetically altered spud that resists certain insects, reducing the need for pesticides. Other potato states like North Dakota and Idaho are using the new potato.

"We're being bypassed by our own industry," said David Paquin, chair of the Red River Valley Potato Growers Association's Research Com-

mittee. Because of Minnesota's regulations, he added, "we're looked on by other areas as having an anti-agriculture, anti-business attitude."

But Paul Gruchow of the Minnesota Food Association said the bill is nothing more than an attempt to scuttle carefully crafted biotechnology regulations that balance the interests of business and the public.

"This does not represent . . . an effort to fine-tune this legislation," Gruchow said. "It is, in fact, an effort to undermine it."

Minnesota's regulations are prudent and relatively modest, he added. Excluding the state from an oversight role "is to suggest the public has no defense against the unintended harm that biotechnology might produce."

The subcommittee is scheduled to hear more testimony on the bill March 19.



BONDING

Bonding proposal

Minnesota's growing need for facilities for mentally ill and dangerous patients and criminal offenders is reflected in the governor's proposed bonding proposal for 1994.

The capital budget was reviewed by the Capital Investment Committee in two meetings this week.

Mental health and corrections facilities, in fact, account for \$46 million of the proposed \$138 million proposed capital budget.

Among the mental health and corrections proposals is:

- \$7.4 million for the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center to add 50 beds to accommodate a growing number of "psychopathic personality" commitments. Crowding at state facilities has resulted in emergency admissions to inappropriate programs, and placement of mentally ill and dangerous persons in facilities that are not secure;
- \$7.5 million for the Minnesota Security Hospital at the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center. New facilities are proposed to reduce the waiting list of committed patients and to serve dangerous patients requiring transfer from "open" hospitals;
- \$25.8 million to convert the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center to a medium security prison for up to 620 inmates; and
- \$3 million to build a secure unit at the Red Wing Juvenile Facility for juveniles who are abusive to other juveniles or staff. Red Wing currently is an open campus.

Other major bonding proposals include:

- \$21.7 million for several sewer separation projects and wastewater treatment grants, including continued funding for a Combined Sewer Overflow Program in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and South St. Paul. During heavy rain-

fall, combined sewer overflow from the cities is the largest source of untreated wastewater discharge into the Mississippi River;

- \$20.3 million to complete the Bloomington Ferry Bridge;
- \$20 million for a new Marine Education Center and other visitor improvements at the Minnesota Zoo. Debt service would be paid by the Zoo;
- \$17.7 million for building and remodeling schools in Big Lake and Nett Lake;
- \$7 million for continuing a remodeling project on the former Historical Society Building, which will become part of the Judicial Center; and
- \$3 million to remodel the State Transportation Center.

Discussion of the bonding proposal will continue in the coming weeks.



BUDGET

Revenue neutral resolution

Any increase in taxes would have to be offset by a corresponding decrease in other taxes, under a budget resolution approved by the House Ways and Means Committee March 15.

Largely conforming to Gov. Arne Carlson's outline for taxing and spending, the revenue "neutral" resolution authored by Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) would cap spending for the next biennium at just under \$16.7 billion and leave a budget reserve (sometimes referred to as "the rainy day fund") of \$340 million.

The governor has offered a \$16.2 billion spending budget.

Solberg said that the proposal seeks to change some of the governor's proposed spending priorities. He explained that the resolution increases funding over Gov. Carlson's requests another \$90 million more for education; \$19 million more for children's programs; and \$36 million more for property tax relief programs.

The DFL plan also calls for \$328 million in spending cuts for the 1994-95 biennium, maintaining state government spending at about 8 percent of Minnesotans' personal income.

Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) raised objections to the proposal based on what he said were detrimental long-term consequences of the DFL's new spending plans. He said the "tails" from the resolution could create a revenue shortfall of \$700 million to \$900 million for the 1996-97 biennium.

Furthermore, IR members noted, the budget reserve recommended by the DFL would be \$160 million less than the governor's proposal. House Majority Leader Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) responded that Minnesota would still have the largest reserve account of any state in the country.

The resolution now moves to the floor where, by House rule, no amendments will be allowed.



BUSINESS

Salon regulations

A bill putting into law existing state rules for cosmetologists and salons is now headed to the House floor after winning quick approval March 16 from the House Commerce and Economic Development Committee.

The measure (HF643) would continue most of the regulations previously adopted for salons and cosmetology schools by the state Department of Commerce. It would keep existing license fees for employees: \$30 for a three-year license for a cosmetologist, manicurist, or esthetician license; and \$45 for salon managers or instructors. A three-year license for a salon remains \$50.

The bill would not impose additional regulations for private cosmetologists working out of their own homes or those renting spaces in licensed salons, said bill sponsor Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park).

Salons would be required to carry liability insurance of at least \$50,000 total coverage per year. Minimum insurance for schools would be \$150,000 and schools also would have to file performance bonds for contract agreements made with students.

Commerce officials, saying it is nearly impossible for their four inspectors to adequately regulate more than 5,000 salons, had sought to change the frequency of inspections from once a year to once every three years.

The committee left the yearly inspection provisions intact. "They're paying for inspections and they're not getting them," said Rep. John Sarna (DFL-Mpls). "These people are paying their fees and it's going into the general fund when it should be used for inspections."

The bill, however, does give the Department of Commerce broader authority to concentrate its inspection efforts on "problem" salons that either present a greater public risk or in the past have demonstrated a greater need for regulatory attention.

No smoking

Motel and hotel owners would have added means to maintain smoke-free rooms under a bill now moving to the House floor.

The measure (HF806) would make it a petty misdemeanor to light up in designated non-smoking rooms. It also would allow innkeepers — upon conviction of the violators — to collect up to \$100 to recoup cleaning and deodorizing costs to restore the room to its previous condition.

"It's not my intention to deputize every innkeeper in the state," Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) said prior to the bill's approval March 18 by the full Commerce and Economic Development Committee.

"If there was a violation, they would call the appropriate local authority who could act on it the same way they do for other violations of the state Clean Indoor Air Act," he said.

Companion legislation is pending in the state Senate.



CHILDREN

Chronic truancy equals neglect

Truancy may conjure quaint images of impish kids heading for the local swimming hole on a sunny day, but it is becoming a growing and vexing problem.

"The most important job a child has is going to school," Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) told the Judiciary Committee's Civil Law Subcommittee March 12. "Sadly, we're not working hard enough on that in too many cases in Minnesota."

Skoglund has authored a bill (HF251), which was approved by the full Judiciary Committee March 15, that would tighten the state's truancy law by expanding the legal definition of child neglect.

Parents and others responsible for a child's care are already obligated to provide necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and protection from harm. Skoglund's bill adds "education" to the list.

Five- to 10-year-old kids are a growing truancy problem, particularly in inner city schools, according to Hennepin County officials. Skoglund's bill would mandate that the county take action upon receipt of a truancy complaint.

That action, Skoglund said, could be involvement of the county attorney's office to see that the child attend school, or "simply reaching out to a homeless family" and offering support services to enable the child to attend school.

Technically, HF251 also would include knowledge of truancy under the state's mandatory reporting law, which applies to certain social and health services professions, as well as teachers. But some teachers are already reporting chronic truants to social service workers, who, depending on the county, may or may not take action on the complaint. HF251 "would require action," Skoglund later said.

The bill would not apply to those who school their children at home, Skoglund told the panel.

'Home alone' bill advances

Lawmakers are trying to make sure there's no real-life sequel to the hit-movie "Home Alone."

A House subcommittee approved a bill (HF49) March 17 that would impose felony penalties on parents who fail to provide "necessary supervision" that is "appropriate to the age of the child."

The bill was prompted by the true story of an Illinois couple who left their pre-teen children alone while they vacationed for a week.

Current law provides for gross misdemeanor penalties for child neglect or endangerment. But Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington), the bill's chief author, said existing statutes "just don't cut it."

The bill allows greater prosecutorial discretion, Blatz said, by broadening present law.

Members of the Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee heard sordid tales of parental neglect during the hearings, including a case in Hennepin County in which a child was almost starved to death through neglect. Assistant County Attorney Fred Karasov charged the parent with first-degree assault, committee members were told, because that was the most applicable felony charge available.

Blatz's proposal would create a felony penalty for willful acts of a parent "which result in the substantial harm to a child's physical, mental, or emotional health."

Furthermore, the bill would retain a gross misdemeanor penalty for child neglect and endangerment, but would require prosecutors to demonstrate that a parent or other custodian caused "harm, or likelihood of substantial harm" to a child rather than the much higher standard of "substantial harm."

HF49 will be included as part of the 1993 omnibus crime bill before moving on to the full Judiciary Committee.



Rheanne Ginelle of St. Louis Park, (3) was one of 300 children and parents who came to the Capitol March 18 as part of Early Childhood Family Education Parent Rally Day.

drivers' license and motor vehicle registration data bases. Because of objections raised by business and community interests, McGuire altered the bill to allow shielding of names only in public motor vehicle registration files, and only if a statement is signed indicating that a concern for personal or family security prompted the request for data privacy.

Current law allows car owners signing a similar statement to shield their address in the department's drivers' license records.

Responding to those concerned that criminals might use the provision to escape community scrutiny, Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) said that the measure had been weakened enough and that something should be done to hinder stalkers trying to track down their victims.

"This thing has been compromised down to almost nothing," said Blatz.

The subcommittee also struggled with language that would allow the targets of residential picketing to get restraining orders against groups or individuals performing the picket.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) said that he worried about abuse of the judicial system to silence legitimate speech: "I just worry that we're doing more than we want to, here, denying people their right to free speech."

After some debate, the provision was amended to apply only to repeated instances of picketing. The subcommittee also decided to make it clear that local ordinances that detailed certain restrictions on targeted residential picketing — such as allowable distances from the targeted home — would not be nullified by the bill.

Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), chair of the subcommittee, said that further refinement of HF59 would probably continue.



DRUGS

Seeking drug war reinforcements

Law enforcement agencies around the nation are banding together to enlist the National Guard's help in the war on illegal drugs, and Minnesota may soon be joining their ranks.

A bill (HF232) that would allow Minnesota National Guard units to lend their equipment and expertise to law enforcement agencies in other states was approved by the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee March 15. It would also allow units from other states to operate in Minnesota.

The proposal is aimed primarily at making better use of equipment and resources funded by the federal government, said Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), the bill's author.

It would not expand the police powers of the Guard, and units would not be sent to other states unless they were invited, Skoglund said. If units went to other states, the decision would be subject to a rigorous review.

"It provides the National Guard a supporting role to law enforcement," said Lt. Col. Jon Cieslak of the Guard's adjutant general's office. "We are not, in any correct sense, surrogates for law enforcement."

Several states are discussing ways for their National Guard units to collaborate to battle illegal drug traffic by way of formal compacts. The bill would allow Minnesota's National Guard to participate.

Guard units within the state already are allowed to assist law enforcement agencies, providing things like helicopters to crack down on illegal drug traffic. Some units even operate in places like Panama to support federal agencies.

The bill would allow the Guard to:

- provide information to federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies,
- make equipment and bases available,
- give training,
- and supply personnel for administrative, interpretive, or analytic purposes.

Rep. Betty McCollum (DFL-North St. Paul) said the bill is a major shift from the National Guard's mission of providing aid in time of natural disaster and supplanting regular troops in time of war. She voted against the bill, which now moves to the House floor for consideration.



CRIME

Stalking bill approved

After weeks of debate, discussion, and compromise, a subcommittee approved an anti-stalking bill and incorporated it into the emerging 1993 crime bill March 17.

Before approval, the Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee amended two provisions of the bill (HF59) in an attempt to pen "balanced" language for legally complex issues.

First, Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), the bill's chief sponsor, narrowed the bill's effect on public information kept by the Department of Public Safety.

A prior version of the bill would have allowed anyone to shield his or her name from both



DWI

Tougher DWI laws offered

A House Judiciary subcommittee heard contentious testimony March 12 and 17 on legislation that would lower the legal threshold for a drunk driving conviction in Minnesota, among other reforms.

The measure (HF98) authored by Rep. Peggy Leppik (IR-Golden Valley) would lower the legal intoxication level from 0.10 to 0.08 percent blood-alcohol content.

Lowering the legal limit would send a message to people to drink less, said Steve Simon, a University of Minnesota Law School professor and member of the state's task force on repeat DWI offenders. Simon said that his work has shown that the number of automobile fatalities declines with the amount of alcohol consumed.

But opponents said that lowering the limit wouldn't do much good, noting that Simon's own study found that the average blood alcohol percentage among those arrested for DWI was 0.16. Scarce resources ought to be focused on enforcing the laws already on the books, said Dennis Randelin, a Cloquet police officer.

John Berghlund of the Minnesota Licensed Beverage Association said that the proposal would hurt the industry he represents because casual drinkers might be scared away from a second glass of wine at dinner, for example, even though they would not be impaired by it.

"It's going to affect our business tremendously," said Charlie Hall, a bowling lane owner and representative of a statewide bowling proprietors' association.

But the state Department of Public Safety

supports the legislation, and Robert Mooney of the department's crime lab said that a reliable — although dated — study demonstrates that any blood-alcohol level above 0.04 increases accident rates. Kathy Swanson of the department's Traffic Safety Division said that alcohol content above 0.08 impairs driving skills enough to increase accident rates "exponentially."

The Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee is assembling an omnibus DWI bill (HF900) from seven separate proposals. HF98 was held over for further consideration.



EDUCATION

Funding for school desegregation

Desegregation efforts for school districts in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth would receive major funding increases under a bill sponsored by Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul).

HF866 would provide resources based on needs, Hausman told the Education Finance Division of the Education Committee March 17.

Superintendents from the three school districts said that their communities need additional help from the state to address the needs of their diverse populations.

Minority student enrollment has increased significantly in each of the three cities. For example, minority enrollment in St. Paul has increased from 15.86 percent in 1976 to 45.4 percent during the 1991-1992 school year. And the numbers continue to grow.

"We are getting an average of 30 new Southeast Asian students per month," said Curman

Gaines, superintendent of the St. Paul School District.

Poverty is another issue hitting some districts especially hard. In Minneapolis, 35 percent of the students are from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) households and only 45 percent of the students come from two-parent homes, John Davis, Minneapolis School District interim superintendent, told division members.

The bill also would:

- more than double the governor's recommended level of funding for integration aid to districts implementing state-mandated desegregation plans. The measure calls for an increase from \$15.8 million per year to \$34.5 million per year. Minneapolis would receive \$17 million each year; St. Paul, \$15 million; and Duluth, \$1.98 million;
- increase the amount of additional funding a district receives for each student on AFDC;
- increase state funding for transportation;
- increase state payments for special education;
- authorize grants of up to \$500,000 per district for districts which have unmet "chapter one" (remedial reading) needs; and
- provide \$400,000 in 1994 and \$7 million in 1995 to develop inter-district school desegregation programs.

Continued discussion of HF866 is expected later this session.

Levy for libraries

Regional public library districts could be established and would be able to levy taxes for library purposes if a bill approved March 18 by the House Education Committee becomes law.

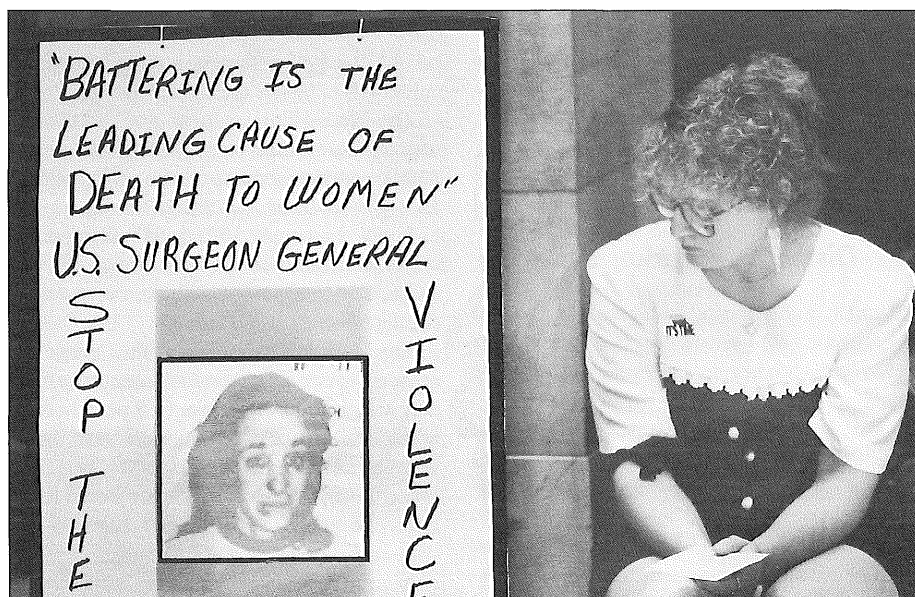
Currently, each city or county participating in a regional public library system must certify the library levy. Because some of the 12 regional public libraries serve numerous cities and counties, the budget process "gets very cumbersome," Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge) told the K-12 Education Finance Division of the Education Committee March 17.

His bill (HF99) would allow a library district to be formed by a majority vote in a region-wide referendum, or if a majority of the area's city councils and county boards approve its formation.

At the same meeting, some legislators questioned the effect of taking the levy authority away from the local level. "I think accountability is lost when you move the accountability away to a larger district," said Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee).

Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn) said that the counties and towns in her district were working well together on library issues. "I feel this would stifle that cooperation," she said.

Lasley said that he thought only two or three regional library systems would be interested in becoming districts. Federal and state appro-



Sheila Majerle examined a photo of a domestic abuse victim while listening to survivors' testimony during a rally held at the Capitol March 17 by advocates for battered women. A total of 31 women died at the hands of partners, family members, or acquaintances in 1992, according to the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women.

priations for regional public libraries would not be affected by this change.

HF99 was referred to the Taxes Committee.



ELECTIONS

Campaign reform bill amended

Lawmakers struck a provision from this year's campaign finance reform bill March 15 that would have increased candidates' public subsidies to combat last minute "independent expenditures."

HF163, authored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), would have appropriated \$371,000 for candidates to match money spent within the last 30 days of a campaign by individuals or groups not associated with a candidate. The bill also would have required those

making the expenditures to file a notice with the Ethical Practices Board.

But Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) offered an amendment to delete that proposal, citing budget constraints and free speech issues.

Rice said that the notification requirement was in conflict with First Amendment principles. In effect, the proposal said, "If you want to say something, you have to give notice of what you intend to say," explained Rice.

Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) replied that current law doesn't allow a candidate to adequately respond to an interest group's targeted efforts, which can involve expenditures of thousands of dollars.

"Where are you going to find that kind of money to fight that kind of an attack three or four or five days before an election?" asked Frerichs. "It just isn't possible."

Rice responded that existing law does have some protection against independent expenditures: complicity with groups or individuals to spend money for a candidate's own benefit is forbidden if the candidate has accepted public financing.

The Ethical Practices Board has requested an additional \$150,000 appropriation just to fulfill its current obligations in enforcing and administering the state's campaign finance laws, Rice added. Rice said the committee needed to first make sure the Legislature wasn't creating a financially "crippled" board before expanding campaign financing laws.

The committee granted the board's funding request, approving an amendment to HF163 that would appropriate \$215,000 for the upcoming biennium. The extra funding would allow the board to hire 2.5 new employees.

HF163 was approved, as amended, by the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee after hearings March 15 and 16.

The bill now moves to the House Ways and Means Committee.



Uncle Sam (Bill LaBissoniere) watched the Freedom of Information Award proceedings prior to speaking before a group in the State Capitol rotunda March 16.

EMPLOYMENT

Dislocated worker shifts

A proposal to spread funds now earmarked for a dislocated workers program to a broader set of jobs and training programs is generating sharp criticism from some House lawmakers.

The plan, proposed by Gov. Arne Carlson, is included in an omnibus spending bill (HF328) now being presented to House policy committees.

It would take the 0.1 percent wage tax now paid by business owners to the dislocated workers fund and spread it among several new and existing employment services encompassed under an expanded job skills partnership program.

Specifically, the proposal would give at least \$1.4 million yearly for state-sponsored services aiding displaced homemakers and would target at least \$1.1 million annually for a grant program designed to link employers with schools and other non-profit institutions to devise job-specific training courses.

Total spending for the proposed work force investment fund would be \$12.6 million over the next two-year budget cycle, according to the state Department of Jobs and Training.

A House Commerce panel March 17 took no action on the proposal, but members of the International Trade, Technology and Economic Development Division indicated it will be closely scrutinized.

"This is going to be very controversial," said Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul), recalling the clamor caused by the original legislation authorizing the wage tax surcharge for the dislocated workers fund. "To lose that focus would be a tremendous change in philosophy," he said. "I don't think that's right."

The dislocated workers program was created in 1989 to retrain out-of-work Minnesota residents who are unlikely to find jobs in their former occupation following a plant closing or widescale layoffs in a particular industry.

Displaced homemakers currently can qualify for assistance under the dislocated workers program, but would receive a higher profile under the proposed change, jobs and training officials said.

HF328 now moves to the full Commerce and Economic Development Committee for further consideration.



ENVIRONMENT

Mille Lacs Treaty approved

The House Environment and Natural Resources Committee voted 18-8 to endorse the state's negotiated compromise with the Mille Lacs Ojibwe band March 18.

It was the committee's third hearing on the issue. A marathon Senate hearing on the issue earlier this week ended without a vote, leaving the agreement's fate uncertain.

The agreement would allow the Ojibwe government to regulate its band's fishing on a 6,000 acre area of Mille Lacs Lake (4.5 percent of the lake's total surface), six additional lakes, and on 26 miles of the St. Croix and Rum Rivers. DNR and Ojibwe conservation officers would jointly ensure compliance with the band conservation code and state game and fish laws.

Netting of walleye would be permitted, although band harvesting within the Mille Lacs Treaty Fishing Zone (TFZ) would be limited to

the same average "take" as the rest of the lake (currently 4 pounds per acre.) This rate would allow the Ojibwe to harvest a maximum of 24,000 pounds annually. The Band has proposed to refrain from spearing on Lake Mille Lacs during spawning season, although it does retain the right to do so.

In return for the TFZ, plus 7,500 acres of land and a one-time payment of \$8.6 million, the Mille Lacs Band would relinquish all rights to commercially harvest walleye, big game and timber in the 3-million acre territory the band ceded in 1837.

The Sandy Lake band of Ojibwe was among those testifying against the agreement. The Sandy Lake band — one of 12 other tribes which signed the 1837 treaty — is not included in the agreement.

Assistant Attorney General Scott Strand told legislators that other Minnesota bands which might make similar 1837 treaty claims would have difficulty winning in court. Strand said those bands — with the exception of the Wisconsin Ojibwe — did not occupy the ceded territory, as did the Mille Lacs Ojibwe.

Opponents testified against netting walleye, and said the agreement would result in a loss in tax base and business. Adjacent land owners also object to exclusion from the TFZ. (Riparian owners within the TFZ would be able to fish within the area.)

"We do not want a deal... whatever the court decides, we live with," said Bud Grant, representing the Hunting & Angling Club. "We think the citizens of this state are totally against this," Grant said.

Jeff Chaffee, an attorney who represents nine counties in the area, told legislators that the agreement would result in a tax and financial loss to counties when the state buys resorts and lands for the 7,500 acre area.

The agreement contains provisions which would allow riparian and resort owners to sell their property to the state if they follow certain guidelines. Counties would receive in-lieu taxes, and would be reimbursed for land and the value of the timber on the land, according to DNR deputy commissioner Ron Nargang.

The treaty bill, (HF575) sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors), also would prohibit casinos on any new lands transferred to the band.

The bill now moves to the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.



Dale Hanks, of the Sandy Lake Band of Ojibwe, spoke in opposition to the negotiated agreement with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians during a March 18 Environment and Natural Resources Committee hearing.

High-tech hunting

If you find a black box strapped to a tree in the back 40, it could be evidence of just another wishful deer hunter.

Infrared monitoring — a technology used in advanced weapons and home security systems — has now moved to fields and woods where it is used to track the movement of game.

But Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie) believes such infrared tracking systems take the challenge out of hunting, and she is sponsoring a bill that would ban their use for hunting.

On March 16, the Environment and Natural Resources Committee approved HF250 and referred it to the House floor.

Hunting catalogs offer readers infrared monitors that "silently detect the body heat of game" and record the exact date and time that animals break infrared light beams.

More advanced models photograph the wild animals, and record the time and date of each photo so hunters can find patterns in animal movements. One company says its system is capable of recording more than "1,000 events so you can map out specific game patterns to make your hours in the field the most productive."

"They hunt when you can't," an ad tells shoppers.

Pauly — a deer hunter herself — said that the monitors have apparently cropped up in the past two years. "I like to hunt," said Pauly. "But is this hunting?"

No U of M coal plant

The University of Minnesota's (U of M) plan to continue burning coal at a renovated steam plant alongside the Mississippi River was rejected by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 16.

The committee approved a bill (HF513) which would ban state agencies from authorizing permits to rebuild the coal facility near downtown Minneapolis. The measure is sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls.).

If approved by the Legislature, the measure could force the university to move its steam facility off the riverside location to an alternative site.

The U of M Board of Regents signed a contract in 1992 to rebuild its coal-burning power plant and use a "multi-fuel" boiler, which the university says would provide the flexibility to burn more than two dozen fuels, and allow the co-generation of heat and electricity.

The university considered proposals for a gas-fired facility away from the river, but after a 9-3 Board of Regents vote, signed a contract with Foster Wheeler Power Systems to renovate the river facility. The proposed facility is the largest capital project ever undertaken by the university.

Opponents of the coal facility have said the university did not consider the environmental impact of coal storage and transportation, or heavy metal emissions when it awarded the contract. Additionally, they say, the U of M did not permit a state environmental review of the project until after it had signed a contract with Foster Wheeler.

A university document prepared for the Environment and Natural Resources Committee said "the state constitution prohibits enacting legislation that impairs contracts" — a statement disputed by some legislators who have reviewed the contract.

Minneapolis City Council member Joan Campbell, who testified in favor of HF513, said that \$400 million has already gone into reclaiming the river, and that the city "stands ready to get the plant off the river."

Steve Johnson, river management supervisor

Committee deadlines

April 2 - First committee deadline

For continued consideration, a bill or its companion must have passed through policy committees in the house of origin by this date.

April 16 - Second committee deadline

For continued consideration, a bill must have passed through policy committees in both bodies by this date.

(Finance and revenue bills are exempt from the first and second deadlines.)

in the Department of Natural Resources, said the bill could increase opportunities for riverfront access. "The Mississippi River is no ordinary river," Johnson testified. "In all of the length of the Mississippi River, there is only one waterfall, and it is right there."

Lake Superior water trail

A water trail on the edge of Lake Superior from Park Point in Duluth to the Canadian border would be created for kayakers and canoeists under a measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 16.

The measure — which does not seek state funds — would require the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to develop rest areas on existing public lands for campers who would use the water trail.

The DNR would work with other public agencies and private resorts that own land along the lake to create the rest areas, and develop a water trail map designating available rest stops for the water travelers.

Sponsored by Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), **HF882** also would allow the DNR to accept land donations and easements, as well as public and private funds, for rest area development.

The bill now goes to the House floor for consideration.

LCMR projects approved

Recreational and wildlife enhancement projects totaling \$40.8 million received preliminary approval March 18 from the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.

The 97 programs in the two-year funding package match the recommendations put forward earlier this year by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR), a 16-member panel composed of eight members each from the state House and Senate.

In approving the original LCMR recommendations — which will be included in the omnibus environmental spending legislation now being assembled — the finance committee rejected a move by Gov. Arne Carlson and administration officials to significantly alter the commission's allocations.

"In the 20 years I've been on the LCMR, never once has a governor tried to interfere," said Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth).

New projects comprise slightly more than half — \$21.2 million — of the 1993-95 LCMR proposals, with the remainder aimed at continuing programs begun in previous sessions. The largest single item among the approved proposals is nearly \$6.4 million for new and continuing grants for the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) program.

The proposal also targets about \$17.2 million for improvements at 25 state or regional parks and trails.

LCMR programs are largely funded through a 2-cent per pack tax on cigarettes and from earnings from lottery revenues dedicated to the Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund.



GAMBLING

State of the lottery

The buying frenzy caused by the recent \$59.1 million Powerball prize is helping the Minnesota Lottery meet its financial projections, lottery officials say.

But legislators shouldn't expect lottery contributions to the state to increase because the level of competition for gambling dollars is so high. "We hope to be able to maintain market share," said George Andersen, lottery director.

Andersen defended the state's high payouts, citing a study of two Minnesota lottery games which showed that higher payouts yield higher profits. Minnesota Wildside, with a 66 percent payout, produced \$1.3 million in state profit, while Hibernation Hoopla, with a 70 percent payout, turned a profit of \$1.8 million.

Advertising is also a critical aspect of lottery operations, Andersen told the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee's State Government Finance Division. A comparison of two games with similar payout showed that

spending an extra \$181,000 in advertising yielded an additional \$510,000 in profits.

But some legislators were concerned that the state's advertising for the lottery was having an adverse effect on compulsive gamblers. Andersen said that the lottery was working on a television commercial that would address the issue of compulsive gambling.

In response to recent criticism from the press, Andersen said that lottery's administrative expenses fell from 13.8 percent of sales in fiscal year 1990 to 11.6 percent in fiscal year 1992.

Forty percent of the lottery profits are dedicated to the Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund, with the remaining 60 percent going to the state's general fund.



GOVERNMENT

Keeping the lid on tax hikes

Voters would have to approve most pay raises for local government employees under the governor's proposed "wage restraint" bill.

Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon), the bill's sponsor, said the bill was in response to the deficit facing the state. "We are either in a layoff environment, a tax environment, or a wage-restraint environment," he said.

The bill would require voter approval if two things happen: the total amount of salaries and benefits of local government employees increase over the previous year's level, and any proposed property tax for 1994 is greater than the 1993 amount.

The bill calls for a uniform statewide referendum date of Sept. 14.

The purpose of the bill is to make sure voters want their taxes increased to pay for increased compensation for public employees, Sviggum told the Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division March 7.

But division members expressed concern that the bill would create serious problems for school districts — and the children they serve — because of the nature of teacher contracts. Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) said that every school district will have some increase in "total compensation" because the total cost of health insurance benefits will increase. And current negotiated teacher contracts call for step and lane increases — agreements that increase teachers' salaries as they gain seniority (steps) and raise their education levels (lanes).

So, even without a new salary raise, almost every school district would need a referendum to meet their current employee contracts if the bill is passed. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) said that if voters rejected the referendum the result could be layoffs and larger class sizes.

HF234, which would apply to all local government units, was discussed in the division,



George Andersen, director of the Minnesota State Lottery, testified March 17 before the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee's State Government Finance Division.



A group of University of Minnesota and State University System students held a mock funeral procession, marking "the death of low tuition" outside the State Capitol March 18. State technical college students later rallied against tuition hikes in the Capitol rotunda.

although, technically, it was never referred there. The bill remains before the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.



HEALTH

Phantom health savings

Cost savings in health care as outlined in Gov. Arne Carlson's proposed budget are not real cost savings, representatives of hospitals and nursing homes argued before the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee March 17.

Adjustments in nursing home reimbursements rates would mean layoffs of low-wage workers, many of whom might be forced back onto the public assistance rolls, said Mark Thomas, president of the Ebenezer Society in Minneapolis.

Hospitals that are already losing money because of low Medical Assistance reimbursements would have to shift more of the cost of serving the poor onto their insured customers, resulting in higher health insurance rates for everyone, hospital representatives said. And inner-city hospitals such as Hennepin County Medical Center, where only 10 percent of the patients are "private-pay," would need to gather operating funds through higher property taxes.

Hennepin County Commissioner Emily Ann Staples said the medical center would lose an additional \$3 million in state funding in 1994 and \$10 million to \$12 million in 1995, under the governor's proposed budget. Because the hospital does not turn away poor patients, it would have to make up that deficit through local taxes. "Such a property tax increase would be dramatic. The governor surely didn't understand the impact here," Staples said.

There was one commendation for the gover-

nor, however. Roseann Eshbach of the Legal Services Advocacy Project said she was pleased to see that Carlson has revised his budget to remove a \$10,000 limit on in-patient hospital care that had been proposed for General Assistance Medical Care recipients. But she would still like the governor to rethink his decision to bar undocumented aliens from the program.

Budget discussions will continue next week.



HIGHER EDUCATION

U of M pleads its case

The University of Minnesota has been well-steeped in the hard lessons of sacrifice in recent years, even before the term became a political buzzword, according to its president, Nils Hasselmo.

Spending cuts and tuition hikes called for in Gov. Arne Carlson's budget proposal would push the university too far, damaging its mission as a teaching and research institution, Hasselmo told the Higher Education Finance Division March 15.

"I believe very firmly that the state's investment in the University of Minnesota has paid very handsome dividends," he said. "At this time we need a breather."

In the 1991-93 biennium, the university did more than its share of sacrifice. Asking for no increased funding, the institution only requested protection from cuts.

The university's budget, however, was cut by \$43 million, prompting hikes in tuition, a one-year salary freeze, and elimination of 1,000 jobs. Still, the university kept to its ambitious reallocation program begun in 1991.

The governor's proposal would disrupt the course of that reallocation plan, and the university's beneficial effect on the state through

its research and economic development activities would be dramatically diminished, Hasselmo said.

The governor's supplemental budget eased the more harsh tuition hikes envisioned earlier this year, but tuition would still increase by about 11 percent over the next biennium.

The gradual withdrawal of state support for more than half a dozen "practitioner-oriented" graduate programs, including nursing, social work, and business administration, would likely destroy or seriously damage them, Hasselmo said.

The testimony will be considered when the panel begins deciding on its proposed budget.

Student aid plan questioned

Gov. Arne Carlson is selling his higher education plan as benefiting lower income students, but two top State University System officials say it will have the opposite effect.

"The clear winners would be students at higher income levels," Mike Lopez, the system's vice chancellor, told the Education Committee's Higher Education Finance Division March 12.

The driving philosophy behind the governor's budget, administration officials have told the panel on several occasions, is redirecting state dollars to students instead of institutions. The goal of that philosophy is to guarantee greater access to higher education to deserving students from lower income levels.

But the proposal's specifics fail two critical tests, said Terrence MacTaggart, chancellor of the State University System.

"It doesn't make it clear that the money will actually go to poorer students, and it doesn't make clear that it won't damage those who don't qualify [for financial aid]," MacTaggart said.

Right now, state grants to university students tend to favor students from upper income families, Lopez told the panel. The State University System's analysis of the governor's proposal "would amplify that trend."

At the same time, students in the State University System are being asked to pay a greater share of their instructional costs through tuition, while the state's share of support has declined. The governor's plan also continues that trend.

The testimony was part of the panel's lengthy budget-setting process.

Teacher pool grows

Minnesota universities are turning out 40 percent more teachers than they did 10 years ago, even while the demand for teachers dwindles, according to a study by the Office of the Legislative Auditor.

Only 40 percent of Minnesota's teachers who graduate from college now are able to find full-

time jobs—a drop from 60 percent a decade ago.

There now are 102,000 licensed teachers in Minnesota, and only 52,000 of them are teaching. And the number of teachers graduating from the state's colleges grows by some 3,800 annually.

Despite the gap, state universities, which produce more than half of Minnesota's new teachers, increased their number of graduates by nearly 60 percent in the past decade.

The rate for private colleges grew by 47 percent between 1981 and 1991. University of Minnesota graduates in teacher education rate fell 10 percent during the decade.

Jobs are particularly hard to land in elementary education, where there are three times as many licensed teachers as there are jobs. The Minnesota Department of Education projects that only about 100 new elementary teaching positions will be created between now and 1995. Minnesota schools districts will eliminate nearly 250 elementary education jobs annually between 1995 and 2000.

Placement rates are even lower for graduates in social studies and physical education, where only 25 percent of the graduates are able to obtain full-time jobs in their field.

(The study found no significant differences in overall teacher placement rates for public and private colleges.)

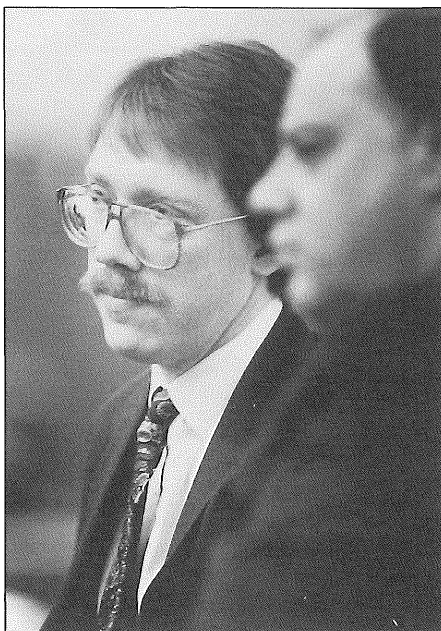
Joel Alter, program evaluator who led the study, told the Education Committee March 16 that he is encouraged by public university plans to reduce enrollments over the next five years. But the proposals are modest in comparison with the number of jobs available, he said.

University plans to reduce admissions vary. Mankato State University has agreed to reduce enrollments by 20 percent over the next five years, while the University of Minnesota's Duluth campus has lifted enrollment caps in its teacher education programs.

The report recommends reducing teaching enrollments, reducing the number of teacher education programs, and better employment information for students—a recommendation endorsed by a number of committee members.

"In Europe, there is a penalty for preparing people for jobs that aren't there," said Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids). "It's absolutely wrong [to send students into a field] in which you have a 40 percent chance of getting a job."

The study addresses the entire higher education system in the state, including community colleges and technical colleges. (See *Session Weekly*, March 5, 1993, p. 11.)



Roger Brooks, left, and Joel Alter, right, of the Legislative Auditor's Office, delivered a report on the state's higher education programs to the House Education Committee March 16.



HOUSING

Tenants' rights strengthened

A bill strengthening tenants' rights by requiring landlords to disclose certain information and provide tenants with copies of written leases before eviction was approved by the Housing Committee March 17.

The bill (HF531) was scaled back considerably from the original version presented by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) two weeks ago. That proposal was criticized by committee members who thought the requirements and penalties assigned to landlords were too burdensome.

The bill approved March 17 includes the following provisions:

- Before tenants could be evicted, they would have to be given a copy of a written lease. However, a landlord would not have to provide a copy of the lease if the tenant was being evicted for nonpayment of rent or malicious destruction of property. Dawkins' original proposal required the landlord to give each tenant a written copy of the lease within five days after the tenant signed it.
- Landlords would need to disclose to tenants and prospective tenants any impending contract for deed cancellation or mortgage foreclosure, unless the new building owner agrees to honor existing leases following foreclosure. Landlords argued that the requirement could spell certain doom for a financially shaky building, but tenants' advocates said renters needed protection from moving into a building they would soon be forced out of

through no fault of their own.

- Landlords would have to give tenants and prospective tenants copies of housing code violations or condemnation orders, if the violations were not fixed within the time allotted by housing inspectors. The bill would require disclosure only to the tenants whose units were affected by the violation, or to all tenants if the violation was in a common area.
- Tenant screening services, which provide prospective landlords with information about risky tenants, would need to make timely disclosures to a tenant seeking information in his or her file. Services cannot list unlawful detainer actions against a tenant unless they accurately record the disposition of the case.
- Apartment caretakers would be included among those defined as tenants, giving them some protection from being evicted without warning.

An approved amendment offered by Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) would require all owners of buildings with 12 or more units to provide their tenants with written leases. Presently, many landlords have only oral agreements with their tenants. There would be no penalty for landlords who do not comply.

HF531 was referred to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration.

Transitional housing funds

Transitional housing could receive double the funding recommended by Gov. Arne Carlson under a bill approved by the Housing Committee March 15.

Transitional housing is regarded as a positive alternative to long stays in homeless shelters because a stable residence allows people to concentrate on the issues that led to their homelessness, supporters say. These issues might include finding employment, dealing with chemical dependency, or recovering from an abusive relationship. Homeless families or individuals are allowed to live in transitional housing for up to two years, during which time they pay 25 percent of their income as rent.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield), said the existing transitional housing program has already demonstrated some success, with employment among last year's participants doubling from 8 percent upon entrance to the program to 16 percent upon exit. Forty-three percent of participants moved directly from transitional housing into independent permanent housing.

HF538 allocates \$880,000 for the 1994-95 biennium to cover the operating costs of transitional housing. The allocation would be in addition to \$840,000 that Gov. Arne Carlson already has recommended for transitional housing in 1994-95. The funds are administered by the Department of Jobs and Training and grants are distributed to programs throughout the state.

Going easy on heirs

An elderly Iron Range woman who inherited her mother's home was distressed to learn that she would have to pay the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency \$4,000 for a furnace her mother purchased with a housing rehabilitation loan nine years earlier.

The heir contacted Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), inspiring her representative to sponsor **HF278**. The bill would reduce the amount of a rehabilitation loan that an heir has to repay.

In the case of Rukavina's constituent, if the mother had lived just one more year, the loan would have been forgiven. That's because housing rehabilitation loans to low- and moderate-income people don't have to be repaid if the borrower continues to own and live in the fixed-up property for 10 years after the date of the loan.

Rukavina said a carpenter he knows discourages older people from taking out rehabilitation loans to make needed repairs because of the burden that may be placed on their heirs. "Heirs shouldn't have to pay \$4,000 for a 10-year-old furnace," Rukavina said.

If passed into law, the bill would reduce the heir's loan responsibility by the amount that the original borrower would have already repaid had regular payments been required. It would be effective for borrowers who die on or after, July 1, 1991.

When Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield) objected to making the law retroactive, Rukavina said, "It's no secret the intent of this bill is to help my constituent." A proposed amendment by Brown to delete the retroactive date failed.

Legislators who favored the bill cited other cases in which heirs were saddled with loans they couldn't afford to repay. But Bev Turner of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency said that arrangements can be worked out in hardship cases, and objected that the new law would place a burden on the agency because it changes contracts already in force.

Turner estimated that forgiving the loans of deceased borrowers could cost the agency as much as \$150,000 a year, which would reduce the number of new rehabilitation loans that could be offered.

The Housing Committee approved **HF278** March 15 and referred it to the Health and Human Services Committee.



HUMAN SERVICES

Food for kids

The federal Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program has had demonstrable success in preventing early childhood health care expenses. The program provides coupons for specific nutritional grocery items — such as baby formula, juice, and cereal — each month to at-risk pregnant women and their young children. Yet, because of limited federal funding, only 40 percent of Minnesotans eligible for the WIC program are being served.

Under a bill (**HF789**) approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 18, the state would provide an additional \$43 million in funding to the WIC program in 1994-95 so that all eligible Minnesotans can be served. The present annual Minnesota contribution to WIC is \$890,000, or just 2 percent of the total program funding.

Before the vote, Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato) asked whether the bill was necessary, given that President Clinton was trying to expand funding on the federal level. Luanne Nyberg, director of the Children's Defense Fund of Minnesota, said the federal expansion wouldn't occur for at least three years, and meanwhile some Minnesota children would not get adequate nutrition for proper brain development.

"There are kids in our state now who will be in our schools without all their brain cells," she warned.

HF789, sponsored by Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail), was referred to the Health and Housing Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee.

Halting food stamp abuse

It would be harder to commit food stamp fraud under a bill approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 18.

Rep. Bill Macklin (IR-Lakeville) sponsored **HF621** to address problems exposed by a television news investigation, which found some food stamp recipients selling their federally issued food stamps for 50 cents on the dollar inside a county services building. The bill would make food stamp fraud a crime against the state that could be punished by imprisonment and fines. It would also allow police officers or welfare fraud investigators to confiscate food stamps from unauthorized persons.

But a major cost-saving section of the measure, which had been one of Gov. Arne Carlson's budget initiatives, was deleted before approval. That section was designed to save about \$400,000 a year in duplicate issuance of assistance checks that had already been fraudulently cashed.

As originally written, the bill would have

reduced the validity period of welfare checks from 60 days to seven. Duplicates for checks reported stolen or missing would then not be made until nine days after the date of the original check, making it impossible to cash the original check after a duplicate had been issued.

Opponents argued that the nine-day waiting period would create an undue hardship on innocent victims of theft, whose rent and utility bills would still be due at the beginning of the month.

After that provision was deleted, **HF621** was approved and referred to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration.

Helping AFDC families

A bill that could make it possible for teens in families receiving public assistance to save the wages they earn for college was approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 18.

HF714 would require the state commissioner of the Department of Human Services to seek a federal waiver to exclude teenage students' income when considering the family's eligibility for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Those teenagers' savings also would be excluded from AFDC resource limits. Presently, a teenager's savings account must be spent down before the family is eligible for AFDC.

Another provision in the bill would require the commissioner to seek a federal waiver in order to raise the maximum equity value of a car that AFDC recipients are allowed to have from \$1,500 to \$4,500. This change is requested "because of the need of AFDC recipients for reliable transportation to participate in education, work, and training to become economically self-sufficient," the bill says.

HF714 is sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul). Upon approval, the measure was referred to the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee.

Work for welfare concept revived

Unemployed parents in two-parent families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) may be required to work at least 16 hours a week, under a bill approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 16.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Gary Worke (IR-Waseca), said the new law is necessary in order for the state to comply with federal requirements. **HF532** not only meets family's economic needs but, with its emphasis on employment and training, helps children learn to become responsible adults, he said.

Under the proposed Community Work Experience Program (CWEP), the unemployed

parent could be required to work up to as many hours a week as it takes to "earn" their AFDC grants if they were being paid the prevailing minimum wage. Unemployed parents under age 25 without a high school diploma would be required to enroll in an educational program in lieu of the work experience. Exceptions to these requirements would only be made for good cause.

Opponents to the measure argued that the work requirement doesn't help recipients learn any marketable skill, and that it is unnecessary to teach basic work skills because those defined as "unemployed parents" already have work experience.

To alleviate government workers' concerns about being displaced by AFDC recipients, Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield) offered an amendment stipulating that county boards must obtain written approval of the job duties assigned to CWEP workers from representatives of the appropriate government employee bargaining units. The amendment was approved, in spite of Worke's objection that the unions' failure to concur might keep the state from meeting the federal work component requirement.

The bill also would require AFDC recipients to try to sell any property valued at over \$1,000 and to reimburse the county for overpayment of public assistance when the recipient is able to sell the property. If the family does not make a good faith effort to sell the property, it must repay any "overpayment" of its assistance grant on the basis of the property's fair market value. Families would be allowed to keep their homes and any motor vehicle whose value does not exceed \$1,500.

HF532 was approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 15 and referred to the Judiciary Committee.



LABOR

Refund bill gains

Lawmakers are hoping a monetary carrot, rather than a stick, will convince workers' compensation insurers to return most of a \$402 million premium refund to Minnesota businesses.

A bipartisan proposal (HF187) approved March 15 by the Labor-Management Relations Committee would give insurers up to 5 percent of the windfall for their administrative costs in exchange for splitting the remainder among their policyholders. Any unreturned money would revert to the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association fund (WCRA), a move that supporters said reduces the insurers' motivation to challenge the measure in court.

"Either way, they [the insurance companies] are not going to get the money," said Rep. Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar). "It either stays with

WCRA or it goes back to the people who paid the premiums.

At least one large insurance company already has pledged to spread the refund among its policyholders, Welle said.

HF187 would use the annual statements insurers file with the state Department of Commerce to determine the refund share for individual businesses.

The bill, which now moves to the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee, also gives the Department of Commerce broad powers to ensure the refund gets to businesses. These include the authority to levy fines of \$2,000 a day and to suspend the operating licenses of insurers for failure to comply promptly.

"It puts the onus back on the insurers to return the money and not on the Legislature [by] passing some law that somehow is going to push this thing into court," Welle said. "Our objective is get the money back to employers. This is a way to do it."



LAW

Gay/lesbian rights bill approved

Gays and lesbians would be protected from discrimination under state law as a result of a bill that was given final approval on a 78-55 vote in the House March 18. The bill passed after amendments outlining what the measure would not do were added during the three-hour debate.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), would add "sexual or affectional orientation" — or the perception of that status — to the Minnesota Human Rights Act. The bill would make it illegal to discriminate in employment, housing, or access to public accommodations, credit, or education.

"This bill is not about behavior," said Clark. "It's about what some of us happen to be."

She added that Minnesota has witnessed "a clear pattern of loss of opportunity" among homosexuals.

Although Clark said her proposal contained "language that should put people at ease" — including exemptions for religious organizations — she accepted amendments that detailed further exemptions to the law, as well as provisions of any unintended effects.

Amendments to the bill included:

- clarification that pedophilia is not covered by the definition of "sexual orientation;"
- clarification that nothing in the bill would affect the state's criminal laws;
- a statement that the bill should not be interpreted as requiring public schools to promote homosexuality;
- an exemption for religious organizations that discriminate in hiring for their religious activities; and

- an exemption for nonpublic institutions whose primary purpose is to serve children (such as the Boy Scouts or 4-H Clubs).

However, many opponents remained unsatisfied.

Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato) said that he thought the bill would promote preferences for gays and lesbians. "We are giving them special rights at the expense of someone else," he said.

And House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) said that adding another group to the Human Rights Act was itself a form of discrimination. "The passage of this bill shows that discrimination is alive and well in Minnesota," he said.

But Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) said she had researched similar measures in seven other states and found no instances of "special privileges" being granted to homosexuals because of anti-discrimination laws. Blatz said she had challenged opponents of HF585 to show her how the bill would create preferences for gays and lesbians, and that she had not been given any evidence.

Blatz voted against a similar bill in 1991, but said she regretted her decision. "I voted my fears of what might be," she said.

The additions to the bill will now have to be reconciled with the Senate's version, which received preliminary approval on March 18.

Protecting the disabled

The new federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) means sweeping changes in how disabled people are protected from discrimination. It may also mean changes in Minnesota's human rights law.

A bill (HF588) sponsored by Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) would bring state law in compliance with the ADA and give people with disabilities greater protection from employers who refuse to hire them because of their impairments.

In one sense, Pugh told the Civil Law Subcommittee March 17, his bill doesn't do anything new — it restores state law that was effectively struck down in a landmark Minnesota Supreme Court case. That case effectively allows discrimination against employees who receive workers' compensation benefits following an injury.

Along with affording new protection against discrimination, Pugh's bill also allows disabled people to have a trial by jury in civil cases, rather than simply before a judge.

Attorneys representing businesses objected to the bill's expanded protection. Larry Ulrich of the Minnesota Employment Law Council said Minnesota already provides sufficient protection against discrimination. The bill would lead to more lawsuits and higher damage awards which would unnecessarily harm employers, he told the panel.

David Beaulieu, commissioner of the state Department of Human Rights, said the Carlson administration supports the bill because it brings the state into compliance with the ADA. Advocates for the disabled, along with attorneys specializing in discrimination law, also backed the bill.

The subcommittee was scheduled to hear more testimony on the bill March 19.

Surety bonds grounded

The constitutionality of Minnesota providing financial aid to an ailing Northwest Airlines has never been put on trial, mostly because the courts wouldn't rule on the matter unless a Bloomington couple challenging the deal posted a \$30 million bond.

A bill (HF747) sponsored by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) would prohibit those bond requirements should such a case arise in the future. The measure was approved by the Judiciary Committee's Civil Law Subcommittee March 12.

Orenstein said the bond requirement effectively shut off access to the courts in the case, which had raised a half dozen constitutional issues. His bill would require courts to rule on those questions before requiring surety bonds.

The bonds can now be required in non-constitutional cases against agencies to prevent lawsuits from being used to delay public works projects. It was "extremely unusual" for the Minnesota Supreme Court to require the Bloomington couple, Earl and Carolyn Pike, to post those bonds without ruling on the constitutional issues they had raised, Orenstein said.

The 1991 Legislature approved \$350 million in bonds as part of a \$620 million financial aid package to the airline for the building of two aircraft maintenance facilities in Hibbing and Duluth. The Pikes represented a group of citizens who questioned the loan, claiming it had no public benefit.

In their suit against the state and the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC), the Pikes were ordered by the court to post the bonds before the case could proceed, a decision ultimately backed by the state's high court. The state argued successfully that the bonds were needed because of potential financial damages caused by the litigation delay.

Orenstein, an opponent of the Northwest deal, told that panel that after the MAC, legislative, and executive branch decisions, the couple was left with no recourse after access to the courts was denied.

"I just think the result of that was fundamentally unfair," said Orenstein.

The bill's next stop is the full Judiciary Committee.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Trading cars for sex

State law would be expanded to include prostitution among the offenses for which a citizen could be forced to forfeit his or her automobile under a bill approved March 16 by a House subcommittee.

Last week, Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) presented a bill (HF72) that would have allowed cities to pass ordinances imposing forfeiture for the gross misdemeanor offense. But members of the Subcommittee on Local Government Relations asked Jefferson to rewrite the bill to add the provision to state law, instead of authorizing individual cities to pass their own conflicting ordinances.

The revised version of HF72 was praised as a bill that would make inner-city neighborhoods safer for women and girls who are now harassed by johns in search of a prostitute. When a similar ordinance was in effect in St. Paul, the city confiscated 100 vehicles used by johns in a four-block area in six months, said St. Paul City Councilman Bill Wilson. A ruling last year that the St. Paul ordinance was unconstitutional is what requires the passage of a state law, say proponents of the measure.

HF72 would allow city attorneys to be responsible for handling the forfeitures, removing



Mary Petersson, Rochester city councilmember, and other members of the League of Minnesota Cities gathered March 18 in the State Capitol rotunda. The League's Legislative Lobby Day was spent sharing the concerns of cities with area representatives and legislative leadership.

ing that burden from the state. The bill was weakened somewhat in that only motor vehicles used to commit the offense would be subject to forfeiture. In Jefferson's original proposal, a vehicle used to transport a solicitor to the site of the solicitation (a car parked outside a bar, for example) could be subject to forfeiture.

Rep. Teresa Lynch (R-Andover) said she was concerned that people seeking prostitutes might find some way around the law, by parking a distance away, for instance.

The bill now moves to the full Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

Reorganizing the Met Council

The governmental body that represents more than half the people in the state of Minnesota needs to be reorganized and streamlined, many in the Legislature agree. But they don't agree on just how.

That's why five different bills have been drafted this session to reorganize the Metropolitan Council, an agency with a 17-member board appointed by the governor that does long-range policy planning for the metropolitan area.

The Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee met in Stillwater March 15 to hear public reaction to the proposed metropolitan government reform.

The five proposals (HF641, HF959, HF1053, HF1090, and HF1188) differ in terms of how they would restructure both the Metropolitan Council board and the various commissions that now advise or are overseen by the Metropolitan Council, such as the Metropolitan Transit Commission, the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission, and the Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Debate among witnesses and legislators March 15 centered on whether an elected body or an appointed body would be better able to set parochial concerns aside and keep the interests of the whole metropolitan region in mind.

Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), the sponsor of HF641, pointed out that the Metropolitan Council spends \$500 million to \$600 million a year and levies almost \$100 million in property taxes. "Shouldn't an organization that has that large a budget be an elected body?" he asked witnesses, most of whom belonged to local government units.

Steve Loeding, chair of the Dakota County Board, did not think so. He pointed out that each member of an elected Metropolitan Council board would represent 125,000 people, or about four times as many as each state House member represents. Loeding feared that an elected board would assume the position of "a controlling authority" and would be less cooperative than the present council.

Another witness, Tom Mahwold of Minneapolis, favored an elected board. "You have the Metropolitan Transit Commission, which is

appointed by the RTB (Regional Transit Board), which is appointed by the Met Council, which is appointed by the governor. So by the time you get down to transit planning funding and administration, you have a very select group of people who are basically appointed by one person — the governor," he said.

By the end of the hearing, the witnesses had offered more reorganization strategies than are contained in the five bills now before the Legislature. Three of those bills were heard by three subcommittees of the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee March 18, and all will be the subject of continuing debate before the committee.



TOURISM

Limiting recreation liability

The costs of operating campgrounds, resorts, and other recreational areas will continue to skyrocket unless a law further defining "participant responsibility" is passed, according to Minnesota tourism and hospitality officials.

HF887, sponsored by Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), is similar to the proposed 1993 ski safety act (**HF163**). Both proposals aim to relieve recreational areas from the threat of personal injury lawsuits and "help assure the continued availability... of enterprises that offer recreational activities to the public."

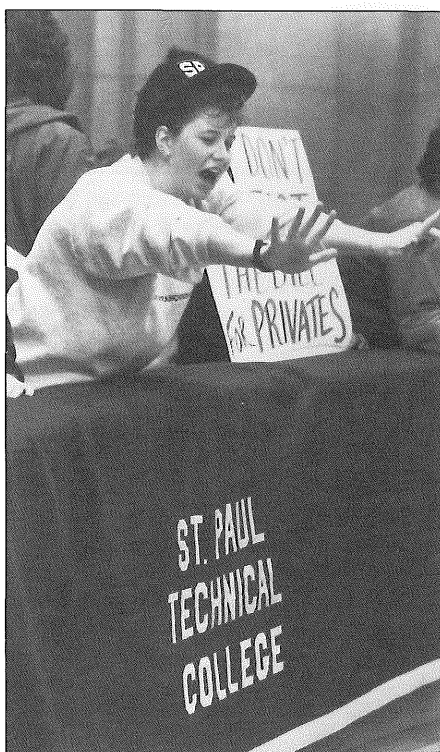
The bill, approved March 17 by the Commerce and Economic Development Committee's Tourism and Small Business Division, would place increased responsibility on individuals to "assume the inherent risks" of recreational activities. Under the bill, this would include "any activity undertaken for exercise, relaxation, or pleasure," such as picnicking, exploring caves, nature study, or bird watching, as well as hunting, fishing, and camping.

However, Logan Foreman of the Minnesota Trial Lawyers Association worried that the measure would only discourage tourism in Minnesota. He told division members that the bill would place a burdensome "primary assumption of risk" on an individual, and would remove any possibility for claims of negligence against a resort, ski area, or other recreational area.

By approving **HF887**, Foreman argued, vacationers in Minnesota would have little hope of financial recovery should they be injured while participating in any activity.

Foreman also pointed out that the prohibitive costs involved in running a recreation area are caused by high insurance rates, and not by litigation costs.

Hasskamp amended the bill to ask the Department of Commerce to annually examine



Rachel Fischer, a St. Paul Technical College student, voiced her opposition to any tuition increase during a March 19 rally of technical college students in the Capitol rotunda.

liability insurance rates. The provision also would authorize the commissioner to order a "reasonable competitive rate" where rates are found to be excessive.

Hasskamp also said she does not wish to take away the responsibility of recreation areas to provide safe facilities, adding that she wanted to simply "clarify some of the intent of self-responsibility."

HF887 now moves to the full Commerce and Economic Development Committee for further consideration.



TRANSPORTATION

Gas tax debated

A possible 5-cent per gallon increase in the state's gas tax is receiving solid support from county officials, construction workers, and others who contend Minnesota roads will deteriorate severely without it.

"Transportation cannot operate in a crisis mode," said Jim Mulder, executive director of the Association of Minnesota Counties. "We can't wait two years and then pass a gas tax and expect to do all of the things people want done. It takes planning, long-range thinking, and it takes a lot of resources to make roads happen." Mulder told the House Transportation and Transit Committee March 12. His is the latest in a

diverse chorus of public and private interests pressing lawmakers in recent weeks to raise the gasoline tax from the present 20-cent-per-gallon rate.

Although House DFLers have not adopted a formal position, a bipartisan coalition in the state Senate is showing signs of supporting the 5-cent gas tax.

But the proposal has strong opponents, including Gov. Arne Carlson, who have vowed to not raise taxes. Carlson has said an increase in the state gas tax — on top of an expected federal energy tax increase — would be too much for the average Minnesotan to take.

Mulder urged legislators to actively challenge Carlson's opposition this year, telling them that "the last good opportunity for our gas tax [in Minnesota] may be this session."

Road workers also testified that a gas tax hike would revive currently shelved projects and resurrect hundreds of jobs in an industry experiencing high levels of unemployment.

"Those aren't jobs flipping burgers," said Richard Thomas of Ames Construction Inc. in Burnsville. "These people earn \$15-\$20 an hour with good benefits. These are the kind of jobs you can support a family on."

That prompted a response by Rep. Eileen Tompkins (R-Apple Valley), who said proponents have not adequately made a case that state roads are in bad condition. "We are all concerned about unemployment, but we don't build roads just to keep people in jobs, we build them because we need them."



Ann McKinsey recounted her experience of being struck from behind by a truck while bicycling on a North Carolina highway for members of the Transportation and Transit Committee March 17. She testified in favor of a mandatory helmet law for bicycling minors (**HF515**).



VETERANS

A drive to honor POWs

A bill saluting Minnesota prisoners of war by giving them special license plates at no charge won approval from the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee March 15.

In sobering, often chilling testimony in support of the bill (HF327), veteran Richard Carroll of Eagan, who was held prisoner during World War II, described the horrific experiences of American soldiers captured in recent wars.

There are now about 800 ex-POWs in Minnesota, Carroll told the panel. The vast majority served in combat during World War II, and their average age is 72.

Former POWs already are allowed to buy special license plates at regular fees, said Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), the bill's author. Her bill would eliminate all passenger vehicle license costs (tabs, plates, and registration fees) for those veterans.

"These people have served our country in a very special way," Hasskamp told the panel. Waiving the license fees is a modest way of saying "thanks."

HF327 now moves to the State Government Finance Division of the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee for consideration.



NOTES

A false alarm forced employees and visitors of the State Office Building into the cold on St. Patrick's Day. But security officers informed members March 18 that, unfortunately, false fire alarms are common occurrences within the buildings they patrol.

William Lunz, director of Capitol Security, said that his office was forced to respond to 86 false alarms last year, tripped by anything from burnt popcorn to cigarette smoke. The regularity of the false alarms could be dangerous when real fires happen, commented Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester). "People don't pay attention to the doggone things," explained Frerichs, referring to the recent false alarm.

Lunz noted that there were 12 actual fires in the Capitol complex in 1992. He added that Capitol Security has been asking the Department of Administration for a new alarm system.

Never one to miss a chance to plug his hometown, Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) said one of the duties of the Metropolitan Council is to develop light rail transit — whose western terminus would, of course, be Bird Island.

"Where did you say the northern terminus would be?" asked Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls), at a meeting of the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee March 15 at Stillwater.

"International Falls, Mr. Chair," Cooper replied.

Never mind that Rep. Howard Orenstein's bill, HF747, was related to the lawsuit fighting a 1991 state financial aid deal to Northwest Airlines (see story, page 15).

The St. Paul DFLer couldn't resist adding a bit of new terminology to the lifeless language associated with parliamentary procedure. Presenting the bill to the Civil Law Subcommittee March 12, he said: "I move that HF747 be cleared for takeoff!"

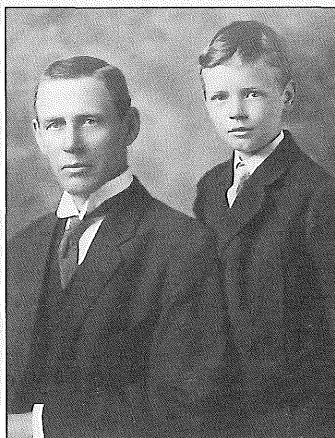
It's a fact!

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park near Little Falls, Minn., is not named for the famous transatlantic soloist.

It's named after his dad.

Charles Sr., born Charles August Mansson, came to the United States from Sweden as an infant in 1859. At the age of 20, he attended Grove Lake Academy, an intensive all-male school where course work "lasted from nine in the morning until nine at night" according to Bruce Larson in *Lindbergh of Minnesota*. Students lived in dorms and were identified by number rather than name. Tuition was \$6 per week.

Lindbergh later attended law school at the University of Michigan, and then opened a practice in Little Falls. There, in 1901, he built a "handsome" three-story house just north of where



Charles Lindbergh, Sr., and son Charles, Jr.

the Pike Creek flows into the Mississippi River.

The house, full of red oak paneling, fireplaces, and even a third-floor billiard room, burned to the ground Aug. 6, 1905. One theory has it that a maid started the fire by overturning a lamp while curling her hair. The house was then replaced by a smaller one-and-a-half-story structure that remains today within the state park's borders.

The elder Lindbergh went on to become a Minnesota congressman, serving from 1906-1916, famous for his reformist views and opposition to American involvement in World War I.

After his death on May 24, 1924, in Crookston, Minn., his ashes were scattered over the family homestead from a plane flown by his son, Charles Jr.

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

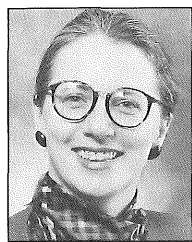
Minnesota House of Representatives 1993-94

District/Member/Party			District/Member/Party		
		Phone			Phone
		(612) 296-			District/
District/Member/Party	Room*		District/Member/Party	Room*	
45A Abrams, Ron-IR	209	9934	37B Macklin, Bill-IR	317	6926
10A Anderson, Bob-DFL	437	4946	40A Mahon, Mark P.-DFL	401	7158
3A Anderson, Irv-DFL	585	4936	65B Mariani, Carlos-DFL	303	9714
53B Asch, Marc-DFL	507	7153	55B McCollum, Betty-DFL	501	1188
6A Battaglia, David-DFL	377	2190	54A McGuire, Mary Jo-DFL	567	4342
17B Bauerly, Gerald J. "Jerry"-DFL	409	5377	39B Milbert, Bob-DFL	579	4192
57B Beard, Pat-DFL	565	3135	35A Molnau, Carol-IR	201	8872
48A Bergson, Brian-DFL	449	5513	36B Morrison, Connie-IR	251	4212
14B Bertram, Jeff-DFL	571	4373	23B Mosel, Darrel-DFL	521	8634
10B Bettermann, Hilda-IR	243	4317	7A Munger, Willard-DFL	479	4282
30B Bishop, Dave-IR	309	0573	8A Murphy, Mary-DFL	389	2676
40B Blatz, Kathleen A.-IR	281	4218	56B Neary, Pamela-DFL	429	4244
13A Brown, Chuck-DFL	597	4929	11A Nelson, Sydney G.-DFL	527	4293
25A Brown, Kay-DFL	551	4229	20A Ness, Robert-IR	221	4344
46B Carlson, Lyndon R.-DFL	379	4255	2B Olson, Edgar-DFL	517	4265
47B Carruthers, Phil-DFL	575	3709	22B Olson, Katy-DFL	553	5373
61A Clark, Karen-DFL	503	0294	19A Olson, Mark-IR	315	4237
38A Commers, Tim-IR	215	3533	20B Onnen, Tony-IR	277	1534
15B Cooper, Roger-DFL	545	4346	16A Opatz, Joe-DFL	423	6612
9B Dauner, Marvin-DFL	581	6829	64B Orenstein, Howard-DFL	529	4199
31B Davids, Gregory M.-IR	331	9278	60B Orfield, Myron-DFL	413	9281
65A Dawkins, Andy-DFL	371	5158	66A Osthoff, Tom-DFL	591	4224
14A Dehler, Steve-IR	223	7808	24B Ostrom, Don-DFL	369	7065
51A Delmont, Mike-DFL	307	4226	37A Ozment, Dennis-IR	287	4306
29A Dempsey, Jerry-IR	241	8635	42B Pauly, Sidney-IR	273	7449
24A Dorn, John-DFL	533	3248	38B Pawlenty, Tim-IR	231	4128
42A Erhardt, Ron-IR	239	4363	32A Pelowski, Gene, Jr.-DFL	531	8637
52B Evans, Geri-DFL	557	0141	57A Perlt, Walter E.-DFL	359	7807
67A Farrell, Jim-DFL	353	4277	13B Peterson, Doug-DFL	523	4228
31A Frerichs, Don L.-IR	247	4378	39A Pugh, Thomas-DFL	583	6828
63B Garcia, Edwina-DFL	411	5375	27B Reding, Leo J.-DFL	537	4193
21A Girard, Jim-IR	213	5374	46A Rest, Ann H.-DFL	443	4176
9A Goodno, Kevin-IR	327	5515	44B Rhodes, Jim-IR	313	9889
62A Greenfield, Lee-DFL	375	0173	58A Rice, James I.-DFL	381	4262
54B Greiling, Mindy-DFL	393	5387	25B Rodosovich, Peter-DFL	445	8237
16B Gruenes, Dave-IR	203	6316	5A Rukavina, Tom-DFL	473	0170
30A Gutknecht, Gil-IR	261	9249	59A Sarna, John J.-DFL	563	4219
12A Hasskamp, Kris-DFL	451	4333	41A Seagren, Alice-IR	321	7803
27A Haukoos, Bob-IR	291	8216	50A Sekhon, Kathleen-DFL	593	2439
66B Hausman, Alice-DFL	403	3824	52A Simoneau, Wayne-DFL	365	4331
56A Holsten, Mark-IR	253	3018	62B Skoglund, Wesley J. "Wes"-DFL	477	4330
26A Hugoson, Gene-IR	217	3240	34A Smith, Steven-IR	311	9188
6B Huntley, Thomas-DFL	387	2228	3B Solberg, Loren-DFL	343	2365
49B Jacobs, Joel-DFL	485	4231	1B Sparby, Wally-DFL	351	9918
7B Jaros, Mike-DFL	559	4246	55A Stanius, Brad-IR	259	5363
58B Jefferson, Richard H.-DFL	577	8659	21B Steensma, Andy-DFL	471	4336
18B Jennings, Loren-DFL	349	0518	28B Sviggum, Steven A.-IR	267	2273
48B Johnson, Alice M.-DFL	539	5510	51B Swenson, Doug-IR	255	4124
4A Johnson, Bob-DFL	345	5516	5B Tomassoni, David-DFL	569	0172
32B Johnson, Virgil J.-IR	207	1069	36A Tompkins, Eileen-IR	245	5506
59B Kahn, Phyllis-DFL	367	4257	67B Trimble, Steve-DFL	491	4201
26B Kalis, Henry J.-DFL	543	4240	1A Tunheim, Jim-DFL	335	9635
44A Kelley, Steve-DFL	417	3964	34B Van Dellen, H. Todd-IR	279	5511
35B Kelso, Becky-DFL	415	1072	64A Vellenga, Kathleen-DFL	509	8799
4B Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony"-DFL	453	2451	23A Vickerman, Barb-IR	211	9303
19B Klinzing, Stephanie-DFL	549	5063	63A Wagenius, Jean-DFL	439	4200
43B Knickerbocker, Jerry-IR	283	4315	29B Waltman, Bob-IR	289	9236
17A Koppendrayner, LeRoy-IR	233	6746	49A Weaver, Charlie-IR	237	1729
53A Krinkie, Phil-IR	323	2907	61B Wejcman, Linda-DFL	431	7152
11B Krueger, Richard "Rick"-DFL	357	3201	15A Welle, Alan W.-DFL	459	6206
18A Lasley, Harold-DFL	433	5364	12B Wenzel, Stephen G.-DFL	487	4247
45B Leppik, Peggy-IR	225	7026	22A Winter, Ted-DFL	407	5505
2A Lieder, Bernie-DFL	515	5091	41B Wolf, Ken-IR	329	5185
33B Limmer, Warren-IR	301	5502	28A Worke, Gary D.-IR	229	5368
33A Lindner, Arlon-IR	227	7806	43A Workman, Tom-IR	337	5066
60A Long, Dee-DFL	463	0171			
8B Lourey, Becky-DFL	421	4308			
47A Luther, Darlene-DFL	525	3751			
50B Lynch, Teresa-IR	295	5369			

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

Brown a strong voice for rural housing, transportation

Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield) has been active in state DFL politics since she moved to Northfield in 1984. So when 20-year House



Rep. Kay Brown

veteran Robert Vanasek decided last year to join the Minnesota High Technology Council, Brown jumped at the opportunity to run for the vacant seat.

"Life has been good to me. . . . Now I'd like to give something back," she said.

Originally from South Dakota where she served as vice president of development at Yankton College, Brown has been a high school teacher and a small-business owner. She also served for seven years as the executive director of the Northfield Arts Guild, where she managed the organization through a restructuring period, steered a renovation effort of the guild's office building, and watched the membership level rise to nearly 600.

She's also been active in the League of Women Voters and the Minnesota Coalition for the Homeless, and has served on the Rice County DFL Central Committee.

Yet her path to the Legislature was no cakewalk. She bested three other candidates for

the DFL endorsement and then survived a primary battle before winning last November by 1,300 votes.

Despite her own accomplishments, it's hard to read up on Brown without stumbling upon the name of Robert Vanasek, former speaker of the House and 20-year representative for northern Rice and Le Sueur counties — Brown's new constituents.

"Each member of the Legislature comes as a unique representative from their district," Brown says. "I do intend to call on Bob Vanasek — as his representative."

Brown both admires and respects Vanasek's service to the area, particularly "his ability to see both sides of an issue." That ability to compromise is something Brown hopes will serve her and her new constituents well.

District 25A stretches from Northfield to Le Center, and includes both Carleton and St. Olaf colleges and the Green Giant plant in Montgomery — divergent interests that can prove tough to balance.

Brown said she'll focus specifically on the problems that touch all of them: rural transportation and affordable housing.

As a current partner in D.H. Gustafson and Kay Brown Associates, a consulting firm which creates affordable housing for low and moderate income families, the latter is a policy area she

knows well. Already she's proposed new legislative solutions.

One bill (HF538) would mark \$880,000 in transitional housing grants. The grants would provide homeless individuals or families with housing and support services for up to two years. (See story, page 12.)

Another proposal (HF246) would lift a restriction in current law that could result in more funding for late-activity buses for school districts. It's just one example of the transportation needs of rural areas, she said.

No matter what the issue, staying in touch with her constituents is something Brown says is essential to being an effective legislator.

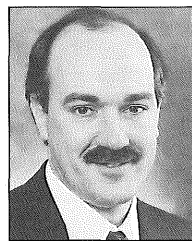
—John Tschida

District 25A

Population: 32,603
Distribution: 56 percent of residents live in urban areas, 44 percent rural
Counties: Dakota, Scott, Rice, LeSueur
Largest city: Northfield
Location: southern Minnesota
1992 presidential election results:
 Clinton/Gore: 47.4 percent
 Bush/Quayle: 27.8 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 24.1 percent
 Other: 0.7 percent

Rookie lawmaker Tomassoni inks two-year deal

Jack Kemp. Bill Bradley. Mo Udall. Even Gerald Ford successfully made the jump into the electoral arena after hanging up his sports jersey for good.



Rep. David Tomassoni

Add Rep. David Tomassoni to the list of former athletes who've turned to politics. A high school and collegiate standout, and later a defenseman in the Italian hockey leagues,

Tomassoni is perhaps the first former Olympian to gain a seat in the Legislature since Wendell Anderson came to the state Capitol in 1962.

But what makes Tomassoni's athletic career a bit unique is that he played for the Italian Olympic squad in 1984 — not Team USA.

Tomassoni, 40, also had a National Hockey League tryout with the New York Rangers after graduating from Denver University with a bachelor of science degree in business administration. Returning to Minnesota for good in 1990 with his wife, Charlotte, two sons, Dante and Danny, and daughter, Chauntell, he set up shop as an insurance broker and also filled in as an assistant coach for the Chisholm High School hockey team.

One would suspect his on-ice renown — particularly in the puck-happy Iron Range cities of Hibbing and Chisholm — gave him a leg up on the competition for the District 5B seat.

But it was an unsuccessful run for a county commissioner's post four years earlier that Tomassoni credits for allowing him to emerge from a crowded primary field last September and to roll to an easy win in November.

"The '88 race gave me some important name recognition," he said. "That was my first taste of politics. I didn't win but I liked what I got involved in. I can't tell you exactly why we won this time — we ran a real issued-oriented campaign and it just worked."

Because of the overwhelming impact taconite mining plays in the lives of his constituents, Tomassoni said revitalizing the often-beleaguered industry will be among his chief legislative concerns.

"The focus has to be to save what [jobs] we have and try to find something else" and plan for the future, he said. "We have to figure out how to compete worldwide."

Tomassoni said he expects to make some tough decisions as he and his colleagues work to get the state's balance sheet back in order. He said the task has been aided by a talented caucus

staff, and his new constituents giving him time to grow into the job.

Past experiences also have taught him how to roll with the punches, explore alternative methods to achieve a goal, and to just relax when the situation warrants.

"I was over there [in Italy] for 16 seasons and in that time they made 16 different rules for foreign players," he said. "There were 16 different regular season formats and 16 different playoff formats."

"I never knew which team I could play on from season to season, so I signed 16 separate one-year contracts. This is my first two-year contract ever."

—Dave Price

District 5B

Population: 32,467
Distribution: 100 percent of residents live in rural areas *
County: St. Louis
Largest city: Hibbing
Location: northeastern Minnesota
1992 presidential election results:
 Clinton/Gore: 61.2 percent
 Bush/Quayle: 18.6 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 19.6 percent
 Other: 0.6 percent

* U.S. Census definition

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bill action 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 sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/fj	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET

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		AGRICULTURE										
HF0608	Mosel	Nurseries—stock	2/25 AG	AG	3/15 rpa							
SF0708	Morse	certificate exemption allowed	3/4 AGR	AGR	3/18 rpa	re EN						
HF0661	Wenzel	Dairy prices—	3/1 AG	AG	3/15 rpa	re ENF						
SF0730	Sams	fair trade practices act	3/8 AGR									
		CAPITAL INVESTMENT										
HF0218	Stanis	Capital budget—	2/9 CA	CA	3/18 h†							
SF0182	Johnson, D.E.	governor's proposal	2/1 FN									
HF0261	Cooper	School accessibility	2/9 CA	CA	3/16 —	re ED						
SF0381	Beckman	bonding authorized	2/18 ED									
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0280	Rukavina	Disabled persons—job opportunity	2/11 CED	CED	3/18 rp	re GO						
SF0559	Novak	grant program established	3/1 JEC									
HF0399	Opatz	Unclaimed property—state	2/18 CED	CED	3/16 rpa							
SF0578	Wiener	reporting requirements changed	3/1 CCP	CCP	3/15 rpa							
HF0454	Clark	DTED—annual reports on job	2/18 CED	CED	3/18 rp							
SF0932	Runbeck	creation efforts required	3/15 JEC									
HF0550	Osthoff	Job Skills Partnership Board—	2/22 CED	CED	3/18 rp	re GO						
SF0610	Riveness	education official added	3/1 JEC									
HF0554	Carruthers	Roofers—licensing, testing	2/22 CED	CED	3/16 rpa							
SFnone		standards established										
HF0643	Luther	Cosmetologists, estheticians	3/4 CED	CED	3/16 rpa							
SF0809	Belanger	regulated under statute	3/11 CCP									
HF0654	Perlt	Secretary of State—	3/1 CED	CED	3/16 rp							
SF0704	Finn	housekeeping bill	3/4 JU									
HF0806	Rodosovich	Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms	3/4 CED	CED	3/18 rpa							
SF0666	Finn	made petty misdemeanor	3/4 CCP									
		Int'l. Trade, Tech. & Ec. Dev. Division										
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0316	Rukavina	Iron mine facilities—	2/11 EN	CED	3/17 rp	re CED						
SF0487	Janezich	salable condition required	2/25 EN									
HF0328	Frerichs	Economic development agencies—	2/15 ECF	CED/itt	3/17 rpa	re CED						
SF0188	Runbeck	omnibus funding bill	2/1 JEC									
HF0835	Luther	Concentrated residential area	3/4 CED	CED/itt	3/17 rp	re CED						
SFnone		action program established										
		Tourism & Small Business Division										
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0887	Hasskamp	Recreational activities—	3/8 JU	CED/t	3/17 rpa	re CED						
SF0719	Stumpf	participant responsibility defined	3/8 JU									
		ECONOMIC DEV., INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE										
HF0163	Sparby	Campaign reforms—	2/9 GL	ECF	3/16 rpa	re WM						
SF0152	Luther	rules modified, limits set	1/28 ETC									
		EDUCATION										
HF0099	Lasley	Regional public library	1/25 LG	ED	3/18 rp	re TA						
SF0124	Stumpf	districts—authorized to create	1/28 ED									
HF0315	Seagren	School instruction hours—	2/11 ED	ED	3/18 h	re ED/edf						
SF0367	Belanger	flexibility allowed	2/18 ED									
HF0322	Ness	Career counseling developed—	2/11 ED	ED	3/18 h	re ED/hif						
SF0503	Beckman	postsecondary systems	2/25 ED									
HF0571	Greiling	School board member—	2/25 ED	ED	3/18 rp							
SF0511	Morse	district employment regulated	2/25 ED									
HF0894	Bertram	Cold Spring schools—	3/8 ED	ED	3/18 h†							
SF0770	Bertram	Rocori name retained	3/8 ED									
		K-12 Education Finance Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF0107	Kelso	ECFE—funding change	1/25 ED	ED/edf	3/15 h							
SF0066	Mondale		1/25 ED									

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Intro Com	Com Ref	Com Date	Re- Ref	Final Pass	Vote	First body	Refer Com	Com Rep	Gov Sign (Ch)
HF0114	Steensma	Chandler/Slayton schools—	1/25 ED	ED/edf	3/12 ht							
SF0435	Vickerman	cooperation year set	2/22 ED									
HF0276	Peterson	Joint Powers District No. 6011—	2/11 ED	ED/edf	3/12 ht							
SFnone		revenue exemptions allowed										
HF0362	Davids	Preston/Harmony schools—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	3/12 ht							
SF0318	Benson, D.	referendum alternative allowed	2/15 ED	ED	3/12 ht							
HF0389	Jennings	Reorganization debt levy—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	3/12 h							
SF0260	Johnson, J.B.	allowed	2/11 ED	ED	3/12 ht							
HF0536	Steensma	Lake Benton/Verdi schools—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	3/12 ht							
SF0806	Lesewski	levy dissolution	3/11 ED									
HF0545	Girard	Echo schools—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	3/12 ht							
SF0999	Lesewski	referendum authorized	3/18 ED									
HF0839	Winter	Slayton school district—	3/4 ED	ED/edf	3/12†							
SF0927	Vickerman	general education exemption	3/15 ED									
HF0886	Hausman	Education K-12 Finance—	3/8 ED	ED/edf	3/17 h							
SF0841	Ranum	finances modified	3/11 ED									
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0095	Lourey	Willow River schools—	1/25	EN	3/16 rp							
SF0081	Chmielewski	land sale authorized	1/25 EN									
HF0250	Pauly	Hunting—	2/9 EN	EN	3/16 rp							
SF0987	Terwilliger	infrared monitoring prohibited	3/15 EN									
HF0333	Steensma	Southwest regional water system	2/15 LG	EN	3/16 rp	re GO/sgf						
SF0355	Vickerman	study—funded	2/18 JEC									
HF0390	Jennings	Solid waste sales tax—	2/15 EN	EN	3/16 rp	re ENF						
SF0870	Lessard	funds appropriated	3/11 EN									
HF0421*	Wenzel	Lindbergh State Park—	2/18 EN	EN	3/2 rp		3/11	131-0	3/15			
SF0347	Samuelson	lands added	2/18 EN									
HF0513	Kahn	Coal-fired steamheating—	2/22 EN	EN	3/16 rpa							
SF0963	Johnson, J.B.	prohibited in certain areas	3/15 EN									
HF0546	Wallman	Dorer Hardwood Forest—	2/22 EN	EN	3/2 rpa		3/15	130-0				
SFnone		motor sports prohibited										
HF0575	Battaglia	Mille Lacs Chippewa	2/25 EN	EN	3/18 h							
SF0220	Morse	treaty agreement—ratified	2/9 EN	EN	3/16 ht							
HF0582	Welle	Sibley State Park—	2/25 EN	EN	3/16 rp	re ENF						
SF0523	Johnson, D.E.	bond issue for land	2/25 EN									
HF0607	Johnson, A.	Hunting by disabled—	2/25 EN	EN	3/16 rp							
SF0483	Merriam	crossbow allowed for big game	2/25 EN									
HF0699	Pauly	Mineral leasing and research—	3/1 EN	EN	3/16 rp							
SF0848	Janezich	changes provided	3/11 EN									
HF0882	Lourey	Lake Superior water trail—	3/8 EN	EN	3/16 rpa							
SF0712	Solon	authorized	3/8 EN									
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0296*	Bertram	Credit unions—	2/11 FI	FI	2/24 rpa		3/15	80-53	3/18			
SF0276	Chandler	investment powers redefined	2/11 CCP	CCP	3/4 rpa							
HF0639	Asch	Medicare insurance—	2/25 FI	FI	3/17 rpa							
SFnone		technical revisions										
HF0640	Huntley	Property insurance—technical	2/25 FI	FI	3/17 rpa							
SF0948	Oliver	changes in state-required plan	3/15 CCP									
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0232	Solberg	National Guard—counterdrug	2/9 GL	GL	3/15 rpa							
SFnone		activities compact ratified										
HF0233	Solberg	National Guard—governor's	2/9 GL	GL	3/15 rpa							
SF0331	Lesewski	authority clarified	2/15 VG	VG	3/11 rpa							
HF0327	Hasskamp	License plates—fees	2/15 GL	GL	3/15 rpa	re TR						
SF0088	Samuelson	exempted for POW's	1/25 TPT									
HF0509	Delmont	Election laws—	2/22 GL	GL	3/15 rpa							
SF0567	Marty	technical corrections	3/1 ETC	ETC	3/8 rpa							
HF0516	Opatz	Election results—minimum	2/22 GL	GL	3/15 rpa							
SF0270	Cohen	vote requirement decreased	2/11 ETC									

ED/edf
†HF0114, 0276, 0362, 0536, 0545-incorporated into HF0350

†HF0839-laid over
†SF0260, 0318-incorporated into omnibus bill

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		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING		GO								
HF0122	Bertram, Jeff	Video lottery machines—	1/26 GL	GO	3/16 h,at							
SF0164	Bertram, Joe	legalized, regulated	2/1 GA									
HF0167	Bauerly	Development—capital account for	2/1 CED	GO	3/18 rpa	re JU						
SF0338	Johnson, J.B.	small business loans recreated	2/15 JEC									
HF0506	Johnson, B.	Department of Employee Relations—	2/22 GO	GO	3/18 h							
SF0211	Chandler	training pilot projects allowed	2/9 GOR									
HF0667	Haukoos	Volunteer firefighter relief associations—	3/1 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
SF0587	Larson	nonprofit registration simplified	3/1 GOR									
HF0889	Krueger	Trade and Economic Development—	3/8 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
SF0916	Metzen	duties clarified	3/15 JEC									
HF1023	Johnson, A.	Blind Council, Consumer Advisory	3/11 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
SF0913	Larson	Council—renamed, modified	3/15 JEC									
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0142	Anderson, R.	Nursing assistant evaluation program—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rp		3/4	133-0				
SF0119*	Sams	certain options modified	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rp		2/25	62-0	3/1			3/10 (5)
HF0203*	Kelley	Medical practitioner licensing—	2/1 HH	HH	3/4 rpa		3/15	133-0	3/18			
SF0094	Piper	requirements modified	1/25 HC	HC	2/25 rpa							
HF0226	Cooper	Ambulance service mandatory for	2/9 HH	HH	3/9 rpa		3/15	131-0	3/18			
SF0319	Vickerman	health maintenance organizations	2/15 HC									
HF0236	Welle	Nursing facility intra-family	2/9 HH	HH	3/16 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0230	Johnson, D.E.	sales allowed for upon owner's death	2/9 HC									
HF0407	Brown, K.	Rice County facilities exempted	2/18 HH	HH	3/16 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0540	Neuville	from group housing bed moratorium	2/25 HC									
HF0408	Van Dellen	Child support provisions,	2/18 HH	HH	3/16 rpa	re JU						
SF0296	Knutson	birth certificates modified	2/15 FA									
HF0436	Greenfield	Medical Assistance— hospital	2/18 HH	HH	3/16 rp	re WM						
SF0282	Berglin	reimbursement rate modified	2/11 HC	FN	3/11 rpa		3/18	67-0				
HF0532	Worke	AFDC eligibility modified;	2/22 HH	HH	3/16 rpa	re JU						
SF0399	Stevens	work experience program created	2/18 FA									
HF0611	Greenfield	Children's mental health fund,	2/25 HH	HH	3/16 rpa	re ED						
SF0377	Berglin	service system created	2/8 HC	ED	3/18 rpa	re GOR						
HF0621	Macklin	Food stamp fraud criminalized;	2/25 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	re JU						
SF0450	Runbeck	other welfare fraud penalties set	2/22 FA	FA	3/18 rpa	re CP						
HF0714	Dawkins	AFDC waiver sought exempting	3/1 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0661	Piper	minor schoolchildrens' wages	3/4 FA									
HF0778	Kinkel	MinnesotaCare regional boards to	3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0831	Sams	include members from each county	3/11 HC									
HF0789	Anderson, R.	Women, infants, children—	3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rp	re HH/hhf						
SF0735	Pogemiller	nutritional program funding increased	3/8 FA									
HF0828	Orenstein	Chiropractic services provided	3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rp							
SF0699	Sams	utilization review procedures	3/4 HC									
		HOUSING										
HF0278	Rukavina	Housing rehab loan repayment	2/11 HO	HO	3/15 rpa	re HH						
SF0488	Janezich	modified for heirs of borrowers	2/25 JEC									
HF0481	Rest	Northwest Hennepin Human Services	2/22 HO	HO	3/17 rpa	re HH						
SF0443	Reichgott	Council given demonstration grant	2/22 JEC									
HF0481	Rest	Northwest Hennepin Human Services	2/22 HO	HO	3/17 rpa	re HH						
SF0443	Reichgott	Council given demonstration grant	2/22 JEC									
HF0531	Dawkins	Tenants—written leases provided;	2/22 HO	HO	3/17 rpa	re JU						
SF0415	Anderson	landlord disclosures required	2/22 JU									
HF0538	Brown, K.	Transitional housing programs	2/22 HO	HO	3/15 rp	re HH						
SF0514	Anderson	appropriated more money	2/25 JEC									
		JUDICIARY										
HF0045	Bishop	Durable power of attorney	1/14 JU	JU	3/8 rpa		3/11	130-0				
SF0040*	Reichgott	for health care established	1/14 JU	CP	2/18 rpa		3/4	53-10	3/8†			
HF0047	Dawkins	Real estate law—	1/14 JU	JU	2/22 rpa†		3/4	132-0				
SF0048*	Betzold	miscellaneous changes	1/19 JU	JU	2/9 rpa		2/25	62-0	3/1		3/8	3/12 (6)

GO
†HF0122-1/28 GL reGO
†HF0167-recalled from floor; reGO

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HF0208	Bishop	Human rights—protection for the disabled expanded	2/1 JU	JU	3/15 rpa†							
SF0859	Cohen		3/11 JU									
HF0216	Wejcman	Human rights violations—statute of limitations expanded	2/9 JU	JU	3/15 rpa†	re HH						
SF0057	Marty		1/21 JU	RA	3/11 rp							
HF0251	Skoglund	Child neglect—definition expanded	2/9 JU	JU	3/15 rpa							
SF0288	Rarum	to include failure to provide education	2/15 CP									
HF0264	Johnson, R.	Protective services expanded—children living with perpetrators of child abuse	2/9 JU	JU	3/15 rp							
SF0234	Finn		2/9 CP	JU	3/8 rp							
HF0341*	Pugh	Business Corporation Act—amended	2/15 JU	JU	3/1 rp		3/11	130-0	3/18			
SF0265	Finn		2/11 JU	JU	3/11 rpa							
HF0499	Wejcman	Child support—execution, garnishment effective until judgment satisfied	2/22 JU	JU	3/15 rpa†							
SF0384	Berglin		2/18 JU									
HF0577	Sloglund	Restitution payments through the revenue recapture act	2/25 JU	JU	3/15 rpa†	re TA						
SF0321	Rarum		2/15 CP									
HF0591	Dawkins	Uniform conciliation court law	2/25 JU	JU	3/15 rpa†							
SF0532	Finn		2/25 JU									
HF0592	Pugh	Homestead exemption capped for credit repayment	2/25 JU	JU	3/15 rpa†							
SF0576	Spear		3/1 JU									
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0187	Welle	Workers' Comp—reinsurance fund surplus distribution ordered	2/1 LA	LA	3/15 rpa	re FI						
SF0176	Moe		2/1 JEC	CCP	3/8 rpa							
HF0678	Sarna	Labor—quality management pilot program established	3/1 LA	LA	3/15 rp	re JU/ff						
SF0731	Metzen		3/8 JEC									
HF0700	Farrell	Railroads—employee job priority status assured after mergers	3/1 LA	LA	3/15 rpa							
SF0654	Riveness		3/4 GOR									
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0295	Jacobs	Energy—utility cost rate adjustments authorized	2/11 RI	RI	3/15 rpa							
SF0424	Chmielewski		2/22 JEC									
HF0522*	Rukavina	Utilities—property easements requirements clarified	2/22 RI	RI	3/1 rpa		3/11	130-0	3/15			
SF0405	Solon		2/18 JEC									
HF0820	Jacobs	Energy—district heating loan program repealed	3/4 RI	RI	3/15 ht							
SF1018	Novak		3/18 JEC									
HF0821	Jacobs	Energy—public facilities group removed from conservation plan	3/4 RI	RI	3/15 ht							
SFnone												
HF0822	Jacobs	Energy—conservation investment loan guidelines changed	3/4 RI	RI	3/15 h,a†							
SF0974	Johnson, J.B.		3/15 JEC									
HF0823	Pelowski	Energy—Pipeline Safety Advisory Council made permanent	3/4 RI	RI	3/15 ht							
SF0921	Novak		3/15 TPT									
HF0824	Pelowski	Energy—excavation procedures near pipelines modified	3/4 RI	RI	3/15 rpa							
SF0701	Novak		3/4 JEC									
HF0832	Jacobs	Energy—utility needs forecast requirements modified	3/4 RI	RI	3/15 ht							
SF0973	Johnson, J.B.		3/15 JEC									
HF0834	Jacobs	Energy—conservation analysis rules for state agency eased	3/4 RI	RI	3/15 rpa	re GO						
SF0788	Finn		3/8 JEC									
		TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT										
HF0057	Murphy	School bus regulations clarified	1/19 TR	TR	3/17 rp							
SF0497	Murphy		2/25 TPT	TPT	3/11 rpa	Re RU						
HF0515	Wejcman	Bicycle helmets—required for children under 18	2/22 TR	TR	3/17 h,a							
SF0660	Flynn		3/4 TPT									
HF0658	Wejcman	Handicapped transit permits—penalties	3/1 TR	TR	3/17 rpa	re JU						
SF0563	Vickerman		3/1 TPT									
HF0659	Wejcman	Handicapped parking permits—emergency, temporary issuance	3/1 TR	TR	3/17 h,a							
SF0561	Flynn		3/1 TPT									
		WAYS & MEANS										
HF0427	Winter	Taxes—omnibus technical corrections	2/18 TA	WM	3/15 rp							
SF0585	Pappas		3/1 TT									
HF0442	Rodosovich	Higher Education Coordinating Board—deficiency appropriation	2/18 ED	WM	3/4 rp		3/15	132-0				
SFnone												

JU
†HF0208-a in committee and subcommittee
†SF0057-2/18 JU rpa re RA

†HF0216, 0499, 0577, 0591, 0592-a in subcommittee
†SF0040-3/8 amended on House floor
†SF0234-2/18 CP rpa re JU

RI
†HF0820, 0821, 0822, 0832-incorporated into
HF0834

†HF0823-tabled
†HF0833-laid over

Bill Introductions

HF1030-HF1288

Monday, March 15

HF1030—Bertram (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Firearms; right to keep and bear arms not abridged and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1031—Limmer (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Firearms; right to keep and bear arms not abridged and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1032—Olson, E. (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Firearms; right to keep and bear arms not abridged and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1033—Girard (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Firearms; right to keep and bear arms not abridged and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1034—Sparby (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Firearms; right to keep and bear arms not abridged and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1035—Winter (DFL)
Judiciary
Security guards allowed to request identification from persons on guarded premises and provided drivers' license and motor vehicle registration data.

HF1036—Asch (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Human services interpretive guidelines provided, vulnerable adult maltreatment prevention and data practices studied, and license applicant investigations clarified.

HF1037—Knickerbocker (IR)
Commerce & Economic Development
Mortgage payment services regulated, license and bond required, and fees imposed.

HF1038—Jefferson (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Welfare reform legislative commission established to study welfare and public assistance policy and legislation.

HF1039—Garcia (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Auctioneers exempted from additional city and town license and bond requirements.

HF1040—Opatz (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Insurance service contracts regulated.

HF1041—Kalis (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Police civil service commissions provided name striking authority after a one-year period.

HF1042—Farrell (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Child support administration, computation, and enforcement provisions modified and penalties imposed.

HF1043—Beard (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Building codes to include state facilities licensed as a hospital, nursing home, supervised living facility, or correctional facility; building inspector duties and fee provisions modified; and money appropriated.

HF1044—Krueger (DFL)
Education
Financial accounting and reporting option provided to school districts.

HF1045—Battaglia (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Timber sales regulated, permit approval limit increased, and permit modification provided for natural cause damages.

HF1046—Jennings (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Day training and habilitation facility employees provided a cost-of-living salary adjustment.

HF1047—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Bear guide nonresident license abolished.

HF1048—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Utility rate change subsequent conservation improvement plan requirement abolished and time limit and procedures modified, complaint hearings regulated, and utility affiliated interest modified.

HF1049—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Municipal utilities and cooperative electric associations to comply with electrical current or voltage standards.

HF1050—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Electric power generating plant classification based on primary fuel source for certificate of need process.

HF1051—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Municipalities required to submit a service right petition before furnishing electric service while eminent domain proceedings are pending to acquire property of an electric utility.

HF1052—Frerichs (IR)
Transportation & Transit
High-speed rail phase-II study required for rail service in the tri-state southern corridor, and money appropriated.

HF1053—Carruthers (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Twin cities metro established as a public corporation and political subdivision; Metropolitan Council and metropolitan boards, commissions, and authorities eliminated; and Metropolitan Airports Commission oversight provided.

HF1054—Pugh (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Essential employees and peace officers provided separate bargaining units upon request of either group.

HF1055—Gutknecht (IR)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Local uniform election procedures provided.

HF1056—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Public retirement plans provided increased contribution rates and benefit computation formulas, and first class city teacher plans authorized formula increased.

HF1057—Dawkins (DFL)
Taxes
Local government aid and other payment deductions provided for political subdivision debt repayment.

HF1058—Wejcman (DFL)
Housing
Renters property tax refund restricted if tenant owes rent and recovery allowed under parole leases, rent certificate obligation modified, and penalties imposed.

HF1059—Steensma (DFL)
Agriculture
Pesticide surcharge exemption provided for pesticide sanitizers and disinfectants.

HF1060—Mosel (DFL)
Agriculture
Rural finance authority loan programs provided technical eligibility changes.

HF1061—Winter (DFL)
Agriculture
Apiary law modified for exotic strain management.

HF1062—Trimble (DFL)
Agriculture
Hazardous substance labeling act repealed.

HF1063—Trimble (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Currency exchange license renewal application submission dates changed.

HF1064—Anderson, R. (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nursing home bed moratorium exception provided.

HF1065—Steensma (DFL)
Agriculture
Household goods storage and bond requirements provided for general merchandise storage warehouses.

HF1066—Steensma (DFL)
Agriculture
Hay and straw standards law repealed.

HF1067—McGuire (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Off-road recreational vehicle operation and registration regulated, recreational use plan required, fees and penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF1068—Bettermann (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Aquatic farms, quarantine facilities, and private fish hatcheries regulated.

HF1069—Jennings (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation benefits and permanent total disability regulated, and certain supplementary benefits and lump-sum payments eliminated.

HF1070—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Mental illness definition modified, case manager qualification exemption extended, specialized residential treatment service requirements modified, and residential treatment funding allowed additional flexibility.

HF1071—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nursing home bed moratorium provisions modified.

HF1072—Lourey (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Mental health unlicensed practitioner provisions modified, and hearing instrument sellers regulated, enforcement provisions established, and penalties provided.

HF1073—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Medical assistance coverage expanded to include nutritional supplementation products.

HF1074—Brown, C. (DFL)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Candidacy affidavit filing date publication and posting requirements provided.

HF1075—Kelley (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Mortality review projects authorized, data access provided, information collected, created, or maintained disclosure limited, and penalties provided.

HF1076—Onnen (IR)
Health & Human Services
Nursing facility property-related payment rate and reimbursement modified, lengths of stay defined, certified audit of financial statements eliminated, and inflation adjustments provided.

HF1077—Farrell (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Sports facilities provided use agreement conditions.

HF1078—Farrell (DFL)
Judiciary
Motor vehicle or drivers' license data release prohibited for commercial purposes.

HF1079—Workman (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Firearms; right to keep and bear arms not abridged and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1080—Delmont (DFL)
Judiciary
Fire marshal notified of fires involving death, arson victims autopsied, and subpoena power extended to arson investigations.

HF1081—Asch (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Collection agencies and credit services organizations regulated and prohibited actions expanded.

HF1082—Erhardt (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Recreational property owners allowed to vote on bonding and property tax questions and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1083—Erhardt (IR)
Taxes
Homestead property tax application filing requirements modified.

HF1084—Erhardt (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Caller identification services authorized by telephone companies.

HF1085—Erhardt (IR)
Taxes
Assessments not to include value of improvement made to certain homestead property 40 years old or older.

HF1086—Erhardt (IR)
Education
School year allowed to begin before Labor Day.

HF1087—Erhardt (IR)
Education
General education revenue reduction formula modified for large fund balances and allocation provided to the transportation and community services funds.

HF1088—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
County, city, school district, and state employees authorized purchase of up to five years of allowable service credit under certain conditions, and money appropriated.

HF1089—Knickerbocker (IR)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Hennepin County park reserve district provided redistricting date.

HF1090—Pugh (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Council made an elective body; transit, parks and open space, and waste control commissions and Regional Transit Board eliminated; and transportation advisory board review provided of transit assistance and contracts.

HF1091—Delmont (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Notaries public appointment and powers modified and penalties provided.

HF1092—Munger (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Oil and hazardous substance discharges provided a single corporate prevention and response plan, pipeline petroleum discharge notices required, penalties imposed, and money appropriated.

HF1093—Winter (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Title insurance act adopted.

HF1094—Stanius (IR)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
NAIC model regulation reporting requirements enacted for business with certain unauthorized multiple employer welfare arrangements; insurance company fees, data collection, coverages, notice provisions, and enforcement provisions modified.

HF1095—Stanius (IR)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
NAIC model legislation enacted; insurance company investments, assets and liabilities, and annual statements regulated; insurance guaranty association procedures modified; and holding company dividends and other distributions regulated.

HF1096—Stanius (IR)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Financial institution deposits, rates and charges, enforcement provisions, and insurance premium finance license regulated.

HF1097—Stanius (IR)
Health & Human Services
Medical program eligibility prohibited as an insurance underwriting guideline, penalty and interest abatement provided, hospital payment rate changed, homestead provisions clarified, long-term care services period ineligibility modified.

HF1098—Simoneau (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Wisconsin interstate contract authorized for treatment of involuntarily committed mentally ill persons.

HF1099—Simoneau (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Lead abatement provisions modified; hotel, resort, restaurant, and manufactured home health regulations modified; and penalties provided.

HF1100—Stanius (IR)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Health coverage reinsurance association regulated.

HF1101—Lynch (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Landfill environmental cleanup program established for closed permitted landfills, landfill and solid waste fund created, money transfers authorized, and money appropriated.

HF1102—Pauly (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Hazardous waste generator tax restructured and loan program and account established, and money appropriated.

HF1103—Simoneau (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Foodshelf association provided appropriation distribution and money appropriated.

HF1104—Orfield (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Minneapolis special service district establishment and functions regulated.

HF1105—Wejcman (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Food stamp purchase or sale prohibited.

HF1106—Wagenius (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Hazardous waste administration fee assessment and collection changed.

HF1107—Huntley (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Lake Superior safe harbors program established.

HF1108—Frerichs (IR)
Transportation & Transit
Rochester airport manufacturing and just-in-time freight shipping facility and high speed rail service feasibility studied between Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport and the Rochester airport, and money appropriated.

HF1109—Farrell (DFL)
Judiciary
Juvenile court case reimbursement modified to counties.

HF1110—Girard (IR)
Transportation & Transit
Mail carrier delivery vehicles authorized tires with metal studs.

HF1111—Peterson (DFL)
Agriculture
Wheat protein premiums required equal to discounts.

HF1112—Asch (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Psychology board reciprocity licensing requirement modified and disciplinary actions provided.

HF1113—Swenson (IR)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Caucus fundraisers restricted; single campaign committees required; unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy; public subsidy recipient contributions restricted; and election campaign fund distribution modified.

HF1114—Milbert (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Game and fish stamp design contests encouraged; hunting dog training modified; red or blaze orange clothing requirements clarified for migratory waterfowl hunters; raccoon season set; rough fish, muskellunge, and mussel taking provided.

HF1115—Gutknecht (IR)
Education
Religious matters in public elementary and secondary schools provided legislative policy.

HF1116—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Pistol permit repeat violations provided felony penalty; and wire, electronic, or oral communication interception warrant time limit extended to 30 days.

HF1117—Gutknecht (IR)
Health & Human Services
Adult foster care business licensing modified; family investment plan conditions clarified; child protection/maltreatment provisions changed; and deaf and hard of hearing commission established and hearing impaired services act renamed.

HF1118—Jaros (DFL)
Taxes
Export trader net income apportionment provided for sales outside the state.

HF1119—Lindner (IR)

Health & Human Services

Adoption assistance agreement conditions changed, fund availability conditions expanded, and cost reimbursement clarified.

HF1120—Van Dellen (IR)

Taxes

Dependent income tax exemptions expanded.

HF1121—Hasskamp (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development

Certified public accountant licensure education requirements modified, registered accountant certification and licensure established, accountancy board membership increased, and money appropriated.

HF1122—Garcia (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Transit buses provided right-of-way when entering traffic; handicapped parking enforcement provided at transit stops; and transportation energy emergency conservation and allocation plan to include public transit.

HF1123—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Day training and habilitation transportation exemptions, outpatient mental health service contracts, crisis assistance, family support grant eligibility, case management services, rate adjustments, and special needs exceptions clarified.

HF1124—Luther (DFL)

Taxes

Dependent care income tax credit expanded.

HF1125—Mahon (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Buses; metropolitan area high speed bus system studied and money appropriated.

HF1126—Goodno (IR)

Labor-Management Relations

Dislocated worker fund renamed employment and training program, and job skills partnership program established and grants authorized.

HF1127—Jefferson (DFL)

Education

Education Is Our Goal, Inc. program grant authorized and money appropriated.

HF1128—Jefferson (DFL)

Education

First Step project grant authorized and money appropriated.

HF1129—Lasley (DFL)

Education

Hearing-impaired and deaf teacher licensure requirements provided.

HF1130—Osthoff (DFL)

Regulated Industries & Energy

St. Paul authorized to allow an on-sale intoxicating liquor license holder to dispense liquor at the Como Park lakeside pavilion.

HF1131—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Unclassified employee retirement, individual retirement account, and supplemental retirement plans modified; technical college faculty retirement clarified; and marriage dissolution retirement plan provisions provided.

HF1132—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Deferred compensation investment option transfers provided among insurance companies.

HF1133—Hausman (DFL)

Regulated Industries & Energy

Alternative fuel motor vehicle development incentives provided and alternative fuels exempted from motor fuel taxation.

HF1134—Winter (DFL)

Judiciary

Assault on a protective agent or security guard while on duty provided felony penalty.

HF1135—Knickerbocker (IR)

Commerce & Economic Development

Metrology standard compliance provided with the European Economic Community, specialized calibration services authorized for businesses competing in European markets, and money appropriated.

HF1136—Knickerbocker (IR)

Regulated Industries & Energy

Weights and measures and petroleum inspection fees provided and money appropriated.

HF1137—Sarna (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development

Real estate broker, salesperson, and closing agent provisions, fees, and licenses regulated; dual agency disclosure requirements provided; and real estate appraisers advisory board meetings provided.

HF1138—Mosel (DFL)

Agriculture

Rural finance authority program eligibility and participation requirements modified and application fees authorized for beginning farmer and seller-sponsored loan programs.

HF1139—Orenstein (DFL)

Judiciary

Machine gun definition to include weapons modified to fire at the same rate as a machine gun, and penalties provided.

HF1140—Orenstein (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Abortion case law codified.

HF1141—Jennings (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Environmental violation attorney general investigations restricted and discharge and dismissal of first-time violations provided.

HF1142—Osthoff (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Jobs skills partnership board staff and services provided by jobs and training commissioner.

HF1143—Jaros (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

International affairs, competitiveness, and protocol advisory commission established.

HF1144—Sviggum (IR)

Taxes

Capital equipment sales and use tax exemption clarified.

HF1145—Sviggum (IR)

Transportation & Transit

Drivers' license requirements for persons under 18 years of age to include secondary school graduation or attendance and license suspension provided.

HF1146—Koppendrayner (IR)

Education

Independent School District No. 480, Onamia, provided special pupil unit definition, early retirement levy, unemployment and special transportation aid, and special aid for at-risk pupils, and money appropriated.

HF1147—Solberg (DFL)

Local Government & Metro Affairs

Floodwood, Van Buren, Halden, Cedar Valley, Ness, Arrowhead, Fine Lakes, and Prairie Lake allowed to create a joint ambulance district and property tax funding provided.

HF1148—Olson, E. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Water and Soil Resources Board powers and duties transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

HF1149—Bauerly (DFL)

Agriculture

Rural finance authority authorized direct loans and participation and loan limit maximums increased.

HF1150—Beard (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Health occupation review list and independent medical examinations provided for third-party payors.

HF1151—Dauner (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Wage payment regulations modified.

HF1152—Ozment (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Wildfire prevention and suppression in forest areas provided and penalties provided.

HF1153—Brown, C. (DFL)

Judiciary

Manufactured goods economic loss recovery limits clarified.

HF1154—Bergson (DFL)

Judiciary

Controlled substance offenders imposed at least 20 percent of maximum fine amounts, and drug abuse resistance education (DARE) programs appropriated money.

HF1155—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Citizens participation act of 1993 adopted to protect citizens and organizations from civil lawsuits for exercising their constitutional rights of petition, speech, association, and participation in government.

HF1156—Ozment (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Infectious waste provisions modified.

HF1157—Tomassoni (DFL)

Education

School year and instructional time requirements, capital loan eligibility, and debt service levy and appropriation programs and policies clarified.

HF1158—Jacobs (DFL)

Taxes

Motor vehicle rental sales and use tax repealed.

HF1159—Mariani (DFL)

Housing

St. Paul provided a housing rehabilitation loan program and authorized a bond issuance.

HF1160—Hausman (DFL)

Education

Minority teacher alternative licensure in early childhood or parent education appropriated money.

HF1161—Farrell (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Ramsey County employee authorized payment in lieu of salary deductions to obtain service credit.

HF1162—Trimble (DFL)

Agriculture

Pesticide distributors required to accept certain empty pesticide containers and used pesticide.

HF1163—Trimble (DFL)

Agriculture

Agricultural chemical response and reimbursement board account expenditures authorized for administrative costs.

HF1164—Trimble (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Water law provided miscellaneous technical corrections.

HF1165—Kelso (DFL)
Education
Violence prevention education grants appropriated money.

HF1166—Knickerbocker (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Metropolitan Transit Commission part-time off-duty peace officer employees provided extended disability, survivor, and retirement annuity benefit coverage.

HF1167—Gutknecht (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Legislative expense reduction study commission created and money appropriated.

HF1168—Murphy (DFL)
Judiciary
St. Louis County awarded a grant for an automated probation reporting system pilot program, and money appropriated.

HF1169—Jefferson (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Metropolitan Transit Commission required to obtain consent to use a parkway in a city of the first class.

HF1170—Bishop (IR)
Transportation & Transit
Speed limit setting by executive order authority repealed.

HF1171—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Independent School District No. 362, Koochiching County, conveyed sand and gravel rights on certain tax-forfeited land.

HF1172—Bishop (IR)
Judiciary
Child support payments exempted from creditors' garnishment and execution claims.

HF1173—Tunheim (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Kittson County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water in Hallock and certain other tax-forfeited land.

HF1174—Simoneau (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nursing board membership to include a nursing home practicing nurse.

HF1175—Goodno (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Department of Finance provided technical and substantive changes.

HF1176—Swiggum (IR)
Health & Human Services
Human service program payments rescheduled and money appropriated.

HF1177—Kinkel (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Invention board established and money appropriated.

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HF1178—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Integrated service network act adopted and money appropriated.

HF1179—Greenfield (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Integrated service network act adopted and money appropriated.

HF1180—Greenfield (DFL)
Judiciary
Integrated service network act adopted and money appropriated.

HF1181—Davids (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board reimbursement regulated for consulting services.

HF1182—Jefferson (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
D. L. Peck's addition rearrangement in Minneapolis released from state land covenant and reversionary interest.

HF1183—Simoneau (DFL)
Judiciary
Animal cruelty penalties increased for repeat violations, and pet and companion animal removal authority expanded.

HF1184—Farrell (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation assigned risk plan board membership and administration modified, market assistance plan established, and reinsurance association control transferred.

HF1185—Farrell (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation nursing home charges regulated.

HF1186—Sekhon (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Littering penalties clarified.

HF1187—Perl (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Labor and employment related advisory councils provided extended expiration dates.

HF1188—Mariani (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Council transportation and sewer system planning expanded, Regional Transit Board and Transit Commission abolished, light rail transit procedures and facilities provided, and Waste Control Commission administration modified.

HF1189—Rest (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Minnetonka and Hopkins allowed to establish tax increment financing districts; manufacturing tax increment financing districts authorized; contaminated property tax imposed and cleanup of polluted lands provided; and money appropriated.

HF1190—Trimble (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Historic sites act adopted.

HF1191—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Trustees prohibited from exercising certain powers.

HF1192—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Felony offender diversion program planning and implementation provided.

HF1193—Tunheim (DFL)
Taxes
Aggregate material tax reporting requirements and late payment penalties modified.

HF1194—Tunheim (DFL)
Education
Sparsity and supplemental revenue computations changed.

HF1195—Olson, K. (DFL)
Education
Higher education preparation requirements changed for vocation or technical programs.

HF1196—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Teacher retirement annuities based upon the highest three years of service.

HF1197—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Adolescent health care center grants provided to school districts and money appropriated.

HF1198—Rest (DFL)
Taxes
Vending machines and amusement devices imposed an annual decal fee in lieu of sales tax.

HF1199—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Employee Relations Legislative Commission salary recommendations ratified for the technical college system and higher education board chancellors and the Higher Education Coordinating Board director.

HF1200—Dempsey (IR)
Judiciary
Firearm and dangerous weapon offenses provided increased mandatory minimum sentences.

HF1201—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Reading early intervention program established for helping underachieving first grade students develop effective reading strategies.

HF1202—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Independent School District No. 748, Sartell, authorized to transfer money from the debt redemption fund to the building construction fund.

HF1203—Mahon (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Advisory task force committee reports and expirations modified and certain advisory bodies eliminated.

HF1204—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Home care services provided automatic annual inflation adjustments, and home and personal care eligible services expanded.

HF1205—Clark (DFL)
Judiciary
Housing calendar consolidation project made permanent in the second and fourth judicial districts.

HF1206—Brown, C. (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Recorded sound or image transfers regulated and penalties provided.

HF1207—Vellenga (DFL)
Education
Learning readiness program expanded and money appropriated.

HF1208—Orenstein (DFL)
Judiciary
Peace Officer Standards and Training Board complaint and investigation procedures modified.

HF1209—Onnen (IR)
Health & Human Services
Maternal and child service program funding and chemical dependency provisions provided.

HF1210—Lourey (DFL)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Women in military service for America memorial foundation monument construction grant appropriated money.

HF1211—Wenzel (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Lottery board authority abolished to authorize additional compensation for the state lottery director.

HF1212—Rukavina (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Taconite or iron ore mining leases and lease extensions provided royalty rates.

HF1213—Dawkins (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Exit lamps provided maximum energy consumption requirements.

HF1214—Gutknecht (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Term limits; legislative and executive service limited and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1215—Garcia (DFL)
Taxes
Homestead and agricultural credit aid modified for taxing jurisdictions having a loss of tax base due to public acquisition of property.

HF1216—Rest (DFL)
Housing
Metropolitan community stabilization program provided.

HF1217—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Elected local government officials allowed to participate in the public employees defined contribution plan.

HF1218—Lynch (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Aquaculture exemption removed from wetland replacement regulations.

HF1219—Limmer (IR)
Education
Education and training savings accounts created.

HF1220—Orenstein (DFL)
Judiciary
Medical facility access interference or obstruction prohibited and penalty provided.

HF1221—Holsten (IR)
Judiciary
Serious youthful offender prosecution provided for juvenile serious felony offenses and penalties provided.

HF1222—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Historical Society employees provided optional retirement plan.

HF1223—Milbert (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Inver Grove Heights authorized tax increment financing district extension and bond issuance.

HF1224—Milbert (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
South St. Paul and Rosemount; international ringette tournament appropriated money.

HF1225—Trimble (DFL)
Agriculture
Pesticides surcharges modified.

HF1226—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Teachers Retirement Association required to pay certain unpaid mandatory supplemental retirement plan distribution tax penalties.

HF1227—Lasley (DFL)
Education
Media center revenue provided to school districts and money appropriated.

HF1228—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Minneapolis Community Action Council transferred employees provided membership in the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund or Public Employees Retirement Association.

HF1229—Bertram (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Fraternal benefit society insurance policies and contracts provided clarified notice requirements.

HF1230—Bertram (DFL)
Education
Higher education merger not to include technical colleges.

HF1231—Murphy (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Chemical dependency counseling licensing board established and money appropriated.

HF1232—Sparby (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Walleyed pike and northern pike limits provided based on size.

HF1233—Pelowski (DFL)
Education
Independent School District No. 861, Winona, authorized to lease education space from Rollingstone and levy for lease payments.

HF1234—Pelowski (DFL)
Education
Graduation rule adoption provided after outcome-based program evaluation and authorization by the legislature.

HF1235—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Lawyer-client sexual relations rule adoption requested of the supreme court.

HF1236—Rukavina (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Rural electric cooperatives to obtain member approval prior to disposing of cooperative assets.

HF1237—Neary (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Child crisis nurseries and respite care grant programs established and money appropriated.

HF1238—Lieder (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Traffic accident report data disclosure and use regulated and penalties imposed.

HF1239—Delmont (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Blaine authority clarified for allowing dispensing of alcoholic beverages at the National Sports Center.

HF1240—Pelowski (DFL)
Education
Higher Education Coordinating Board abolished; higher education services office created; Higher Education Advisory Council duties modified; and money appropriated.

HF1241—Abrams (IR)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Legislature reduced in size to 64 senators and 128 representatives, and senate district boundary not to cross a congressional district boundary.

HF1242—Lieder (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Polk County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF1243—Abrams (IR)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Minor political party requirements clarified for income tax check-off eligibility.

HF1244—Kahn (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Council provided review of regional park property special assessments, and regional park property exempted from taxation.

HF1245—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Licensing, security service, retirement, and motor carrier operating data classified; private and nonpublic data classifications proposed; and collection, classification, and dissemination of data provided.

HF1246—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Juvenile court record data access and dissemination provided.

HF1247—McGuire (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Title certificate unlawful use penalties provided, automobile theft prevention board established, and repeat false crime report offenses provided felony penalty.

HF1248—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Civil commitment act appeal time limitations clarified.

HF1249—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Mental health service consent circumstances expanded for minors.

HF1250—Solberg (DFL)
Taxes
Timber unimproved property provided property tax classification.

HF1251—Mahon (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Bonds; city self-insurance revolving fund or pool use allowed for satisfying city officer and employee bond requirements.

HF1252—Hausman (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Renewable resource energy production preference established for public utilities and cogeneration and small power production facilities provided prices paid and energy costs for avoided capacity.

HF1253—Hausman (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Renewable resource energy production preference established for public utilities and cogeneration and small power production facilities provided prices paid and energy costs for avoided capacity.

HF1254—Mariani (DFL)
Education
Nursing training programs provided grants for the recruitment and retention of nursing students who are persons of color, and money appropriated.

HF1255—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
Sentencing Guidelines Commission to modify the calculation of certain criminal history scores.

HF1256—McCollum (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Community development corporations provided and money appropriated.

HF1257—McCollum (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Strategic and long-range planning office abolished.

HF1258—Van Dellen (IR)
Taxes
Delinquent property tax confession and judgment provided modified market value assessments.

HF1259—Jefferson (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Minneapolis authority extended to guarantee small business loans.

HF1260—Jefferson (DFL)
Judiciary
Minneapolis and St. Paul authorized to enact assault rifle and semiautomatic weapon regulations.

HF1261—Jennings (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Motor sports areas restricted on state lands.

HF1262—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Child passenger restraint system and seat belt offense fines increased; cigarette tax increased and self-service sales restricted; and prenatal exposure to controlled substance reporting studied.

HF1263—Asch (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

HIV and hepatitis B testing requirement extended to local correctional authority inmates and persons under custodial arrest, and emergency services personnel provided free vaccinations.

HF1264—Stanius (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Medicare beneficiary billing provisions modified.

HF1265—Limmer (IR)**Judiciary**

DWI; motorboat driving while intoxicated offense penalties increased for operators previously convicted of driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

HF1266—Dorn (DFL)**Education**

Independent School District No. 77, Mankato, authorized to use community service fund revenue to remove architectural barriers from the Lincoln Community Center to provide access to persons with disabilities.

HF1267—Milbert (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Regional recreation open space system property provided tax equivalent payment conditions.

HF1268—Macklin (IR)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Solid waste collection service contracts provided and penalties imposed.

HF1269—Brown, K. (DFL)**Housing**

Housing Finance Agency appropriated money for grants to regional housing network organizations that provide housing and homeless prevention information and assistance.

HF1270—Peterson (DFL)**Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Caucus fundraisers prohibited during legislative session.

HF1271—Smith (IR)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Eurasian water milfoil research and control provided milfoil stamps and boat trailer surcharges.

HF1272—Jefferson (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

County state-aid highway money use allowed for emergency vehicle green traffic signal devices.

HF1273—Sparby (DFL)**Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Veterans Homes Board authorized residency definition rule.

HF1274—Sparby (DFL)**Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Veterans home patient claims heard and decided by the Legislature.

HF1275—Asch (DFL)**Housing**

Mental illness crisis housing assistance account created and money appropriated.

HF1276—Johnson, R. (DFL)**Taxes**

Homestead classification family eligibility extended to nieces and nephews.

HF1277—Sekhon (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Pharmacy board release prohibited of licensee or applicant information without permission.

HF1278—Murphy (DFL)**Education**

Equalization aid provided and money appropriated.

HF1279—Johnson, R. (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Bemidji authorized an additional sales tax for construction of a municipal library.

HF1280—Skoglund (DFL)**Judiciary**

Integrated criminal justice information system provided implementation and oversight and money appropriated.

HF1281—Knickerbocker (IR)**Governmental Operations****& Gambling**

Minnetonka Volunteer Firefighters Relief Association provided flexible service pension maximums.

HF1282—Reding (DFL)**Governmental Operations****& Gambling**

University system employees provided alternative retirement coverage.

HF1283—Rodosovich (DFL)**Governmental Operations****& Gambling**

Faribault fire consolidation account member authorized full postretirement adjustment.

HF1284—Orenstein (DFL)**Education**

Neighborhood learning centers in community colleges provided adjusted funding.

HF1285—Sekhon (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Department of Natural Resources state-owned land management modified.

HF1286—Murphy (DFL)**Commerce & Economic Development**

Prize notification by solicitors regulated and penalties provided.

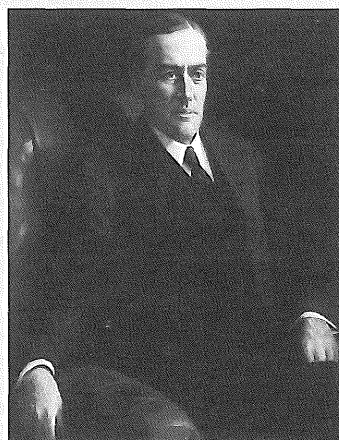
HF1287—Johnson, R. (DFL)**Governmental Operations****& Gambling**

Teachers allowed to purchase additional service credit.

HF1288—Rukavina (DFL)**Education**

Mineral research endowed chair and scholarship accounts established and funding provided by mineral permit and royalty funding.

Do you know?



John A. Johnson

While Walter Mondale and Harold Stassen linger in recent memory, the two are not the only presidential hopefuls to hail from Minnesota.

Three-time governor John Albert Johnson, a journalist turned politician, was another native son to seek the oval office.

In October 1907, Henry Watterson, then editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, set the campaign wheels in motion.

"As Lincoln emerged from obscurity to take the helm, it seems to me that this man might," Watterson wrote in an *American Magazine* article. Calls of encouragement came from all corners of the nation.

Johnson, however, was a reluctant candidate. He didn't see himself as presidential timber, and he also didn't like the idea of challenging William Jennings Bryan, a party stalwart whose lust for the presidency led him to announce a third bid for the nation's highest office. (Bryan had failed in 1896 and 1900.)

Near the end of March 1908, Johnson entered the contest for the Democratic nomination in earnest. A national campaign headquarters was opened at the Grand Pacific Hotel in

Chicago, and supporters were dispatched to several states to garner support.

But as the Democratic national convention in Denver drew near, it became clear that Johnson had no chance. His supporters stood loyal to the end with Minnesota Congressman W.S. Hammond placing his name before the convention. "For more than half an hour, the great auditorium resounded with the cheers of the governor's loyal adherents. Such a display was rarely, if ever, afforded a defeated candidate," wrote Frank Day in *The Life of John Albert Johnson*.

A gracious and upbeat loser, Johnson immediately telegraphed Bryan to congratulate him.

That fall, Johnson went on to win the governorship for the third time. And William Howard Taft won the presidency, making Bryan a three-time loser.

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

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, March 22

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget,
Regional Transit Board.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Higher Education Coordinating Board budget presentation: Duane Scribner, president, HECB; David Powers, executive director, HECB; Arlon Haupt, director, Fiscal Services, HECB; Joseph Graba, deputy executive director, HECB; Ron Hackett, Department of Finance.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation: governor's recommendations for programs serving the mentally ill and developmentally disabled in state facilities.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's budget recommendations on "Access to Excellence," abatement and other levies, Environmental Education (Articles 7 and 9). HF249 (Seagren) School districts authorized to levy for interest paid on abatement refunds. HF919 (Carlson) Arts education committees in school districts provided materials, training, and assistance under the Comprehensive Arts Planning Program.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

9 a.m.

Subcommittee to Review Proposed Special Legislation/Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: SF763 (Solon)/HF1004 (Murphy) Duluth Police Relief Association former member authorized a retirement annuity.

SF654 (Riveness)/HF817 (Mahon) Annuity change options provided to certain Public Employees Retirement Association retired member.

SF825 (Metzen)/HF977 (Milbert) Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund member allowed service credit purchase.

SF833 (Kelly)/HF1161 (Farrell) Ramsey County employee authorized payment in lieu of salary deductions to obtain service credit.

SF871 (Lessard)/HFXXXX PERA defined contribution plan; shift from PERA-general for certain persons.

SFXXXX/HFXXXX PERA; coverage for employees of the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Any bill not completed at 3/19 subcommittee meeting.

HF1018 (Rest) Limited liability companies required biennial registration, and money appropriated.

HF655 (Orenstein) Civil service commission decision appeals provided to cities and employees.

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Any bill not completed at 3/19 subcommittee meeting.

HF702 (Carruthers) DWI repeat offenders ineligible to earn jail sentence good time reductions; license cancellation offense penalty increased, driver's license revocation provided for drug offenses; pretrial procedures studied; and money appropriated.

HF900 (Carruthers) Breath preliminary screening test result use allowed in drivers' license reinstatement actions.

HF914 (Luther) DWI penalties increased for offenses committed with a child under 16 years old in the motor vehicle.

HF98 (Leppik) DWI; driving while intoxicated drivers' license revocation periods increased and limited license issuance restricted to comply with federal standards, and alcohol concentration limit lowered.

HF866 (Swenson) DWI; juvenile driving while intoxicated offense provided with an alcohol concentration greater than 0.02 percent and penalties provided.

Subcommittee on Soil & Water Resources/ AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jeff Bertram

Agenda: HF687 (Rukavina) Aquatic pest control applicators licensed.

HF1059 (Steensma) Pesticides surcharge exemption provided for pesticide sanitizers and disinfectants.

HF1066 (Steensma) Hay and straw standards law repealed.

HF1062 (Trimble) Hazardous substance labeling act repealed.

HF1162 (Trimble) Pesticide distributors required to accept certain empty pesticide containers and used pesticide.

HF1163 (Trimble) Agricultural Chemical Response and Reimbursement Board account expenditures authorized for administrative costs.

HFXXXX (Bertram) Wetlands legislation.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: HF954 (Wenzel) Electric utility tariff application to include plan for allowing residential customers or developers a 10-year period to pay excess costs for extended residential electric service.

HF930 (Clark) Telephone assistance plan coverage expanded to include residential households with a member who has obtained a domestic abuse protection order, and funding priority provided for households with preschool-age children.

HF991 (Cooper) Municipalities prohibited from acquiring the property of another electric service provider through eminent domain.

HF990 (Cooper) Municipalities prohibited from using a quick take condemnation proceeding when acquiring the property of another electric service provider through eminent domain.

HF1051 (Jacobs) Municipalities required to submit a service right petition before furnishing electric service while eminent domain proceedings are pending to acquire property of an electric utility.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Department of Employee Relations (DOER) budget presentation.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: HF299 (Rodosovich) Precinct boundary data procedures and requirements modified.

HF323 (Osthoff) Local uniform election procedures provided.

HF784 (Sparby) Precinct caucus time and date changed.

HF420 (Dawkins) Elective office eligibility in political subdivisions provided to eligible voters 18 years old or older.

HF449 (Bettermann) Independent School District No. 206, Alexandria, school board terms of office furnished.

HF418 (Sparby) Grand Forks AFB; President and Congress to retain Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: To be announced.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: HF373 (Murphy) Labor Relations Act; arbitration mandatory under certain circumstances.

HF349 (Rukavina) Unfair labor employer practices to include denial of equal time to labor organizations. HF819 (Johnson, R.) Health group insurance coverage for essential employees provided interest arbitration.

HFXXXX (Perlt) Advisory council expiration dates.

HF826 (Simoneau) Workers' compensation minimum deposit requirements modified for self-insurers.

HF1008 (Simoneau) Dislocated Worker Program provisions modified, rapid and expeditious response activities programs established, worker adjustment services plans provided, and dislocation event services grants authorized.

HF723 (Simoneau) Public preferential employment provisions to include the same employee salary and benefits before contracting-out of services.

HF1151 (Dauner) Wage payment regulations modified.

If necessary, the committee will reconvene after Session in Room 5 to complete the agenda.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

After Session

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation; governor's recommendations for programs serving the mentally ill and developmentally disabled in state facilities.

Subcommittee on Data Privacy/ JUDICIARY

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Jo McGuire

Agenda: HF1014 (McGuire) Patient medical data release provided to family members.

HF37 (Beard) Foreign exchange student host families provided background checks.

HF18 (Carruthers) Criminal history data classified as public data, and foster care license prohibited for persons convicted of a crime of violence.

HF206 (Pugh) Photographs of incarcerated persons considered comprehensive law enforcement public data.

6 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement

112 State Capitol

Chr. Sen. Phil Riveness

Agenda: SF743 (Solon)/HF926 (Jaros) Early retirement; employer-paid health insurance provided as incentive for early retirement of certain public employees.

SF817 (Morse)/HF744 (Johnson, R.) Early retirement; employer-paid health insurance provided as incentive for early retirement of certain public employees.

SFXXXX/HF388 (Sarna) Rule of 85 option provided to state and local governments.

SF86 (Janezich)/HF55 (Rukavina) Eveleth authorized to increase pension and retirement benefits for retired police officers, fire fighters, and surviving spouses.

SF656 (Piper)/HF783 (Haukoos) Albert Lea Fire Department Relief Association provided preretirement and postretirement interest and salary increase actuarial assumptions.

SF662 (Pogemiller)/HF785 (Kahn) Minneapolis Police Relief Association survivor benefit payments modified.

SF685 (Pogemiller)/HF807 (Kahn) Minneapolis Fire Department Relief Association provided service pension rates.

SF937 (Riveness)/HF973 (Mahon) Bloomington Police Relief Association provided service pension and survivor benefit payments.

SF980 (Novak)/HFXXXX Columbia Heights Police; benefit increase.

SF664 (Pogemiller)/HFXXXX PERA and MERF; continued coverage for Minneapolis Community Action Council Employees.

7 p.m.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: HF1048 (Jacobs) Utility rate change subsequent conservation improvement plan requirement abolished and time limit and procedures modified, complaint hearings regulated, and utility affiliated interest modified.

HF1049 (Jacobs) Municipal utilities and cooperative electric associations to comply with electrical current or voltage standards.

HF1050 (Jacobs) Electric power generating plant classification based on primary fuel source for certificate of need process.

TUESDAY, March 23

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Department of Public Service, Public Utilities Commission.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: HF329 (Ozment) Children and education services department created; youth apprenticeship enrollment options act adopted; academic excellence foundation established; education finance provisions modified; community programs promoted; and money appropriated. (Author's amendments.)

HF739 (Johnson, A.) Community education licensed instructors provided teacher designation and tenure act employment protection, and instruction offered on a noncredit basis clarified.

Overview of process of regent selection for the University of Minnesota.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Public testimony regarding the governor's budget proposal.

Subcommittee on Property Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: HF920 (Wagenius) Internal Revenue Code references updated; sales and use tax exemptions changed; sales, special, and property tax provisions modified; and collections and compliance and miscellaneous provisions provided.

Subcommittee on State Taxes/TAXES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF877 (Beard) Motor vehicle shredder residue management alternative examination grant program established, motor vehicle transfer fee increased and extended, and money appropriated.

HF91 (Winter) Solid waste management county fees paid for services to state-owned property.

HF1156 (Ozment) Infectious waste provisions modified.

HF694 (Ozment) Industrial waste management regulated.

HF864 (Jennings) Eurasian water milfoil, zebra mussel, and other water-transmitted exotic harmful species watercraft inspections expanded, infested access point closings extended, aquatic nuisance species account created, and chemical treatment fee provided.

HF898 (Weaver) Natural resources commissioner rulemaking authority and other powers clarified, modified, and expanded relating to game and fish, wild rice, stromatolites, and cross-country ski passes. HF472 (Krueger) Deer permits issued free to owner

or tenant living on at least 40 acres of agricultural or grazing land.

HF626 (Rukavina) Deer; antlerless deer permit priority provided to applicants age 65 or older and having had a permit the last three years.

HF733 (Johnson, R.) Traps provided identification requirements and penalties provided.

HF734 (Sparby) Deer; antlerless deer permit preference provided to applicants under 16 years old who have not been previously selected for a permit, and money appropriated.

HF836 (Stanis) Game and fish license subagent options provided.

HF859 (Wolf) Natural resources gifts, contribution acknowledgements, and incidental advertising provided.

HF1114 (Milbert) Game and fish stamp design contests encouraged; hunting dog training modified; red or blaze orange clothing requirements clarified for migratory waterfowl hunters; raccoon season set; rough fish, muskellunge, and mussel taking provided.

Overview: Minnesota/Canadian border fishing.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF387 (Kahn) Smoking in places of employment regulated.

HF1098 (Simoneau) Wisconsin interstate contract authorized for treatment of involuntarily committed mentally ill persons.

HF489 (Lourey) Social Work and marriage and family therapy boards provided clarified procedures and licensing requirements.

HF518 (Leppik) Medical Assistance prior authorization exemption provided to certain physical, occupational, and speech therapy services.

HF548 (Weaver) Patient's right to medical record access clarified.

HF636 (Stanis) Child care family license incentives provided to counties.

HF332 (Clark) Marijuana and Tetrahydrocannabinols (THC) allowed for treatment of a medical condition.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Allocations. If necessary, the meeting will continue at 4:30 p.m. in the Basement Hearing Room. For more information contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: March bond offer, Peter Sausen, assistant commissioner, Department of Finance. Discussion of CAPRA.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: HF948 (Bauerly) Residential building contractor, residential remodeler, and specialty contractor and real estate appraiser licensure requirements modified, and contractor's recovery fund established. HF328 (Frerichs) Omnibus jobs, commerce, and department and agency appropriations bill.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: HF680 (Rice) St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board appointment allowed by the chair of the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners.

HF811 (Jaros) Duluth Housing and Redevelopment Authority authorized a property tax levy, and port authority levy designation provided.

HF812 (Rodosovich) Faribault provided civil service status for the chief of police and director of fire and code services.

HF152 (Cooper) Town road and bridge report distribution eliminated to county auditor.

HF151 (Cooper) Town supervisor terms and road overseer and deputy treasurer employment clarified.

HF72 (Jefferson) Prostitution; motor vehicle forfeiture and impoundment provided through city ordinances for certain prostitution offenses.

HF238 (Molnau) Town elections authorized on general election day.

HF648 (Anderson, I.) Itasca County allowed to consolidate the offices of auditor and treasurer.

HF730 (Anderson, I.) Municipal contract awarding preference provided to state based bidders.

HF720 (Anderson, I.) Cartways allowed on alternative routes for landowners without access to public roads.

HF383 (Pugh) Dakota County Housing and Redevelopment Authority and the county extension committee provided composition and powers.

HF704 (Trimble) Water deficiency declarations provided required criteria, groundwater use prohibited for surface water level maintenance, water appropriation permit reviews provided, water shortage planning required, and metropolitan water plan modified.

2:30 p.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Continuation of agenda from morning committee meeting.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF670 (Lourey) Mental or nervous disorder treatment outpatient benefits regulated for mental health professionals.

HFXXXX (Reding) Regulating the Life and Health Guaranty Association.

HF580 (Reding) Health service plan nonprofit corporations providing dental plans allowed additional investments.

HF199 (Winter) Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association to provide refunds to the State Fund Mutual Insurance Company.

HF444 (Huntley) Health insurance benefit plan option provided for self-insured government unit employees.

State Government Finance Division/GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Budget presentations by the Department of Employee Relations (DOER), the Department of Finance, and the Office of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: HF163 (Sparby) Campaign reforms; candidates limited to one campaign committee, challengers first time spending limits higher, contribution limit lowered, public matching subsidy provided, corporate contributions modified, and money appropriated.

4:30 p.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: HF984 (Krueger) Administrative Department provisions modified. Privatization study.

7 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

123 State Capitol

Chr. Sen. Gene Merriam

Agenda: Consideration of March revenue forecast effects on recommendations and make adjustments: review latest revenue forecast, John Heintz; adjust funding source for administrative budget to comply with MS116P.09, Dave Flipp; other funding recommendation adjustments, John Velin. Consideration of staff suggested language changes for 1993 recommendation, John Velin, Susan Thornton. Consideration of summer and fall plans. Consideration of proposed amendment to the Department of Natural Resources Bonding Work Programs for SNA acquisition, Bob Djupstrom.

WEDNESDAY, March 24

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

Higher Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Higher Education Coordinating Board budget presentation, Joseph Graba, deputy executive director, HECB.

**Human Services Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Public testimony regarding the governor's recommendations for programs serving the mentally ill and developmentally disabled in state facilities.

K-12 Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's budget recommendations on education organization (article 6).

HFXXXX (Bauerly) Education organization restructuring.

Report on Minnesota Department of Education restructuring, Jim Sauter, Mary Lillesve, Minnesota Department of Education.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Any bill not completed at 3/22 Subcommittee meeting. Other bills to be announced. For further information, contact (612) 296-5396.

**Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/
JUDICIARY**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Continuation of any bill not completed at 3/22 Subcommittee meeting.

HF873 (Klinzing) Psychotherapist or health care professional criminal sexual conduct clarified.

HF987 (Brown) Prisoner inmate separation classifications modified.

HF872 (Blatz) Minor presence of supportive person expanded to testimony for assaults and crimes of violence.

HF354 (Weaver) Motor vehicle and bicycle regulations clarified; inmate wage fine deductions allowed; juvenile adult court certification expanded; DNA court rule adoption restricted; probation revocation provided; and medical sexual offenses clarified.

HF963 (Murphy) Snowmobile accident investigations provided by sheriffs.

HF1168 (Murphy) St. Louis County awarded a grant for an automated probation reporting system pilot program, and money appropriated.

Other bills to be announced. For further information, call (612) 296-5396.

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
& INSURANCE**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF90 (Hausman) Off-label drug coverage included in health insurance policies.

HF795 (Jennings) No-fault automobile insurance commercial vehicle right of indemnity not to include school buses.

HF1094 (Stanius) NAIC model regulation reporting requirements enacted for business with certain unauthorized multiple employer welfare arrangements; insurance company fee, data collection, coverages, notice provisions, and enforcement provisions modified.

HF1100 (Stanius) Health Coverage Reinsurance Association regulated.

**Subcommittee on Facilities/K-12 Education
Finance Division/EDUCATION**

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Becky Kelso

Agenda: HF502 (Kelso) Capital expenditure facilities program policy provided and clarified; integration and co-location of services encouraged; cooperative secondary facilities grant amount modified; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

Remainder of agenda to be announced.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
& GAMBLING**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Budget presentations by the Department of Military Affairs, Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission, Public Employees Retirement Association, Teacher Retirement Association, Minnesota State Employees Retirement System, Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement, and Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund.

12:30 p.m.

**International Trade, Technology & Economic
Development Division/COMMERCE
& ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: HF929 (Mariani) Manufacturing opportunity districts established and tax credits and exemptions provided.

HF1135 (Knickerbocker) Metrology standard compliance provided with the European Economic Community, specialized calibration services authorized for businesses competing in European markets, and money appropriated.

HF197 (Jaros) Regional service offices established outside the metropolitan area by the Department of Trade and Economic Development.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: If necessary, continuation of 3/19 meeting.

HF319 (Bishop) Motorcycle operators and passengers under 21 years of age required to wear helmets.

HF272 (Solberg) Department of Public Safety abolished.

2 p.m.

**Legislative Commission on
Pensions and Retirement**

318 State Capitol

Chr. Sen. Phil Riveness

Agenda: SF519 (Stumpf)/HF574 (Reding) Age Discrimination Act compliance and administrative changes provided to various public pension plans. SF625 (Solon)/HF663 (Reding) St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association provided postretirement adjustment administrative expenses, and first class

city teachers retirement associations provided annuities and administration.

SF860 (Stumpf)/HF1131 (Johnson, R.) Unclassified employee retirement, individual retirement account, and supplemental retirement plans modified; technical college faculty retirement clarified; and marriage dissolution retirement plan provisions provided.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

4 p.m.

**Joint Subcommittee on Transit/
Subcommittee on Metropolitan Government/
Metropolitan Council Subcommittee/
LOCAL GOVERNMENT &
METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS**

200 State Office Building

Chrs. Reps. Tom Pugh, Linda Wejcman, Myron Orfield

Agenda: To be announced.

After Session

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: To be announced.

**Human Services Finance Division/HEALTH
& HUMAN SERVICES**

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation; governor's recommendations for social services programs.

6 p.m.

**Legislative Commission to Review
Administrative Rules**

112 State Capitol

Chr. Sen. John Hottinger

Agenda: Proposals to amend the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 14. Other business.

THURSDAY, March 25

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE
& REGULATION FINANCE**

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Department of Transportation.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: To be announced.

**Health & Housing Finance Division/HEALTH
& HUMAN SERVICES**

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Property Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson
Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on State Taxes/TAXES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius
Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: HF704 (Trimble) Water deficiency declarations provided required criteria, groundwater use prohibited for surface water level maintenance, water appropriation permit reviews provided, water shortage planning required, and Metropolitan Water Plan modified.

HF1164 (Trimble) Water law provided miscellaneous technical corrections.

HF1152 (Ozment) Wildfire prevention and suppression in forest areas provided and penalties provided.
HF1045 (Battaglia) Timber sales regulated, permit approval limit increased, and permit modification provided for natural cause damages.

HF103 (Skoglund) Fort Snelling visitor center construction appropriated money.

HF1067 (McGuire) Off-road recreation vehicle operation and registration regulated, recreational use plan required, fees and penalties provided, and money appropriated.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: HF936 (Vickerman) Department of Jobs and Training renamed the Economic Security Department.

HF981 (Rice) Department of Public Service abolished; Residential and Small Business Utilities Division of the Office of the Attorney General abolished; Public Utilities Commission membership reduced; and public utility and energy duties transferred.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau
Agenda: HF633 (Clark) New chance demonstration project money appropriated.
HF413 (Onnen) Group Residential Housing Act modified.

HF471 (Neary) Aid to Families with Dependent Children medical assistance eligibility determination to exclude child support payments.

HF501 (Garcia) Child maltreatment investigations provided in publicly licensed day-care facilities.

HF728 (Garcia) Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care reimbursement increased for

masters-prepared and masters-level licensed mental health practitioners.

HF804 (Cooper) Ambulance service area changes provided exemption from contested case hearing process requirements.

HF311 (Onnen) Children Helped in Long-term Development (CHILD) program established for child abuse prevention and money appropriated.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy
Agenda: Allocations. (If necessary, the meeting will continue at 4:30 p.m. in the Basement Hearing Room. For further information, contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533.)

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis
Agenda: HF218 (Stanis) Public land and building acquisition and capital improvement bond issuance authorized, bond canceling provided, appropriations reduced, and money appropriated.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna
Agenda: HF65 (Munger) Packaging and products provided recycled content requirements; discardable packaging imposed a waste management fee; beverages required reusable packaging or refundable recycling deposits; penalties provided; and money appropriated.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson
Agenda: If necessary, continuation of 3/23 agenda.
HF671 (Orenstein) Metropolitan Council to allocate comprehensive choice housing among cities and towns in the metropolitan area and compliance review provided.

HF761 (Pugh) Employee total compensation, claim payment rules modified; severance pay for highly compensated employees limited; certain high risk investments limited; and state auditor examination of local government grantee and contractor provided.
HF622 (Orfield) Agricultural land in the metropolitan area provided long-term protection.
HF646 (Simoneau) Charter city commission membership terms and petition procedures modified.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

FRIDAY, March 26

8 a.m.

Higher Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich
Agenda: HF368 (Pelowski) Technical College Student Association name updated.
HF738 (Kelley) Remedial instruction information

disseminated by postsecondary institutions to school districts. HF60 (Opatz) Semesters; common semester system feasibility studied by Higher Education Coordinating Board.

HF322 (Ness) Career counseling plans developed by postsecondary systems.
Possible discussion of bonding proposals.

Human Services Finance Division/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation: governor's recommendations for social services programs.

K-12 Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: Continuation of Minnesota Department of Education restructuring. Discussion of the Minnesota Department of Education Administrative budget. Request to renew state education advisory councils.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh
Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/ JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers
Agenda: Continuation of any bill not completed at 3/24 Subcommittee meeting.
HF681 (Wagenius) Firearm regulation adoption authorized by metropolitan county cities and the Metropolitan Airports Commission.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: To be announced.

12:30 p.m.

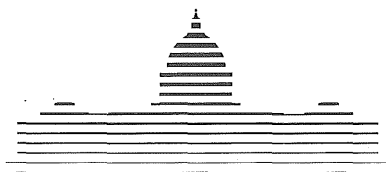
Subcommittee on Agriculture Finance & Rural Development/AGRICULTURE

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ted Winter
Agenda: To be announced.

2 p.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund
Agenda: To be announced.



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 W. Welle
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Video lottery

Number of U.S. states where video lottery has been authorized	6
Number of licensed U.S. terminals, 1992	33,319
Number of those states without a central control system to monitor gaming activity (Montana)	1
States that once permitted video lottery but have since banned the machines (Nebraska)	1
Liquor licensees in Minnesota, as of Aug. 28, 1992	5,003
Number of those that are "on-sale" licensees	2,025
Number of "on-sale" beer, liquor, and wine licensees in South Dakota, November 1992	2,198
Number of video lottery machines licensed to "on-sale" establishments in South Dakota, November 1992	6,606
Average number of video lottery machines per "on-sale" licensee in South Dakota	3
Maximum allowed by law	10
Net profit, per South Dakota video lottery machine, fiscal year 1992	\$19,319
Amount of that profit returned to the business housing the machine, under a typical 50-50 split with the machine owner	\$6,783
Ratio of video gambling machines to adult residents in North Sioux City, S.D.	1:4
Cents of every South Dakota Lottery dollar spent on video lottery	85
State of South Dakota's share of the net revenue generated by video lottery machines, fiscal year 1992, in millions	\$36.95
Percent of net video lottery dollars that now go to the state of South Dakota ...	35
Percent of net video lottery dollars that would be returned to the state under Minnesota HF122	22.5
Percent of South Dakota voters who voted to repeal video lottery, November 1992	37
Number of Iowa bars and clubs that from 1990-92 had their liquor licenses suspended for having illegal video gambling machines	74
Number of Gamblers Anonymous groups in Minnesota, 1987	4
in November 1992	31
Estimated number of slot machines in Minnesota, 1946	8,500
Estimated number of video slots in Minnesota Indian gaming casinos, 1992	10,000
Percent of 807 polled Minnesota adults who oppose video gambling machines in bars and other liquor establishments	62

Sources: *La Fleur's Video Lottery Terminal Report*; State of South Dakota Lottery Office; Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Liquor Control Division, Gambling Enforcement Division; Minnesota Department of Human Services, Compulsive Gambling Treatment Project; *Saturday Evening Post*, 12/13/47; *Minneapolis Star-Tribune*/WCCO-TV Minnesota Poll.



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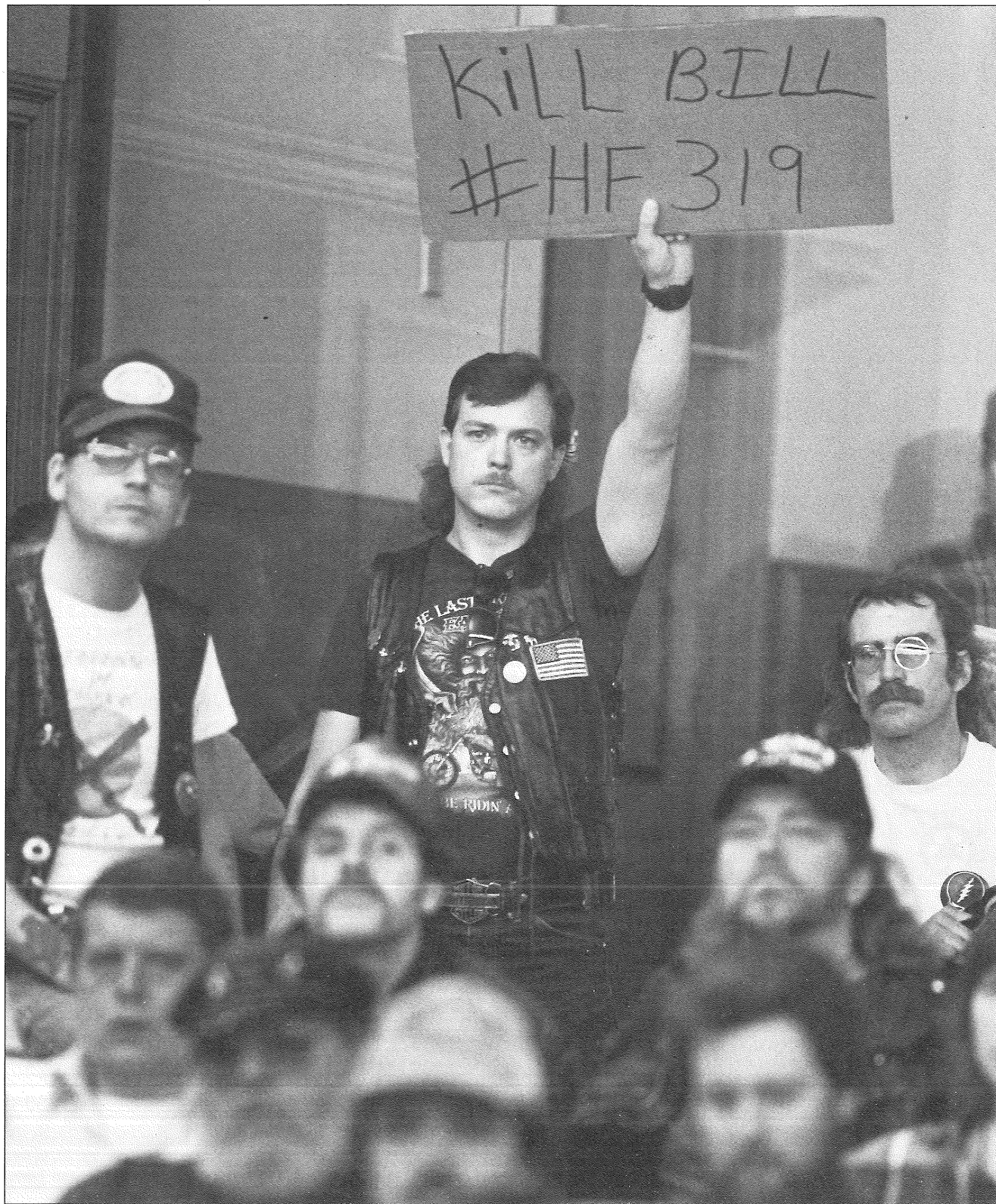
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93, March 26

p615

SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ March 26, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 12



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Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 26, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 12

Flashback

Not long ago when Minneapolis was still commonly referred to as the "Mill City," an old newspaper vendor hawked the next day's paper with the following refrain: "Look how far the mighty have fallen."

Seeing the mighty fall is a sport that is titillating to many, whether the subject is financier Donald Trump or England's royal family. But attention becomes even more riveted when the downfall is a politician — a class of people who in recent times has been none too popular. This week at the Capitol, all eyes were on Majority Leader Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) and the misuse of his state WATS telephone number.

So dominating was the issue that people scarcely noticed the hordes of bikers who made their annual pilgrimage to the Capitol to protest the latest attempt to require motorcyclists (under age 21) to wear helmets. The House Public Information Office was inundated with calls from irate citizens, including one who made an offhand remark about bombing the State Office Building.

The WATS-line issue certainly would have raised a stir in ordinary times. But there seems little doubt that these aren't ordinary times, and people appear more distrustful of their political leaders than ever. The people's fury is a lot like the Queen's in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, who screamed "Off with their heads" often and loudly.

As in business and in the military, head lopping is the method of choice in dealing with those who violate, or are perceived to have violated, the accepted code of conduct. Politics is little different. This week Welle chose to step down as House majority leader. But it could be argued that the impact of such a public imbroglio has a more lasting impression on a politician than on others.

Politicians live and work in the court of public opinion. So when their reputation is tarnished, it goes straight to the heart. Welle is highly regarded and respected at the State Capitol, although the general public is certainly in no mood to hear that. And although the majority leader title may be mighty, Welle is humble. Here's what his boss, Bill Gulbrandsen of the Area Learning Center in Willmar, said last year when Welle was first elected majority leader: "We're all a little agog that he is majority leader. He doesn't come across as a power person at all."

Welle may have fallen, but he doesn't have far to get up. The trappings of power have always been low on Welle's list of what is important. At the Capitol, he is considered a very good man who made a mistake.

—Grant Moos

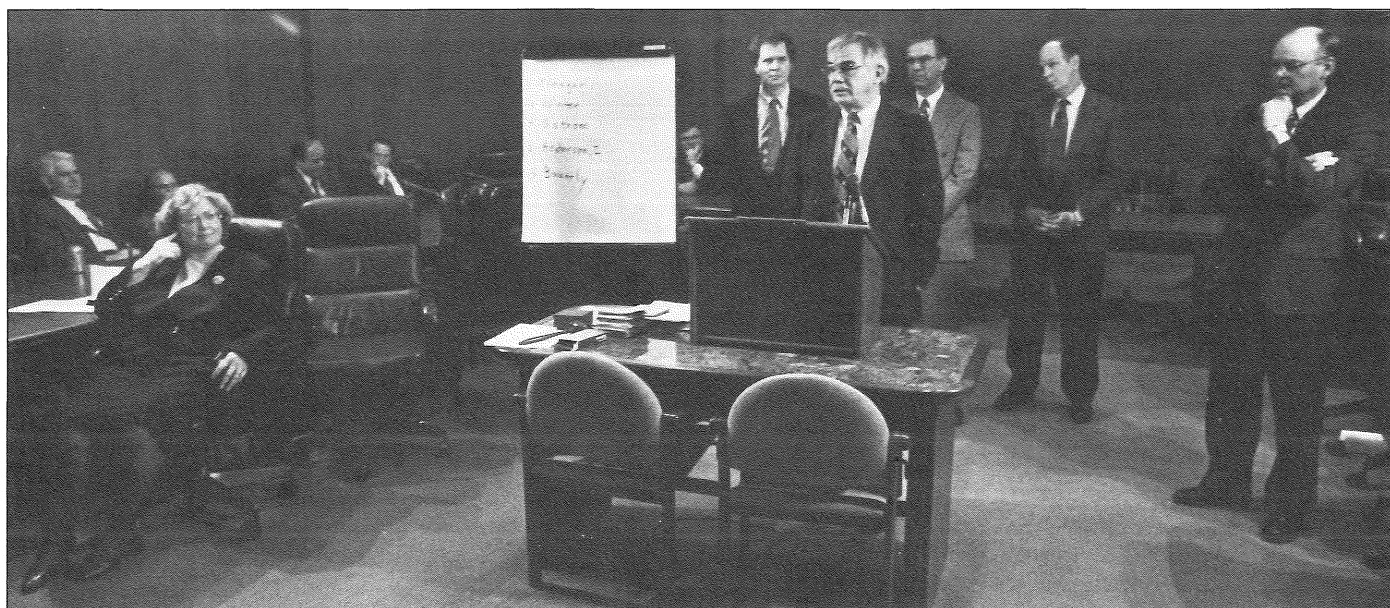
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On the cover: Shorty Olson of Grand Rapids was among dozens of motorcycle enthusiasts who demonstrated their opposition to a bill that would have required cyclists under age 21 to wear helmets. The measure was defeated March 24 on a 15-11 vote by the Transportation and Transit Committee.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Rep. Irv Anderson, center, answered a question from a DFL caucus member just prior to his March 25 election as house majority leader. Looking on were House Speaker Dee Long and the four other candidates for the post, Reps. Don Ostrom, left, Rick Krueger, Ted Winter and Jerry Bauerly, right.

DFL selects Anderson as new majority leader

A long week of political tumult ended March 25 with House DFLers going back to the future — electing Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) as the new majority leader.

Anderson's election on a 44-42 vote came two days after Rep. Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) announced he would be stepping down from his leadership post effective March 29.

Welle resigned after it was disclosed that an estimated \$85,000 in unauthorized calls had been rung up on his House issued long-distance calling card in late 1991. The misuse was not reported to the proper authorities. The case is now under investigation.

Anderson emerged from a field of five candidates for the leadership post, finally defeating Jerry Bauerly of Sauk Rapids after leading on all four ballots taken. Other candidates were Don Ostrom of St. Peter, Rick Krueger of Staples, and Ted Winter of Fulda.

Anderson's election returns him to a role he held for six years before leaving the House in 1982. He was re-elected in 1990, and was run-up for the majority leader spot when Welle was chosen the following session. Anderson was first elected to House in 1964.

"This is a very difficult time for our caucus and the state of Minnesota," he said. Anderson, now serving his 11th term, vowed to build consensus from the disparate wings of the caucus and restore public confidence in the House.

After his election, Anderson said he plans to draw the caucus together to formulate a legisla-

tive package which will include an alternative to Gov. Arne Carlson's proposed budget.

The spending plan, he said, will likely channel more money to education and local government aids, while keeping agricultural property taxes in check. He said he favors higher income taxes on the state's wealthiest citizens to provide broad property tax relief.

Anderson said he won't necessarily revert to the take-no-prisoners style of floor leadership which some say cost him the House speakership in 1980 — a post he has long sought. "Irv has mellowed," he said, chuckling.

But he will be aggressive, he added, despite the challenge of assuming leadership in mid-session.

The DFL's changing of the guard was only part of the fallout resulting from the phone incident.

The day before Anderson's election, on March 24, a bill (HF1377) was hastily assembled on the House floor to ensure that a similar incident couldn't happen again. It also would provide greater disclosure of expense records for virtually all state officials.

The House voted to take the extraordinary step of introducing and passing the bill in a single floor session, suspending its rules and bypassing the normal legislative process.

Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) called HF1377 a "replica" of an IR proposal, adding: "This is an effort to do what we've been seeking since 1977." After sparring over numerous amendments, the bill ultimately passed on a 131-0 vote.

House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) said that

while the DFL and IR proposals were similar, the DFL bill was much broader in scope.

The bill includes provisions that would:

- Open up the legislative process to the public, including a requirement that meeting notices be posted, tapes be made, and voting records be made public. That is already House practice, Long said, but the bill gives it the force of law to protect that disclosure in the future. The IR proposal would have applied the state's Open Meeting Law to the Legislature, which is exempt from its provisions. Long said that would have raised serious constitutional issues. The Legislature, however, already does have a separate open meeting law (M.S.3.055) requiring that its hearings be open to the public.

- Set and disclose the budgets of the House, Senate, constitutional offices and commissions just as they are for executive departments. Again, that is already House practice that is getting legal backing, Long said. The IR bill only applied to the Legislature, she said.

- Make the phone bills of legislators, constitutional officers and state department heads public information.

- Strengthen the oversight of phone billing procedures and require detailed expense reports to be filed quarterly by legislators and other state officials.

HF1377 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

—Jim Anderson



AGRICULTURE

Dairy bill gains

A proposal to deregulate milk prices and, in the process, bolster dairy farmers' incomes moved another step closer to a floor vote after gaining approval from the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee March 25.

The measure (HF661) would remove retailers from the minimum price controls of the Dairy Industry Unfair Trade Practices Act, largely unchanged since adopted by the 1957 Legislature. It also would require wholesalers to pay up to 36 cents per gallon in assessments back to dairy farmers if the price farmers receive falls below a specific threshold.

The committee amended the bill to exempt wholesalers from the assessments if a large percentage of their sales are to schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and residential care facilities.

Retailers, particularly smaller grocery and convenience store owners, are opposing the measure. They contend Wenzel's proposal will permit larger stores to sharply cut their prices below cost, offering milk as a "loss leader" to lure customers and ultimately force smaller stores out of business.

But while Wenzel acknowledged some stores may not be able to match the prices offered by the big chain stores, he said most customers "are not going to drive 10, 15 miles out of their way to save 10 cents on a gallon of milk. They are going to keep going to the store right around the corner."

Wenzel, who chairs the House Agriculture Committee, also downplayed concerns that the proposed assessment on wholesalers would be passed on to consumers. He noted that the price farmers typically receive drops below the \$13.20 per hundredweight threshold for only three or four months per year.

Wenzel also said companion legislation now moving through the state Senate would bar stores from selling milk for less than its wholesale cost. Wenzel said he may consider adding similar language to his bill after it reaches the House floor.

HF661 now moves to the Ways and Means Committee.

Genetic regulation eased

After some political splicing, a bill easing regulations on genetically engineered products was approved by the Agriculture Finance and Rural Development Subcommittee after its second hearing March 19.

The panel removed some language in the bill (HF634) defining genetically altered organisms, but left intact the provision drawing most



Rep. Andy Dawkins inspects a flag made from hemp fibers during March 19 testimony on a bill (HF851) that would modify state laws to control marijuana and cocaine use.

criticism: exempting state permits or environmental worksheets for those products if a federal agency has granted similar approval.

Opponents renewed their opposition to removing Minnesota from its oversight role in the rapidly advancing technology.

"We're simply saying let the process that the state put in place continue," said Sister Mary Tachen, coordinator of rural concerns for the Minnesota Catholic Conference.

John Hines of the state Environmental Quality Board said Minnesota's regulations fill an important gap in federal oversight.

"Regulatory oversight by the federal government has left a lot to be desired, and, in fact, there are a number of holes," Hines said.

He disagreed with bill supporters' arguments that Minnesota's regulations have been a burden on business and have kept the technology from developing. "It just hasn't worked out that way," he said.

Biotechnology firms and potato growers from the Red River Valley previously testified that Minnesota's regulatory climate is putting the state at a technological disadvantage. Besides Minnesota, only Wisconsin and North Carolina have a similar state oversight role.

Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) is sponsoring the bill, which is scheduled to be heard by the full Agriculture Committee March 29.

Wild boars: good or bad?

The Eurasian wild boar's reputation took a beating this week, when the Environment and Natural Resources Committee heard testimony on a bill that would ban them from the state.

HF673 would require owners of Eurasian wild pigs to slaughter or ship them out of state by August 1993. Owners would be reimbursed

up to \$50 per wild boar through a \$25,000 general fund appropriation.

Retired veterinarian Dr. Walt Mackey told legislators that the wild boars have wreaked havoc in 23 states, and that 14 states now ban wild hogs. Thirteen states, Mackey said, now are in the "expensive process of using DNR [natural resources] people to shoot and trap them."

Mackey said the wild boars are destructive to crops, kill ground nesting birds, calves, and lambs and spread livestock diseases. They also have enormous reproductive potential — having their first litters at six months — and adding two litters every year for 15 years, he said. The wild boars "make hors d'oeuvres out of fawn deer," he said.

"Wild boars are a 400-pound fighting machine with big long tusks . . . a rototiller gone berserk," Mackey told the committee.

A U.S. Department of Agriculture brochure on wild pigs indicates the animals are susceptible to two swine diseases which can be carried to domestic pigs. It also warns hunters of the risk of swine brucellosis when they dress wild pig meat.

Currently, there are seven wild boar farms and one hunting preserve in Minnesota, with an approximate total of 300-400 boars.

But several Minnesota and Wisconsin wild boar farmers told the committee that wild boars have become a viable agri-business, bringing in up to \$1 per pound of meat.

Sally Baecker, a producer from Nelson, Wis., told the committee the wild pig business would favor a permit system that would require appropriate fences to contain the boars.

"A 500-pound boar is a pet," said Baecker. Boars occasionally get out, she said, but they are not vicious and stay near the farm to get food.

In 1991, it took state DNR and county sheriff's

officers two weeks to round up 14 wild boars in southwestern Minnesota. There are no other known wild boars loose in the state.

In Texas, there are over one million boars on the loose; 500,000 in Florida; and 300,000 California. Each state attributes major problems to the wild boar population.

Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia), author of the measure, told the committee that the legislation is favored by the Minnesota Farm Bureau, the Minnesota Deer Hunters Association, the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association and the North Star Chapter of the Sierra Club, among other organizations.

The committee referred the bill to the Agriculture Committee without recommendation.



BONDING

Housing 'psychopaths'

Should additional space for people with "psychopathic personalities" be built and, if so, where?

Gov. Arne Carlson has asked the Legislature to authorize bonding of \$17.4 million this year for new construction and expansion of the state's regional treatment centers. The largest individual request, of \$7.4 million, would add 50 beds to a mental health unit at the Moose Lake facility. The unit would house sex offenders who have completed prison terms but are not allowed to return to society because they are considered to have "psychopathic personalities."

The proposed expansion would bring the number of beds at the Moose Lake mental health unit to 100.

The 1992 Legislature authorized \$13.4 million for the construction of a facility for psychopathic personalities at St. Peter, where such offenders are now kept. But due to the high level of commitments in the past year, an even larger facility is needed. The Moose Lake site was proposed in order to separate the more dangerous "psychopathic personalities" from the "mentally ill and dangerous" people. Both such groups are now housed at the Minnesota Security Hospital in St. Peter.

At a March 22 meeting of the Human Services Finance Division, James Stoebner, assistant commissioner overseeing regional treatment centers for the Department of Human Services, rebuffed members' suggestions March 22 that the Moose Lake project could be delayed.

"I don't mean to overly dramatize this, but it could cause a safety risk to the citizens of this state," he said. Because some "mentally ill and dangerous" patients have been displaced from the St. Peter hospital by those with "psychopathic personalities," selected "mentally ill and dangerous" patients housed in another campus

building must be escorted on a half-mile walk to and from the hospital twice a day for programs and services, he said.

At the March 24 meeting of the Human Services Finance Division, an advocate for the mentally ill, Bill Conley, also questioned whether "psychopathic personalities" would get adequate psychiatric treatment after they are moved away from St. Peter, where a psychiatric staff is already available.

The governor's bonding proposal also would provide \$7.5 million to add two new units at the Minnesota Security Hospital for the mentally ill and dangerous, and \$2 million to renovate a building on the Brainerd Regional Human Services campus to house 50 psychiatric patients that would be displaced from the Moose Lake facility.

Continued discussion on the bonding proposals is expected.

Interest rates

The interest rate on Minnesota's recent \$50 million bond sale is the lowest in 15 years, the Capital Investment Committee learned this past week.

Peter Sausen, assistant commissioner of the Department of Finance, told legislators March 23 that the winning 5.23 percent bid offered by Goldman, Sachs & Co. is the lowest since the 4.72 percent the state paid in 1978.

Proceeds from the general obligation bonds will be used for capital projects, including the University of Minnesota and the State University System, land easements in the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) program, and the Rural Finance Authority loan program.

Standard & Poors, one of three firms which rated the bond sale, gave Minnesota an AA+ rating, and upgraded the state's financial "outlook" from negative to stable.

The rating firm said that Minnesota's AA+ mark reflects a diverse economy spread among services, trade and manufacturing, and "state actions to close persistent revenue gaps."

Although the state had operating deficits in 1991 and 1992, recent employment data indicates the state has fared better than the nation during the current recession, Standard & Poors said in its news release about the bond sale.

"While spending pressures remain, particularly in human services and education funding, the state's financial operations are expected to be balanced and to begin restoring [their] previously strong fund balance levels," the rating firm said.



CHILDREN

Preventing child abuse

By visiting the state's correctional facilities and talking with police officers and those who work with young mothers, Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato) has learned that most adults with troubled lives were abused or neglected as children. Even a 9-month-old baby will turn away from its mother when she enters the room if the mother has abused the child, Onnen discovered.

"Abuse is like a chain. If you've been abused, you're likely to be abusive yourself," Onnen told the Health and Human Services Committee March 25. In an attempt to break that chain,



Madeleine Orenstein, 5, took a break from her coloring book during March 19 testimony before the Education Committee's Higher Education Finance Division while her father, Rep. Howard Orenstein, conferred with Rep. Betty McCollum.

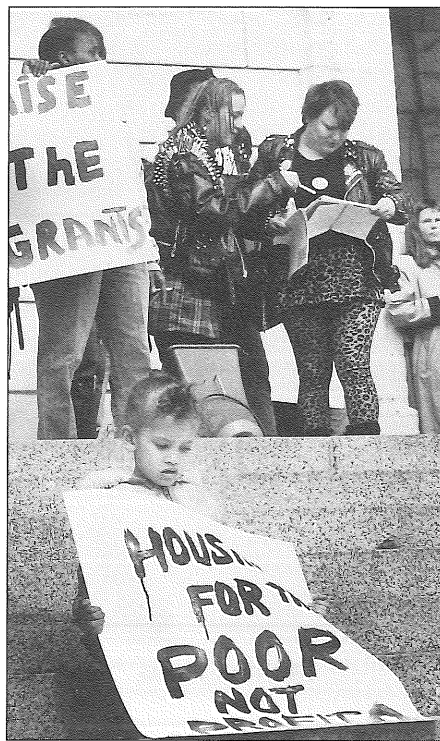
Onnen has sponsored a bill (HF311) that would authorize the state health commissioner to develop a statewide program using volunteers to prevent child abuse. The program would be called CHILD (Children Helped in Long-Term Development).

Each participating family would be matched with a volunteer who would make home visits and help the family cope with the stresses that increase the risk of child abuse. While they supported the program's intent, committee members questioned whether volunteers could cope with such a serious problem as effectively as trained state workers. Also, they asked whether there were adequate safeguards regarding the separation of church and state in case churches choose to participate.

Onnen said the state would establish guidelines for volunteers, who would be required to report abuse to child protection agencies.

The state gets "a tremendous bang for our buck" by using volunteers, Rep. Gary Worke (IR-Waseca) said.

HF311 was approved and referred to the Health and Housing Finance Division.



Lekeisha Delougherty, 4, participated in the March 24 "Up and Out of Poverty" rally in front of the state Capitol to protest proposed budget cuts in human services programs.

courage more residential builders to start their own business, since the \$100 to \$200 yearly fees they would pay into the fund are significantly less than what they now pay for surety bond premiums.

"This won't force out small builders while at the same time will do a better job of protecting the consumer," Bauerly said.

The measure also contains several revisions of the state residential contractor licensing rules. In general, these would not apply to contractors working exclusively in Minneapolis or St. Paul, who are licensed under more stringent local guidelines.

Similar recovery fund proposals have been passed twice by the House, only to be dropped in the state Senate. An attempt to remove the recovery fund provisions from HF948 was defeated 13-6 by the commerce panel.

HF948 now moves to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

CONSUMERS

Recovery fund considered

A proposal to create a state-administered fund to protect consumers from the shoddy workmanship of unscrupulous residential contractors was approved March 24 by the Commerce and Economic Development Committee.

The measure (HF948) would charge contractors a sliding fee based on their volume of business. The fees would then go into a dedicated state account to compensate consumers up to \$50,000 for incomplete or incompetent work, fraud or negligence.

To receive payment, a homeowner would have to obtain a court judgment against the contractor. After filing a petition with the state Department of Commerce, which would review the claim, the consumer would be reimbursed.

In the event of a successful claim, the delinquent contractor would be liable to repay double the award plus interest. Supporters said this provision would lead to a more rapid resolution of disputes. Few contractors would want to risk such a large financial penalty, and those who don't pay the penalty would have their license suspended until they make good on the debt, say supporters.

But bill opponents, including bonding houses, said customers likely would have a lengthy waiting period while their claim winds its way through court and government channels.

Bill sponsor Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) said the recovery fund also would en-

crime and gang crime is occurring," said Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), sponsor of the proposals. "It's worse if you're mugged by a bunch of people than by one person. It's worse if you're raped by a group of people than by one person."

HF992 would lower the legal standards for conspiracy and liability for the crimes of another person. It also would make the penalty for conspiracy the same as the penalty for the crime committed, and double the punishment if the conspiracy was to commit a violent crime. Currently, criminal conspiracy carries a penalty half that of the intended crime.

The bill, heard March 19 by the Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee, also would expand the law punishing accomplices to a crime, and create a 20-year felony for participating in a riot should a death occur.

Hennepin County Attorney Mike Freeman testified in favor of the bill, which was fashioned by a task force he organized to develop suggestions to combat illegal gang activity in Minneapolis.

Noting the controversial nature of one of the bill's provisions, Freeman supported repealing a 1991 statute that punishes crimes "committed for the benefit of a gang." He said the law was difficult for prosecutors to use and was essentially punishing people for their associations rather than for their actions.

"We think that the group crime [provisions] that we've set forth to you in the rest of the bill are much more effective," Freeman said.

Some members were uncomfortable with broad increases in criminal penalties, especially since the Legislature has toughened punishments in recent omnibus crime bills.

John Stuart, the state public defender, said that the penalties in HF992 were especially harsh for juvenile offenders. Stuart noted that sentences for crimes of violence were just doubled in 1989.

The bill would double the penalty for conspiring in a group to commit a violent crime; conspiracy sentences for juveniles would be just as tough as those for adults.

"This could have a staggering impact on correctional institutions and on a lot of individuals' lives," said Stuart. "An awful lot of young people commit crimes in groups. A lot of them are kids that are just tagging along... and for them to get these huge sentences is rather disturbing."

The bill was laid over for further consideration. If approved, HF992 will be incorporated into the emerging omnibus crime bill before being considered by the full Judiciary Committee.

CRIME

Controlling gangs

Using proposals from the Hennepin County Attorney's Office, some legislators and law enforcement officials want to crack down on gang activity by expanding the state's conspiracy laws.

"We do... have to face the fact that youth



DEVELOPMENT

State board of invention?

If supporters have their way, Minnesota soon could have a "board of invention," structured much like the State Arts Board and the Minnesota Historical Society.

Under a bill (HF1177) approved March 25 by a House commerce panel, the 11-member board would distribute grant money and provide technical assistance to prospective inventors. It also would provide Minnesotans with a place to freely present new ideas for both technological and social inventions, without the hassle of lawyer fees and paperwork associated with "selling an idea."

Like the State Arts Board, the board of invention would be a quasi-state agency with statewide representation. Its members would be appointed by the governor, and the board could receive funding from both public and private sources.

"There's so much talent out there ready to help the state grow and develop," said Dan Ferber of the Institute for Innovation and Invention. "But it's easily frustrated by the lack of [support available to] the ordinary person with a good idea."

Ferber said a state board of invention would provide this public support.

But Rep. Barb Vickerman (IR-Redwood Falls) noted that since Minnesota already has the Minnesota Inventors Congress, the creation of an additional board would be unnecessary and costly.

Based in Redwood Falls, the Minnesota Inventors Congress works in conjunction with Minnesota Technology, Inc. to promote invention throughout Minnesota.

Ferber said the Minnesota Inventors Congress is not centrally located enough to encourage invention statewide, and doesn't focus on "social invention," which could be an idea or concept rather than a tangible product. Instead, he said, the group's focus is on technological advancement.

HF1177, sponsored by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids), was approved by the Commerce and Economic Development Committee's Tourism and Small Business Division. The measure now moves to the full committee for consideration.



The Webster Magnet Elementary School Honors Band played a concert March 22 in the state Capitol rotunda.



EDUCATION

Graduation Rule

The State Board of Education would be precluded from adopting a new high school graduation rule before evaluating its outcome-based education (OBE) pilot programs under a measure reviewed by an Education subcommittee this week.

HF1234, authored by Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona), would require the commissioner of the Department of Education to provide the Legislature with an analysis of 30 pilot OBE programs now funded by the state. The report would require "complete and concise answers" to eight issues:

- specific curriculum outcomes the state and the schools districts must develop;
- the effect that graduation outcomes would have on students with special needs, gifted and talented students, and students of color;
- organizational and educational changes the rule would require;
- specific methods districts would use to monitor student progress;
- research required in assessing outcomes before student performance "will be widely available in the classroom";
- required staff development training;
- specific steps needed to move from a tradi-

tional education system to a system based on graduation outcomes; and

- financial resources required to implement the graduation outcomes statewide.

The bill would allow the State Board of Education to continue its process of adopting a high school graduation rule, but it could not take final action unless specifically authorized by law.

Pelowski said the measure would say that the state "won't take action until we understand what the rule will do."

A number of subcommittee members opposed the measure, including Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville). "This sends a terrible message to our districts," said Greiling. Outcome based education, she said, can take years to develop.

Jerry Von Korff, a St. Cloud attorney who serves on the statewide graduation rule steering committee, said that the bill "mistakenly makes the connection between OBE and the graduation rule."

The rule "does not tell teachers how to teach," said Von Korff. "It simply answers one question: Why shouldn't we start graduating kids on what they know? We need to start focusing on what kids know at the end of the process."

"I see this bill as sending a message to [teachers] that you folks are going to delay the process," said Von Korff. "The question out there is, is this [graduation rule] for real or not?"

The subcommittee on Graduation Requirements and Outcome Based Education will continue review of the measure next week.

Educational delivery plans

A 1992 law to streamline the education delivery system needs a little streamlining itself, say some lawmakers.

The law charged local school districts with developing a plan for a simplified three-tier education delivery system. The school district, an area education organization, and the state level make up the three tiers.

But the law didn't say where each school district should send its recommendations or how a final plan would be developed.

"There is confusion as to where the plans would go," Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids), told the Education Finance Division of the Education Committee March 24. School districts are sending their plans to a variety of people. The commissioner of the Department of Education, the chair of the House Education Committee, the chair of the House K-12 Education Finance Division, and Bauerly each have received some of the plans.

Bauerly is sponsoring a bill to clear up where the plans should go. HF1332 would require school districts to submit their plans for a new delivery system to the commissioner of educa-



ELECTIONS

Uniform election dates

Almost 72 percent of Minnesota's eligible voters participated in last fall's general election. But only 9 percent took part in springtime school board elections.

To eliminate that historic "spring break" from voter participation, efforts have been resurrected to hold elections for local school district and city offices at the same time.

"It seems to us that there's a strong correlation with the November election date and high voter turnout," Secretary of State Joan Grove told the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee March 22.

That's one reason she's backing a bill (HF323) that would set uniform dates for city and school district elections. Along with improving participation, she told the panel, uniform election dates would save taxpayers money. Election officials wouldn't have to be hired, and ballot printing would be less expensive.

The committee approved the bill on a divided voice vote.

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) said he's carried similar legislation for a dozen years, but has made some changes to appease opponents — chiefly school districts.

The bill he is authoring this year would require city and school district elections to be held in November, with a September primary if necessary. (Rural townships would be exempted.) City councils and school boards could choose to hold their elections in odd- or even-numbered years. Special elections also could be held on the September date.

In addition, a ballot question election would be allowed by mail at any time during the year, Osthoff said. That would allow the election process to be expedited when school districts vote on bond referendums, for example, in order to take advantage of favorable interest rates.

Like Grove, Osthoff said his main objective in offering the bill is increasing voter participation.

But Bob Meeks of the Minnesota School Boards Association said his group opposes the plan for the same reason it has in the past. Separate school elections keep those issues separate in voters' minds, he said.

"The visibility issue is one we'd like to keep," he said. School districts now have the option of using November dates, but less than 50 now do so.

HF323 now moves to the House floor for consideration.

Coming of political age

For more than two decades, 18-years-olds have had the right to vote.

But Minnesota law says voters that age have to wait another three years before they can hold the very same offices for which they choose candidates.

A bill (HF420) authored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) could result in that age limit being changed. If passed, the bill would let Minnesota voters decide on a Constitutional amendment that would let 18-year-olds hold local political offices. It would not apply to state offices, however.

President Bill Clinton's campaign sparked Minneapolis resident Doug Pihlgren's interest in politics. But Pihlgren told the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee March 22 that he was frustrated at having that interest limited by his youth.

"[Clinton] really tapped in to the young people, but we're not given the chance to be involved at a young age," he told the panel.

"Trusting the voters to make the right choice is really what this is all about," added Dawkins.

Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud), a member of the committee, said he has special sympathy for Dawkins' effort. He ran for the St. Cloud City Council while still a college student, but learned two weeks prior to the election that he was ineligible to hold the office because of his age. He ultimately lost a U.S. Supreme Court challenge to the law.

The committee did not act on the bill, but will take it up again this session.



EMPLOYMENT

Job incentives considered

A bill that would help economically depressed cities attract new or expanding manufacturing companies was approved March 25 by a House commerce panel.

The measure (HF929) would allow cities that have lost more than 2,000 jobs in the past decade to create manufacturing opportunity districts (MODs) offering tax credits and other incentives to firms creating permanent, lucrative jobs.

It would provide five-year corporate tax credits of up to \$5,000 in its first year for each new job created that annually pays more than \$15,000 in wages. Additional credits would be targeted for businesses that hire and train youth, minorities, and people with only high school educations.

St. Paul City Council President Bill Wilson said HF929 would help promote long-term tax base growth for cities — initially through increased income taxes paid by the re-employed workers and later through boosted revenues from property, sales and corporate taxes.

Although St. Paul would be one of the primary beneficiaries of the proposal, supporters said other cities such as Duluth, South St. Paul, and Fergus Falls likely would be initially eligible as well. Under the bill, all cities of more than 20,000 residents could start MOD programs provided they experienced significant job losses since 1979.

HF929, sponsored by Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), now moves from the International Trade, Technology and Economic Development Division to the full Commerce and Economic Development Committee.



Rep. Becky Lourey participated in an Acupuncture Week demonstration at the state Capitol. The Acupuncture Association of Minnesota has been conducting the demonstrations for several years to increase public awareness of the technique and to enlist support for legislation to license and regulate practitioners.



ENERGY

Energy priorities

Concerned about dwindling storage space at the state's nuclear waste repositories, Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) used a March 23 budget review session of a House finance committee to review the future of energy use in Minnesota.

Noting that the nuclear waste storage pool at the Prairie Island plant is just about exhausted, Rice complained that two nationally recognized energy conservation experts recently had been laid off by the Department of Public Service to meet budget targets.

Rice wondered what the priorities were for the future.

But department officials — who are responsible for the state's energy use policies and regulation — responded that conservation efforts were being hindered by budgeting decisions made at the State Capitol.

"We're on the horns of a dilemma," said Kris Sanda, department commissioner. She said her goals for increases in energy efficiency and alternative fuel use were just as ambitious as the committee's, but that when cuts needed to be made, conservation programs have, in the past, taken their share.

Sanda also challenged the committee to look at decisions from a managerial point of view, and implored the Legislature to "quit chopping [the department's] budget."

Furthermore, the federal government, said Sanda, may help the state with its waste storage problems by finally delivering on a pledge to construct a large-volume, long-term nuclear waste storage facility.

Shortly before being nominated as U.S. Secretary of Energy, NSP's Hazel O'Leary told Sanda that if it were up to her, nuclear waste storage would be at the top of her priority list, Sanda said.

"We're going to give her time to fulfill that promise," Sanda said. "But not much time."

The Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee will recommend specific appropriations for the Department of Public Service later this session.

Utility increases

A bill that would allow utility companies to automatically increase their rates to cover the cost of conservation improvement programs passed the House March 22 by a vote of 131-0. Currently, utility companies must file a request with the Public Utilities Commission to allow them to pass on the costs of conservation improvements. **HF295** would remove that requirement.

All of the utilities' conservation spending is

pre-approved by the Department of Public Service. Utilities must spend at least 1.5 percent of their gross operating revenues on conservation improvement programs.

Utilities also can adjust their rates automatically when there are increases in taxes or the cost of fuel. The companies must file a rate case with the Public Utilities Commission for a rate increase due to increases in the "cost of doing business."

The measure now moves to the Senate for consideration.



ENVIRONMENT

Illegal hitchhikers

Fines for spreading Eurasian water milfoil or zebra mussels — and enforcement measures to check the spread of these and other exotic species — would increase dramatically under a measure approved by a House committee March 23.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) officers would be authorized to issue citations, which would impose civil penalties, including:

- \$2,000 for launching watercraft with Eurasian milfoil or zebra mussels into "noninfested" water (\$250 for such launches into "infested" waters);
- \$100 per square foot of zebra mussels attached to watercraft, nets, or other objects transported on land or water;
- fines tied to the number of locations Eurasian milfoil is found on boats or trailers on public roads. The fines would range from \$75 to \$600 for up to five "locations";
- \$300 for transporting live ruffe or rusty crayfish on public lands or waters;
- \$250 for moving or removing a milfoil buoy, which are used to denote milfoil infested areas; and
- \$100 for entering a marked Eurasian water milfoil area.

Penalties would go to the state's water recreation fund and would be used for exotic species management.

Under **HF864**, the DNR also would triple the boat and trailer inspections at access sites on infested waters, increasing inspections to 30,000 hours annually.

The DNR said the measure would require 32 inspectors, who would be hired on a temporary basis through the Minnesota Conservation Corps.

The measure would set aside 0.5 percent of the state's gas tax for exotic species management. Author Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) said, however, that all of the bill's provisions, except penalties, would be dropped unless the gas tax is increased this session, or unless other fund-

ing sources could be found.

Jay Rendall, DNR exotic species coordinator, said that Eurasian water milfoil has now been found in 55 Minnesota lakes. Zebra mussels have been identified in 20 miles of the Minnesota River, 180 miles of the Mississippi River, and in the Duluth Harbor. Rendall said that many other biological pollutants also pose potential problems to Minnesota lakes, including ruffe, which harm walleye populations.

Robin Graphenteen told the committee that her lake association was forced to raise \$33,000 last year to contain the growth of Eurasian milfoil in Little Green and Big Green lakes near Chisago City. She said that one chemical which helps prevent milfoil spread cost her association \$1,000 per gallon.

Unless a lake is newly infested, the DNR pays only up to \$3,000 toward the cost of eradicating milfoil.

HF864 now moves from the Environment and Natural Resources Committee to the Judiciary Committee.

Protecting the water supply

If there were to be an unexpected release of contaminants at the source of Minneapolis' water supply, the city would be able to supply residents with clean water for just 24 hours.

To make sure that the metropolitan area has a plan to deal with such a crisis, or with a crisis like the 1988 drought, Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) has sponsored a bill that would require contingency plans for water shortages.

HF704 was approved by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee March 23. It then moved to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee, where it was approved on March 24.

Provisions of the bill include:

- All public water suppliers would need to submit contingency and conservation plans to the Department of Natural Resources by Jan. 1, 1996. Suppliers would have to take measures to reduce water demand before asking the state's permission to construct a public water supply or increase the distribution of water. Those reduction measures would have to include a water rate structure encouraging conservation and education.
- The Metropolitan Council would be required to continually update data and information on water use and supply in the metropolitan area. The council would have to evaluate alternative courses of action to be taken in cases of contamination and drought, and recommend long-term approaches to solve water problems.
- Lawn sprinkling, car and sidewalk washing, fountains, and other aesthetic uses of water

would be given lowest priority in terms of water allocations in the event of a water shortage.

Several public utility directors from around the state spoke against the bill, saying that the state water supply is already adequately managed and supply is abundant. But Trimble said that just because things are good now doesn't mean they couldn't get bad again.

"It looks to me as if this is another way to control growth in the suburbs," Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley) said, as she objected to giving the Metropolitan Council increased oversight over the area's water supply.

Trimble responded that **HF704** was not intended to stop expansion. St. Paul and Minneapolis, which rely on Mississippi River water, are not the only cities vulnerable to a possible contamination crisis, he said. Suburbs such as Apple Valley that rely on wells also could be vulnerable if there were a ground spill that infiltrated the water supply.

HF704 now moves to the House floor.

Packaging bill sacked

A proposal to reduce excess consumer product packaging apparently is heading for the legislative scrap.

On a voice vote following nearly two hours of testimony, the Commerce and Economic Development panel March 25 decided to send **HF65** to its Controversial Bills Subcommittee — making its passage this year unlikely.

The bill would have imposed fees on discardable packaging and would have mandated deposits if beverage makers failed to increase their use of reusable containers.

Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) made several changes in his proposal during earlier hearings to make it more amenable to opponents. But he still was unable to win over retailers or labor interests who said it would cost them jobs and would amount to a \$200 million a year tax on food, clothing, and other consumer goods.

"If I had my way, this would be a much stronger bill," Munger said, chastising opponents for "following the path of least resistance and choosing to keep piling up the garbage and keep piling up the costs" for cleaning up solid waste landfills.

"They'd rather look at the short-term and have the government keep on picking up the tab," he said.

But opponents said the proposal mistakenly attempts to legislate consumer attitudes. "While the public supports the idea of refillable [containers], their buying habits are much different," said Stuart Hartley, a beverage industry representative from Ontario.

Others, including Bill Peterson of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, argued that packaging regula-

tions instead should be approved on the federal level "so one state doesn't have an [economic] advantage over another."

Using recycled steel byproducts

Minnesota's \$4 motor vehicle transfer fee would be raised to \$5 under a measure approved March 23 by a House committee. In part, the increased revenue would be used to fund a car and appliance recycling study.

HF877 would direct the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to provide up to \$500,000 in grants to North Star Steel to find new ways to use "shredder residue," the waste from cars and appliances after steel has been extracted, shredded, and melted to make new steel products.

The residue includes foam rubber and plastics. The grant money would be used to find ways to reduce the residue, and for research and development to determine potential uses for the materials.

The MPCA would "establish standards for management of shredder residue" and minimize management and disposal costs, under the proposed legislation.

Jim Schultz, a recycling manager at North Star Steel's, told legislators his company is the only firm in Minnesota that recycles cars. A landfill the company owns and uses for the residual materials will be full next year.

If North Star can't find alternatives to the landfill, Schultz told the Environment and Natural Resources Committee, the company will close its shredder and buy raw materials outside the state.

Under the proposed legislation, the MPCA would determine the amount of the grant, and up to 25 percent would be matched by North Star Steel.

HF877, authored by Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove), now moves to the Taxes Committee for further discussion.

Fort Snelling center

The meeting of the Dakota Indian and European explorer cultures at historic Fort Snelling would be exhibited at a new environmental education center at Fort Snelling State Park, under a measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 25.

The new visitor center is proposed by the Fort Snelling State Park Association.

The bill's (**HF103**) chief author, Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls.), told the committee that the visitor center would include Native American history as well as that of European explorers.

Bill Morrissey, Department of Natural Re-

sources state park director, said that the current visitor center on Pike Island cannot accommodate the number of groups who come to the park, and that the building floods annually.

The Fort Snelling State Park Association has said that the park will be used for environmental education for school groups, and as a trail center for hikers, bikers, and skiers who use the park to reach the 72-mile Minnesota River Valley trail.

HF103 now goes to the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee to seek \$2 million in funding.



GOVERNMENT

Air Force base backed

Grand Forks Air Force Base was not on the list of 31 large military bases targeted for closing under a plan offered earlier this month by U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin.

Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) wants to keep it that way.

Sparby is offering a resolution (**HF418**) calling on Congress and the president to keep the Grand Forks base open as the U.S. military begins scaling back.

The base's location near the Minnesota-North Dakota border gives the state an economic stake in its survival, Sparby told members of the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee March 22.

The base closure plan, which has sparked an uproar around the country, is aimed at trimming 220,000 federal jobs and saving the nation \$3.1 billion a year.

Both the Grand Forks and Minot bases were retained in the proposal, in large measure, because of their Minuteman long-range nuclear missile installations.

HF418 won easy approval from the panel and now moves to the floor for consideration.

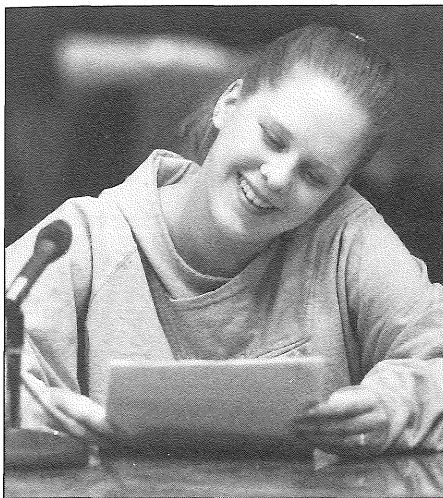


HEALTH

'No smoking' bill extinguished

A bill that would have made it harder to smoke in public places and in many workplaces was narrowly defeated by the Health and Human Services Committee March 23.

HF387 would have expanded Minnesota's Clean Indoor Air Act to include "industrial establishments" and "common areas of apartments and condominiums" among the public places where smoke-free, nonsmoking areas are required. It also would have protected workers



Molly McKinstry spoke to the Health and Human Services Committee March 23 in support of a proposal (HF387) to strengthen the state's Clean Indoor Air Act. McKinstry read a statement written by her mother detailing the difficulties she experienced after inhaling the second-hand smoke of co-workers while pregnant.

who complain to their employers about smoke-induced discomfort from disciplinary action as a result of their complaints.

"Attitudes toward indoor air pollution have greatly changed since 1975, and it's time for the law to change, too," said Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), the bill's sponsor. She cited a study showing that secondhand smoke ranks third among the most preventable causes of death in the United States.

Supporters of the bill included Sue Mart — whose testimony was read by her daughter, Molly McKinstry, because her mother was in labor and couldn't attend the hearing. Mart was forced out of her telemarketing job after she developed asthma and voiced concerns about her health and that of the child she was expecting. Her colleagues were chain-smokers.

An attorney for the tobacco industry, David Remes, said that U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reports that would appear to show a high health risk from secondhand smoke were based on manipulated statistics. Some labor leaders joined the tobacco industry in opposing the bill, saying that it wouldn't create clean air, given all the other pollutants in the workplace. The bill "focuses on employee lifestyles instead of good ventilation," said Bob Rootes of United Steelworkers of America.

In response to a question by Rep. Pamela Neary (DFL-Afton), Remes said the bill could have a negative economic impact on cigarette companies if it forced more workers to cut back on their smoking. But he said he knew of no proven link between smoking and disease.

"I am impressed with your composure," said Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks), who is a health care consultant. "I think the disservice your industry has done to this country is terrible."

The vote defeating the measure was 11-12.



HUMAN SERVICES

Nursing home financing

Nursing homes have trouble obtaining loans with favorable interest rates for construction and remodeling. That's because the buildings have no value except to be used as nursing homes, making the loan "collateral" the stream of income paid out by the state Department of Human Services for patients' care.

To make it easier for nursing homes to get loans, Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) has sponsored a bill that would create a state nursing facilities financing authority. The authority could issue bonds and make loans to owners of nursing homes for new construction, remodeling, expansion, or acquisition. The state would not be liable for the bonds.

Although there would be start-up costs involved in the creation of the authority, the state would soon be saving money because of the more favorable interest rates the authority could offer, Greenfield said. Because nursing homes are a regulated industry, those savings would have to be shared with the state.

Health and Housing Finance Division members who heard Greenfield's bill (HF241) March 25 were concerned that lending to nursing homes would tap into the already inadequate funding for housing. Jim Solem, commissioner of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, (MHFA) said the nursing facilities financing authority would be set up as a separate section of the agency to make sure that housing dollars would be kept separate.

The executive director of the nursing facilities financing authority would be hired by the MHFA commissioner with the concurrence of the authority's board. That board would consist of seven members appointed by the governor, no more than three of whom could be from the metropolitan area.

HF241 now moves to the full Health and Human Services Committee.



LABOR

Private vs. public services

Although Department of Administration officials have set aside plans to privatize part of the state's workforce for the time being, legislators want to make sure the proposal stays shelved for good.

A bill to deter state agencies and the University of Minnesota from trimming employee costs by "contracting out" services to private businesses won approval March 22 from the Labor-Management Relations Committee.

HF723 would require that contracted em-

ployees receive the same salary and benefits as the public employees they would replace. Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) said his measure "sends a clear message we as the Legislature . . . really frown on this contracting out of services."

While state officials have backed away from privatization plans, Simoneau said the university already has laid off about 300 employees and hired subcontractors to perform maintenance work, snow plowing, and other duties this winter.

Public employees and their unions have been fearing such widescale layoffs since the state Department of Administration began studying whether the state could cut personnel costs by privatizing a portion of its workforce.

But preliminary results released last week indicate that replacing state janitors with private workers would not be cost-effective.

The study was not limited to salaries. It also tried to assess the effects of privatization on quality of services, security, and other factors.

Small private janitorial companies "could provide that service but have a high degree of turnover because they only pay minimum wage," said Bob Schroeder, assistant commissioner of administration. "That indicated to us that it would result in a decrease of service."

Schroeder also opposed Simoneau's bill, telling the labor panel it would "effectively eliminate any option" of contracting out some state jobs in the future. The Department of Administration is planning similar privatization studies of the state's motor pool, office supply warehouse, and recycling center.

HF723 now moves to the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee.



LAW

Releasing 'mug shots'

A proposal to make "mug shots" public data got caught up in debate over the public's "right to know," the presumption of innocence, and responsible media discretion during a March 22 subcommittee hearing.

Whether booking photographs are public information, or accessible by mere request, is unclear under current data privacy laws, said Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul). So Pugh sponsored HF206 to create a uniform policy for all state, county, and local law enforcement officials to follow: The photos would be classified as public data.

Pugh noted that a Senate committee had changed the proposal to make mug shots private data: They would be released only if law enforcement officials consented.

Mark Anfinson of the Minnesota Newspaper Association said that most counties assume that

mug shots, like arrest records, are public information. Publishing mug shots offers an opportunity for witnesses to recognize criminals, he said.

Furthermore, Anfinson said giving local officials discretion over releasing the pictures would not solve the problem of differing county policies on the matter. Even though the media uses "good judgment" in publishing mug shots, he explained, some media organizations have poor relationships with counties. This would lead to favoritism in some areas, Anfinson said.

Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) said that mug shots can "make the person look like they're guilty," therefore, might be better left private information.

The issue was laid over for further consideration by the Data Privacy Subcommittee. The panel still must decide if it wants to make the photos public or track the Senate's language.

Unclaimed property

Notice of unclaimed property would have to be published by the Department of Commerce only for amounts of \$100 or more — up from the current threshold of \$25 — under a bill given final approval by the House March 22. The vote was 134-0.

In the past, the Department of Commerce has taken out large advertisements in newspapers across the state that list the names of the owners of unclaimed property. **HF399** would decrease those advertising costs.

A 1992 law decreased the amount of time — from five years to three years — before abandoned property reverts to the state. However, owners and heirs of abandoned property still have the right to reclaim the property at any time, even if it already has been turned over to the state's general fund.

The measure now moves to the Senate for consideration.

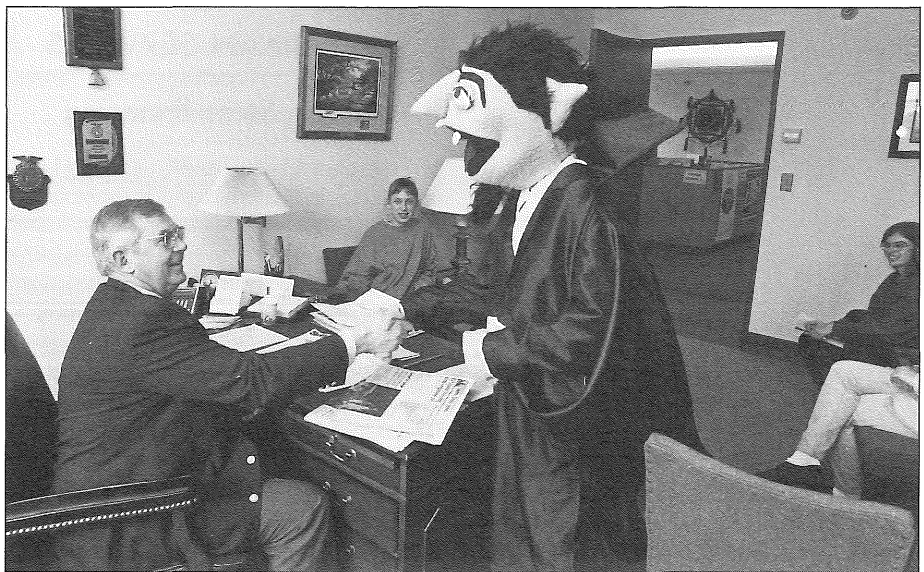
Protecting those with disabilities

A bill giving Minnesota's disabled expanded protection against employment discrimination passed the Civil Law Subcommittee after its second hearing March 19.

The bill (**HF588**), authored by Rep. Thomas Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul), would bring state law in compliance with the new federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

It expands the legal definition of "disabled," prevents disabled persons from wrongfully losing their jobs because of injury and gives them the right to a jury trial when suing employers.

Advocates for the disabled back the measure, but several attorneys representing business interests opposed it.



Rep. Edgar Olson got a surprise visit from "The Count" of public television's *Sesame Street*. The Count was portrayed by WDSE-TV, Duluth, station intern Amy Ackerman as part of Public TV Awareness Day activities March 24 at the state Capitol.

Supporters, including Human Rights Commissioner David Beaulieu, said it would reduce workers' compensation and welfare program costs, encourage the disabled to seek employment and bring fairness to the judicial process in discrimination cases.

Opponents, such as Tom Marshall of the Minnesota Defense Lawyers Association, said the added protections are unnecessary, and will open businesses to additional lawsuits.

The bill now moves to the full Judiciary Committee.

Sexual harassment evidence

The deadline for filing a complaint regarding an unfair discriminatory practice under the state Human Rights Act would be extended under a bill sponsored by Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls).

Under **HF216**, filings could be made up to two years after the alleged discriminatory event. Current law has a deadline of one year.

Gov. Arne Carlson, however, vetoed a similar bill in 1991, arguing that extending the deadline would "contribute to bringing of stale claims which are harder to investigate, more difficult to prove and harder to settle."

The bill also would:

- make it illegal for an employer to require or ask a job applicant to supply information about any complaints of unlawful discrimination the person has made in the past;
- prevent — in cases alleging sexual discrimination — the discovery or admission of evidence regarding the complainant's sexual conduct with individuals other than the alleged perpetrator; and
- prevent evidence of the medical or psychological history of the complainant more than one year prior to the alleged occurrence of

sexual harassment. An exception would be made only if the alleged perpetrator can show convincingly that "the evidence is material and relevant to the subject matter of the action."

HF216 was heard by the Health and Housing Finance Division March 25 and will be part of an omnibus bill that will be considered by the division in April. The division is under the Health and Human Services Committee.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Residency required

Opponents complained that Minneapolis was building walls around the city. But a bill that would allow Minneapolis to require that new city employees either be or become city residents was passed by the full House March 25.

HF74 is not meant to reflect any belief that suburban workers are somehow less qualified or loyal, said the bill's sponsor, Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls). Instead, its aim is to bring back to the economically strapped city some of the \$140 million a year in salaries that are shifted elsewhere by nonresident workers.

Currently, two-thirds of Minneapolis teachers, police officers, and firefighters live outside the city. **HF74** passed by a vote of 76-53. The bill now moves to the Senate.



TAXES

Clarifying business tax break

A dispute over the way Minnesota gives sales tax breaks to businesses could cost the state \$270 million this biennium, and a bill trying to resolve the issue has been set aside indefinitely.

After two days of exhaustive hearings March 19 and March 23, members of the Taxes Committee tabled a bill (HF1144) offered by Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon). The bill aims to resolve key legal questions about how the Department of Revenue is applying a 1984 state tax law.

The dispute centers on a sales tax refund businesses receive when they buy capital equipment for new or expanding manufacturing facilities. The law was designed to give firms a financial break when they decided to invest money in their businesses.

Last fall, however, an administrative law judge found that the Department of Revenue's rules used to apply the law have been too restrictive, essentially short-changing businesses to their entitled sales tax refunds.

Debra McMartin, the Department of Revenue's assistant commissioner for tax policy, told the panel that Sviggum's bill clarifies the original intent of the 1984 legislation which would allow businesses to obtain more sales tax refunds.

"We don't want to spend the money without knowing that's what you want us to do," McMartin said. If that clarification isn't made, she told the panel, the judge's findings will have to be adopted by the department.

And that would mean \$270 million less money for the state over the next two years, but \$270 million more for businesses.

Rest said the figure has been widely regarded in business circles as "grossly overstated." Tax lawyers and accountants joined other panel members in expressing doubts about the figure, and disagreement over the bill's numerous technical and legal definitions.

"It strains credulity when the department says 'we're not changing anything, we're just clarifying the law,'" said attorney Vance Opperman. His client, West Publishing Co., successfully sued the state over the exemption. "This changes the law to something it never was."

Rest said the administrative law judge's opinion presents a problem for the Legislature to solve, but asked that the proposal be put aside for the time being. She said negotiations between the panel and the Department of Revenue would continue.



TRANSPORTATION

Mandatory helmet law fails

A committee room packed with leather- and denim-clad bikers erupted in cheers March 24 after the Transportation and Transit Committee voted down a proposal to require motorcycle helmets for people under age 21.

Current law mandates helmets for bikers under age 18.

The bill (HF319), sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), was opposed by motorcycle riders' groups, who argued that the bill infringed on "freedom of choice" and ignored the state's comparatively good safety record.

Both sides offered statistics to support their cases.

"This bill is not necessary," said Bob Illingsworth of the Minnesota Motorcycle Riders Association. He said that increased spending on safety programs — financed by bikers themselves — had reduced accident rates in the state since Minnesota repealed its mandatory helmet law for all riders in 1976.

Illingsworth claimed that since the repeal, Minnesota has improved its motorcycle safety ranking from 27th to second best in the country. He credited biker education programs.

Only 7 percent of all motorcycle purchases are made by people under age 21, Illingsworth added.

But Bishop said that the measure was a reasonable safety precaution that would protect young, inexperienced riders.

Bishop argued that "the evidence is very clear" that head injury rates increase when a rider without a helmet has an accident. In fact, he said, head injury rates were found to be twice as high in one study, and 24 of 26 states who repealed their helmet laws during the 1970s experienced increases in motorcycle accident fatalities.

And due to federal regulations, Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) said that without the proposed legislation the state would be forced to divert some of its highway construction funds to highway safety programs.

Eilnor Hands of the Minnesota Head Injury Association testified in favor of the bill, saying, "We want all people to protect the most important organ they have — their brains." She said her son was permanently disabled in a motorcycle accident when he was 20 years old.

Nevertheless, the bill failed on an 11-15 vote.

After the hearing, Bishop criticized lawmakers for being intimidated by the motorcycle lobby and for "quaking every time the wind blows." Bishop said those opposing the bill at the meeting were older than age 21 and were there out of fear that, in the future, a mandatory helmet law would return — not because HF319 lacked merit.

No license tab credits . . . yet

Minnesotans who sell their cars to people from outside the state may get a refund on their license "tabs" sometime in the future. But the Legislature won't approve such a measure this year.

The Transportation and Transit Committee March 19 set aside a proposal (HF593) which would have allowed car owners to receive a prorated credit based on the months left before the car's annual "tab" renewal. The measure would have applied to vehicles sold to a dealer or another individual outside Minnesota.

After turning in the old plates to the state Department of Public Safety, the refund would have been credited toward the registration costs of a new vehicle. The measure, which is being held over for between-session study, also would have applied to vehicles that were destroyed or sold to a tax-exempt government unit.

The average refund would be about \$45 per vehicle sold in another state, according to Department of Public Safety (DPS) estimates. That would add up to about \$900,000 in lost revenue for Minnesota if 25 percent of the 200,000 possible car buyers each year took advantage of the proposal, said Jack Wildes, assistant director of the DPS Driver and Vehicle Services Division.

Opponents said the measure could result in more car buyers heading out-of-state for purchases. "This would be a tremendous disadvantage for dealers in border towns," said Louis Claeson of the Minnesota Automobile Dealers' Association.

But some of the problems caused by intra-state registration differences could be solved by Minnesota allowing license plates to "follow" the owner rather than staying with the vehicle, said Rep. Betty McCollum (DFL-North St. Paul). Eighteen other states, including Wisconsin, currently use that method.

"It just make sense," said McCollum, noting that many car owners buy specialty plates for disabled parking or to designate service in groups such as fire departments or the national guard. "We should look at this for the next session and make a long-term policy decision."

Drivers' license fee hike

Fees for all type of drivers' licenses would rise \$3.50 across the board under a proposal gaining approval March 19 from the Transportation and Transit Committee.

The measure (HF1012) would affect all levels of driver classifications as well as instruction permits and state identification cards. But existing exemptions for identification cards obtained by seniors or people with physical or mental disabilities would remain in place.

If enacted, the fee for a four-year Class C endorsement — carried by all drivers as their

standard license to operate a car — would climb to \$18.50 from \$15. Subsequent classifications would similarly rise to a maximum of \$37.50 for a Class A endorsement.

A separate measure (HF328) under consideration before the transportation committee would tack \$1 to most license and identification card fees to cover state Department of Public Safety costs to make the cards more resistant to tampering.

HF1012 now moves to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

State parking fees

If the Department of Administration has its way, state employees working outside the metro area would pay parking fees to cover the costs of their lots.

The department already has the authority to set parking rates for state lots within the seven-county metro area.

Under HF984, approved by the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee March 25, state employees would be charged for their spaces according to upkeep and security costs. The bill would allow state agencies to provide free parking for visitors.

Opponents of the provision said that it would be unfair to initiate parking fees outstate because there is no space problem. Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) said that in his home town, state lots are small and rarely are even half full.

Specific fee levels were not discussed, but Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples) acknowledged that fees would not be uniform across the state under the measure.

During the hearing, the committee approved language that exempts state lots from fees if they do not have any operating costs.

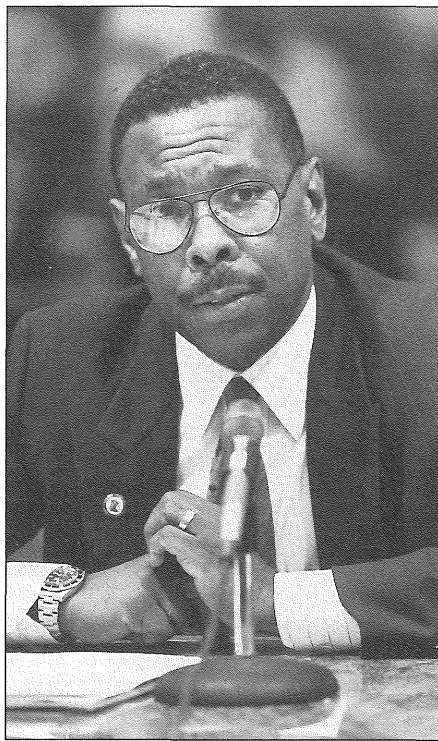
The proposal is part of an omnibus bill drafted by the Department of Administration. The legislation now moves to the State Government Finance Division of the committee.

Parking posses

Citizen patrols to better monitor handicapped-only parking zones soon could be coming to a town near you.

The Transportation and Transit Committee March 19 approved a proposal (HF874) that would permit cities with more than 20,000 residents to use volunteer patrols to crack down on illegal parking in handicapped zones.

Lawmakers last year approved a similar measure for the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. The bill now moving to the House floor would allow local law enforcement agencies in 37 other communities to establish parking pa-



Michael Jordan, commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, testified March 24 before the Transportation and Transit Committee as the panel considered legislation (HF272) proposing to abolish the state agency.

trols after providing proper training for the volunteers.

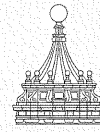
Supporters said parking enforcement often is a low priority among police officers. Citizen patrols would supplement police efforts while helping to ensure that handicapped spaces are used only by those who need them.

The patrols also work to educate the driving public, said Margie Wentworth, a Minneapolis monitor. "We have to get the message out that those signs mean \$100, \$200 fines," she said. "They (drivers) just don't get it otherwise."

But the proposal is not without its detractors, who said it will lead to selective enforcement, particularly in smaller cities.

"When a posse-type group is set up by a sheriff's department, they refer to them as vigilantes," said Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston). "I think this is the same thing. It's not going to work and you're going to create chaos in your communities."

Do you know?



The tale of Joe Rolette disappearing with the paperwork that would have made St. Peter the state's capital city is well-known Minnesota history.

Lesser known is that two weeks prior to Rolette's escape, an attempt was made to delete the name of "St. Peter" as the capital city and replace it with "Nicollet Island."

On Feb. 17, 1857, Rep. W.P. Murray of St. Paul presented the Nicollet Island amendment to the Territorial Legislature.

But certain members of the St. Anthony and Minneapolis delegation doubted the goodwill of the St. Paul lawmaker. According to Murray, the proposal was made in good faith with the feeling that if St. Paul couldn't keep the Capitol, its politicians at least wanted it to be in the neighborhood.

"It was solely the stupidity or the distrust of the members from Hennepin that prevented the establishment of the capital of Minnesota on the beautiful wooded island in the Mississippi a few hundred feet above the falls of St. Anthony," wrote William Folwell in *A History of Minnesota*.

When the vote on the amendment was tallied, all of the St. Paul delegates voted for the measure. But two St. Anthony and two Minneapolis delegates voted in the negative. On an 18-19 vote, the amendment failed.

Resolutions were passed in Minneapolis' 11th council district "emphatically disapproving" of the votes cast by their representatives. Members of the Hennepin County delegation explained they thought the move was part of a larger scheme to defeat the proposal. The St. Paul politicians denied this, and according to author H.P. Hall, "the Joe Rolette incident had not been thought of at the time."

Hall suggested that Minneapolis erect a monument on Nicollet Island at some future time, bearing the inscription:

Of all sad words of tongue and pen,
The saddest are these,
'It might have been.'

A roadmap to legislative history in Minnesota

Say you wanted to know just why the Legislature banned the “trafficking in skunks” in 1982. Whom should you ask?

Although there are a few members who probably still recall that debate of 11 years ago, their memories may be a bit sketchy. The best way is to spend a little time at the library and the Minnesota History Center.

Most official state archives are stored at the center, as are floor and standing committee minutes and/or audio tape recordings from before 1983. Audio recordings from the past decade are available through the Legislative Reference Library in the State Office Building.

Below is a list of resources and tips on how best to put together legislative histories, and how to track the path of that enigmatic anti-skunk law.

Step-by-step history:

1 Identify the section in *Minnesota Statutes* you want to research.

A trip to any local library will launch your legislative research, which is largely a backwards process.

Start by finding the most recent 10-volume set of *Minnesota Statutes* — the codified laws of the state, the final product of the legislative process. *Statutes* is issued every two years, with “pocket parts” to cover odd-numbered years.

Use the subject index to locate chapters in the statutes you want to research.

Skunk trafficking control is located in Chapter 145, which deals with topics of “Public Health.” Section 365 makes it a misdemeanor to “acquire, sell, barter, ex-

change, give, or purchase any live skunks” or to import or export the little critters.

2 Look for the History notation after each statute section for references to *Laws of Minnesota*.

Every section in *Statutes* cross references chapters and sections for every year in which changes occurred. These reference numbers refer to bills in *Laws of Minnesota*.

In the italicized History note following the anti-skunk statute, “1982 c 591 s 1” appears. That means that the law was passed in 1982 and can be found in its bill form under Chapter 591, Section 1 of that year’s *Laws*. Because no other citations appear, the statute has not been amended since.

3 Read through the relevant chapters in *Laws* to determine which ones affected or created the statute you are interested in.

Laws compiles the official text of all bills passed by the Legislature chronologically. *Laws* will also show appropriations provisions, if any; generally, *Statutes* will not.

Reading the text of legislation can answer some tricky questions. Chapter 145 of the statutes contains a subsection that appears to have been repealed. But reading the *Laws* shows that the bill had a self-repealing clause: it exempted skunk trading businesses from the export and commerce bans until 1985. That clause was subsequently deleted for the sake of clarity.

4 Note the House and/or Senate File numbers, located in the chapter headings of *Laws*.

The scent of the anti-skunk bill remains fresh: it was passed as Senate File 1443. So the best place to look next is the official record of the state Senate for 1982.

5 Go to the Numerical Index in the index volume of the *Senate Journal* or *Journal of the House* for the appropriate year. Locate your bill number and the first page reference.

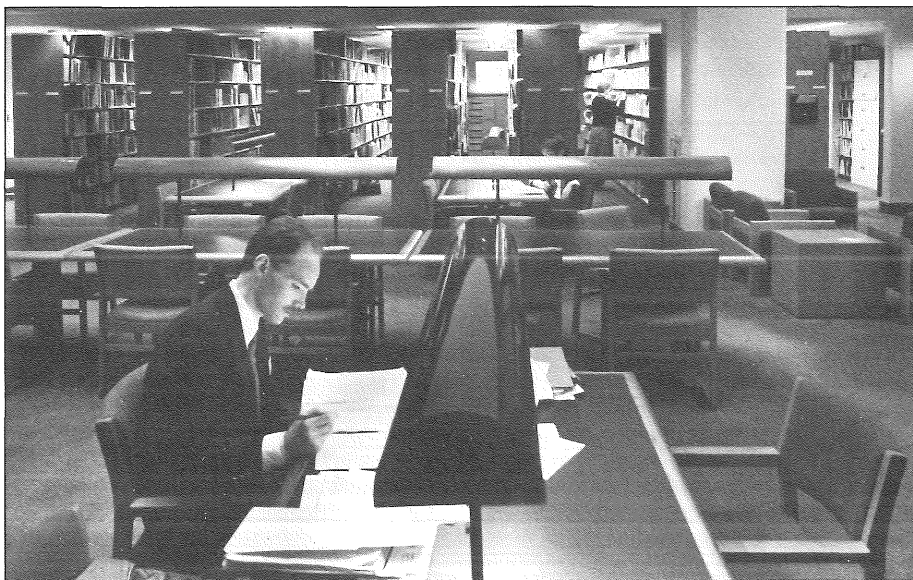
SF 1443 was introduced on the floor of the Senate on page 2840 and referred to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

6 Go through the other *Journal* page references.

A bill might be re-referred, tabled, vetoed, etc., during its serpentine path through the Capitol, so make sure you check all page references in the journals so you understand what happened, when it happened, and who, exactly, was responsible.

The Senate Agriculture Committee recommended that the state crack down on the skunk trade and referred the bill to the Senate floor on Feb. 15, 1982.

Committee reports are printed in full in the journals. For the skunk bill, the Senate committee actually inserted the word “live”



The Legislative Reference Library — located on the sixth floor of the State Office Building — is the best place to start to determine the history of a state statute.

before the word "skunk" during its deliberations. Presumably, the original legislation could have applied to dead skunks as well.

The last page citation shows that Gov. Al Quie signed the bill into law on March 23, 1982.

7 Check for a companion bill in the Legislature's other chamber by looking in the Companion Bill index in the index volume of either the House or Senate journals.

SF1443's companion was HF1509. It turns out that the House version was amended to apply to raccoons as well (though that language was stricken by a conference committee). Raccoons? Those friendly, masked substitutes for teddy bears? Why the discrimination against them, too? Audio recordings are really the only way to find out.

8 Ask a library aide to help you find committee minutes and audio recordings of committee hearings and floor sessions.

Committee work is at the heart of the legislative process. Often, legislative committees are where the real "action" takes place and where bills take their final form.

Senate "committee books" (which are collections of minutes) go back to 1911, while the House began in 1919. The exceptions are the two Judiciary committees, which have minutes as far back as 1883.

Minutes will tell you the date of a committee hearing, and you can use that information to find committee audio recordings. In addition, "committee books" have the texts of amendments offered during hearings.

Tapes of House committee hearings are available back to 1973; Senate committee recordings date to 1973, though there are a few from as early as the mid-1960s. Floor session recordings began in 1973 for both chambers. Any recordings made prior to 1983 may be found at the History Center. More recent recordings are held by the Legislative Reference Library in the State Office Building.

In the case of the skunk trafficking bill, a lot of the fireworks occurred on the floor of the House. Former Rep. John Brandl got an amendment passed to outlaw the raccoon trade along with skunk commerce.

"They're deceptive animals," Brandl explained, "They may appear to be gentle, but they can turn vicious." An original co-author was so mad the bill was amended, he voted against the legislation, claiming (in a rising voice) that Brandl was letting his emotions "interfere with our legislative responsibilities."

The recording of the March 10 floor debate also (finally) gets to the heart of the great skunk debate. Former Rep. Robert Reif, the chief author of the bill in the House, said that, despite jocular newspaper articles to the contrary, the issue was "not a laughing matter." Reif claimed that 80 percent of all Minnesota rabies cases were attributable to skunks. The House agreed with Reif's diagnosis of rabies-infested skunks as "a potential time bomb" and passed the bill by a vote of 76-35.

The trafficking in skunks law is relatively easy to track. In some cases, official committee and floor records will not have the breadth of information you are looking for. Other avenues of inquiry available at the History Center's Weyerhaeuser Reading Room include:

- Minnesota Rules. This reference has the text of administrative rules that have been adopted to implement the law. Rules offer more detail on how a statute is actually being administered.
- Official records of state agencies, political parties, and other groups concerned with legislation.
- Newspaper articles or editorials referring to the subject.
- Personal and/or public papers of lawmakers involved in the issue.

—Adam Samaha

Tips to remember:

- First, the Legislature is not always efficient. Its winding process can be very confusing. It may make our democratic system more deliberative, but it also makes historical inquiry unavoidably circuitous.
- Be prepared for an onslaught of "legalese." Laws and statutes generally aren't written by writers. Patience and perseverance are your best resources.
- The more recently the state took legislative action, the more material you are likely to find. It is rare for any committee records to exist prior to 1919, while after 1972, tape recordings of committee hearings and floor debates are nearly complete.
- Beware that the History citations in *Minnesota Statutes* may not trace the law to its year of origin. For example, the first historical reference for juror compensation (Chapter 593, Section 48) refers to a 1977 law. However, that 1977 law merely recodified previously enacted laws relating to juries. That means laws from several different sections were reassembled under one chapter and renumbered. The first jury compensation law was actually passed in the 19th Century.
- Write down dates of legislative action. Dates are your best source for finding minutes or audio recordings with information on a particular bill.
- Committee minutes are usually not very informative. Although they chronicle formal actions, names, and dates of those who testified, and a list of committee members, they do not really record the substance of the discussions that took place.
- Archival recordings are fascinating and can bring you closer than any other source to the issue you're looking at. With the tapes you'll hear all the nuances of lawmakers' public discussions: everything from sneezes, to snickers, to screams. However, there may be times during your research when it seems as if Rosemary Woods might have been the State Archivist: many of the tapes are of poor quality, and a few hearings were inadvertently not recorded.

The research facilities of the Minnesota History Center are located at 345 Kellogg Boulevard West in St. Paul, south of the Capitol. They're open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Thursday. Call (612) 296-2143 for more information.

The Legislative Reference Library and tape room are in the State Office Building, just west of the Capitol. The library is open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. when the Legislature is in session, and the tape room — with committee books and audio tapes — is open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). (When space allows, a *cumulative* listing of bills acted upon in the House since the beginning of the session will appear at the end of this section.)

We urge you to save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a reference guide as you follow the progress of bills.

The bill status tracking sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/fj	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 18 - 25			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
HOUSE FLOOR												
HF1377*	Carruthers	Legislative operations—oversight	3/24†		3/24		3/24	131-0	3/25			
SF1371	Luther	and disclosure established	3/25 RA									
COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF0065	Munger	Packaging Act of 1993	1/19 EN	CED	3/25 h†							
Sfnone												
HF0328	Frerichs	Economic development agencies—	2/15 ECF	CED	3/23 rpa	re TR						
SF0188	Runbeck	omnibus funding bill	2/1 JEC									
HF0399	Opatz	Unclaimed property—state	2/18 CED	CED	3/16 rpa		3/22	134-0				
SF0578	Wiener	reporting requirements changed	3/1 CCP	CCP	3/15 rpa							
HF0948	Bauerly	Contractors—recovery	3/11 CED	CED	3/24 rpa							
SF0938	Luther	fund established	3/15 CCP									
Int'l. Trade, Tech. & Ec. Dev. Division COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF0929	Mariani	Manufacturing opportunity	3/11 CED	CED/itt	3/24 rpa	re CED						
SF0226	Kelly	districts established	2/9 JEC									
Tourism & Small Business Division COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF1024	Onnen	Uniform business identifier—	3/11 CED	CED/t	3/24 rpa	re CED						
SF1150	Lesewski	feasibility study established	3/22 JEC									
HF1177	Kinkel	Invention board—established	3/15 CED	CED/t	3/24 rpa	re CED						
SF0439	Solon		2/22 CCP	CCP	3/11 rp	re JEC						
EDUCATION												
HF0329	Ozment	Governor's education bill	2/15 ED	2/15 ED	3/23 at							
SF0185	Olson		2/1 ED									
HF0739	Johnson, A.	Community education teachers—	3/4 ED	ED	3/23 rpa							
SF0997	Ranum	employment study	3/18 ED									
K-12 Education Finance Division EDUCATION												
HF0249	Seagren	School districts—levying	2/9 ED	ED/edf	3/22 h							
SF0297	Riveness	for interest paid allowed	2/15 ED									
HF0302	Lasley	North Branch schools—money	2/11 ED	ED/edf	3/19 h							
SF0602	Johnson, J.B.	appropriated for debt error	3/1 ED									
HF0415	Kelso	School bonding projects—	2/18 ED	ED/edf	3/19 rpa	re ED						
SF1157	Ranum	funding allowed	3/22 ED									
HF0919	Carlson	Arts education—training,	3/8 ED	ED/edf	3/22 h							
SF0801	Pappas	materials provided	3/11 ED									
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES												
HF0103	Skoglund	Fort Snelling—	1/25 ENF†	EN	3/25 rp	re ENF						
SF0101	Riveness	visitor center funded	1/25 EN									
HF0673	Johnson, V.	Eurasian wild pigs—	3/1 EN	EN	3/25 h†	re AG						
SF0550	Dille	prohibited in Minnesota	3/1 AGR	AGR	3/18 rpa	re EN						
HF0694	Ozment	Industrial waste management	3/1 EN	EN	3/23 †							
Sfnone		regulated										
HF0704	Trimble	Water use and availability to be	3/1 EN	EN	3/25 rp							
SF0697	Price	monitored by Metropolitan Council	3/4 EN									
HF0836	Stanius	Game and fishing licenses—	3/4 EN	EN	3/23 rp							
SF0944	Laidig	subagent options provided	3/15 EN									
HF0864	Jennings	Exotic species inspections—	3/8 EN	EN	3/23 rpa	re JU						
SF0883	Chandler	funded, penalties added	3/11 EN									
HF0877	Beard	Motor vehicle/appliance recycling—	3/8 EN	EN	3/23 rpa	re TA						
SF0812	Price	study funded	3/11 EN									
HF1045	Battaglia	Timber sales regulated	3/15 EN	EN	3/25 rp							
SF0886	Finn		3/11 EN									
HF1152	Ozment	Wildfire prevention	3/15 EN	EN	3/25 rpa							
SF0869	Lessard		3/11 EN									
HF1156	Ozment	Infectious waste provisions—	3/15 EN	EN	3/23 rpa							
SF1102	Dille	modified	3/25 HC									

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HF1164	Trimble	Water law technical corrections— provided	3/15 EN	EN	3/25 rp							
SFnone		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE										
HF0661	Wenzel	Dairy prices—	3/1 AG	ENF	3/24 rpa	re WM						
SF0730	Sams	fair trade practices act	3/8 AGR	AGR	3/24 rpa	re JU						
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0090	Hausman	Insurance—off label drugs	1/25 FI	FI	3/24 h	re HH						
SF0353	Piper	included in health care policies	2/18 CCP									
HF0146*	Reding	Financial institutions—	1/28 FI	FI	2/17 rp		3/1	132-0	3/8			3/23 (7)
SF0109	Hottinger	merger procedures eased	1/26 CCP	CCP	2/22 rp		3/18	59-7				
HF0639	Asch	Medicare insurance—	2/25 FI	FI	3/17 rpa		3/22	134-0				
SFnone		technical revisions										
HF0795	Jennings	Insurance—school buses excluded	3/4 FI	FI	3/24 rpa							
SF0742	Anderson	from certain indemnity clauses	3/8 CCP									
HF1000	Jennings	Transit—no-fault economic	3/11 FI	FI	3/24 —	re TR						
SF0897	Chandler	loss exemption extended to taxis	3/11 CCP									
HF1100	Stanisius	Insurance—health coverage	3/15 FI	FI	3/24 rp							
SFnone		reinsurance association regulated										
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0233*	Solberg	National Guard—governor's	2/9 GL	GL	3/15 rpa		3/22	128-3	3/24			
SF0331	Lesewski	authority clarified	2/15 VG	VG	3/11 rpa							
HF0299	Rodosovich	Elections—precinct boundary	2/11 GL	GL	3/22 rp	re ECF						
SF0410	Pagemiller	data procedures set	2/22 ETC	ETC	3/15 rp	re FN						
HF0323	Osthoff	Elections—local uniform	2/11 GL	GL	3/22 rpa							
SFnone		election procedures set										
HF0418	Sparby	Grand Forks AFB—resolution	2/18 GL	GL	3/22 rp							
SF0371*	Stumpf	to keep base open	2/18 VG	VG	3/8 rp		3/22	42-24	3/25			
HF0420	Dawkins	Elective office eligibility—	2/18 GL	GL	3/22 h							
SF0379	Anderson	age changed to 18	2/18 ETC									
HF0784	Sparby	Elections—precinct caucus	3/4 GL	GL	3/22 rp							
SF0470	Cohen	time, date changed	2/25 ETC	ETC	3/4 rpa							
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING		GO								
HF0002	Dawkins	Minnesota Youth Works—	1/7 ED	GO	3/25 rpa	re JU						
SF0100	Marty	established	1/25 ED									
HF0506	Johnson, B.	Department of Employee Relations—	2/22 GO	GO	3/25 rpa							
SF0211	Chandler	training pilot projects allowed	2/9 GOR									
HF0984	Krueger	Department of Administration—	3/11 GO	GO	3/25 rpa	re GO/sgf						
SF1307	Riveness	omnibus changes	3/25 GOR									
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0227*	Bauerly	Adult foster care	2/9 HH	HH	2/23 rp		3/4	133-0	3/11		3/22	
SF0242	Finn	license modification	2/9 FA	FA	2/25 rpa		3/18	65-0				
HF0311	Onnen	CHILD program established, funded	2/11 HH	HH	3/25 rpa	re HH/hhf						
SF1223	Pariseau	for child abuse prevention	3/22 HC									
HF0387	Kahn	Clean indoor air act—	2/15 HH	HH	3/23 nrp							
SF1033	Flynn	workplace smoking regulated	3/18 HC									
HF0413	Onnen	Group residential housing act	2/18 HH	HH	3/25 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0398	Benson, J.E.	modified, rates provided	2/18 FA	FA	3/15 rpa	re HC						
HF0436	Greenfield	Medical Assistance—hospital	2/18 HH	HH	3/16 rp	re WM						
SF0282*	Berglin	reimbursement rate modified	2/11 HC	FN	3/11 rpa		3/18	67-0	3/18			
HF0471	Neary	AFDC children's MA eligibility	2/18 HH	HH	3/25 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0433	Piper	to exclude child support payments	2/22 FA									
HF0633	Clark	New chance demonstration	2/25 HH	HH	3/25 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0689	Berglin	project money appropriated	3/4 FA									
HF0728	Garcia	Medical care reimbursement	3/4 HH	HH	3/25 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0690	Berglin	increased for certain counselors	3/4 HC									
HF0804	Cooper	Ambulance primary service areas	3/4 HH	HH	3/25 rp							
SF1107	Sams	granted exemption from process	3/18 HC	HC	3/25 rp							

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		Health & Housing Finance Division HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0170	Garcia	Veteran's service officers—	2/1 GL	HH/hhf	3/25 h							
SF0339	Vickerman	grant program established	2/18 VG	VG	3/8 rpa	re FN						
HF0216	Wejzman	Human rights violations—statute	2/9 JU	HH/hhf	3/25 h							
SF0057	Marty	of limitations expanded	1/21 JU	RA	3/11 rp							
HF0241	Greenfield	Housing Finance Agency allowed	2/9 HH	HH/hhf	3/25 rpa	re HH						
SF0222	Berglin	to finance nursing homes	2/9 HC	HC	3/15 rp	re JEC						
HF0334	Clark	Mortgage foreclosure prevention,	2/15 HO	HH/hhf	3/25							
SF0344	Anderson	emergency rental assistance	2/18 JEC									
HF0335	Simoneau	Housing—family homelessness	2/15 HO	HH/hhf	3/25 h							
SF0337	Novak	prevention program established	2/15 JEC	GOR	3/11 rpa	re JEC						
HF0455	Clark	Housing—youth job program	2/18 HO	HH/hhf	3/25 h							
SF0460	Kroening	to fix housing expanded	2/22 JEC									
HF0538	Brown, K.	Transitional housing programs	2/22 HO	HH/hhf	3/25 h							
SF0514	Anderson	appropriated more money	2/25 JEC									
HF0727	Lourey	Community action agencies awarded	3/1 HH	HH/hhf	3/25 h							
SF0623	Kroening	economic opportunity grants	3/1 JEC									
HF1269	Brown, K.	Homelessness prevention grants to	3/18 HO	HH/hhf	3/25 h							
SF1186	Johnson, D.J.	be appropriated to regional units	3/22 JEC									
		HOUSING										
HF1058	Wejzman	Landlord recovery for property	3/15 HO	HO	3/22 rpa							
SFnone		damage, rent nonpayment clarified										
HF1159	Mariani	St. Paul housing rehabilitation	3/15 HO	HO	3/24 rpa	re LG						
SF0998	Kelly	ban program bonding authorized	3/18 MLG									
HF1275	Asch	Mental illness crisis housing	3/18 HO	HO	3/24 rpa	re HH						
SF1080	Johnson, J.B.	assistance account created, funded	3/18 JEC									
HF1325	Brown, C.	Smoke detector dwelling	3/22 HO	HO	3/24 rp							
SFnone		requirements expanded										
		JUDICIARY										
HF0045	Bishop	Durable power of attorney	1/14 JU	JU	3/8 rpa		3/11	130-0		3/22		
SF0040*	Reichgott	for health care established	1/14 JU	CP	2/18 rpa		3/4	53-10	3/8	3/22		
HF0208	Bishop	Human rights—protection for the	2/1 JU	JU	3/15 rpa†		3/22	131-0				
SF0859	Cohen	disabled expanded	3/11 JU									
HF0585*	Clark	Human Rights—sexual or	2/25 JU	JU	3/5 rpa		3/18	78-55†	3/22			
SF0444	Spear	affectional orientation added	2/22 JU	JU	3/1 rpa†		3/25	55-29				
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0349	Rukavina	Labor unions—equal time	2/15 LA	LA	3/22 rp							
SF0785	Chandler	provisions extended to unions	3/8 JEC									
HF0373	Murphy	Labor—arbitration required	2/15 LA	LA	3/22 rpa							
SF0891	Kroening	under certain circumstances	3/11 JEC									
HF0723	Simoneau	Public employees—contracting-out	3/1 LA	LA	3/22 rp	re GO						
SF0525	Betzold	of services provision modified	2/25 GOR									
HF0819	Johnson, R.	Public employees-arbitration	3/4 LA	LA	3/22 rp	re GO						
SF0629	Riveness	authorized on health care costs	3/4 GOR	GOR	3/16 rp							
HF0826	Simoneau	Workers' compensation—minimum	3/4 LA	LA	3/22 rpa							
SF0692	Chmielewski	deposit changed for self-insureds	3/4 CCP	CCP	3/22 rpa							
HF1008	Simoneau	Dislocated workers—rapid	3/11 LA	LA	3/22 rpa							
SF0934	Chandler	response programs created	3/15 JEC									
HF1151	Dauner	Labor-wage payment	3/15 LA	LA	3/24 rpa							
SF0101	Langseth	regulations modified	3/22 JEC									
HF1187	Perlt	Labor-state advisory councils	3/18 LA	LA	3/22 rpa	re GO						
SF1199	Chandler	expiration dates extended	3/22 JEC									
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0070*	Opatz	St. Cloud State University land	1/21 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0	3/15			
SF0116	Benson, J.E.	transferred to city of St. Cloud	1/28 EN									
HF0072	Jefferson	Motor vehicle forfeiture for	1/21 LG	LG	3/23 rpa	re JU						
SF0888	Pappas	prostitution offenses authorized	3/11 CP									

JU

†HF0208-a in committee and subcommittee

†HF0585-a on floor

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HF0151	Cooper	Town office elections	1/28 LG	LG	3/23 rp							
SF0099*	Janezich	duties clarified	1/25 MLG	MLG	3/1 rp		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0152	Cooper	Town road and bridge report	1/28 LG	LG	3/23 rp							
SF0098*	Janezich	firing requirement eliminated	1/25 MLG	MLG	3/1 rp		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0238	Molnau	Town elections authorized	2/9 LG	LG	3/23 rpa	re GL						
SF0421	Johnston	on general election day	2/22 ETC									
HF0298*	Jacobs	Anoka County granted power	2/11 LG	LG	3/11 rpa		3/18	132-0	3/24			
SF0277	Merriam	to appoint county coroner	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/1 rpa							
HF0383	Pugh	Dakota County HRA and	2/15 LG	LG	3/23 rp							
SF0313*	Wiener	extension committee given powers	2/15 MLG	MLG	3/8 rp		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0461*	Jefferson	Reward offers by cities for	2/18 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/18	132-0	3/22			
SF0581	Ranum	felon information allowed	3/1 CP									
HF0498*	Rukavina	St. Louis County—solid waste	2/22 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0	3/22			
SF0459	Janezich	management contracting modified	2/22 MLG									
HF0622	Orfield	Farmland in metropolitan area	2/25 LG	LG	3/25 rpa							
SF0695	Marty	provided long-term protection	3/4 MLG									
HF0648	Anderson, I.	Itasca, Polk counties allowed to	3/1 LG	LG	3/23 rpa							
SFnone		merge auditor's/treasurer's office										
HF0671	Orfield	Low-income housing to be	3/1 HO	LG	3/25 rpa	re TA						
SF0529	Novak	spread throughout metro area	2/25 MLG	JEC	3/24 rpa	re MLG						
HF0680	Rice	St. Anthony Falls Heritage	3/1 LG	LG	3/23 rpa							
SF0589	Kroening	Board appointments provided for	3/1 MLG	MLG	3/18 rpa							
HF0720	Anderson, I.	Cartrways allowed on alternative	3/1 LG	LG	3/23 rp	re TR						
SF0653	Lessard	routes for certain landowners	3/4 TPT									
HF0811	Jaros	Duluth HRA authorized	3/4 LG	LG	3/23 rp	re TA						
SF0489	Johnson, D.J.	a property tax levy	2/25 MLG									
HF0812	Rodosovich	Faribault police chief, director	3/4 LG	LG	3/23 rp							
SF0485	Neuville	provided civil service status	2/25 MLG	MLG	3/18 rp							
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0295*	Jacobs	Energy—utility cost rate	2/11 RI	RI	3/15 rpa		3/22	131-0	3/24			
SF0424	Chmielewski	adjustments authorized	2/22 JEC									
HF0930	Clark	Telephones—assistance plan	3/11 RI	RI	3/22 h,a							
SF1329	Pappas	expanded for abuse victims	3/25 JEC									
HF0991	Cooper	Utilities—eminent domain powers	3/11 RI	RI	3/22 rpa							
SF0847	Murphy	limited for municipalities	3/11 JEC									
		TAXES										
HF0117	Kinkel	Tax-forfeited land—	1/26 TA	TA	3/4 rpa		3/22	132-0				
SF0019*	Price	repurchase price	1/11 TT	TT	2/15 rpa		3/15	61-0	3/18			
HF1144	Swiggum	Sales and use tax—	3/15 TA	TA	3/23 h							
SF0924	Benson, D.D.	capital equipment exemption clarified	3/15 TT									
		TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT										
HF0006	Osthoff	Drivers' license revocation	1/7 TR	TR	1/20 rp		3/18	125-1				
SF0012*	Chmielewski	opposed for drug offenses	1/7 TPT	TPT	1/21 rp		3/1	57-0	3/4			
HF0087	Perlt	Telephone caller identification service—	1/21 TR	TR	3/24 rpa	re RI						
SF0095	Price	availability	1/25 TPT									
HF0111	Olson, K.	Jackson County—Grottrum	1/25 TR	TR	3/19 rp							
SF0128	Vickerman	Memorial Highway designated	1/28 TPT	TPT	3/10 rpa							
HF0272	Solberg	Public Safety Department	2/9 GO	TR	3/24 rpa	re JU						
SF0114	Kelly	abolished	1/28 GOR	GOR	3/25 rpa	re CP						
HF0319	Bishop	Motorcycle helmets required for people	2/11 TR	TR	3/24 nrp							
SF0758	Chmielewski	under age 21	3/8 TPT									
HF0469	Gruenes	School bus drivers—license	2/18 TR	TR	3/19 rp							
SFnone		physical testing changed										
HF0560	Asch	Rail crossings—dispute	2/25 TR	TR	3/19 rpa							
SF0404	Runbeck	resolution procedure clarified	2/18 TPT	TPT	3/17 nrp							
HF0593	Swenson	Automakers—license plate fees	2/25 TR	TR	3/19 h,a†							
SFnone		refunded if sold out of state										
HF0827	Olson, K.	Lamberton—Wally Nelson	3/4 TR	TR	3/19 rp							
SF0475	Vickerman	Highway designated	2/25 TPT	TPT	3/10 h†							

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HF0874	Seagren	Citizen parking patrol	3/8 TR	TR	3/19 rp							
SF0837	Belanger	authority expanded	3/11 TPT									
HF0909	Rice	Lake Superior, Mississippi River—	3/8 TR	TR	3/19 rp	re ECF						
SF0762	Morse	port development program funded	3/8 TPT									
HF1012	Rice	Drivers' license fees increased	3/11 TR	TR	3/19 rpa	re ECF						
SF0437	Chmielewski		2/22 TPT									

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9 A • Kevin Goodno-IR B • Marvin Dauner-DFL Sen. Keith Langseth-DFL	23 A • Barb Vickerman-IR B • Darrel Mosel-DFL Sen. Dennis R. Frederickson-IR	37 A • Dennis Ozment-IR B • Bill Macklin-IR Sen. Pat Parisseau-IR	51 A • Mike Delmont-DFL B • Doug Swenson-IR Sen. Jane Krentz-DFL	65 A • Andy Dawkins-DFL B • Carlos Mariani-DFL Sen. Sandra L. Pappas-DFL
10 A • Bob Anderson-DFL B • Hilda Bettermann-IR Sen. Cal Larson-IR	24 A • John Dorn-DFL B • Don Ostrom-DFL Sen. John C. Hottinger-DFL	38 A • Tim Commers-IR B • Tim Pawlenty-IR Sen. Deanna Wiener-DFL	52 A • Wayne Simoneau-DFL B • Geri Evans-DFL Sen. Steven G. Novak-DFL	66 A • Tom Osthoff-DFL B • Alice Hausman-DFL Sen. Ellen R. Anderson-DFL
11 A • Sydney G. Nelson-DFL B • Richard "Rick" Kraeger-DFL Sen. Dallas C. Sams-DFL	25 A • Kay Brown-DFL B • Peter Rodosovich-DFL Sen. Thomas M. Neuville-IR	39 A • Thomas Pugh-DFL B • Bob Milbert-DFL Sen. James P. Metzger-DFL	53 A • Phil Krinkie-IR B • Marc Asch-DFL Sen. Linda Runbeck-IR	67 A • Jim Farrell-DFL B • Steve Trimble-DFL Sen. Randy C. Kelly-DFL
12 A • Kris Hasskamp-DFL B • Stephen G. Wenzel-DFL Sen. Don Samuelson-DFL	26 A • Gene Hugoson-IR B • Henry J. Kalls-DFL Sen. Tracy L. Beckman-DFL	40 A • Mark P. Mahon-DFL B • Kathleen A. Blatz-IR Sen. Phil J. Riveness-DFL	54 A • Mary Jo McGuire-DFL B • Mindy Greiling-DFL Sen. John Marty-DFL	
13 A • Chuck Brown-DFL B • Doug Peterson-DFL Sen. Charles A. Berg-DFL	27 A • Bob Haukoos-IR B • Leo J. Reding-DFL Sen. Pat Piper-DFL	41 A • Alice Seagren-IR B • Ken Wolf-IR Sen. William V. Belanger Jr.-IR	55 A • Brad R. Stanius-IR B • Betty McCollum-DFL Sen. Kevin M. Chandler-DFL	
14 A • Steve Dehler-IR B • Jeff Bertram-DFL Sen. Joe Bertram Sr.-DFL	28 A • Gary D. Worke-IR B • Steven A. Sviggum-IR Sen. Dick Day-IR	42 A • Ron Erhardt-IR B • Sidney Pauly-IR Sen. Roy W. Terwilliger-IR	56 A • Mark Holsten-IR B • Pamela Neary-DFL Sen. Gary W. Laidig-IR	

Unofficial list as of Jan. 14, 1993

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through March 25, 2:30 p.m.

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HF — House File
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Cumulative listing of latest House action on bills*

Editor's note: This section, which is organized numerically by House file number, shows the latest House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1993 session through the date at the top of the page. 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, where bills are organized by committee.

The Bill Introductions section, which appears each week, lists bills numerically by House file number and provides a short description of the content of each bill. We suggest that you save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a bill reference guide in conjunction with this listing.

House Committee Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hhf	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
WM	WAYS & MEANS

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0001*/SF0038	3/5	g, CH 4	9	HF0168/SF0531	3/8	fp 133-0	10
HF0002/SF0100	3/25	GO rpa reJU	12	HF0170/SF0339	3/25	HH/hhf h	12
HF0006/SF0012*	3/18	fp 125-1	12	HF0174/SF0091	3/4	130-2	10
HF0009/SF0291	3/1	fp 130-1	9	HF0177/SF0130	3/5	JU rpa	10
HF0010/SF0029	2/11	ED h	7	HF0180/SF0172	2/15	ED/edf h	7
HF0011*/SF0047	1/28	g, CH 2	6	HF0181/SF0181	3/1	JU rpa	9
HF0020*/SF0018	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0183/SF0054	2/24	inc into HF0334	10
HF0022*/SF0002	1/21	g, CH 1	6	HF0185/SFnone	3/8	fp 128-0	10
HF0029/SF0032	3/8	129-1	10	HF0187/SF0176	3/15	LA rpa reFI	11
HF0030/SF0043	1/27	FI h,a	6	HF0199/SF0112	3/1	LA rpa	9
HF0031/SF0017	3/8	fp 77-54	10	HF0201/SF0189	3/4	fp 128-5	10
HF0035*/SF0052	2/17	g, CH 3	7	HF0202/SF0224	3/1	ED/edf h	9
HF0037/SF0034	3/11	ED rpa reJU	10	HF0203*/SF0094	3/18	HF sub	11
HF0042/SFnone	3/3	ED/edf h	9	HF0208/SF0859	3/22	fp 131-0	12
HF0045/SF0040*	3/22	CC	12	HF0210/SF0239	2/22	AG rp reGO/sgf	8
HF0047/SF0048*	3/8	g, CH 6	11	HF0216/SF0057	3/25	HH/hhf h	12
HF0051*/SF0041	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0218/SF0182	3/18	CA h	11
HF0057/SF0497	3/17	TR rp	11	HF0219/SFnone	2/10	ED/edf h	6
HF0061/SF0080	2/10	ED/edf h	6	HF0226*/SF0319	3/18	HF sub	11
HF0064/SF0053	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0227*/SF0242	3/22	cr	12
HF0065/SFnone	3/25	CED h	12	HF0229/SF0241	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10
HF0070*/SF0116	3/18	fp 133-0	12	HF0232/SFnone	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0072/SF0888	3/23	LG rpa reJU	12	HF0233*/SF0331	3/24	HF sub	12
HF0074/SF0524	3/2	LG rp	9	HF0236/SF0230	3/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11
HF0079/SF0106	3/1	fp 128-0	9	HF0237/SF0501	3/4	fp 131-0	10
HF0086/SF0059	3/4	fp 133-0	10	HF0238/SF0421	3/23	LG rpa reGL	12
HF0087/SF0095	3/24	TR rpa reRI	12	HF0240/SF0134	2/25	HH rpa reHH/hsf	8
HF0090/SF0353	3/24	FI h reHH	12	HF0241/SF0222	3/25	HH/hhf rpa reHH	12
HF0095/SF0081	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0242/SF0133	2/25	HH rpa reHH/hsf	8
HF0097/SF0093	3/1	fp 131-1	9	HF0243/SF0141	2/22	JU rpa	8
HF0099/SF0124	3/18	ED rp reTA	11	HF0246/SF0486	2/19	ED/edf h	8
HF0103/SF0101	3/25	EN rp reENF	12	HF0249/SF0297	3/22	ED/edf h	12
HF0105/SF0123	3/14	ED/edf h	10	HF0250/SF0987	3/16	EN rp	11
HF0107/SF0066	3/15	ED/edf h	11	HF0251/SF0288	3/15	JU rpa	11
HF0111/SF0128	3/19	TR rp	12	HF0253/SF0416	3/1	GL rpa	9
HF0112/SFnone	2/23	HH h reHH/hhf	8	HF0254/SF0312	3/4	fp 133-0	10
HF0114/SF0435	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0255/SFnone	3/8	LA rpa reECP	10
HF0117/SF0019*	3/22	fp 132-0	12	HF0256/SF0115	3/8	AG rpa reJU	10
HF0122/SF0164	3/16	GO h,a	11	HF0260/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7
HF0123/SF0279	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0261/SF0381	3/16	CA — reED	11
HF0125*/SF0153	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0264/SF0234	3/15	JU rp	11
HF0127/SF0300	3/11	LG rp	10	HF0269/SF0213	3/4	EN rpa reENF	9
HF0129/SF0513	3/1	JU rpa reTA	9	HF0271/SF0286	3/1	GL h	9
HF0132/SF0127	2/25	GO rp	8	HF0272/SF0114	3/24	TR rpa reJU	12
HF0134/SF0117	3/2	HH rp	9	HF0276/SFnone	3/12	inc into HF0350	11
HF0138/SF0111	2/25	HH rp reHH/hsf	8	HF0278/SF0488	3/15	HO rpa reHH	11
HF0139/SF0159	2/17	FI rp	7	HF0280/SF0559	3/18	CED rp reGO	11
HF0141/SF0167	3/3	FI h reHH	9	HF0283/SF0471	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10
HF0142/SF0119*	3/10	g, CH 5	11	HF0287/SF0271	3/11	EN rpa	10
HF0145*/SF0173	3/11	HF sub	10	HF0291/SF0280	2/17	ED/edf h	7
HF0146*/SF0109	3/23	g, CH 7	12	HF0292/SF0299	3/2	EN rpa reFN	9
HF0149/SF0263	2/17	Ed/edf h	7	HF0294/SF0249	3/4	HH rp reHH/hsf	9
HF0151/SF0099*	3/23	LG rp	12	HF0295*/SF0424	3/22	fp 131-0	12
HF0152/SF0098*	3/23	LG rp	12	HF0296*/SF0276	3/18	HF sub	11
HF0156/SF0122	2/23	HH h reHH/hhf	8	HF0298*/SF0277	3/24	HF sub	12
HF0159/SF0158	3/8	fp 133-0	10	HF0299/SF0410	3/22	GL rp reECF	12
HF0161/SF0069	3/11	CED rp reGO/sgf	10	HF0302/SF0602	3/19	ED/edf h	12
HF0163/SF0152	3/16	GL rpa reECF	11	HF0311/SF1223	3/25	HH rpa reHH/hhf	12
HF0165/SF0317	3/2	CED rpa reJU	9	HF0315/SF0367	3/18	ED h	11
HF0167/SF0338	3/18	GO rpa reJU	11	HF0316/SF0487	3/17	CED/itt rp	11

* Unofficial listing

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0318/SF0431	3/9	GO h,a	10	HF0513/SFnone	3/4	EN a	9	HF0784/SF0470	3/22	GL rp	12
HF0319/SF0758	3/24	TR nrp	12	HF0513/SF0963	3/16	EN rpa	11	HF0789/SF0735	3/18	HH rp reHH/hhf	11
HF0322/SF0503	3/18	ED h reED/hif	11	HF0515/SF0660	3/17	TR h,a	11	HF0795/SF0742	3/24	FI rpa	12
HF0323/SFnone	3/22	GL rpa	11	HF0516/SF0270	3/15	GL rpa	11	HF0804/SF1107	3/25	HH rp	12
HF0327/SF0088	3/15	GL rpa reFN/sg	11	HF0522*/SF0405	3/11	fp 130-0	11	HF0806/SF0666	3/18	CED rpa	11
HF0328/SF0188	3/23	CED rpa reTR	12	HF0531/SF0415	3/4	HO h	10	HF0811/SF0489	3/23	LG rp reTA	12
HF0329/SF0185	3/23	ED a	12	HF0531/SF0415	3/17	HO rpa reJU	11	HF0812/SF0485	3/23	LG rp	12
HF0330/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0532/SF0399	3/16	HH rpa reJU	11	HF0819/SF0629	3/22	LA rp reGO	12
HF0333/SF0355	3/16	EN rp reGO/sgf	11	HF0534/SF0096	3/2	EN nrp	9	HF0820/SF1018	3/15	RI h	11
HF0334/SF0344	3/25	HH/hhf h	12	HF0536/SF0806	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0821/SFnone	3/15	RI h	11
HF0335/SF0337	3/25	HH/hhf h	12	HF0538/SF0514	3/25	HH/hhf h	12	HF0822/SF0974	3/15	RI h,a	11
HF0336/SF0327	3/4	HH rpa reHH/hsf	9	HF0544/SF0463	3/11	CED rpa re GO/sgf	10	HF0823/SF0921	3/15	RI h	11
HF0341*/SF0265	3/11	fp 130-0	11	HF0545/SF0999	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0824/SF0701	3/15	RI rpa	11
HF0342/SFnone	3/8	RI rp	10	HF0546/SFnone	3/15	fp 130-0	11	HF0826/SF0692	3/22	LA rpa	12
HF0349/SF0785	3/22	LA rp	12	HF0550/SF0610	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0827/SF0475	3/19	TR rp	12
HF0351/SFnone	2/15	ED/edf h	7	HF0552/SF0440	3/5	JU rpa	10	HF0828/SF0699	3/18	HH rp	11
HF0352/SF0060	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0554/SFnone	3/16	CED rpa	11	HF0832/SF0973	3/15	RI h	11
HF0358/SF0294	2/25	fp 131-1	8	HF0560/SF0404	3/19	TR rpa	12	HF0833/SF1021	3/15	RI h	11
HF0362/SF0318	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0571/SF0511	3/18	ED rp	11	HF0834/SF0788	3/15	RI rpa reGO	11
HF0373/SF0891	3/22	LA rp	12	HF0575/SF0220	3/18	EN h	11	HF0835/SFnone	3/17	CED/itt rp reCED	11
HF0379/SFnone	2/15	ED/edf h	7	HF0576/SF0570	3/11	GO rpa	10	HF0836/SF0944	3/23	EN rp	12
HF0383/SF0313*	3/25	SF sub	12	HF0577/SF0321	3/15	JU rpa reTA	11	HF0839/SF0927	3/12	ED/edf	11
HF0384/SF0264	3/10	HO rpa	10	HF0582/SF0523	3/16	EN rp reENF	11	HF0864/SF0883	3/23	EN rpa reJU	12
HF0385/SF0346	3/8	AG rpa	10	HF0584/SF0698	3/8	RI rpa	10	HF0874/SF0837	3/19	TR rp	12
HF0387/SF01033	3/23	HH nrp	12	HF0585*/SF0444	3/22	HF sub	12	HF0877/SF0812	3/23	EN rpa reTA	12
HF0389/SF0260	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0591/SF0532	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0882/SF0712	3/16	EN rpa	11
HF0390/SF0870	3/16	EN rp reENF	11	HF0592/SF0576	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0886/SF0841	3/17	ED/edf h	11
HF0391/SF0329	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hhf	10	HF0593/SFnone	3/19	TR h,a	12	HF0887/SF0719	3/17	CED/t rp reCED	11
HF0399/SF0578	3/22	134-0	12	HF0596/SF0251	3/2	EN rp	9	HF0889/SF0916	3/18	GO rpa	11
HF0402/SFnone	3/4	HH rp HH/hsf	9	HF0607/SF0483	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0894/SF0770	3/18	ED h	11
HF0407/SF0540	3/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	11	HF0608/SF0708	3/15	AG rpa	11	HF0909/SF0762	3/19	TR rp	12
HF0408/SF0296	3/16	HH rpa reJU	11	HF0611/SF0377	3/16	HH rpa reED	11	HF0919/SF0801	3/22	ED/edf h	12
HF0413/SF0398	3/25	HH rpa reHH/hsf	12	HF0619/SFnone	3/3	FI h	9	HF0929/SF0226	3/24	CED/itt rpa reCED	12
HF0415/SF1157	3/19	ED/edf rpa reED	12	HF0621/SF0450	3/18	HH rpa reJU	11	HF0930/SF1329	3/22	RI h,a	12
HF0418/SF0371*	3/25	SF sub	12	HF0622/SF0695	3/25	LG rpa	12	HF0948/SF0938	3/24	CED rpa	12
HF0420/SF0379	3/22	GL h	12	HF0630/SF0454	3/8	RI h,a	10	HF0984/SF1307	3/25	GO rpa reGO/sgf	12
HF0421*/SF0347	3/11	fp 131-0	11	HF0633/SF0689	3/25	HH rp reHH/hsf	12	HF0991/SF0847	3/22	RI rpa	12
HF0426/SF0233	3/4	HH rpa reHH/hsf	9	HF0639/SFnone	3/22	fp 134-0	12	HF1000/SF0937	3/24	FI — reTR	12
HF0427/SF0585	3/2	TA rpa	9	HF0640/SF0948	3/17	FI rpa	11	HF1008/SF0934	3/22	LA rpa	12
HF0427/SF0585	3/15	WM rp	11	HF0643/SF0809	3/16	CED rpa	11	HF1012/SF0437	3/19	TR rpa	12
HF0430/SF0362	3/11	HH rpa	10	HF0648/SFnone	3/23	LG rpa	12	HF1023/SF0913	3/18	GO rpa	11
HF0432/SFnone	3/11	GO h reGO/sgf	10	HF0651/SF0544	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF1024/SF1150	3/24	CED/t rp reCED	12
HF0436/SF0282*	3/18	SF sub	12	HF0654/SF0704	3/16	CED rp	11	HF1045/SF0886	3/25	EN rp	12
HF0437/SF0356	3/11	HH rp reHH/hsf	10	HF0658/SF0563	3/17	TR rpa reJU	11	HF1058/SFnone	3/22	HO rpa	12
HF0442/SFnone	3/15	fp 132-0	11	HF0659/SF0561	3/17	TR h,a	11	HF1100/SFnone	3/24	FI rp	12
HF0443/SF0607	3/9	TA rpa	10	HF0661/SF0730	3/24	ENF rpa reWM	12	HF1144/SF0924	3/23	TA h	12
HF0449/SF0375	3/11	ED rp reGL	10	HF0666/SFnone	3/1	ED/edf h	9	HF1151/SF0101	3/24	LA rpa	12
HF0454/SF0932	3/18	CED rp	11	HF0667/SF0587	3/18	GO rpa	11	HF1152/SF0869	3/25	EN rpa	12
HF0455/SF0460	3/25	HH/hhf h	12	HF0671/SF0529	3/25	LG rpa reTA	12	HF1156/SF1102	3/23	EN rpa	12
HF0461*/SF0581	3/18	fp 132-0	12	HF0673/SF0550	3/25	EN h reAG	12	HF1159/SF0998	3/24	HO rpa reLG	12
HF0464/SF0427	3/11	LG rpa	10	HF0678/SF0731	3/15	LA rp reJU/ff	11	HF1164/SFnone	3/25	EN rp	12
HF0468/SFnone	3/11	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10	HF0680/SF0589	3/23	LG rpa	12	HF1177/SF0439	3/24	CED/t rp reCED	12
HF0469/SFnone	3/19	TR rp	12	HF0683/SF0201	3/3	FI h	9	HF1187/SF1199	3/22	LA rpa reGO	12
HF0471/SF0433	3/25	HH rpa reHH/hsf	12	HF0694/SFnone	3/23	EN lo, interim study	12	HF1269/SF1186	3/25	HH/hhf h	12
HF0481/SF0443	3/17	HO rpa re HH	11	HF0699/SF0848	3/16	EN rp	11	HF1275/SF1080	3/24	HO rpa reHH	12
HF0481/SF0443	3/17	HO rpa reHH	11	HF0700/SF0654	3/15	LA rpa	11	HF1325/SFnone	3/24	HO rp	12
HF0485/SF0400	3/11	HH h	10	HF0704/SF0697	3/25	EN rp	12	HF1377*/SF1371	3/25	HF sub	12
HF0494/SF0496	3/11	HH rpa	10	HF0712/SF0608	3/11	ED rpa	10				
HF0498*/SF0459	3/22	HF sub	12	HF0714/SF0661	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11				
HF0499/SF0384	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0720/SF0653	3/23	LG rp reTR	12				
HF0503/SFnone	2/24	ED/edf h	8	HF0723/SF0525	3/22	LA rp reGO	12				
HF0504/SF0675	3/1	HO rpa reTA	9	HF0727/SF0623	3/25	HH/hhf h	12				
HF0506/SF0211	3/25	GO rpa	12	HF0728/SF0690	3/25	HH re HH/hsf	12				
HF0507/SF0481	3/11	HH rpa	10	HF0739/SF0997	3/23	ED rp	12				
HF0509/SF0567	3/15	GL rpa	11	HF0778/SF0831	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11				

Bill Introductions

HF1289-HF1501

Monday, March 22

HF1289—Pugh (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Dakota County paratransit demonstration project established.

HF1290—Workman (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Motor vehicle excise tax dedicated to the highway user tax distribution and transit assistance funds, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1291—Wagenius (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Landfill environmental cleanup program established, property and casualty insurance premium tax imposed, waste management tax created, landfill contingency action trust fund abolished, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF1292—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Physician license surcharge federal waiver requested for physicians not charging for services or on a practice leave of absence.

HF1293—Greenfield (DFL)

Commerce & Economic Development

Real estate brokers and salespersons provided radon testing disclosure requirements.

HF1294—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Medical Assistance asset allowance increased, asset 30-month transfer restriction removed, Medical Assistance liens created, and money appropriated.

HF1295—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Medical Assistance, General Assistance Medical Care, and MinnesotaCare dental services provided payment on a prospective per capita basis.

HF1296—Lourey (DFL)

Local Government & Metro Affairs

Pine County allowed to extend certain temporary land use controls.

HF1297—Reding (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

State and local government unit fund deposits prohibited in financial intermediaries violating checking account requirements.

HF1298—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Education

Graduation requirements to include two one-credit courses in mathematics and science.

HF1299—Milbert (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Dakota County paratransit demonstration project established.

HF1300—Wagenius (DFL)

Judiciary

Firearm regulation adoption authorized by metropolitan county cities and the Metropolitan Airports Commission.

HF1301—Greenfield (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Comprehensive health insurance association premiums provided rate minimum and rate determinations modified, cigarette and tobacco taxes increased and deposited in the health care access fund, and money appropriated.

HF1302—Krueger (DFL)

Taxes

Commercial and industrial reduced property tax class rate allowed on additional parcels.

HF1303—Neary (DFL)

Taxes

Golf club private property provided property tax valuation if not eligible for open space treatment due to sex discrimination.

HF1304—Brown, K. (DFL)

Taxes

Affordable housing construction or rehabilitation materials exempted from sales and use taxes.

HF1305—Trimble (DFL)

Judiciary

Asian juvenile crime prevention grant program to include family-based crime intervention, and money appropriated.

HF1306—Sparby (DFL)

Agriculture

Rural Finance Authority program eligibility and participation requirements modified and application fees authorized for beginning farmer and seller-sponsored loan programs.

HF1307—Girard (IR)

Labor-Management Relations

State contract prevailing wage requirement eliminated.

HF1308—Ozment (IR)

Agriculture

Ratitae farming considered an agricultural pursuit.

HF1309—Kinkel (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing facilities provided a special transportation service allowance.

HF1310—Mahon (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Bloomington, Edina, Richfield, and Eden Prairie allowed to establish a transportation demand management program.

HF1311—Trimble (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Mississippi River Parkway Commission sunset repealed.

HF1312—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Jail prisoner boarding fee excesses used for outstanding jail bond payments.

HF1313—Reding (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Comprehensive Health Insurance association to include comprehensive health associations, eligibility modified, budget adoption provided, and comprehensive health insurance fund created.

HF1314—Wejcman (DFL)

Judiciary

Prostitution mistake of age defense eliminated.

HF1315—Bertram (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Semitrailer and trailer three-vehicle combination permits modified and overweight truck fines increased.

HF1316—Rodosovich (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nutrition and dietetics practice board established, licensing requirements and exemptions provided, penalties imposed, and money appropriated.

HF1317—Baverly (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Hearing instrument dispensers certified and penalties imposed.

HF1318—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Taxes

Correctional facility project purchases by cities and counties provided sales and use tax refunds and money appropriated.

HF1319—Orenstein (DFL)

Local Government & Metro Affairs

St. Paul authorized to impose an additional sales tax.

HF1320—Lynch (IR)

Education

Outcome-based schools authorized leases from other than nonprofit organizations.

HF1321—Blatz (IR)

Taxes

Handicapped accessibility improvements excluded from property tax assessments.

HF1322—Johnson, V. (IR)

Regulated Industries & Energy

Houston County authorized to issue on-sale intoxicating liquor licenses to establishments in Crooked Creek and Brownsville.

HF1323—Garcia (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Home- and community-based alternative service care program pilot projects established.

HF1324—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Medicaid certified nursing facility preadmission screening program requirements modified.

HF1325—Brown, C. (DFL)

Housing

Smoke detection device dwelling requirements expanded.

HF1326—Brown, C. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Pomme de Terre River authorized canoe and boating route markings.

HF1327—Nelson (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Tourism advertising appropriated money.

HF1328—Mariani (DFL)

Judiciary

Pistol transfer permit fees authorized by local law enforcement agencies.

HF1329—Mariani (DFL)

Taxes

Elderly and low- and moderate-income family housing provided property tax exemption.

HF1330—Olson, K. (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Cottonwood County intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation or related conditions downsizing pilot project established, and money appropriated.

HF1331—Wejcman (DFL)

Judiciary

Peace officer civilian review authorities provided complainant data release and hearing attendance provisions.

HF1332—Bauerly (DFL)
Education

Pre K-12 and community education service delivery system planning and implementation clarified.

HF1333—Nelson (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Medical Assistance reimbursement rates increased for one-to-one staffing for persons with severe behavioral needs.

HF1334—Bettermann (IR)
Commerce & Economic Development
Motor vehicle storage cost possessory lien notices provided to secured creditors.

HF1335—Beard (DFL)
Taxes

Pollution control equipment exempted from sales and use taxes.

HF1336—Wejman (DFL)
Judiciary

Peace officer civilian review authorities provided subpoena powers.

HF1337—Solberg (DFL)
Education

Mineral research endowed chair and scholarship accounts established in the Permanent University Fund, and funding provided by mineral permits and royalties.

HF1338—Anderson, R. (DFL)
Capital Investment

Minneapolis Veterans Home provided bond issuance and money appropriated.

HF1339—Hasskamp (DFL)
Judiciary

Recreational activity participation liability clarified.

HF1340—Simoneau (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Guardianship duties authorized by public or private agencies or individuals, and money appropriated.

HF1341—Gruenes (IR)
Health & Human Services

Health care provider conflict of interest provisions to exclude ambulatory surgery, lithotripsy, infusion therapy, or kidney dialysis services.

HF1342—Simoneau (DFL)
Judiciary

Joint and several liability apportionment modified.

HF1343—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary

Domestic abuse definition to include terroristic threats, and child abuse interview location options provided.

HF1344—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary

Public defense system operation revised, state employee classifications provided, and money appropriated.

HF1345—Rest (DFL)
Taxes

Satellite broadcasting facility construction material and supplies exempted from sales tax.

HF1346—Battaglia (DFL)
Education

Independent School District No. 707, Nett Lake, provided a grant for unemployment compensation insurance premiums, and money appropriated.

HF1347—Peterson (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy

Telephone company rate increases prohibited if providing multiparty service to more than two parties per line.

HF1348—Cooper (DFL)
Taxes

Elevator facility reduced property tax class rate allowed on additional facilities.

HF1349—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Anatomical gifts and human body part provisions considered a health care service and not a sale.

HF1350—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Community nursing organization federal alternative Medicare payment model demonstration project exempted from health maintenance organization regulation.

HF1351—Ness (IR)
Education

Capital expenditures program reporting requirements modified, statewide education facilities coordination and planning process provided, county facilities group planning clarified, and money appropriated.

HF1352—Pelowski (DFL)
Education

INTERNET access for elementary and secondary schools appropriated money.

HF1353—Solberg (DFL)

Local Government & Metro Affairs
Aitkin County authorized an additional liquor and restaurant tax to fund a convention or tourism bureau.

HF1354—Winter (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Farmers allowed to rent or lease upland portions of certain acquired wetland areas.

HF1355—Winter (DFL)
Agriculture

Llama farming considered an agricultural pursuit.

HF1356—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling

National Shooting Sports center location expanded to within a taconite tax relief areaC

HF1357—Solberg (DFL)
Education

Open enrollment pupils provided expanded transportation aid and individual education plan development provided between district of residence and instruction.

HF1358—Dawkins (DFL)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections

Dog and cat care standards provided for dealers, breeders, and brokers, animal seizure and disposition clarified, and penalties imposed.

HF1359—Mosel (DFL)
Judiciary

Search warrant serving by state patrol clarified for criminal motor vehicle violations.

HF1360—Jefferson (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling

Black Minnesotans Council provided liaison with native African community and money appropriated.

HF1361—Jefferson (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Martin Luther King nonviolent institutional child development pilot program created for violence prevention coordination for African-American children, and money appropriated.

HF1362—Sviggum (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling

State agency budget reporting and preparation changed, work force planning and reporting provided, and appropriation carryforward and transfer clarified.

HF1363—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy

911 emergency telephone services required automatic location identification and two dedicated circuits, 911 trust fund established and grants authorized, and enhanced service fee provided.

HF1364—Huntley (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Regional treatment center closure prohibited until patients are provided with alternative community based treatment or care.

HF1365—Krueger (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling

Information Systems Intergovernmental Advisory Council membership and duties modified.

HF1366—Lieder (DFL)
Transportation & Transit

Toll highway and bridge facilities authorized.

HF1367—Peterson (DFL)
Education

Reorganized combined school district attachment provided to another district.

HF1368—Peterson (DFL)
Education

Interdistrict cooperation plan members allowed four years of combination revenue.

HF1369—Onnen (IR)
Judiciary

Drivers' license six-month revocation and limited license waiting period required for controlled substance offenses involving a motor vehicle.

HF1370—Trimble (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Council appropriated money for developing water use plans.

Wednesday, March 24

HF1371—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Social support services pilot project established for persons with mental illness and chemical dependency living in Minneapolis and Moorhead public high-rise communities, and money appropriated.

HF1372—Dehler (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration

Local Government Trust Fund established for providing services and property tax relief with funding provided by dedicating part of the sales and use tax and local option sales and use tax, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1373—Evans (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Assessors provided alternative requirements for accredited and senior assessor designations.

HF1374—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Child labor standards provided, penalties imposed, and money appropriated.

HF1375—Simoneau (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation individual security accounts established and assessments imposed.

HF1376—Carruthers (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Council districts redrawn.

HF1377—Carruthers (DFL)
Telephone and budget information of legislators, constitutional officers, and executive department heads release and classification provided, and open meeting law application extended for the legislature.

HF1378—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
Transfer of Litigation Act adopted.

HF1379—Bertram (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Social security benefit offset eliminated for certain retired judges.

HF1380—Bertram (DFL)
Agriculture
Cattle; animal health board appropriated money to study paratuberculosis disease infection in cattle herds.

HF1381—Steensma (DFL)
Capital Investment
Water and Soil Resources Board appropriated money and provided bond issuance for the Southern Rivers Basin Area II program RW-22 project in Lyon County.

HF1382—Ness (IR)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation premium calculation and policy history figures and claims experience disclosed to employers.

HF1383—Lasley (DFL)
Education
Education; congress to fund special education costs in the amount originally intended under Public Law Number 94-142.

HF1384—Asch (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Tanning facilities licensed, health regulations imposed, use by minors restricted, and penalties provided.

HF1385—Steensma (DFL)
Agriculture
Agriculture department renamed the Agriculture, Food, and Land stewardship department, duties and powers modified, service needs studied, and money appropriated.

HF1386—Simoneau (DFL)
Judiciary
Collateral source statute to include arbitration awards.

HF1387—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Independent contractors considered employees of service contractors.

HF1388—Peterson (DFL)
Taxes
Commercial and Industrial reduced property tax class rate allowed on additional parcels.

HF1389—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Donor fundraising information from the University of Minnesota and state universities considered private and nonpublic data.

HF1390—Jaros (DFL)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Legislature reduced in size to 61 senators and 122 representatives.

HF1391—Peterson (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Camping facilities adjacent to wildlife management areas to remain open until the hunting season is closed.

HF1392—Walman (IR)
Health & Human Services
Wabasha County intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation or related conditions in Lake City and Wabasha downsizing pilot project established, and money appropriated.

HF1393—Workman (IR)
Taxes
Vegetable seeds exempted from sales and use taxes.

HF1394—Beard (DFL)
Taxes
Property tax levy appeals to counties provided to cities and towns.

HF1395—Klinzing (DFL)
Housing
Housing Finance Agency appropriated money for the Housing Trust Fund.

HF1396—Simoneau (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Local Government Pay Equity Act not to limit strikes by employees.

HF1397—Mariani (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
St. Paul Police Relief Association authorized service pension and disability benefit increases and actuarial assumption changes.

HF1398—Evans (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Speed limits established on residential roadways.

HF1399—Smith (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Solid waste collection service contracts provided and penalties imposed.

HF1400—Lourey (DFL)
Education
Fund transfer deadlines extended for school districts.

HF1401—Lourey (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Pine County provided a categorical social service program alternative grant application process.

HF1402—Anderson, I. (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Wetlands mitigation requirements modified and exemptions expanded.

HF1403—Hausman (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Energy conservation investment alternative financing methods provided to municipalities.

HF1404—Evans (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
New Brighton allowed to acquire granular activated carbon without a bond for treatment of contaminated water for potable consumption.

HF1405—Bertram (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Wetland draining and filling prohibition and rule adoption dates extended.

HF1406—Olson, K. (DFL)
Education
Basic revenue use provided for violence prevention program in-service education and staff development programs, and school districts to provide students with challenging instructional activities and experiences.

HF1407—Milbert (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying, Landscape Architecture, and Certified Interior Designer Board provided license issuance, denial, revocation, and suspension procedures, and penalties imposed.

HF1408—Limmer (IR)
Agriculture
Nursery stock dealer certificate exemption provided to nonprofit charitable, education, or religious organizations, and plant pest act definitions modified.

HF1409—Dehler (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Insurance continuation eligibility extended for certain former public employees.

HF1410—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Identification card allowed as proof of age for purchasing or consuming alcohol.

HF1411—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Education
Children, Youth, and their Families Legislative Commission authorized to hire staff, meetings and state officer cooperation and consultations provided, and community-based program grants authorized, and money appropriated.

HF1412—Kelley (DFL)
Health & Human Services
County-school district coordinated social services provided, coordination aid authorized, community social service programs for children and families expanded, and money appropriated.

HF1413—Wenzel (DFL)
Taxes
Local government aid formula provided for small cities.

HF1414—Sparby (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Polk County intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation and related conditions in East Grand Forks downsizing pilot project established, and money appropriated.

HF1415—Sparby (DFL)
Agriculture
Wheat and barley promotion order provisions modified.

HF1416—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Austin Fire Department Relief Association provided modified health insurance coverage for certain retired firefighter spouses, and part-time on-call firefighters excluded from certain requirements.

HF1417—Winter (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Podiatrists and dentists considered physicians and surgeons and podiatrists provided equal access to hospitals and outpatient surgical centers.

HF1418—Winter (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation responsibility clarified for persons loading and unloading freight and penalties provided.

HF1419—Battaglia (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Cook county allowed to impose a sales tax and motor vehicle excise tax and issue bonds to finance the expansion and improvement of North Shore hospital.

HF1420—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Guardian and conservator provisions modified related to compensation and services to institutionalized persons.

HF1421—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Radon testing requirements provided for schools and day care centers.

HF1422—Rhodes (IR)
Judiciary
DNA testing requirements expanded for sex offenders.

HF1423—Farrell (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Unemployment compensation eligibility and administration modified.

HF1424—Munger (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Agricultural chemical and liquid gas storage tanks exempted from notification, environmental protection, and tank installer training and certification requirements.

HF1425—Johnson, V. (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Agricultural crop protection established, agricultural land owners and tenants allowed to take additional deer, dark house and fish house license requirements modified on boundary waters, and boundary waters commercial fishing regulated.

HF1426—Greiling (DFL)
Education
Educational reform and accountability coalition established and money appropriated.

HF1427—Hasskamp (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care residence, secondhand smoke effects on children information and warnings required, candy tobacco look-alike products restricted, and money appropriated.

HF1428—Evans (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Dentistry licensing requirements modified; faculty, resident, and specialty dentistry licenses established; and disciplinary actions clarified.

HF1429—Krueger (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Information policy office created.

HF1430—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Correctional employees retirement plan coverage provided for certain corrections and human services department employees.

HF1431—Stanius (IR)
Health & Human Services
Developmental disability and serious mental illness service funding studied.

HF1432—Dempsey (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Sewer combined overflow financial assistance program eligibility area extended to the Mississippi River confluence with Wells Creek, bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF1433—Murphy (DFL)
Judiciary
Jury trial request fee increased and jurors provided attendance and day care expense reimbursement.

HF1434—Rice (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Minneapolis Community Development Agency provided fund expenditure requirements.

HF1435—Clark (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Council membership expanded to include minority representation.

HF1436—Kelley (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Hopkins provided increased reimbursement for landfill methane remediation.

HF1437—Lourey (DFL)
Econ Dev, Infra, & Reg Fin
Carlton County Historical Society provided grant for the Onanegozie resource Conservation and Development Council to develop the Moose Lake Fire and Heritage Museum, and money appropriated.

HF1438—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Conspiracy and accomplice penalties increased, riot crime and accomplice after-the-fact crimes created and penalties imposed, and gang-related offenses repealed.

HF1439—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Nonfelony enforcement commission created to study sentence proportionality and enforcement of petty misdemeanor, misdemeanor, and gross misdemeanor offenses.

HF1440—Winter (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Executive Council deposit of state funds regulated.

HF1441—Sviggum (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Telephone and budget information of the legislature release provided and the open meeting law application extended and clarified for the legislature.

HF1442—Simoneau (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Columbia Heights Police Relief Association salary computation to include education incentives and longevity payments, and prior service purchase provided.

HF1443—Dawkins (DFL)
Judiciary
Black Minnesotans Council to study the racial disparity in controlled substance offense sentencing guidelines.

HF1444—Lourey (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Day training and habilitation service providers provided increased reimbursement rates and salary increases.

HF1445—Bettermann (IR)
Commerce & Economic Development
Minnesota Technology, Inc., appropriated money for a grant to a nonprofit organization to promote expanding flexible collaborative manufacturing networks.

HF1446—Jefferson (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Urban initiative board and urban challenge grant program established, grants authorized, and money appropriated.

HF1447—Lieder (DFL)
Education
Higher Education Coordinating Board abolished; higher education services office created; Higher Education Advisory Council duties modified; and money appropriated.

Thursday, March 25

HF1448—Farrell (DFL)
Judiciary
Child support administration, computation, and enforcement provisions modified and penalties imposed.

HF1449—Lasley (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Motor vehicle dealer licensing requirements expanded and penalties imposed.

HF1450—Trimble (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Reinvest in Minnesota resources fund expenditures authorized for fish and wildlife habitat restoration.

HF1451—Trimble (DFL)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
St. Paul special lottery game authorized with proceeds provided to city youth education and recreation programs.

HF1452—Klinzing (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Community health board grants established for childhood screening and public health outcome improvement programs, and money appropriated.

HF1453—Tunheim (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Independent School District No. 682, Roseau, retired teacher provided effective retirement date.

HF1454—Ness (IR)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Hutchinson allowed to erect distinguished citizen signs on trunk highway right-of-way.

HF1455—Lynch (IR)
Health & Human Services
Hearing impaired independent living skills pilot project authorized and money appropriated.

HF1456—Peterson (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Home- and community-based alternative service care programs provided uniform payment rates.

HF1457—Kinkel (DFL)
Education
Teaching Board membership expanded to include additional higher education representatives.

HF1458—Simoneau (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Speed limit violators in a highway work zone assessed a fine surcharge, work zone safety account created, and money appropriated.

HF1459—Milbert (DFL)
Education
General education revenue reduction.

HF1448—Farrell (DFL)
Judiciary
Child support administration, computation, and enforcement provisions modified and penalties imposed.

HF1449—Lasley (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Motor vehicle dealer licensing requirements expanded and penalties imposed.

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Health & Human Services
Home- and community-based alternative service care programs provided uniform payment rates.

HF1457—Kinkel (DFL)**Education**

Teaching board membership expanded to include additional higher education representatives.

HF1458—Simoneau (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Speed limit violators in a highway work zone assessed a fine surcharge, work zone safety account created, and money appropriated.

HF1459—Milbert (DFL)**Education**

General education revenue reduction calculation modified, capital expenditure facility revenue uses expanded, and severance pay reserved funds provided.

HF1460—Cooper (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care reimbursement increased for life support transportation.

HF1461—Luther (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Youth athletics advisory council created and money appropriated.

HF1462—Murphy (DFL)**Judiciary**

District public defenders provided eligibility for state health, life, and dental insurance benefits.

HF1463—Jennings (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Soil and water conservation districts allowed to levy taxes and provided state aid, and money appropriated.

HF1464—Jennings (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Reorganization order use eliminated for transferring appropriations, powers, or duties.

HF1465—Jennings (DFL)**Regulated Industries & Energy**

Public service corporations to notify land owners of easement location and restrictions.

HF1466—Pauly (IR)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Minerals legislative task force established and money appropriated.

HF1467—Bertram (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Hospital districts allowed to establish subordinate hospital boards.

HF1468—Bertram (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Child care sliding fee funding prioritization allowed by counties.

HF1469—Bertram (DFL)**Taxes**

Fire truck and emergency rescue vehicle repair part purchases to political subdivisions exempted from sales tax.

HF1470—Wenzel (DFL)**Education**

Agriculture-related education specialist position retention required by education department.

HF1471—Onnen (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Health care cost containment provided, health carrier premium increases limited, cost sharing copayments authorized, and prescription drug cost information sharing provided.

HF1472—Dehler (IR)**Education**

Independent School District No. 738, Holdingford, authorized permanent transfer from the debt redemption fund to the building construction fund.

HF1473—Battaglia (DFL)**Education**

Vermilion Community College student residence construction in Ely authorized.

HF1474—Brown, C. (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

County recorder fee use provided for providing modern information services.

HF1475—Jennings (DFL)**Regulated Industries & Energy**

Isanti County authorized to issue an on-sale intoxicating liquor license to the Dusty Eagle in Dalbo regardless of its qualification as a restaurant.

HF1476—Murphy (DFL)**Taxes**

Assessments provided three-year phase in under certain conditions.

HF1477—Gruenes (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Sherburne County provided metropolitan area geographic designation for nursing home payment rate determinations.

HF1478—Gruenes (IR)**Taxes**

Aggregate material tax late payment penalties modified.

HF1479—Jaros (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Duluth authorized to establish a special service district.

HF1480—Bergson (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Department head and administrative board appointment procedures and requirements clarified.

HF1481—Anderson, I. (DFL)**Transportation & Transit**

Tree planting provided along state highways.

HF1482—Lourey (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Naturopathic examiners board established, licensure requirements provided, and penalties imposed.

HF1483—Mariani (DFL)**Education**

Upward Bound program grant process development provided by the minority education partnership, and money appropriated.

HF1484—Simoneau (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Medical malpractice noneconomic damages limited, attorney fees regulated, and joint liability established.

HF1485—Lieder (DFL)**Education**

Capital expenditure facilities fund balance reduction exception provided for consolidated districts.

HF1486—Trimble (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Metropolitan Council to study metropolitan area libraries and library systems.

HF1487—Reding (DFL)**Financial Institutions & Insurance**

Noncomprehensive health insurance policy minimum loss ratios regulated.

HF1488—Sparby (DFL)**Agriculture**

Livestock and crop compensation provided for damage by protected wild animals, damage claim procedure established, hunting license surcharge imposed, and money appropriated.

HF1489—Sparby (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Deer baiting allowed under certain conditions and restrictions provided.

HF1490—Stanislaus (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Podiatric medicine board to adopt rules governing podiatric assistants.

HF1491—Reding (DFL)**Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections**

Horsepersons' organization continuation provided and out-of-season simulcasting set-aside amounts adjusted.

HF1492—Orfield (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Hazardous chemical reporting requirement violations provided administrative penalty orders.

HF1493—Perlt (DFL)**Local Government & Metro Affairs**

Document late fee and interest charges allowed by counties.

HF1494—Orfield (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Air pollution violations imposed criminal penalties.

HF1495—Jacobs (DFL)**Labor-Management Relations**

Child labor law penalties provided for death or serious bodily harm.

HF1496—Greenfield (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Health care review organizations provided data practice guidelines.

HF1497—Greenfield (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Health care review organizations to include preferred provider organizations.

HF1498—Orfield (DFL)**Governmental Operations****& Gambling**

Minneapolis and St. Paul teachers retirement fund associations provided member and employer contribution rates, additional funding, and an additional investment related postretirement adjustment mechanism.

HF1499—Cooper (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Therapy; manual and mechanical therapy provided training requirements and penalties imposed.

HF1500—Pelowski (DFL)**Governmental Operations****& Gambling**

Department and agency standing legislative reporting requirements repealed.

HF1501—Jaros (DFL)**Taxes**

Redevelopment districts extended and exempted from certain tax increment financing aid reductions, tax capacity determination modified, and redevelopment and renewal and renovation district expenditures changed.

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, March 29

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, MnDOT.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Bonding proposals - system presentation, CAPRA, and emergency lists.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Fund transfer proposals.

8:15 a.m.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation; governor's recommendations for social services programs.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Steve Wenzel

Agenda: HF1405 (Bertram) Wetland draining and filling prohibition and rule adoption dates extended.

HF634 (Tunheim) Genetic engineering and isolated genetic material use procedures clarified.

HF277 (Peterson) Cervidae farming promoted as an agricultural pursuit.

HF1060 (Mosel) Rural Finance Authority loan programs provided technical eligibility changes.

HF1138 (Mosel) Rural Finance Authority Program eligibility and participation requirements modified and application fees authorized for beginning farmer and seller-sponsored loan programs.

HF1149 (Bauerly) Rural Finance Authority authorized direct loans and participation and loan limit maximums increased.

HF1066 (Steensma) Hay and Straw Standards Law repealed.

HF931 (Peterson) Ethanol producer payments modified and gasoline oxygenate level requirements increased.

HF1065 (Steensma) Household goods storage and bond requirements provided for general merchandise storage warehouses.

HF281 (Mosel) Animal Health Board imposition and collection of civil penalties regulated, Swine Pseudorabies Control Program continued and expanded, and money appropriated.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HF900 (Carruthers) Breath preliminary screening test result use allowed in drivers' license reinstatement actions.

HF18 (Carruthers) Criminal history data classified as public data, and foster care license prohibited for persons convicted of a crime of violence.

HF37 (Beard) Foreign exchange student host families provided background checks.

HF1191 (Pugh) Trustees prohibited from exercising certain powers.

HF1153 (Brown, C.) Manufactured goods economic loss recovery limits clarified.

HF511 (Solberg) Hotel Innkeeper Authority clarified for ejections and admittance refusals and damage responsibility provided.

HF655 (Orenstein) Civil Service Commission decision appeals provided to cities and employees.

HF747 (Orenstein) Bond order stays provided for actions presenting substantial constitutional or statutory construction issues.

HF531 (Dawkins) Tenants provided written leases; outstanding inspection and condemnation order disclosures required; tenant screening services regulated; tenant abandonment

provided; and low-income housing definition and housing impact reports expanded.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: HF1133 (Hausman) Alternative fuel motor vehicle development incentives provided and alternative fuels exempted from motor fuel taxation.

HF1136 (Knickerbocker) Weights and measures and petroleum inspection fees provided and money appropriated.

HF87 (Perlt) Telephone caller identification service available to commercial transportation services.

HF1048 (Jacobs) Utility rate change subsequent conservation improvement plan requirement abolished and time limit and procedures modified, complaint hearings regulated, and utility affiliated interest modified.

HF1049 (Jacobs) Municipal utilities and cooperative electric associations to comply with electrical current or voltage standards.

HF1050 (Jacobs) Electric power generating plant classification based on primary fuel source for certificate of need process.

HF990 (Cooper) Municipalities prohibited from using a quick take condemnation proceeding when acquiring the property of another electric service provider through eminent domain.

HF1051 (Jacobs) Municipalities required to submit a service right petition before furnishing electric service while eminent domain proceedings are pending to acquire property of an electric utility.

HF566 (Jacobs) Telephone company incentive plan for noncompetitive services extended.

HF563 (Stanis) Caller identification services authorized for telephone companies.

HF1084 (Erhardt) Caller identification services authorized by telephone companies.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Budget presentation by the Department of Trade and Economic Development.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: HF449 (Bettermann) Independent School District No. 206, Alexandria, school board terms of office furnished.

HF271 (Lasley) Voter information guide developed, toll-free election information line established, and money appropriated.

HF377 (Bergson) Absentee, mail, and facsimile balloting requirements and procedures modified.

HF794 (Anderson, R.) Fergus Falls veterans home established.

HF1074 (Brown, C.) Candidacy affidavit filing date publication and posting requirements provided.

HF1273 (Sparby) Veterans Homes Board authorized residency definition rule.

HF1274 (Sparby) Veterans home patient claims heard and decided by the Legislature.

HF950 (Skoglund) Veterans Homes Board required to apply for federal funding needed to complete the renovation or replacement of facilities at the Minneapolis campus.

HF465 (Delmont) Persian Gulf conflict veterans to receive bonus payments and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF695 (Ozment) Cemetery relocation prohibited without trustee or owner consent.

HF934 (Stanis) Voter registration card removal provided for deceased registrants.

HF238 (Molnau) Town elections authorized on general election day.

HF1210 (Lourey) Women in military service for America memorial foundation monument construction grant appropriated money.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: HFXXXX Replacement housing.

HFXXXX Wet/Dry.

HF1395 (Klinzing) Housing Finance Agency appropriated money for the Housing Trust Fund.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: HF1423 (Farrell) Unemployment compensation eligibility and administration modified.

HF343 (Sekhon) Unemployment compensation benefits allowed to individuals separated from employment to avoid domestic abuse.

HF1382 (Ness) Workers' compensation premium calculation and policy history figures and claims experience disclosed to employers.

HF169 (Blatz) Guardian and conservator appointments required in workers' compensation proceedings for minors and incapacitated persons.

HF1184 (Farrell) Workers' Compensation Assigned Risk Plan Board membership and administration modified, market assistance plan established, and Reinsurance Association control transferred.

HF1185 (Farrell) Workers' compensation nursing home charges regulated.

HF53 (Bettermann) Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals eliminated, workers' compensation appeals heard by Court of Appeals, suitable work defined, and permanent total disability modified.

HF1022 (Rukavina) Workers' compensation benefit adjustments modified.

HF1387 (Anderson, I.) Independent contractors considered employees of service contractors.

HF1374 (Johnson, A.) Child labor standards provided, penalties imposed, and money appropriated.

HF674 (Bettermann) Workers' compensation premium adjustment programs prohibited based on contractor size, average hourly wage paid, or other condition unless actuarially justified.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

After Session

Note Room Change

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: Continuation of morning's agenda.

Note Room Change

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: Continuation of morning's agenda.

Subcommittee on Consumer Protection/COMMERCE &

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joe Opatz

Agenda: HF998 (Rice) Crane operators examining board established and licensing requirements and penalties provided.

HF1025 (Milbert) Athletic trainers act adopted and money appropriated.

Subcommittee on Data Privacy/JUDICIARY

300N State Office Building

Mary Jo McGuire

HF167 (Bauerly) Minnesota Business Finance, Inc. created to provide capital for commercial borrowers through the Small Business Association.

HF532 (Worke) Aid to Families with Dependent Children, aid for pregnant women, and

employment and training eligibility modified; employment and training education requirements established; and community work experience program created.

HF500 (Wejcman) Marriage dissolution notices to include the full names, social security numbers, and birth dates.

HF408 (Van Dellen) Parents to give social security numbers to the Office of Vital Statistics when filing birth certificates, and various child support provisions modified.

HF1180 (Greenfield) Integrated service network act adopted and money appropriated.

HF206 (Pugh) LSD; lysergic acid diethylamide penalties increased for sales or possession in a school, park, or public housing zone.

HF416 (Pugh) Government Data Practices Act opinions provided by administration commissioner.

HF1245 (McGuire) Licensing, security service, retirement, and motor carrier operating data classified; private and nonpublic data classifications proposed; and collection, classification, and dissemination of data provided.

HF1246 (McGuire) Juvenile court record data access and dissemination provided.

6:30 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement

15 State Capitol

Chr. Sen. Phil Riveness

Agenda: SF825 (Metzen)/HF977 (Milbert); SF833 (Kelly)/HF1161 (Farrell); SF255 (Kroening)/HF192 (Reding); SFXXXX/HF388 (Sarna); SF579 (Metzen)/HF570 (Reding); SF1086 (Morse)/HF1056 (Johnson, R.); SF545 (Morse)/HF598 (Reding); SF162 (Morse)/HF147 (Reding); SF817 (Morse)/HF744 (Johnson, R.); SF1092 (Morse)/HF1226 (Johnson, R.); SF1103 (Stumpf)/HF1222 (Kahn); SF1282 (Pogemiller)/HFXXXX; SF553 (Kelly)/HF637 (Dawkins); SF1280 (Piper)/HF1416 (Reding); SF937 (Riveness)/HF973 (Mahon).

7 p.m.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: Continuation of morning's agenda.

TUESDAY, March 30

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, MnDOT.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: HF415 (Kelso) School building floor level use options authorized for lower grades and certain programs if automatic fire alarm and smoke detection systems are installed. HF611 (Greenfield) Children's mental health integrated fund and service system created, local children's mental health collaboratives provided, and money appropriated.

HF261 (Cooper) School building accessibility capital improvement grant act adopted, bond issuance and levies authorized, and money appropriated.

HF902 (Tunheim) Arts Education Center limited governance transferred to Education Board.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Property Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: Continuation of consideration of amendments to the 1993 House omnibus tax bill. (HF920 (Wagenius) Department of Revenue policy bill plus amendments.)

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF1232 (Sparby) Walleyed Pike and Northern Pike limits provided based on size.

HF1186 (Sekhon) Littering penalties clarified. HFXXXX (Hausman) Reorganization of environmental agencies.

HF1291 (Wagenius) Landfill environmental cleanup program established, property and casualty insurance premium tax imposed, waste management tax created, Landfill Contingency Action Trust Fund abolished, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: HF1199 (Reding) Employee Relations Legislative Commission salary recommenda-

tions ratified for the Technical College System and Higher Education Board chancellors and the Higher Education Coordinating Board director.

HF981 (Rice) Department of Public Service abolished; Residential and Small Business Utilities Division of the Office of the Attorney General abolished; Public Utilities Commission membership reduced; and public utility and energy duties transferred.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF332 (Clark); HF1098 (Simoneau); HF489 (Lourey); HF518 (Leppik); HF548 (Weaver); HF636 (Stanisus); HF961 (Clark); HF177 (Wejcman); HF216 (Wejcman); HF869 (Simoneau); HF1099 (Simoneau); HF1340 (Simoneau); HF665 (Greenfield); HF484 (Greenfield); HF409 (Greenfield); HF1295 (Greenfield); HF1174 (Simoneau); HF1103 (Simoneau); HF742 (Pugh); HF710 (Johnson, R.); HF485 (Goodno); HF1076 (Onnen); HF1428 (Evans); HF1097 (Stanisus); HF891 (Gruenes); HF924 (Gutknecht); HF562 (Gutknecht); HF908 (Luther).

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Bonding recommendations.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: HF218 (Stanisus) Public land and building acquisition and capital improvement bond issuance authorized, bond canceling provided, appropriations reduced, and money appropriated.

Presentations by: Department of Human Services, Department of Corrections, Department of Administration.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: To be announced.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: HF259 (Dauner); HF431 (Garcia); HF986 (Kelly); HF893 (Bertram); HF1057 (Dawkins); HF1353 (Solberg); HF1279 (Johnson, R.); HF1026 (Wenzel); HF220 (Perl); HF1267 (Milbert); HF913 (Orenstein); HF951 (Huntley); HF976 (Simoneau); HF1147 (Solberg); HF1296 (Lourey).

2 p.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HF1220 (Orenstein) Medical facility access interference or obstruction prohibited and penalty provided.

2:30 p.m.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: HF879 (Tomassoni) Athletic eligibility restricted for certain students for one year following interdistrict transfer under open enrollment.

HF1332 (Bauerly) Pre K-12 and community education service delivery system planning and implementation clarified.

HF1129 (Lasley) Hearing-impaired and deaf teacher licensure requirements provided.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF670 (Lourey) Mental or nervous disorder treatment outpatient benefits regulated for mental health professionals.

HF580 (Reding) Health service plan nonprofit corporations providing dental plans allowed additional investments.

HF199 (Winter) Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association to provide refunds to the State Fund Mutual Insurance Company.

HF444 (Huntley) Health insurance benefit plan option provided for self-insured government unit employees.

HF1095 (Stanisus) NAIC model legislation enacted; insurance company investments, assets and liabilities, and annual statements regulated; Insurance Guaranty Association procedures modified; and holding company dividends and other distributions regulated.

HF1179 (Greenfield) Integrated service network act adopted and money appropriated.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Continuation of budget presentation by the Department of Trade and Economic Development.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: HF163 (Sparby) Campaign reforms; candidates limited to one campaign committee, challengers first time spending limits higher,

contribution limit lowered, public matching subsidy provided, corporate contributions modified, and money appropriated.
HF661 (Wenzel) Dairy trade practices act adopted.

4:30 p.m.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: Continuation of morning's agenda.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Continuation of morning's agenda.

6 p.m.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Report on education finance, Tom Triplett, Minnesota Business Partnership.

HF856 (Kelso) Teacher regional bargaining provided and school district regional boards established.

Proposal for restructuring education policymaking and Minnesota's education system, Doug Wallace.

WEDNESDAY, March 31

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Office of the Secretary of State, MnDOT.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Working groups - present proposals; numbers - short spread sheets; goals - recommendations for systems.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Committee capital budget recommendations. Governor's budget recommendations for MinnesotaCare operations in the Department of Health and the Department of Human Services.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: General education formula appropriations.

HF705 (Olson, K.) Business education tax created, state share of school financing increased, local commercial-industrial tax base reduced, Fiscal Disparities Program repealed, school district referendum levies modified, and money appropriated.

HF706 (Lasley) General education formula allowance and staff development revenue increased; individualized learning and development aid and referendum market value tax base modified; teacher retirement state aid created; and money appropriated.

HF800 (Greiling) General education formula allowance, training and experience revenue, referendum revenue subject to equalization, special education aid and revenue, and capital expenditure equipment allowance increased; and supplemental revenue phased out.

HF456 (Bauerly) Referendum allowance limit modified, basic revenue increased, school equity provided.

HF2 (Dawkins) Youth works act adopted and money appropriated.

HF1146 (Koppendrayner) Independent School District No. 480; Onamia, provided special pupil unit definition, early retirement levy, unemployment and special transportation aid, and special aid for at-risk pupils, and money appropriated.

HF502 (Kelso) Capital Expenditure Facilities Program policy provided and clarified; integration and co-location of services encouraged; cooperative secondary facilities grant amount modified; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF1301 (Greenfield) Comprehensive Health Insurance Association premiums provided rate minimum and rate determinations modified, cigarette and tobacco taxes increased and deposited in the Health Care Access Fund, and money appropriated.

HF397 (Cooper) Comprehensive Health Insurance Association premium rate determinations

and board membership modified.

HF1313 (Reding) Comprehensive Health Insurance Association to include comprehensive health associations, eligibility modified, budget adoption provided, and comprehensive health insurance fund created.

HF619 (Skoglund) No-fault automobile insurance reparation obligors authorized to offer medical expense benefits through managed care plans, and discrimination prohibited based on metropolitan geographic location of insured.

HF1229 (Bertram) Fraternal Benefit Society insurance policies and contracts provided clarified notice requirements.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HFXXXX (Skoglund) Omnibus crime bill. (There will be a 5-minute meeting of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law immediately preceding the full committee meeting.)

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Presentation by the Government Training Center. Budget presentations by the Department of Finance and the Office of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

12:30 p.m.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: To be announced.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: HF720 (Anderson, I.); HF758 (Simoneau); HF801 (Mariani); HF94 (Lourey); HF815 (Osthoff); HF969 (Pauly); HF978 (Milbert); HF1001 (Osthoff); HF1272 (Jefferson); HF858 (Osthoff); HF735 (Johnson, V.); HF324 (Garcia); HF903 (Tunheim); HF314 (Mariani); HF798 (Delmont); HF829 (Clark); HF830 (McCollum).

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session

After Session

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF859 (Wolf) Natural resources gifts, contribution acknowledgements, and incidental advertising provided.

HF733 (Johnson, R.) Traps provided identification requirements and penalties provided.

HF898 (Weaver) Department of Natural Resources commissioner rulemaking authority and other powers clarified, modified, and expanded relating to game and fish, wild rice, stromatolites, and cross-country ski passes.

HF472 (Krueger) Deer permits issued free to owner or tenant living on at least 40 acres of agricultural or grazing land.

HF626 (Rukavina) Deer; antlerless deer permit priority provided to applicants age 65 or older and having had a permit the last three years.

HF734 (Sparby) Deer; antlerless deer permit preference provided to applicants under 16 years old who have not been previously selected for a permit, and money appropriated.

HF988 (Sparby) Deer licenses for taking deer by firearm and archery allowed for hunters in Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Pennington, and Roseau counties.

HF1114 (Milbert) Game and fish stamp design contests encouraged; hunting dog training modified; red or blaze orange clothing requirements clarified for migratory waterfowl hunters; raccoon season set; rough fish, muskellunge, and mussel taking provided.

Overview of Minnesota/Canadian border fishing: Rep. Irv Anderson, Rep. Wally Sparby, Rep. Jim Tunheim, Rep. Brad Stanius.

HF1326 (Brown, C.) Pomme de Terre River authorized canoe and boating route markings.

HF1391 (Peterson) Camping facilities adjacent to wildlife management areas to remain open until the hunting season is closed.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: To be announced.

6 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Continuation of afternoon meeting.

THURSDAY, April 1

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Graduation Requirements & Outcome Based Education/EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Alice Johnson

Agenda: HF1234 (Pelowski) Graduation rule adoption provided after outcome-based program evaluation and authorization by the Legislature.

HF618 (Kelso) Outcome-based schools expanded, school board applicant denial appeals provided, and nongeneral fund revenue limited to planning and operation startup costs.

HF647 (Kelso) Change-oriented school pilot project established.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Allocations.

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF892 (Munger) Toxic air emissions act of 1993 adopted and money appropriated.

HF1106 (Wagenius) Hazardous Waste Administration fee assessment and collection changed.

HF1285 (Sekhon) Department of Natural Resources state owned land management modified.

HF1182 (Jefferson) D.L. Peck's addition rearrangement in Minneapolis released from state land covenant and revisionary interest.

HF1021 (Bergson) Horseshoe Bay property in Cook County exempted from leased cabin property sale requirements, and state acquisition provided of personal property.

HF1190 (Trimble) Historic sites act adopted.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: HF936 (Vickerman); HF1142 (Osthoff); HF834 (Jacobs); HF1360 (Jefferson); HF1311 (Trimble); HF157 (Carlson); HF270 (Sarna); HF7 (Cooper); HF986 (Kelley); HF998

(Rice); HF819 (Johnson, R.); HF723 (Simoneau); HF972 (Reding); HF55 (Rukavina); HF783 (Kahn); HF785 (Kahn); HF807 (Kahn); HF574 (Reding); HF663 (Reding); HF1131 (Johnson, R.).

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: Continuation of agenda from 3/30.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Allocations. (If necessary, the meeting will continue in the Basement Hearing Room of the State Office Building at 4:30 p.m. For more information, contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533.)

12:30 p.m.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: To be announced.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Continuation of agenda from 3/30.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session.

FRIDAY, April 2

8 a.m.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Public testimony regarding the governor's recommendations for social services programs and MinnesotaCare operating budget.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: HF10 (Bauerly) Youth apprenticeship program established and money appropriated. HF2 (Dawkins) Youth works act adopted and money appropriated.

Any subcommittee or division bills.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest
Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund
Agenda: Completion of agenda from 3/29 meeting. Any bill passed out of the Subcommittee on Data Privacy 3/29 meeting.
HF963 (Murphy) Snowmobile accident inves-

tigations provided by sheriffs.
HF621 (Macklin) Public assistance warrant expiration and reissuance periods provided, public assistance overpayment recovery modified, and wrongful possession or use of public assistance provided penalty.
Please note that the committee will meet until the agenda is completed. (Other bills to be announced. Contact
(612) 296-5396 for further information.)

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: Continuation of 3/31 agenda.

12:30 p.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: To be announced.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Continuation of 4/1 agenda.

NOTES

Low-income parents who have children from a previous relationship may have a somewhat easier time qualifying for Aid to Families with Dependent Children for their new family.

Under a bill sponsored by Rep. Pamela Neary (DFL-Afton), court-ordered child support a parent is paying for children not living in the current household would be excluded from family income when determining AFDC eligibility. Such child support payments also would be excluded from income in determining whether a person who is disabled or elderly is eligible for Medical Assistance.

HF471 was approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 25 and referred to that committee's Human Services Finance Division.

Worried about nuclear waste and the heaps of radioactive glop it leaves for future generations to handle? Well, an advance in nuclear

technology may assuage some fears and perhaps obviate the need for additional waste repositories in Minnesota, members were told March 23. Don Storm, chair of the Public Utilities Commission, said that during a recent trip to Washington, D.C., federal officials told him that development of a "benign reactor" design is nearing completion at the Argonne National Laboratories in Illinois. The new type of nuclear reactor supposedly eliminates melt-down risks, and works with reusable waste storage rods. However, details of the research are still sketchy, Storm said, and noted that the federal budget for nuclear power development remains to be detailed by President Bill Clinton. Storm testified before the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

The Metropolitan Council expressed reservations that it was expected to take too strong a role in "causing" development of affordable housing in cities and towns where there is an undersupply. But a bill aimed at breaking down the barriers to the construction of affordable

housing in outer-ring suburbs was approved by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee March 25. **HF671**, sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), now moves to the Taxes Committee.

Farmers who have managed to hang onto their farms in the metropolitan area won't be socked with assessments for storm sewers built to serve urban expansion, under a bill approved by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee March 25. One Cottage Grove farmer told of how he was assessed \$600 an acre on his 160-acre farm to help pay for storm sewers serving new residential development. Given the price a farmer receives for corn, "this is nuts," said Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton). **HF622** would give metropolitan area farmers long-term protection from such assessments. The bill is sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls). It now moves to the House floor.

'Twas August of 1857 when the Cornstalk War occurred near Cambridge, Minn.

Settlers near Cambridge complained to authorities that Ojibwe Indians in the area were causing trouble. Robberies were reported, as was alleged "insolent behavior" on the part of the Indians, who were "too numerous and too well-armed to be dealt with by the local authorities," wrote William Folwell in *A History of Minnesota*.

Territorial Gov. Samuel Medary immediately dispatched the St. Paul Light Cavalry Company, "armed with heavy swords and army pistols," to quell the perceived uprising.

When the cavalry arrived, the Indians, all six of them, were "in full retreat across the prairie," wrote Charles Flandrau in his *History of Minnesota*.

So the 20 cavalry soldiers, arrayed in red

It's a fact!



Samuel Medary

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

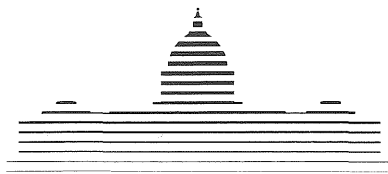
coats and white pants, pursued and detained the Indians. At an appropriate time, the Ojibwe bolted for a nearby cornfield. With pistols cocked, the cavalry followed. Shots were exchanged. One cavalryman was killed, as was an Ojibwe; another was wounded. The remaining four Ojibwe surrendered.

After a full hearing in St. Paul, the Ojibwe, save their leader Shaboga, were released by Judge R.R. Nelson.

Shaboga was held for trial on homicide charges in Chisago County. The sheriff held Shaboga for a week, until he escaped, "swam the St. Croix and disappeared into the tall timber of Wisconsin."

And so ended the Cornstalk War.

Flandrau suggested that the general sentiment of the community was that the "expedition was unnecessary, and should never have been made."



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
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Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA NEED-EX

Motorcycle crash facts, 1991

Year that Minnesota's mandatory helmet law was repealed	1976
Number of licensed Minnesota motorcycle riders, 1991	296,624
Number of registered motorcycles	117,492
Number of consecutive years the number of registered motorcycles has declined	10
Crashes involving motorcycles, 1991	1,461
Record high for motorcycle crashes, 1980	3,308
Number of consecutive years that motorcycle crashes have declined (1983-1991)	8
decline in number of crashes since 1983	-1350
Number of 1991 crashes where the motorcycle collided with a deer	61
number of collisions with an animal other than a deer	26
Percent of those crashes resulting in an injury or fatality	85
Percent of total motor vehicle crashes resulting in an injury	29
Number of motorcyclists injured, 1991	1,357
number of females injured	187
Number of motorcyclists killed, 1991	40
Record number of fatalities, 1980	121
Fatalities occurring in July or August	22
Percent of those fatalities in a rural area with less than 1,000 people	63
Percent of the fatalities in a city with more than 100,000 people	8
Percent of those killed who were legally drunk (according to a blood alcohol test)	47
Number of injuries or fatalities who were males between 20 and 24 years old, ages of highest occurrence	314
next highest, males aged 15-19	209
Number of crashes on Saturday, highest day of occurrence	285
on Wednesdays, lowest occurrence	169
Number of those killed (40) who were wearing a helmet, 1991	11
who were not wearing a helmet	24
helmet use unknown	5

Source: *Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts 1991*, Minnesota Department of Public Safety.



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ April 2, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 13



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St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
(612) 296-2146 or
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Mary Ann Schoenberger,
Timothy Walker

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 2, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 13

Flashback

The evolution of ideas for new laws at the Legislature is always a slow one, but few have progressed more slowly than the 18-year legislative effort to include discrimination against gays and lesbians under the state's Human Rights Act (*see page 13*). The only other time such a measure had been voted on by the full House was in 1975, which also marked the first time such a bill was even introduced in the House.

The idea failed that year on a 51-68 vote — a margin of defeat that seems surprisingly close given that it occurred 18 years ago. In the intervening years before this session, the concept of gay and lesbian rights never caught on in the Legislature. Little more happened in the House until 1983, when a similar bill was approved by the Judiciary Committee and was all set for a vote on the House floor. Chief author Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), however, withdrew the bill, apparently because there weren't enough votes to pass it.

Another lull set in until 1991, when the proposal was resurrected once again. But the bill still never even emerged from the Judiciary Committee, failing on an 11-13 vote. That series of setbacks over nearly two decades makes the bill's passage this year all the more unusual, and is testimony to how quickly public opinion, and the attitudes of the people who represent them, can change.

That this year's *soon-to-be-law* took so long in coming (Gov. Arne Carlson, who was a co-sponsor of the 1975 gay rights bill when he served in the House, has said he will sign it) is no real surprise given the strongly held views of the many people who oppose the concept. And although the argument can be made that extending rights to homosexuals is analogous to the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, the gay rights issue appeared even more divisive — if the vote totals in the House are any indication.

The 1955 House vote that established the Fair Employment Practices Commission, the forerunner of today's Department of Human Rights, was 96-30. And the vote on a subsequent 1961 addition to the state's human rights law that banned housing discrimination based on race, creed, or national origin, was approved on an 84-41 vote.

As Rep. Clark has often said, "Change is hard." It wasn't until recently that many gays and lesbians felt comfortable enough to "come out of the closet." As uncomfortable as that makes some people feel, it also allows them to get to know people for who they are.

The most riveting speech from the Legislature on this issue came from Sen. Dean Johnson (IR-Willmar), a Norwegian Lutheran minister who is also a National Guard chaplain. He said the person who made the "greatest impact" on his decision is Capt. Pam Mindt, a National Guard colleague who may be discharged because she is a lesbian. Had he never known Mindt, Johnson may very well have voted no.

No matter what your position on this issue, what better illustration is there that all politics is personal.

— Grant Moos

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On the cover: Dan Rowe, a disabled Vietnam veteran, got a close-up look March 29 at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. It was March 29, 1973, that the last serviceman left Vietnam. Rowe served in the Marine Corps in 1968-69.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Alleviating symptoms . . .

Prescribing marijuana for medical conditions

People with certain medical conditions that could be alleviated by smoking marijuana might be able to get a prescription for the weed as soon as this August.

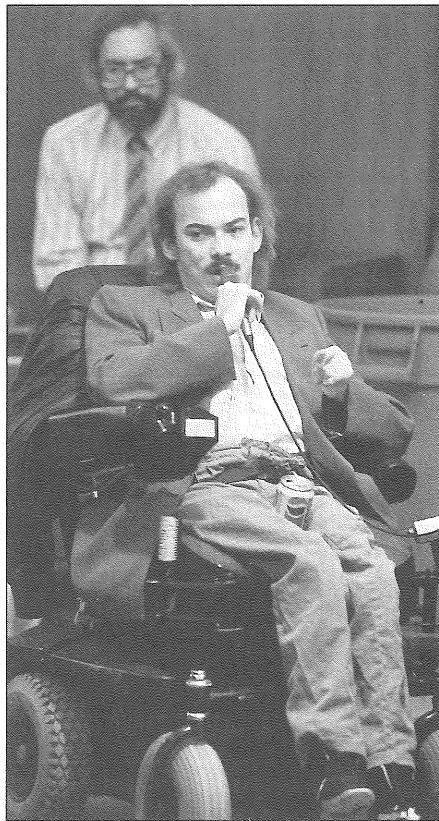
Under a bill (HF332) approved March 30 by the Health and Human Services Committee, doctors who prescribe marijuana for treatment of a medical condition, pharmacists who fill the prescription, and patients who use prescribed marijuana all would be exempted from criminal sanctions. A defendant charged with smoking marijuana also would be allowed to mount an affirmative defense that the marijuana was needed to treat a medical condition.

Advocates of the bill argued that smoking marijuana can relieve symptoms of nausea in cancer chemotherapy patients, limit the damage of glaucoma, help control epileptic seizures, and alleviate AIDS-related symptoms such as loss of appetite.

Darrell Paulsen of West St. Paul, who has cerebral palsy, testified that smoking marijuana controls his spasticity and muscle tension to the point where he is able to get out of bed and to attend to his personal care — things he ordinarily could not do without a personal care attendant.

"When I use marijuana, I can live an almost completely independent life," he said.

Opponents argued that marijuana has a negative side effect — a high — and that the bill could open the door to marijuana smokers claiming they were self-medicating. Health care workers who tend to AIDS patients face enough risks without having to worry about the side effects of secondary marijuana smoke, said Rep. Arlon Lindner (IR-Corcoran).



Darrell Paulsen of West St. Paul testified in favor of a bill (HF332) before the Health and Human Services Committee March 30 that would allow people with certain medical conditions to use marijuana for medicinal purposes. The measure was approved.

Rep. Dave Gruenes (IR-St. Cloud) wondered about doctors' liability if a patient received

prescribed marijuana laced with a more dangerous drug.

Marc Kurzman, an attorney and bill proponent, responded that prescriptions would be filled at drugstores and not by school yard drug pushers. Only the University of Mississippi is currently allowed to grow marijuana, but legislators raised the possibility of legal marijuana farms in Minnesota.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), characterized HF332 as a matter of life and death to some patients. "I want them not to be criminals," she said of those patients who use the drug illegally now to meet medical needs.

Before H332 was approved on a voice vote, the committee added an author's amendment stating that the law is not intended to condone the use of marijuana for anything other than a medical purpose. The bill now moves to the Judiciary Committee.

A sunset provision, which would repeal the marijuana law on August 1, 1995, allows a two-year period during which the benefits and drawbacks of legal marijuana use by patients can be weighed.

With HF332, Minnesota moves to the forefront of a national debate. The country's new surgeon general, Dr. Jocelyn Elders, is on record as supporting the right of physicians to prescribe marijuana in the treatment of disease. But a report issued by the National Institutes of Health last year concluded there were better, safer drugs available than marijuana cigarettes.

HF332 now moves to the Judiciary Committee.

—Ruth Hammond



AGRICULTURE

Dairy bill wins approval

A measure to protect dairy farmers' incomes won approval from the full House April 1 on a 118-12 vote.

The bill (HF661) would require wholesalers to pay assessments on selected dairy products — including milk, cream, ice cream, cottage cheese, and yogurt — if the price paid to farmers falls below a certain amount. The assessments would go into a special fund to be distributed to farmers.

Cheese and butter would not be subject to the assessments.

"This is an attempt to stabilize an industry that has been falling in this state for years," said Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls).

He said 30,000 Minnesota dairy farmers have left the business since 1975; at least 1,100 of them stepped aside during the past year.

The bill also would deregulate retail dairy prices. An amendment approved 92-38 on the House floor would protect small-volume retailers from unfair competition by keeping all stores from selling milk and other dairy products below the retailer's basic cost. Previous versions of the bill would have allowed milk to

be sold as a "loss leader."

Opponents of the provision said the policy would put smaller businesses at a disadvantage, since they couldn't compete with large chains undercutting their milk and dairy prices.

HF661 now moves to the state Senate for consideration.

Deer farm bill passes

The roughly 300 farmers who raise deer for a living don't want to buck the system, they just want to be treated like all other livestock farmers.

A bill (HF277) putting the Minnesota Department of Agriculture in charge of regulating farms that raise deer, elk, and other members of the cervidae animal family won easy approval March 29 from the Agriculture Committee.

Under the bill, authored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison), those deer-raising operations would no longer be considered game farms under the control of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Deer and elk farmers have said DNR regulations are keeping a potential alternative farm industry from expanding.

The bill includes provisions that would require fencing tall enough so that the domestic animals couldn't jump over them, would require meat inspection to comply with federal regulations, and would allow the DNR some authority in regulating the farms in the native elk area of northwestern Minnesota.

It also would give extend the same sales tax break for farm equipment that other farmers receive so cervidae farmers would get a tax break when buying those special tall fences. Peterson said the revenue impact of that tax break is negligible.

HF277 now moves to the Taxes Committee for consideration.

Easing genetic engineering rules

Genetic engineering firms would no longer be regulated by the state in some cases under a bill approved March 29 by the Agriculture Committee.

The bill (HF634), sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy), would exempt firms from state permits — or from filing environmental assessment worksheets before releasing genetically altered material into the environment — if similar clearance is given by federal agencies.

Tunheim told the panel that Minnesota's regulations are proving a stumbling block to the fast-growing industry. In particular, Red River Valley potato growers are missing out on a chance to use a genetically altered potato that resists insects and requires fewer pesticides. Wisconsin and North Dakota, which have fewer regulations, are being allowed to use those spuds, he said.

"The industry feels the federal permit is sufficient," he said. Minnesota's permit process mirrors that of the federal government's, he added, making the additional delay unnecessary.

State Agriculture Commissioner Elton Ralden told the panel that his agency is taking a neutral stance on the bill.

"We don't think it has been a hindrance," he said of the regulations. "... The process is still moving forward in Minnesota, we think, even with the additional rules."

The bill now moves to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.



BONDING

Prison bonds approved

Just over \$10 million in state-authorized bonds to begin the conversion of Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a state prison was approved April 1 by the Judiciary Finance Division.

The prison is expected to house its first inmates before the end of the year. It eventually will hold 620 inmates.

Another \$515,000 in bond funds were approved for the first phase of building a security cottage at the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Red Wing. The facility is the only one of its kind in the nation which has no secure unit. The panel has heard testimony from both local residents and law enforcement officials supporting its construction.

The division is also urging a capital needs study of the state's prison system to be undertaken by the departments of Corrections and Administration. The study should determine security needs, operating costs, and whether state-owned, leased, or leased facilities with an option to purchase are the best use of tax dollars.

The provisions of the approved projects will be included in the division bonding proposal.



BUSINESS

Saving mining jobs

Taconite companies would be required to keep their plants in operating condition for at least one year after they close under a bill now heading for the House floor.

The measure (HF316), which cleared the Commerce and Economic Development Committee April 1, would block steelmakers from dismantling taconite processing plants after a shutdown in order to give state and regional officials time to find a new buyer.

Supporters said allowing an owner to sell the plant for scrap all but guarantees it will never reopen. A shutdown also affects the income of school districts and the University of the Minnesota, all of which receive a portion of the mineral royalties for ore taken from the mines, they said.

"We not only want to keep the jobs up in our area but keep providing money for the students in the state," said Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), one of several lawmakers from the Iron Range who are sponsoring the legislation.

The commerce panel added an amendment directing the Department of Natural Resources to define "salable operating condition" for the plants through its rule-making process.

Seven taconite plants currently operate in

northeastern Minnesota. One — the former Reserve Mining Co. facilities in both Silver Bay and Babbitt — shut down for several years but was maintained in operating condition while a purchaser was sought.

Cyprus Mineral Co. eventually bought the plants, bringing more than 500 people back to work, Rukavina said.



CHILDREN

Foster care, child care licensing

In-home child-care providers and foster parents convicted of certain violent crimes would be permanently barred from working in those fields under a bill approved March 29 by the Judiciary Committee.

The measure sponsored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) would prohibit such felons from receiving licenses from the Department of Human Services to either operate an in-home child care center or to become foster parents.

The law is needed because children in foster homes and home day-care have the "greatest risk of being abused," said Carruthers.

Currently, Department of Human Services (DHS) rules prohibit or hinder certain felons from receiving licenses to become foster parents or to provide in-home child-care. However, the DHS has the authority to review the cases of people who have been denied licenses and to reinstate them if it is deemed appropriate.

The bill would prohibit the DHS from granting such "waivers" to persons convicted of certain felonies, including first-, second-, and third-degree murder, first-, second-, and third-degree criminal sexual conduct, and using minors in a sexual performance. Convicted pimps would also be permanently barred from obtaining such licenses.

The bill also would prohibit for 10 years the granting of licenses to those convicted of other violent crimes, including fourth-degree sexual conduct, first- and second-degree manslaughter, kidnapping and aggravated robbery. The bill also would stipulate a seven-year licensure wait for persons convicted of various lesser offenses involving children or vulnerable adults.

Carruthers said that although he recognized that convicted criminals applying for these licenses may be able to rehabilitate themselves, he designed the law to protect those who are most vulnerable.

"We don't want to get into the position that the rights of the license holder are greater than the rights of the child," Carruthers said.

Carruthers also amended his bill to direct the state to review the cases of convicted criminals who received licenses from the DHS through its review process.

HF18 now moves to the Health and Human Services Committee for consideration.



CONSUMERS

Caller ID approved

Metropolitan area telephone subscribers soon could have access to a half-dozen new services, including caller identification, under a proposal approved March 29 by the Regulated Industries Committee.

The measure (HF87) would direct the state Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish operational parameters — including privacy considerations such as blocking mechanisms — for the new services by Jan. 1, 1994. The four Twin Cities-area telephone companies then would have until Jan. 1, 1995, to upgrade their equipment to make the services available for subscribers.

A motion to amend the bill to ensure services are available statewide by 1997 was defeated by the committee.

In addition to caller identification, the so-called CLASS services (Custom Local Area Signaling Service) would offer subscribers distinctive ringing features, selective call acceptance and rejection, call tracing, and automatic redial. The optional services would be billed separately from basic telephone service fees.

"People are asking for these services," said Michael Nowick, executive secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Telephone Association.

He said surveys indicate that three of every five customers have expressed interest in using at least some of the custom-calling features, with about 30 percent specifically asking for caller identification.

The PUC last year authorized a Mankato telephone exchange to offer caller identification on a trial basis to determine potential problems with the service. Results of that trial are to be presented to the commission later this month, said PUC chair Don Storm.

HF87 now moves to the House floor.

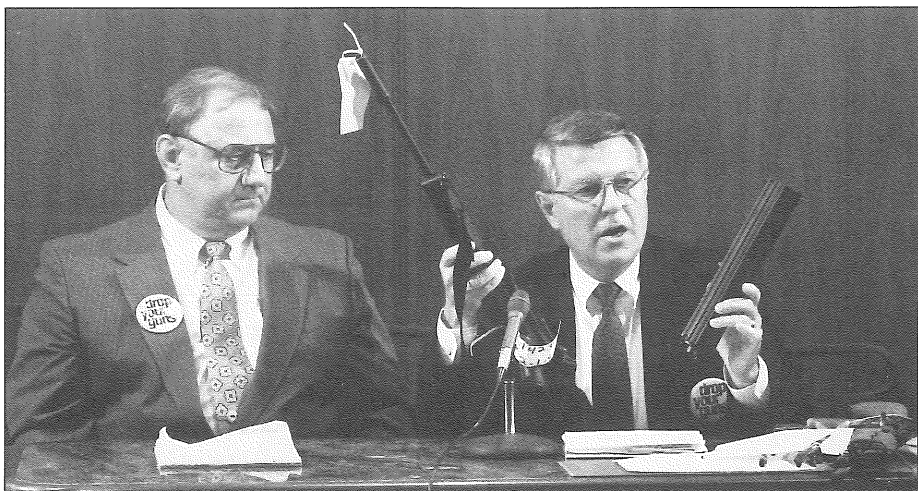


CRIME

Comprehensive DWI bill

The Judiciary Committee approved a bill March 31 imposing harsher penalties on repeat DWI offenders and on drivers who are convicted of drunken driving while transporting kids under age 16. The bill also would allow courts to suspend for up to 90 days the drivers' licenses of those convicted of driving while possessing illegal drugs.

The sponsor of HF900, Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), said it made sense to write "open-bottle" legislation to penalize drivers carrying illegal drugs in the same way drivers are now penalized for driving with open containers of alcohol in a car.



Minneapolis Police Chief John Laux, right, and Minneapolis City Council member Walt Dziedzic threw their support behind a bill March 26 that would allow cities in the seven county metro area to adopt gun control ordinances that are more restrictive than under state law. The measure was approved by the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Subcommittee.

Cracking down on repeat offenders, persons convicted of DWI for a third time in a five-year period would receive a mandatory 45-day jail sentence, up from the current 30 days. The bill also would severely limit the conditions under which a person charged with a fourth DWI within 15 years — or a fifth or subsequent conviction in a lifetime — could be released from jail pending trial. In such cases, the defendant could be released from jail only if either the maximum bail amount is imposed, or if the offender agrees to submit to random, weekly alcohol testing and report weekly to a probation officer. Those agreeing to the random testing and weekly reporting also would need to forfeit their license plates.

"These people are really dangerous," Carruthers said.

Provisions in the bill also would make it a gross misdemeanor for transporting a passenger under the age of 16 while drunk if the passenger is a least three years younger than the driver.

HF900, the omnibus DWI bill, was assembled from seven separate proposals in the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee. The bill approved by the full committee does not contain language suggested by an earlier proposal that would have lowered the legal threshold for a drunk driving conviction from 0.10 to 0.08 percent blood-alcohol content.

HF900 now goes to the House floor for further debate. The full Senate is expected to debate a similar bill next week.



EDUCATION

Added state aid for Onamia schools

A plan by the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe (also known as Chippewa) Indians to build its own school presents some serious funding problems for the Onamia school district, some lawmakers say.

The school district could lose up to 15.5 percent of its student body (130 of 840 students), and more than \$600,000 in corresponding state and local aid when the Ojibwe school opens this fall.

Kent Baldry, Onamia's superintendent, told the K-12 Finance Division of the Education Committee that his district needs legislative assistance to deal with the unanticipated loss of revenue and added costs due to expected teacher and staff layoffs.

While the community is doing what it can to downsize and reduce operating funds, the citizens served by the Onamia school system shouldn't have to jeopardize their programs and bear the entire financial burden, Baldry said.

HF1146 would provide special aid to Onamia to adjust for the loss of pupils to the nonpublic school located on the Mille Lacs reservation.

The bill also includes provisions that would:

- continue to pay state aid — but at less than current funding levels — to Onamia for students who will attend the reservation school. The district will receive 0.5-pupil-unit credit for each student moving to the Mille Lacs school for the 1993-1995 school years, regardless of age. Currently, kindergarten students statewide receive aid at the 0.5 rate, elementary students equal 1.0 pupil unit, and senior high student equal 1.3 pupil units.

- provide early retirement incentives to veteran staff;
- require the state to pay for unemployment

- costs for staff terminated because of the decline in pupils leaving the school district to attend the reservation school for 1993-1995;
- require the state to pay for additional transportation costs due to the new school; and
- make the state pay 100 percent of the tuition bills for special education and medical treatment programs for students who attend the Mille Lacs Ojibwe school.

Rep. LeRoy Koppendrayner (IR-Princeton), the bill's sponsor, said that the district needs state help because there is no way of knowing how many students will decide to go to the reservation school. He said the decision to build a reservation school was "totally unplanned and unbudgeted for" by the school district.

But some legislators objected to having the state pick up the costs of unemployment. "It seems to me that when other districts shrink, the state doesn't pick up the costs," said Rep. Peggy Leppik (IR-Golden Valley).

The division did not take action on **HF1146**.

K-12 capital investment

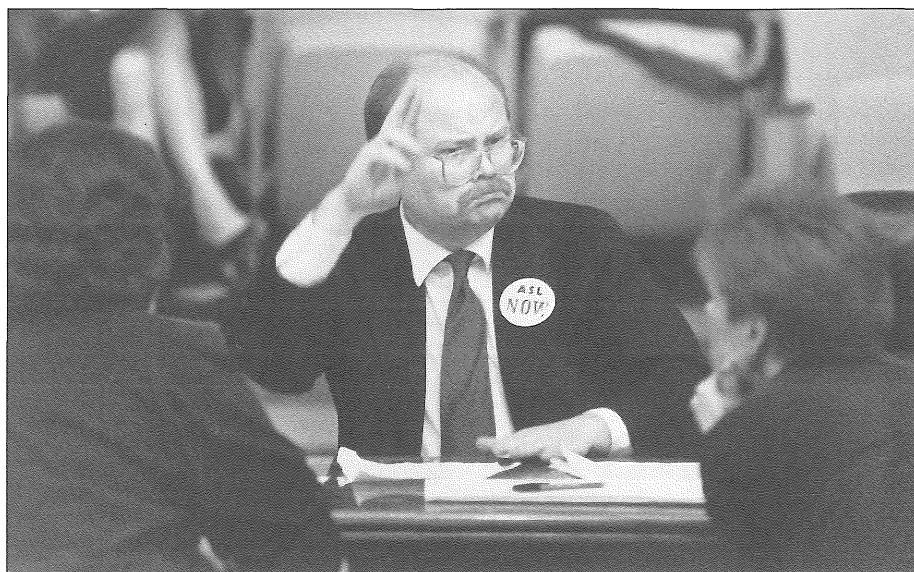
School districts need more flexibility to deal with the costs of repairing, updating, and equipping their buildings, lawmakers say.

Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee) said that the Facilities Subcommittee of the Education Committee tried to expand options for local school districts trying to repair and update aging buildings while accepting the fact that neither local school districts nor the state can address the magnitude of the problem this year.

A report by the Minnesota Department of Education estimates that over \$1 billion in repairs and upgrades are needed to bring the state's 1,200 K-12 schools up to health, safety, fire, and handicapped access codes.

HF502 would provide school districts with expanded options for dealing with these costs, but just "nips at" the total problem, Kelso said. The bill would:

- create a new capital facilities revenue program to help large districts deal with health and safety problems in aging buildings. The program would allow a district to issue general obligation bonds without voter approval. To qualify, the district would need to have more than 1 million square feet of space, more than 66 students per grade, insufficient health and safety revenue, and a facilities plan approved by the state commissioner of education;
- enable all school districts to issue bonds without voter approval for certain major facilities projects (such as roof repair). The district would have to repay the bonds from its capital expenditure facilities revenue;
- split the current cooperative secondary facility grant — for districts which join together for the construction of a secondary school — into two parts. It would lower the basic amount of the grant from \$6 million to \$5



Doug Bahl, president of the Minnesota Association of Deaf Citizens, testified on behalf of a bill before the Education Committee March 30 that would have eliminated the requirement that teachers of the deaf be proficient in American sign language. The bill (**HF1129**) was defeated.

million and provide an additional grant of \$1 million if the facility would contain a significant number of noneducational student and community service programs. The provision encourages school districts to explore ways of putting school buildings to multiple use;

- require that school districts applying for maximum effort school loans — state loans to districts that can't finance construction projects through conventional bond sales — show that they have encouraged the integration of social service programs into the facility. The restriction on using loan money to construct day care space also would be eliminated;

- allow a school district with a building less than 10 years old to put money normally reserved for facilities toward equipment costs, to give districts with newer buildings more flexibility in meeting their equipment needs. Kelso said that a number of legislators had presented the subcommittee with bills addressing this problem because districts with new buildings have greater equipment needs than capital needs — but they haven't been able to transfer the money from one fund to another;
- codify the standard under which younger children — pre-school through second grade students — would be allowed to attend classes on levels other than the first floor. Kelso said that this section acknowledges the fact that certain school districts don't have the ability to spread their schools out on just one floor, but must also move up;
- broaden the capital expenditure health and safety revenue program to include "environmental management activities." These include health, worker safety, and pollution standards necessary to comply with standards established by the departments of Health, Public Safety, Labor and Industry, and the Pollution Control Agency;
- cap health and safety revenue — including the

new capital facilities revenue program for schools over 1 million square feet — at \$64 million in fiscal year 1995;

The K-12 Education Finance Division of the Education Committee voted to incorporate **HF502** into the omnibus education bill, which it will vote on later this session.



ELECTIONS

Campaign reform

A campaign finance reform bill won approval from the last of three committees on March 30.

HF163 was approved by the Ways and Means Committee with most of the reforms suggested by Common Cause intact.

But before the bill becomes law it will have a difficult hurdle to clear. Gov. Arne Carlson has stated he won't sign any campaign reform bill unless it contains term limitations on legislators, which the current House version lacks.

That doesn't bother bill author Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), who predicts he will have the two-thirds House vote needed to override a veto by the governor.

The major reforms in the proposal would:

- end public financing for unopposed candidates;
- increase public disclosure of campaign contributions from political action committees (PACs);
- ban "friends of" committees, thus ending the common practice of shifting campaign money from one political campaign to another; and
- reduce the total amount of money candidates may raise for their campaigns.

HF163 now goes to the House floor.

Voters' guide plan approved

Voters having trouble picking candidates would get help from the Secretary of State's office under a bill approved by the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs, and Elections Committee March 29.

The bill (HF271) would require the state to publish a voter's guide containing information about political candidates and distribute it to each household prior to a general election. The guide also would provide basic election information such as polling sites and procedures, said Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge), the bill's chief author. The estimated cost of publishing the voter's guide would be \$500,000.

Lasley said the bill is aimed at heightening awareness about elections, to better inform voters and increase participation in the process. The bill is backed by Common Cause and the League of Women Voters.

An amendment that changes how the Secretary of State's Office would edit the material submitted by candidates also was approved, but did not allay concerns raised by the Minnesota Newspaper Association about having a state official disseminating political information.

"That's what *Pravda* does," said Mark Anfinson, attorney for the association, referring to the one-time communist newspaper that was the official government mouthpiece of the former Soviet Union. His group supports the state offering general information about elections, but said a dangerous line is crossed when delving into political information.

Laying aside the First Amendment issues, he said, the state is opening itself up to potential defamation lawsuits.

Several panel members agreed. "It seems to me this is a solution in search of a problem," said Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester). Voters already are inundated with information, he added, and those who care enough to become informed have ample means of doing so.

But other representatives said the guide would be valuable. In isolated areas of rural Minnesota voters don't have ready access to the information they need to make their decisions, said Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby).

After being approved on a divided voice vote, HF271 was referred to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

Voting by fax

"One man, one fax" may soon become the updated version of the revered constitutional principle of "one man, one vote," under a bill approved March 29 by the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee.

The bill (HF377) would make access to alternative methods of voting — including by

fax machine, mail, and absentee ballots — much easier. Rep. Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo), the bill's author, told the panel that the proposal should improve Minnesota's strong tradition of voter participation. The proposal is backed by the Office of the Secretary of State.

The bill also would allow voters to use an absentee ballot without having to give a reason for doing so, as is now required by law.

Voters also could vote by fax machine seven days before the election if they are hospitalized or outside the state. Provisions in the bill would ensure the validity of those ballots. And rural cities having populations under 1,000 could hold their elections by mail.

The bill also would allow voters in the military or residing outside the United States to file write-in ballots that don't specify candidates, but simply the party for whom they wish to vote. Bergson said the provision grew out of the Persian Gulf War, when military personnel were kept from voting, even though they wanted to participate in the election.

Joe Manske, director of the Office of the Secretary of State's Election Division, said the party language is based on so-called "submarine" language being developed by the federal government. It draws its name from submarine crews who are at sea for months on end, receiving little or no political information, yet wish to vote.

Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka) objected to that provision, saying Minnesota has never allowed a party-only designation in general elections. Having voters choose individual candidates, he said, allows them to retain their independence.

Abrams' amendment to strike that provision of the bill failed on a 6-7 vote. HF377 now moves to the House floor for consideration.



ENVIRONMENT

Wetland rules delayed

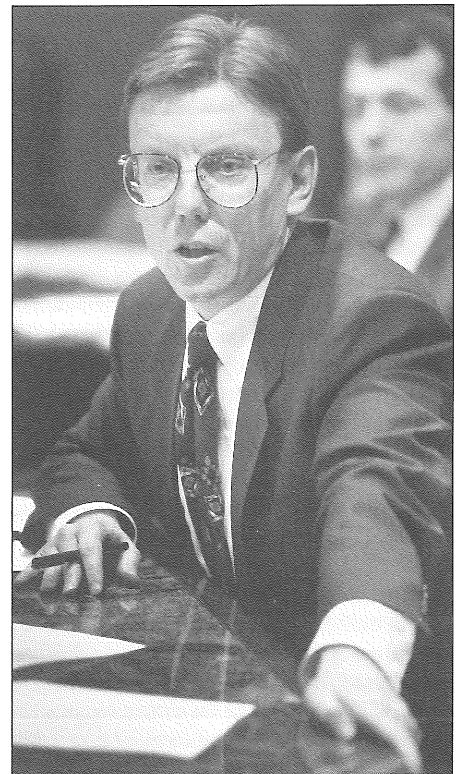
In the final 57 seconds of the 1991 legislative session, Minnesota's landmark Wetlands Conservation Act was approved. But the law may not go into effect for another year.

The Agriculture Committee March 29 approved a bill (HF1405) to delay the effective date of the rules that detail how the law will be applied until March 1994. Under current law, the permanent rules are scheduled to kick in on July 1, 1993.

Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville), author of the bill and a prime mover behind the wetlands act, said more study is needed to see how the rules will affect landowners and local governments.

"I think the biggest thing we have to deal with are misunderstandings and misperceptions," he said.

The delay would allow additional hearings



Tom Triplett, director of Minnesota Business Partnership Inc., answered questions after presenting his report on education finance March 30. He spoke before the K-12 Education Finance Division of the Education Committee.

on the rules to be held before the next legislative session. The permanent rules, fashioned by the Board of Water and Soil Resources, were assembled over the last 18 months after extensive public and administrative hearings. Temporary rules for the wetlands law went into effect last year, and would stay in force under Bertram's plan.

The 1991 law stiffened the "no net loss" concept of saving wetlands. The interim rules say that every acre of wetland that is lost from filling, drainage, or burning must be replaced with another acre of wetland.

The law requires such replacement, but also recognizes that different types of wetlands have different functions and values to the public. As now written, the proposed permanent rules would require lost wetlands to be replaced with those of similar value — which has been one of the prime sticking points with landowners. In addition to providing fast-disappearing wildlife habitat, wetlands are valuable for flood control and keeping unwanted sediments from reaching lakes and rivers.

The 1991 law also requires local units of government to monitor compliance with wetlands regulations in most cases. The interim rules allow those governmental units to accept that responsibility, but there is no penalty if they don't.

Environmental and sportsmen's groups have opposed the delay of the permanent rules. Don Arnosti of the National Audubon Society told

the panel that the proposed permanent rules have been 18 months in the making, providing plenty of time for analysis.

Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) said, however, that the permanent rules don't reflect what lawmakers had intended the wetlands act to do.

Built into the 1991 Wetlands Act was a provision stating that "the rules must not be adopted earlier than 60 days after submittal to the Legislature." While the Legislature cannot amend or alter the proposed permanent rules, it does have the authority to further delay their implementation.

The bill's next stop is the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

Free deer permit for farmers

Minnesota farmers would be given a free permit to hunt deer on their own land under a bill approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 31.

HF472 would entitle owners or tenants living on at least 40 acres of farm land to a free license to take one deer by firearm or archery on their own property.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples), said the proposal is a goodwill effort to give farmers something back for the expenses they incur in having deer on their farms. Krueger said that one farmer told him there were 1,000 deer on his farm.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) opposes the proposal because of the potential revenue loss; deer hunting permits cost \$22. A DNR spokesman said the department has worked hard to reduce the damage that deer cause on private land.

But "passage of this bill in western Minnesota would be the biggest PR [public relations] thing the DNR ever did," said Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison).

A representative of the Minnesota Deer Hunters Association spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that the bill would open the door to all special interest groups asking for a free license.

In other hunting-related issues, the committee voted against two bills which would have given special consideration to certain applicants for deer permits. **HF626** would have given preference to deer hunters over 65 and **HF734** would have given preference to hunters under the age of 16.

HF472 originally allowed farmers a free permit to take a deer anywhere in the state, but was amended by the committee so that the permit only applied to deer on farm property.

The bill was referred to the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee for further consideration.

Exotic fines

A bill setting penalties for transporting "nuisance species" such as Eurasian milfoil and zebra mussels from one body of water to another was approved by the Judiciary Committee March 31, but with substantially weaker penalties.

When the Environment and Natural Resources Committee sent **HF864** to the Judiciary Committee March 23, the bill specified a civil penalty of \$2,000 for launching watercraft with zebra mussels or Eurasian milfoil into "noninfested" water. That penalty was reduced to \$1,000 by an author's amendment before the Judiciary Committee.

The bill is intended to be "more of an educational tool," said Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris), author of the legislation.

In addition, the amendment lowers the proposed civil penalties for damaging or moving a milfoil buoy marking infested waters from \$250 to \$150.

Other fines approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee remain in the bill. (See March 26 *Session Weekly*, p. 9.)

The bill now moves to the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Division.

Pollution prevention

A bill approved April 1 by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee would include more Minnesota businesses and agencies in the 1990 Minnesota Toxic Pollution Prevention law.

"This bill moves away from regulation to prevention," said Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth). "It is attempting to make a good law better."

The 1990 law to help manufacturers develop pollution prevention programs not only has reduced toxic emissions in the state, it also has economically benefitted industry, said Munger.

Currently, 550 Minnesota manufacturers fall under the law, which requires them to develop specific pollution and toxic release prevention plans, and pay fees when toxic pollutants are released into the environment.

A 1992 Minnesota Office of Waste Management (OWM) report found that toxic chemical releases from those manufacturers declined 35 percent between 1988-1991. The agency predicts an additional 33 percent reduction between 1991 and 1993.

Through their pollution prevention programs, OWM says, dozens of Minnesota companies have turned from expensive, ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons in manufacturing processes to more economical and environmentally friendly water-based cleaning systems.

Under **HF892**, up to 400 additional non-manufacturing facilities such as airlines, utilities, service firms, and government agencies would be included in the law's requirements.

Minnesota manufacturers currently pay \$1 million into the program, which the OWM uses to provide non-regulatory assistance and education to businesses to help them reduce pollution. The program also promotes cooperation among businesses and public interest groups.

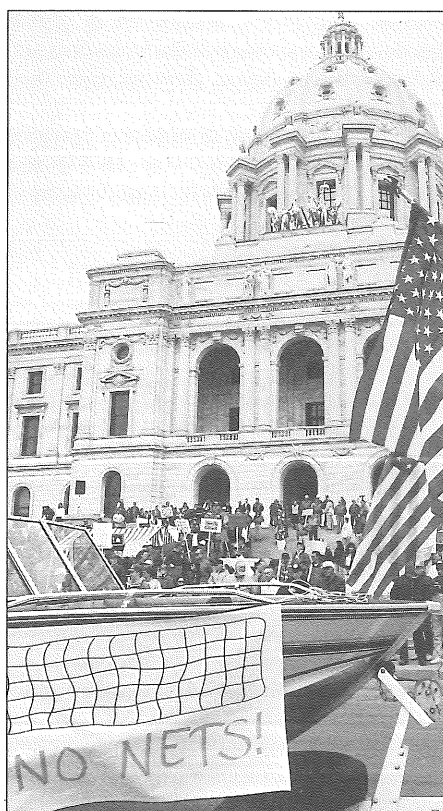
Companies pay an average of \$2,000 in fees under the law, although the range is substantial. Several large Minnesota manufacturers, for example, pay the current \$30,000 annual maximum fee for releases of 1.5 million pounds or more of toxic chemicals.

The proposed legislation would result in an estimated \$400,000 to \$500,000 increase in fee revenue, according to the OWM.

HF892 also would require the firms and agencies to submit annual reports on the amount and type of toxic chemicals they use.

Additionally, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency would be required to complete its rulemaking on health-based standards for air toxic emissions by Jan. 1, 1995. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has been developing those standards for a number of years.

HF892 now moves to the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.



A boat parade preceded a rally to draw attention to the management of natural resources in the state. The event, sponsored by the Hunting and Angling Club, took place March 27.

Financing environmental cleanup

A measure that would extend the state's hazardous waste tax to far more Minnesota businesses in order to clean up contaminated industrial sites was approved by the Environmental and Natural Resources Committee March 30.

The bill (HF1102) is one of several measures being debated this year in an effort to deal with the 1.2 billion pounds of hazardous waste generated in Minnesota each year and the 189 hazardous waste sites and landfills waiting on the Superfund cleanup list.

HF1102, authored by Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie), would generate \$4.5 million for Superfund hazardous waste cleanup projects by instituting a new \$13.40 per ton tax on hazardous waste. While the tax rate would be lower than the \$16- to \$32-per cubic yard tax now in law, the number of waste products taxed would broaden considerably.

The legislation would additionally make low-interest loans of up to \$50,000 for cleanup projects.

Fewer than 300 Minnesota firms are now required to pay the hazardous waste generator tax. It is estimated that HF1102 would extend the law to an additional 4,000 Minnesota businesses. Waste that is treated is now exempt from the tax, but it would not be with HF1102.

However, some 16,000 Minnesota businesses and institutions that produce less than 2,640 pounds of hazardous waste annually would not be subject to the tax.

Since its creation a decade ago, the Superfund has received \$17 million in state funding, but the fund is shrinking rapidly. Proponents of HF1102 have said that expanding the tax to include more hazardous waste generators would help stabilize the fund.

Hazardous waste can include drycleaning chemicals, degreasing solvents from auto body shops, metal plating wastes, unused pesticide products, and residues from wood preserving operations.

The hazardous waste tax proceeds would be used only to clean up abandoned industrial waste sites, and would not be used for the 62 abandoned municipal landfills on the Superfund list.

The bill now moves to the Taxes Committee for further consideration.



GOVERNMENT

Looking for a stash of cash

Members of the Judiciary Finance Division have been working like a chain gang in recent weeks to hammer out a way to pay for the state's criminal justice system.

Caught between ever-increasing demands for dealing with the state's growing crime problem and state resources that seem to be dwindling even faster, as of March 30 the panel was \$53 million over its assigned spending target of \$664 million.

The panel's jurisdiction includes all correctional facilities, courts, the Attorney General's Office and other criminal justice agencies.

Working groups, rather than formal subcommittees, have been examining areas of the budget.

Some of their preliminary recommendations include increasing real estate filing fee surcharges from \$2 to \$4, which Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) said would raise \$1.8 million. The dollars would be earmarked for legal aid services to low-income people who would otherwise have no access to those services. Delmont said 42,000 people used those services last year, but 18,000 were turned away.

Various court fees would be increased to restore salary cuts recommended in the governor's budget for court employees. Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) said the increased fees would raise \$2.3 million.

The funding decisions are especially difficult for the Department of Corrections. Recently increased sentences means a higher demand for prison space. Orville Pung, commissioner of corrections, told the panel that Stillwater State Prison is now over its capacity, and demands for new beds are only going to increase in the future.

Recommendations to trim the budget for prisons by excluding inflation and with flat budget cuts would mean staff layoffs and elimination of programs, Pung said. Even though it may make corrections institutions more volatile, there is not much choice, he said.

The panel's deliberations on spending will continue in the coming weeks.

Public Safety bill tabled

A bill that would abolish the Department of Public Safety and disperse its functions to other agencies hit an unexpected roadblock when its author asked a panel to table it.

Presenting his bill (HF272) to the Judiciary Finance Committee April 1, Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) said his plan would save more than \$2 million a year, based on early estimates. Most of that savings comes from jobs abolished in the administrative functions of the agency.

Other jobs, and the money to pay for them, would be transferred to the departments of Transportation and Corrections, the Office of the Attorney General, and others.

But when Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake) began quizzing Solberg on the timing of the bill's introduction, and Rep. Bill Macklin (IR-Lakeville) questioned whether the proposal had been studied enough, Solberg asked that the bill be tabled.

Swenson questioned whether the departure of Mark Shields as superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) and his subsequent move to the Attorney General's Office was related to the plan. The BCA is part of the Department of Public Safety, whose commissioner is appointed by the IR Gov. Arne Carlson, while the state Attorney General is Hubert H. Humphrey III, a DFLer.

Solberg vehemently denied a connection.

As for further study, Solberg said the Legislature spent \$3 million to fund a cost-savings study under Carlson's Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE). His plan incorporates the same kind of ideas for delivering public services at lower costs, he said, even though the governor has backed away from an added gasoline tax that would fund needed positions with the State Patrol.

"If you want to study things, we can study things like mad," Solberg said. "My role here is to save money."

After a divided vote, the committee decided to hear the bill again at a later date.

Eliminating DPSv

In the first proposal to be fashioned from the Commission on Reform and Efficiency's (CORE) recommendations, a House panel April 1 voted 13 to 9 to abolish the state Department of Public Service (DPSv).

The department is responsible for protecting the public interest in the areas of weights and measures, telecommunications, and energy.

The bill (HF981), heard March 30 and April 1 by the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee, would transfer the department's duties to the Attorney General's Office, the Department of Agriculture, and the Public Utilities Commission. Of the department's 134 positions, 8.5 would be eliminated.

Chief author Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) said his purpose is not to save dollars.

"This isn't so much a money-saving [idea], as it is placing functions where they belong. . . . It's a reorganization bill," he said.

Rice emphasized that no regulatory functions would be changed by the proposal. Only the agencies performing them would be altered.

Kris Sanda, current DPSv commissioner, said any proposal to reform state government should meet three criteria: It should save money, help consumers, and "reinvent" government. HF981

fails on all three counts, she said.

"Re-arranging is not reinventing government," Sanda said.

She described her department as a successful \$10 million business, saying "if it ain't broke, don't fix it." Sanda calculates the biennial savings of the bill to be \$37,000.

Under the bill, current Weights and Measures Division duties would be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The division's staff ensures that a gallon of gas at each of the state's 30,000 pumps is really a full gallon, and that the state's 15,000 grocery scales are accurate.

The DPSv has regulated the state's telephone systems since 1915. These duties would be transferred to the Public Utilities Commission, (PUC) as would conservation improvement programs and other responsibilities related to state energy policy.

The Residential Utilities Division of the Attorney General's Office would be renamed the Utility Consumers Division, and would absorb the current DPSv consumer advocacy role in public utility and telecommunications matters before the PUC.

The CORE recommendations state that abolishing the DPSv "would improve accountability."

The bill now moves to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Committee.

A pay raise for state officials?

Statewide elected officials and judges won't get any salary increases between July 1995 and July 1997 if the Legislature accepts the recommendations of the Legislative Coordinating Commission's Compensation Council.

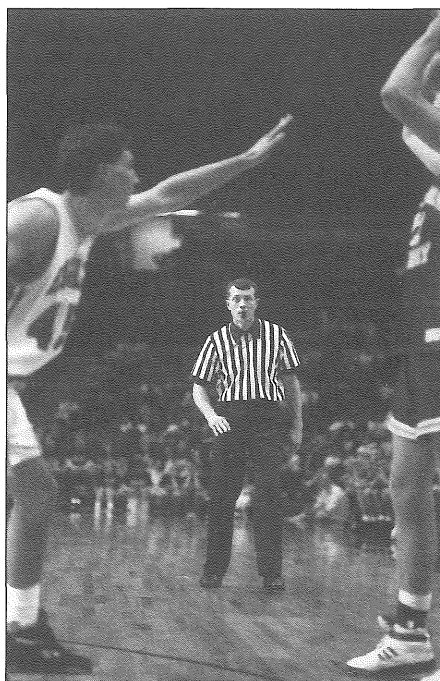
At the sometimes rancorous meeting, council members voted down a proposal to give those state officials cost-of-living raises during that time period.

Instead, the council recommended that the salaries of constitutional officers — who include the governor and attorney general — be frozen.

Although council members couldn't agree on what to do with salaries for legislators and judges, their lack of a formal recommendation means those salaries would stay the same during that period — assuming the Legislature adopts the recommendations.

(A motion to freeze the salaries of legislators failed on a tie vote, leaving no recommendation. A motion to make no recommendation on judges' salaries also failed. But since the council already voted against a cost-of-living increase for judges, and no other motion was made, there is, in effect, no recommendation.)

But that doesn't mean all elected officials' salaries will stay the same between now and then because earlier decisions by the council are



As the House Minority Leader, one of Rep. Steve Sviggum's primary tasks is to be the chief architect of the Independent-Republican's partisan attacks upon the DFL. But in his other life as a high school referee, Sviggum's job is to remain ever so neutral. Here, Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) is seen *calling 'em-as-he-sees-'em* during the Class A High School boys championship game between Maple River and Faribault Bethlehem Academy March 27. For the record, Maple River won, 33-29.

set to take effect. Legislators, whose salaries were frozen in 1992, are scheduled to receive a 6 percent increase on July 1, 1993. And judges received a 6 percent pay increase effective Jan. 1, 1993.

Council member Rep. Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville) abstained from the vote regarding pay for legislators. "My income as a legislator is unimportant to my family income," she said. But Morrison said she would find it hard to vote against a raise for other legislators who may depend on that income to support their families.

Members of the House of Representatives now earn a base salary of \$27,979. That will rise to \$29,657 on July 1, 1993, the result of a previous council recommendation, unless the Legislature chooses not to fund the increase.

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) voted in favor of the 1995-1997 cost-of-living increases. He said that sudden jumps in pay to make up for years of frozen salaries make a bad impression on taxpayers. Higher legislative pay has attracted an abler group of people, he argued. Twenty years ago, when pay was \$8,400 a year, legislators tended to "milk lobbyists" for unofficial compensation, he said.

Some members questioned the council's very existence, saying the 16-member appointed body of citizens and legislators gave state lawmakers a way to abdicate their responsibility for

approving their own pay increases. Chair Ernest Lindstrom said the present system, in which funding for pay raises is buried in a massive appropriations bill, was "secretive," "exclusive," and "deceptive" to the public. The council then passed a recommendation by a 7-4 vote that the Legislature "act more openly" in setting salaries, and be required to take separate recorded votes on the salary issue.

The council was established in 1983 to assist lawmakers in the politically charged task of setting their own salaries, and those of other constitutional and judicial officials. According to state law, the council's recommendations "may be expressly modified or rejected."

Salary increase eliminated

Two of the state's top educational administrators will not be getting a pay raise under a bill approved March 30 by the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee.

Members deleted a provision of **HF1199**, sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin), that would have given the chancellor of the state technical college system a \$2,250 salary increase, and the director of the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) a \$2,300 pay hike. Each represents a 2.5 percent boost in salary.

The deletion means the technical college chancellor's annual salary remains at \$90,550 and the HECB director's pay stays at \$91,050. Both administrators received a pay increase in January 1992.

"These are not the times to be granting pay raises to people," said Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul).

On Dec. 22, 1992, the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations recommended the 2.5 percent pay hike, which would have matched the raise all unionized state employees received in July 1992. The HECB had requested a 5 percent increase; the technical college system requested 3 percent.

As approved, the bill does include a commission-recommended salary of \$103,600 for the chancellor of the new Higher Education Board, who is charged with overseeing the integration of the state university, technical, and community college systems. The salary equals the current salary of the chancellor of the state university system.

A failed attempt was made to delete the salary recommendation, labeled a "staggering number" by one committee member. Deletion of the provision would have knocked the salary down to \$90,000, the amount ratified by the 1992 Legislature for an acting interim chancellor of the Higher Education Board.

HF1199 would also ratify the state troopers' negotiated salary agreement. Minnesota Highway Patrol members — and conservation officers and gambling enforcement officers in the same bargaining unit — have been without a

new contract since July 1991.

The 20-month stalemate was aggravated last May when the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations voted 9-1 to reject a negotiated 7.5 percent pay hike spread over two years. HF1199 would retroactively adopt a raise of 6.75 percent for the current biennium, which will expire in July 1993.

The bill now moves to the Ways and Means Committee.

Private — not state — computers

By April of next year, the Department of Human Services envisions that its computer system, MMIS, will be able to instantly reveal to pharmacists whether a prescription would be covered by Medical Assistance. It also would show whether the patient is taking any other medicine that would cause an adverse reaction with the new prescription.

But Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) believes the department did a poor job of getting MMIS, which processes Medical Assistance bills, functioning. So he has sponsored a bill that would remove the electronic management system for prescriptions from direct state control.

HF869 would require the state commissioner of human services to contract with a private vendor to develop, implement, and operate a new computer system. The purpose of the system would be to process pharmacists' claims for Medical Assistance-reimbursed prescriptions at the point of sale. Those claims amount to \$100 million annually.

The system would have to be implemented by Dec. 31, 1993.

The state's pharmacists have waited far too long to have their claims handled by the state's MMIS system, which received federal approval in 1990, committee members said. Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) said four years was a long time to get a computer system up and running, noting that larger tasks, such as defeating Iraq in the Persian Gulf War, took much less time.

HF869 was approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 30 and now goes to the committee's Human Services Finance Division.



HEALTH

Return of the swab teams

What proponents say is the number one environmental health problem for children — lead poisoning — is addressed in a bill approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 30.

HF961 would strengthen the state's lead abatement program. It would require the state Department of Health to provide or contract for

lead cleanup teams known as "swab teams." The teams would be sent out to reduce lead exposure in residences where tested children or pregnant women have elevated blood lead levels.

Recent studies have shown the highest concentrations of lead poisoning cases have been in the inner-city neighborhoods of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Under the bill, the swab teams would need to respond within five days after a lead abatement order is issued by the Department of Health. The cost of the cleanup would generally belong to the contaminated building's owner, who would be forbidden to increase the rent on a dwelling in retaliation for being ordered to do a lead abatement.

Tenants would be relocated during the cleanup process. The tenant would be allowed the option of terminating his or her lease at the time of the lead abatement without further liability, and would not have to pay rent on his or her lead-contaminated home during the relocation period. Grants, available through the Department of Health, would be used to pay for safe housing for the tenants during the cleanup period.

HF961 also would establish standards for the licensing of lead inspectors and authorize fines of up to \$5,000 per day for violation of lead abatement rules. The bill would create a lead abatement demonstration and training grant program within the state Department of Jobs and Training.

The bill is sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls). Clark estimated the annual cost of screening children for lead in affected neighborhoods and helping landlords fix up their properties at \$7.5 million. In its current form, the bill calls for no specific funding amount.

HF961 now moves to the Judiciary Committee.

Prescriptions for optometrists

A bill to expand optometrists' scope of practice is moving ahead despite strong opposition from ophthalmologists. HF134 was passed by the House March 29. The vote was 102-30.

The bill would allow licensed optometrists who are specially board-certified to prescribe and administer topical legend drugs. Optometrists who receive special training would be able to treat patients who have eye diseases such as glaucoma and cataracts and certain eye injuries.

Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) fought back efforts to prevent optometrists from treating patients with glaucoma or providing steroids.

The amendment's sponsor, Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Minneapolis) said, "I think the amendment would provide some safety in the extension of practice." He said that of the 32 states which have expanded the scope of prac-

tice for optometrists, only 14 allow optometrists to treat glaucoma.

Saying she was speaking from experience, Rep. Peggy Leppik (IR-Golden Valley) spoke in support of the amendment. Leppik said that the treatment of glaucoma has become a very personal issue for her since learning two weeks ago that she has the eye disease. She read the warning label on her medication, and concluded that "these drugs for glaucoma are very powerful drugs."

But Vellenga argued that the amendment would "gut" the bill which is intended to increase the accessibility and affordability of eye care. She said that optometrists would receive special training to treat patients with glaucoma. The amendment failed on a 51-80 vote.

Ophthalmologists are medical doctors and receive eight to 10 years of training, whereas optometrists are not medical doctors and receive four years of training — not including the additional training called for in the bill.

HF134 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

Grants for the mentally ill

Mentally ill people who enter the hospital for a short-term stay may find upon release that they've lost their apartment and household goods.

To avert the homelessness that could hinder such people's recovery, Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) has sponsored a bill that sets up a short-term rental assistance program for financially strapped mentally ill people who require short-term hospital care. The funds, to be administered by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, could be used to help pay for up to 90 days of rental assistance.

The bill (HF1275) was given preliminary approval by the Health and Housing Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee March 30, without a specific amount of funding attached.

Along with all other measures that require state funding, the proposal will be incorporated into the 1993 omnibus Health and Housing Finance Division bill.

Controlling health care costs

Health care costs in Minnesota would be frozen through the end of 1993 to aid the start up of state-authorized health care service networks under a bill approved March 31 by a House panel.

The proposal (HF1179), sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), would prohibit insurers from increasing premiums and ban all health care providers from hiking their fees before Jan. 1, 1994. After that date, yearly increases would be limited to 10 percent or less.

HF1179 attempts to lay a foundation to meet the ambitious cost-containment guidelines established in last year's MinnesotaCare legislation. Most of the bill's provisions were developed by the Minnesota Health Care Commission, a 25-member working group of providers, insurers, and consumers that first met last August. The commission presented their recommendations to lawmakers in January.

The temporary price freeze, however, was not among their suggestions. It was proposed last month to prevent insurers and providers from artificially raising rates in anticipation of other legislative cost control measures.

Under the bill, the lynchpin in achieving those systemwide savings would be competing integrated service networks (ISNs). The networks — which supporters envision will serve 90 percent of the state by 1998 — expand on the model of health maintenance organizations (HMOs), offering a group of "subscribing" clients medical services at a fixed price.

The strategy, instead of charging on a fee-per-service basis, is to discourage unnecessary procedures and hold down costs, the commission said. The proposed freeze on health care costs also would allow the ISNs to better compete with the HMOs.

Both HMOs and ISNs essentially are health care cooperatives — doctors, insurers, hospitals and other health care personnel working together to serve patients. They typically share overhead costs such as equipment and administrative personnel to reduce non-medical costs.

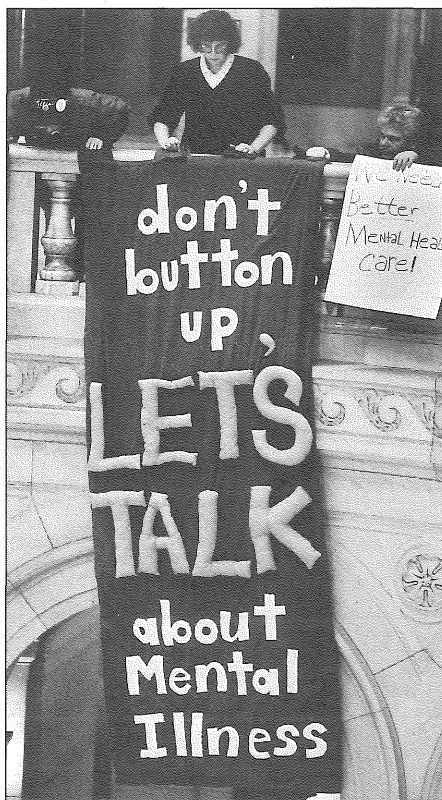
Nothing in the bill would require any health care entity to join ISNs, Greenfield said. He said the proposal would create voluntary practice parameters for ISNs, with the Department of Health monitoring compliance with minimum performance standards.

The proposal also would rely on "global budgeting," which would give the state Department of Health authority to set a total annual spending cap for health care throughout the state, with budgets for ISNs adjusted for yearly changes in their clientel.

"If you read the national news, you won't see anything that's totally different from this proposal," said Greenfield. "It's managed competition and that's what most people think the president's [health care] proposal ultimately will be."

Greenfield and other proponents said the entire proposal, approved by the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee by a 9-7 margin, would keep annual growth in health care expenses to half the projected national average and save Minnesota residents about \$7 billion over the next five years.

Other versions of the same bill (HF1178, HF1180) were to be presented to other House policy committees to meet the April 2 committee deadline. The differences in the separate bills will be reconciled when they reach the Human Services Finance Division of the Health



Advocates for people who suffer from mental illnesses rallied in the Capitol rotunda March 31 in support of measures to increase state support of programs to aid the mentally ill. The rally was sponsored by the Mental Health Association.

and Human Services Committee, chaired by Greenfield.

HUMAN SERVICES

Reorganizing dental care

Because of low reimbursement rates, confusing paperwork, and other reasons, many dentists are reluctant to treat Medical Assistance (MA) recipients. As a result, those with MA benefits have trouble finding a dentist willing to treat them.

The state could make a radical change in the way it handles dental care for those with MA, General Assistance Medical Care, and MinnesotaCare benefits next fall, under a bill approved by the Health and Human Services Committee March 30.

Instead of paying fee-for-service, the Department of Human Services would contract with one or more nonprofit health service plans or health maintenance organizations, such as Delta Dental, to provide all dental services for publicly assisted clients.

The state would pay the dental health plans on a prospective per capita basis, and dentists enrolled in the plan would provide care to qualified patients as needed.

Patient enrollment would be mandatory beginning Oct. 1, except for MA recipients, for

whom enrollment would be voluntary until a federal waiver is granted. MinnesotaCare recipients would continue to make a 50 percent copayment for non-preventative services.

HF1295 is sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls). The bill will be considered next by the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee.

GAMC and illegal workers

A bill that would have barred illegal immigrants from receiving General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) failed to win the approval of the Health and Human Services Committee March 30.

HF485, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead), incorporated cost-saving measures recommended by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The bill was opposed by representatives and advocates of the Hispanic community, who argued that illegal immigrants contribute far more to the local economy than they take from it.

Nevertheless, Goodno argued, those undocumented workers are violating federal law by living here.

But bill opponents said HF485 offered no real cost savings because medical care costs would be shifted to counties, and defending the state against a lawsuit for violation of civil rights would cost thousands of dollars in attorney's fees.

LABOR

Workers' comp costs detailed

Insurance companies would have to provide employers with detailed explanations of their workers' compensation insurance costs under a measure approved March 29 by the Labor-Management Relations Committee.

The proposal (HF1382) would require insurance companies to disclose how workers' compensation rates for specific businesses were determined — including history of workplace safety, medical, and legal costs and other factors — whenever a policy is renewed or terminated.

"This will help everyone understand workers' comp premiums and it will help a lot of people make accurate assessments," said Rep. Robert Ness (IR-Dassel), author of the bill. The proposal was later amended into a larger package (HF1185) of workplace insurance changes adopted by the labor panel.

HF1185 also carries a provision that would require legal guardians to be appointed in certain cases following the award of a sizable lump sum workers' compensation settlement. Guardians could be appointed for minors, people who suffer debilitating injuries, or in cases where the injured person gets workers' compensation ben-

efits for more than 13 weeks.

The committee also approved separate proposals that would:

- require construction firms that subcontract a portion of a job to pay workers' compensation and unemployment insurance costs for those employees (**HF1387**);
- ensure that injured workers receiving benefits prior to the enactment of last year's workers' compensation reform law continue to receive a 6 percent annual cost of living adjustment. The 1992 law lowered the adjustment to 4 percent (**HF1022**);
- give unemployed workers who take jobs outside their regular field a 30-day trial period to determine if that new job is acceptable without jeopardizing their unemployment compensation benefits (**HF1423**); and
- request the state Department of Jobs and Training to study rule changes that would allow battered women to receive unemployment benefits if they have to quit their job to escape domestic violence (**HF343**).

All five bills now move to the House floor for consideration.



LAW

Gay rights bill passes

Gays and lesbians in Minnesota would be protected from the same kinds of discrimination as other minority groups under a bill given final approval by the House March 31.

The House approved revisions made to the bill by a House-Senate conference committee, giving final passage on a 77-53 vote. The Senate approved the identical measure April 1, so it now heads to the desk of Gov. Arne Carlson, who has said he will sign it into law.

Specifically, the bill would add "sexual orientation" to the state Human Rights Act, which details several protected groups.

Final debate on the bill (**HF585**) was barely a flicker of what took place nearly two weeks before, when the House approved it 78-55 after a long, emotionally charged session.

House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) said the state's Human Rights Act amended by the bill is intended to protect people, not behavior. He called it "an infringement on the religious beliefs of many people in this state."

But Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) disagreed, saying that the measure protects the dignity and rights of a group of Minnesotans without condoning what they do. Protecting rights and advocating behavior are distinct issues, he said.

The bill passed by the House and Senate kept intact amendments added by the House on March 18, but deletes references made to "affectional orientation."

Following the vote, Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), the bill's author, told her colleagues she stands ready to help anyone explain the bill when they face constituents who have been deeply divided over the issue.

Blocking access to clinics

Protesters who intentionally block access to clinics where abortions are performed would face more severe penalties under a bill approved March 30 by the Judiciary Committee.

Chief author Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) said he drafted **HF1220** to give the criminal justice system the tools it needs to handle the impending visit of Operation Rescue to the Twin Cities this summer.

"The state has a duty to ensure that protests in front of abortion clinics take place in peace, without violence and in a way that respects the rights of others," said Orenstein.

The bill would make it a gross misdemeanor to intentionally block access to a medical facility. Currently, protesters who block access to medical clinics are usually only cited for trespassing, Orenstein said. The misdemeanor offense is not taken seriously by the criminal justice system, which leads to "revolving door" justice that too quickly lets disruptive protesters return to abortion clinics, Orenstein said. The gross misdemeanor penalty would allow courts to sentence violators to up to one year in jail and a \$3,000 fine.

The bill also specifies that a person who intentionally blocks access to a medical facility could be assessed a \$1,000 civil penalty for each violation.

Abortion clinics are not military installa-

tions, said bill supporter Jeri Rasmussen, executive director of the Midwest Health Center for Women. Nevertheless, she said, disruptive and occasionally violent anti-abortion protests at her clinic have forced her staff to become trained in handling bomb threats, preparing for chemical attacks, and detecting letter bombs.

"To say that such activity is peaceful is to redefine that word," she said.

Opponents of the bill told members that vague language in portions of the bill would restrict the First Amendment rights of protesters, thus making the bill unconstitutional. In addition, opponents argued that other portions were too specific, and unfairly punished one type of protesters.

"This bill is clearly directed against people who are pro-life," said James Tarsney, an attorney testifying against the bill.

Because the intent of **HF1220** is to restrict a particular kind of protest, Tarsney said, it is similar to a St. Paul "hate crime" ordinance that was found unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Rep. Warren Limmer (IR-Maple Grove) argued that the bill was unwise because it would outlaw the kind of protests Martin Luther King Jr. and Mohandas Gandhi used to effect progressive social changes.

"History has been changed by people who have blocked access," he said.

The committee approved the bill on a voice vote. It now moves to the House floor for debate.



Gloria Eberhard of Oakdale held her 7-month-old son, Kyle, during a March 29 rally sponsored by the Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life. The rally was held to support HF290, known as the Women's Right to Know bill, that would require doctors who perform abortions to provide women with information about other options to deal with their pregnancies.

Human rights extension fails

A bill that would have extended the time window for filing a discrimination complaint or lawsuit failed in the Health and Human Services Committee March 30.

HF216, sponsored by Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls), would have extended the deadline for formally filing a discrimination complaint to two years. Current law has a one-year limitation.

HF216 also would have made it illegal for employers to ask job applicants if they ever have filed a discrimination complaint. It also would have limited the rights of someone accused of sexual harassment to present evidence of the complainant's sexual conduct with other individuals.

Legislators expressed reluctance to pass a law that would create higher enforcement costs for the state Department of Human Rights. Committee Chair Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) said he opposed the bill because he thought the two-year deadline was too long and because he was generally "anti-litigation."

A similar measure (**SF57**) has been approved by the Senate Judiciary and Rules and Administration committees and is pending on the Senate floor.

So technically, the measure remains alive for this session; to be considered further this session, a bill must have been approved by policy committees in the house of origin by April 2.

Tanning restrictions sought

Minors would have to get their parents' permission before using a tanning booth if a bill approved April 1 by the Commerce and Economic Development Committee becomes law.

Under the measure (**HF1384**), the parents or guardians of youths under age 18 would have to accompany them to the tanning facility and sign a release form before the minor could use the machines.

It also would require warning signs be posted alerting customers to the potential adverse effects of prolonged exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks), attempts to set minimum construction and safety standards for tanning facilities. Violations would constitute a petty misdemeanor.

It would not require statewide licensing, inspections or fees, Asch said, although cities still would be free to set tougher licensing regulations than those contained in his bill. Two cities, Minneapolis and Bloomington, currently license tanning facilities.

HF1384 now moves to the House floor for consideration.



Frank Dolejsi of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension explained his agency's methods of DNA testing to members of the Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee March 27. Dolejsi testified in support of a bill (**HF1422**) that would expand the mandatory DNA testing of convicted sex offenders.

Revisiting surety bond issue

A bill that would give Minnesota courts more leeway in deciding whether people filing suit against the state need to post surety bonds was approved by the Judiciary Committee March 29.

Bill sponsor Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul), said the proposal (**HF747**) developed out of what he said was the "inherent unfairness" in current law that required a Bloomington couple to post a \$30 million bond to challenge the financial-aid package the 1991 Legislature authorized for Northwest Airlines.

Current law requires the posting of a bond by anyone who challenges the actions of a public body, including its decision to sell bonds. In the Northwest deal, the Legislature approved the sale of \$350 million in bonds to Northwest as part of an overall \$620 million financial-aid package. In return, Northwest agreed to build two aircraft maintenance bases in Duluth.

HF747 would direct courts to base their surety-bond decisions on a consideration of "whether the action presents substantial constitutional issues or substantial issues of statutory construction." In addition, the measure would direct the courts to take into consideration the likelihood that parties would win their lawsuits.

"This bill isn't going to revive any frivolous cases," Orenstein told the committee.

Orenstein, who opposed the 1991 Northwest deal, said he decided to take up the Minnesota Court of Appeals' challenge to lawmakers to look into the surety bond issue. The court said it was obligated to rule that the Bloomington couple post the \$30 million bond, Orenstein said, but said in its written decision that it

was reluctant to do so because the law in this instance was "extremely severe in its application."

The current law operates backwards, Orenstein told the committee, because it requires the surety bond posting before the court decides on the constitutional issues raised by such lawsuits.

Orenstein described his bill to the committee as conservative legislation because it vests more power in the public at large and ensures that the Legislature doesn't overstep its authority.

The bill was approved on a voice vote and referred to the House floor for further consideration.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Two-way radio

In times of emergency, law enforcement units may need to communicate across city boundaries, but no efficient two-way radio link now exists between municipalities in the metropolitan area.

A bill approved by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee April 1 attempts to resolve that communications gap. **HF986** would establish a 31-member metropolitan telecommunications board representing local governments, law enforcement agencies, and other interests. With staff support from the Metropolitan Council, the board would develop a cost-effective public sector radio communications system for the metropolitan area. The study is expected to cost \$400,000 to \$500,000 over five years.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), originally called for the Metropolitan Council to borrow state funds earmarked for acquiring highway right-of-ways in order to fund the development of the plan.

But Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) said the Council should use its own funds collected by its annual property tax levy for the project. Carruthers' amendment specifying that the Council could not use right-of-way funds was added to **HF986**, which was then approved. It now moves to the House floor.

More MAC members

The Metropolitan Airports Commission would be expanded to include more representation from cities most affected by airport noise, under a bill approved by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee March 30. The governing body of each municipality affected by noise — Bloomington, Eagan, Mendota Heights, and Richfield — would appoint a commissioner whose term would be the same length as the city's mayoral term.

HF431 was opposed by committee members who said the increased membership might lead the commission to focus mainly on noise, when it has other important airport issues to consider. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield), was approved on a close voice vote and now goes to the House floor.



TRANSPORTATION

High speed rail still on track

Approval for the second phase of a study for a high-speed rail route linking Minneapolis-St. Paul with Chicago was granted by the Transportation and Transit Committee March 26.

The second phase of the study calls for a detailed route analysis and would implement a plan for design and construction; the first phase of the study essentially roughed out a "pencil sketch" of the proposal.

The route would be along a southern corridor that would include Rochester, LaCrosse, Madison, and Milwaukee. The speed options studied in the first phase were 125, 185, and 300 miles per hour. At 300 miles an hour, it would only take two hours and 15 minutes to get from the Twin Cities to Chicago.

Whether Minnesota will spend money on the second phase of the study will depend on whether Wisconsin, Illinois, and the federal government make equal contributions.

The total cost of the study is estimated at \$2 million, with each of the four units of government kicking in \$500,000.

The bill calling for the study (**HF1052**) is sponsored by Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Roches-

ter). The bill now moves to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

LRT bonding?

A bill authorizing the state to issue transportation bonds for bridge construction was amended March 26 to include bonding for a light rail transit (LRT) system.

The amendment offered by Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) was attached to **HF5** in the Transportation and Transit Committee.

Mariani's amendment calls for state authorized bonds of an unspecified amount to cover the costs of LRT construction. The bonds would be sold only after the Metropolitan Council approves a completed application for federal financial assistance to help build LRT facilities on the central corridor between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The application for federal assistance was required by a 1991 law.

The amended **HF5** was approved and referred to the Capital Investment Committee for further consideration.



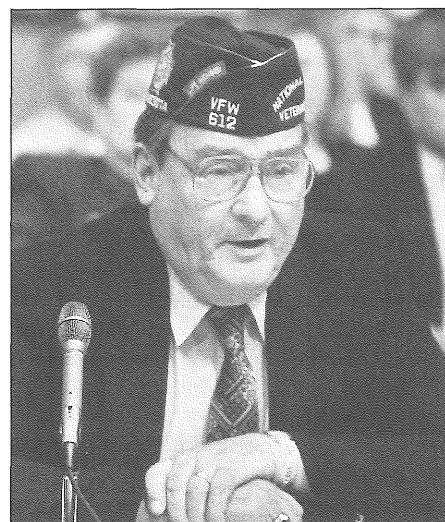
VETERANS

Saluting Persian Gulf vets

A plan that would give Minnesotans a chance to vote on whether to give bonuses to Persian Gulf War veterans whizzed through a House committee faster than a Patriot missile.

Similar bonuses have been paid to veterans of other recent wars, said bill sponsor Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington). The proposal (**HF465**) was approved by the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee March 29.

Delmont's bill would submit the question to voters in the 1994 general election so Minnesotans could decide for themselves whether to



Kelly Ferber, mayor of Fergus Falls, testified before the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee March 29 in support of a measure (**HF794**) to bring a veterans home to Fergus Falls. This marks the 11th time the bill's author, Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail), has attempted to gain approval for the home. The measure was approved by the committee.

approve a bonus — just as they did in 1948 for World War II vets and in 1972 for Vietnam vets.

"The reason it's being put in the form of a constitutional amendment is so the people of the state of Minnesota can say 'thank you' to those veterans," Delmont said.

The amount of the bonus to each vet is not specified in the bill. Delmont said that would be up to lawmakers to decide if the amendment is approved in 1994. The bonuses would apply to any veteran who served in the Persian Gulf theater, including those who were involved in support operations remote from the Gulf.

A similar bill won the approval of a policy committee in 1991, but stalled in the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee.

HF465 now moves to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

Past state bonuses for veterans

War	Bonus per month of service	Maximum bonus	Method of approval
World War I	\$15.00	none	State law
World War II serving overseas serving stateside	\$15.00 \$10.00	\$400.00 \$270.00	1948 Constitutional amendment
Korean War serving overseas serving stateside	\$15.00 \$7.50	\$400.00 \$200.00*	Considered extension of World War II bonus
Vietnam War MIA/prisoner of war with Vietnam medals no Vietnam medals	... \$15.00 \$15.00	\$1,000.00 \$600.00 \$300.00	1972 Constitutional amendment

*The maximum is \$400.00 if veteran holds Korean Service Medal



Members of the Agriculture Committee got an unexpected lesson in English history March 29, courtesy of the far-reaching mind of Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island).

Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) was presenting his bill on eliminating archaic hay and straw standards. Numbered **HF1066**, Cooper asked the obvious question: "Would this apply to *Norman County*?" Steensma, puzzled but polite, began explaining that his wasn't a county bill, when Cooper interjected: "Then I suppose this is a Norman conquest?"

The year 1066 marked the defeat of Anglo-Saxons by William the Conqueror, who thus became England's first Norman king. William defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings — and not the one in Dakota County.

During a budget presentation before the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee March 31, Secretary of State Joan Growe mentioned a request for \$12,000 to purchase the red "I Voted" stickers given to voters on election day. The

stickers are very popular among voters, Growe said, and help increase voter turnout.

Committee Chair Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) agreed the stickers are very popular, and said he caused quite a stir at the Capitol last year when he showed up on election day wearing six or seven of them.

If you start crossing the street on the "Walk" signal, and the "Don't Walk" signal starts flashing, are you supposed to stop dead in your tracks or are you allowed to finish crossing the street? Believe it or not, present law is unclear on the matter. That's why Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) has sponsored a bill (**HF113**) clarifying that a pedestrian who entered the street on the "Walk" signal can lawfully be in the intersection when the "Don't Walk" signal is flashing. Under the bill, the pedestrian "must be given the right-of-way" by all vehicles.

HF113 was approved by the Transportation Committee March 26 and won final approval on the House floor April 1.

Minnesota drivers' licenses are too easy to alter, causing headaches for police officers trying to track down forgers and for merchants who end up accepting too many bad checks. A bill sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) would require the state to develop new drivers' licenses and identification cards that must be "as impervious to alteration as is reasonably practicable." The new, more secure cards would be issued beginning July 1, 1994. **HF569** was approved by the Transportation and Transit Committee March 26 and was sent to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee for further review.

The penalty for drivers who fail to have their children under the age of four buckled up in a car seat would be raised to \$50 — double the current level — under a bill approved March 26 by the Transportation and Transit Committee. However, the bill stipulates that the fine could be waived or reduced if the driver can prove that he or she bought a car seat within 14 days of the violation. The bill, **HF477**, sponsored by Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), now moves to the House floor.

It's not often that someone "really devoid of political ambition" becomes governor.

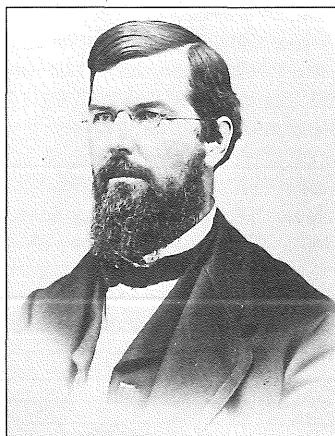
But in July 1863, without a single Minnesota citizen casting a ballot, that's exactly what happened.

Henry Adoniram Swift, an Ohio-born real estate and insurance agent, stumbled reluctantly into state politics in 1861. Republican party leaders nominated Swift for Sibley County's state Senate seat, after another candidate refused the offer. So began Swift's rapid ascent in Minnesota's body politic.

He served in the state Senate until 1863, when then-Lt. Gov. Ignatius Donnelly was elected to the U.S. House. Swift unanimously was chosen by his state Senate peers to replace Donnelly. Soon after, Gov. Alexander Ramsey moved to the U.S. Senate. Swift, as lieutenant governor, was Ramsey's legal successor, and became the third governor of Minnesota on July 10, 1863.

Since 1863 was an election year, both Swift's political peers and the local papers

It's a fact!



Henry Swift

urged him to seek another term in office. Swift didn't want the job, and under increasing pressure published "an authoritative statement . . . that under no circumstances would he be

a candidate," wrote former Secretary of State James Baker in *Lives of the Governors of Minnesota*.

So after just six months in office, Swift's tenure as governor expired.

He did, however, consent to a repeat performance as a state senator — but vigorously opposed all efforts to have him elected to higher office.

When Alexander Ramsey completed his second U.S. Senate term, Swift's persistent colleagues urged him to seek the post. Swift refused. His legislative friends, in a losing effort, voted for him anyway.

In a letter to his wife, Swift wrote, "I am very much relieved that this senatorial contest is over as it is, and for a few minutes, I was afraid I might be elected." (At the time, the Legislature picked the U.S. senators. It wasn't until 1913 that they were chosen by popular vote.)

In 1869, the humble Swift was stricken with typhoid fever and never recovered. He died at just 45 years of age, and is buried with his family in Ravenna, Ohio.

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor
ARNE CARLSON (IR)
Room 130
State Capitol
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-3391
1 (800) 657-3717

Lieutenant Governor
JOANELL DYRSTAD (IR)
Room 130
State Capitol
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-3391

Secretary of State
JOAN ANDERSON GROWE (DFL)
Room 180
State Office Building
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-3266
Election Division: 296-2805
Open Appointments: 296-5845
Business Information: 296-2803
UCC: 296-2434

State Auditor
MARK DAYTON (DFL)
525 Park St.
Suite 400
St. Paul 55103
(612) 296-2551

State Treasurer
MICHAEL A. McGRATH (DFL)
303 State Administration Building
50 Sherburne Ave.
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-7091

Attorney General
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY III (DFL)
Room 102
State Capitol
St. Paul 55155
(612) 296-6196
Consumer Division: 296-3353
1 (800) 657-3787

MINNESOTA STATE AGENCIES

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Commerce	296-4026
Corrections	642-0200
Education	296-6104
Employee Relations	297-1184
Job Information	296-2616
Finance	296-5900
Gaming	
Gambling Control Division	639-4000
MN State Lottery Division	635-8100
Toll Free	1-800-475-4000
Para-mutuel Racing Division	341-7555
Health	623-5000
Human Rights	296-5663
Toll Free	1-800-657-3704
Human Services	296-6117
Jobs and Training	296-3711
Labor and Industry	296-6107
Military Affairs	296-4662
Natural Resources	296-6157
Public Safety	296-6911
Driver and Vehicle Services	296-6911
Fire Marshal	643-3080
Liquor Control	296-6159
State Patrol	779-1254
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House Information	296-2146

Federal Information 1-800-366-2998
White House 1-202-456-1414
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington D.C. 20500

State DFL Party: 293-1200
State IR Party: 854-1446

U. S. SENATORS

Senator
DAVE DURENBERGER (IR)
154 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3244

1020 Plymouth Bldg.
12 S. 6th St.
Minneapolis, MN 55402
(612) 370-3382
1 (800) 752-4226

Senator
PAUL WELLSTONE (DFL)
702 Senate Hart Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5641

Court International Bldg.
2550 University Ave.
Room 100 N.
St. Paul, MN 55114
(612) 645-0323
1 (800) 642-6041

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

First District
TIMOTHY J. PENNY (DFL)
436 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2472

Effective March 1, 1993
P.O. Box 368
108 W. Park Square
Owatonna, MN 55060
1 (800) 862-8632

Second District
DAVID MINGE (DFL)
1508 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2331
1 (612) 269-8863

542 First St. S.
Montevideo, MN 56265
(612) 269-9311

108 E. Third St.
Chaska, MN 55318
(612) 448-6567

938 Fourth Ave.
Windom, MN 56101
(507) 831-0115

Third District
JIM RAMSTAD (IR)
322 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2871

8120 Penn Ave. S.
Suite 152
Bloomington, MN 55431
(612) 881-4600

Fourth District
BRUCE F. VENTO (DFL)
2304 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6631

727 Galtier Plaza
175 E. 5th St.
Box 100
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 224-4503

Fifth District
MARTIN OLAV SABO (DFL)
2336 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4755

462 Federal Courts Bldg.
110 S. 4th St.
Minneapolis, MN 55401
(612) 348-1649

Sixth District
ROD GRAMS (IR)
1713 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2271

2013 2nd Avenue North
Anoka, MN 55303
(612) 427-5921

Seventh District
COLLIN PETERSON (DFL)
1133 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2165

714 Lake Ave.
Suite 107
Detroit Lakes, MN 56501
(218) 847-5056

2603 Wheat Drive
Red Lake Falls, MN 56750
(218) 253-4356

3333 W. Division
St. Cloud, MN 56301
(612) 259-0559

Eighth District
JAMES L. OBERSTAR (DFL)
2366 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6211

231 Federal Bldg.
Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 727-7474

Brainerd City Hall
501 Laurel St.
Brainerd, MN 56401
(218) 828-4400

Chisholm City Hall
316 Lake St.
Chisholm, MN 55719
(218) 254-5761

Committee, Floor & Final Action*

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bill action 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 sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

*Unofficial listing

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		AGRICULTURE										
HF0385*	Steensma	Debtors' right—first refusal actions	2/15 AG	AG	3/8 rpa		3/25	129-0	3/31			
SF0346	Sams	provided time limit	2/18 AGR	JU	3/29 rpa							
HF0634	Tunheim	Genetic engineer—	2/25 EN	AG	3/29 rp	re EN†						
SF1263	Bertram	state regulation modified	3/24 AGR	AGR	3/31 rp	re EN						
HF0931	Peterson	Ethanol—producer payments,	3/11 AG	AG	3/29 rpa	re TR						
SF0771	Bertram	oxygenate level changed	3/8 AGR	JEC	3/31 rpa	re EN						
HF1065	Steensma	Warehouses—bond requirements	3/15 AG	AG	3/29 rp							
SF0894	Dille	for general merchandise warehouses set	3/11 CCP									
HF1066	Steensma	Hay, straw standards	3/15 AG	AG	3/29 rp							
SF0516	Murphy	law repealed	2/25 AGR	AGR	3/17 h†							
HF1149	Bauerly	Rural Finance Authority—	3/15 AG	AG	3/29 rp	re ENF						
SF0861	Sams	loans expanded	3/11 AGR	AGR	4/1 rpa	re RA						
HF1405	Bertram, Jeff	Wetlands—rule adoption	3/24 EN	AG	3/29 rpa	re EN						
SF1304	Bertram, Joe	dates extended	3/25 EN									
		CAPITAL INVESTMENT										
HF0218	Stanis	Capital budget—	2/9 CA	CA	3/30 h							
SF0182	Johnson, D.E.	governor's proposal	2/1 FN									
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0174*	Nelson	Manufactured homes—licensing	2/1 CED	CED	2/25 rpa		3/4	130-2	3/8			3/26 (9)
SF0091	Sams	standards created for installers	1/25 CCP	CCP	3/8†		3/22	62-0				
HF0316	Rukavina	Iron mine facilities—	2/11 EN	CED	4/1 rpa							
SF0487	Janezich	salable condition required	2/25 EN									
HF0835	Luther	Concentrated residential area	3/4 CED	CED	4/1 rp	re GO						
SF1177	Luther	action program established	3/22 JEC									
HF0929	Mariani	Manufacturing opportunity	3/11 CED	CED	3/31 rp	re TA						
SF0226	Kelly	districts established	2/9 JEC									
HF0998	Rice	Crane operators—licensed,	3/11 CED	CED	3/30 rp	re GO						
SF0952	Solon	examining board created	3/15 CCP									
HF1024	Onnen	Uniform business identifier—	3/11 CED	CED	4/1 rp	re HH						
SF1150	Lesewski	feasibility study established	3/22 JEC									
HF1025	Milbert	Athletic trainers—licensed,	3/11 CED	CED	3/30 rp	re GO						
SF0832	Hottinger	advisory board appointed	3/11 HC									
HF1039	Garcia	Auctioneers—cities prohibited	3/15 CED	CED	4/1 rpa							
SF1378	Bertram	from requiring separate licenses	3/29 CCP									
HF1063	Trimble	Currency exchanges—license	3/15 CED	CED	3/30 rp							
Sfnone		renewal dates extended										
HF1081	Asch	Collection agencies—additional	3/15 CED	CED	3/31 rpa	re ECF						
Sfnone		prohibited activities										
HF1137	Knickerbocker	Real estate—additional agent	3/15 CED	CED	3/31 rpa	re ECF						
SF1000	Solon	disclosures required	3/18 CCP									
HF1177	Kinkel	Invention board—established	3/15 CED	CED	3/30 rp	re GO						
SF0439	Solon		2/22 CCP	JEC	3/25 rpa	re GOR						
HF1384	Asch	Tanning booths—use by	3/24 CED	CED	4/1 rpa							
SF0751	Pappas	minors restricted	3/8 CCP									
HF1446	Jefferson	Urban challenge grants	3/24 CED	CED	3/31 rpa	re GO						
SF1289	Kroening	authorized, funded	3/25 JEC									
		EDUCATION										
HF0159*	Tunheim	Maximum effort capital loans—	1/28 ED	ED	2/25 rpa		3/8	133-0	3/15		3/29	
SF0158	Stumpf	time limit extended	2/1 ED	ED	3/1 rpa							
HF0415	Kelso	School bonding projects—	2/18 ED	ED	3/30 rpa	re CA						
SF1157	Ranum	funding allowed	3/22 ED									
HF0611	Greenfield	Children's mental health fund,	2/25 HH	ED	3/30 rp	re JU						
SF0377	Berglin	service system created	2/18 HC	GOR	3/29 rpa	re HC						
HF0879	Tomassoni	Open enrollment athletics—	3/8 ED	ED	3/30 rpa							
SF1122	Janezich	transfers restricted	3/18 ED									
HF0902	Tunheim	Arts Education Center—	3/8 ED	ED	3/30 rpa							
SF1325	Price	governance transfer	3/25 ED									

AG CED
 †HF0634-2/25 EN reAG
 †SF0516-laid over
 †SF0091-HF0174 substituted in cmte.

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HF1129	Lasley	Teachers of hearing impaired—	3/15 ED	ED	3/30 nrp							
SF1239	Ranum	licensure requirements provided	3/22 ED									
HF1332	Bauerly	Education delivery system—	3/22 ED	ED	3/30 rpa	re ED/edf						
SFnone		clarified										
		K-12 Education Finance Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF0002	Dawkins	Minnesota Youth Works—	1/7 ED	ED/edf	3/31 rpa							
SF0100	Marty	established	1/25 ED									
HF0052	Johnson, A.	Community-based program	1/4 ED	ED/edf	3/26 h							
SF0092	Johnson, J.B.	grants provided	1/25 ED									
HF0158	Vickerman	Springfield schools—	1/28 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h,a							
SF0155	Frederickson	funds transferred	1/28 ED	ED	3/17 h†							
HF0193	Kinkel	Remer-Longville	2/1 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h							
SF0151	Finn	funds transferred	1/28 ED	ED	3/17 h†							
HF0221	Tunheim	Argyle schools—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h,a							
SF0252	Stumpf	funds transferred	2/11 ED	ED	3/19 †							
HF0263	Rukavina	Consolidated school districts—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h							
SF0217	Janezich	aid provided	2/9 ED									
HF0381	Bauerly	Property tax mailing notice—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	3/31 rp							
SF0509	Murphy	requirement modified	3/15 ED	ED	3/26 rp							
HF0386	Johnson, A.	Commission on Children, Youth	2/15 ED	ED/edf	3/26 h†							
SF0565	Ranum	Families authorized to hire	3/1 FA									
HF0456	Bauerly	K-12 education—	2/18 ED	ED/edf	3/31 h							
SF0601	Morse	basic revenue increased	3/1 ED									
HF0502	Kelso	K-12 education—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	3/31 rpa†							
SFnone		capital investment										
HF0587	Sparby	Sparsity revenue—	2/25 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h							
SF0526	Stumpf	definitions modified	2/25 ED									
HF0627	Klinzing	St. Michael-Albertville schools—	2/25 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h							
SF0467	Adkins	funds transferred	2/25 ED	ED	3/17 h†							
HF0705	Olson, K.	School finance—business	3/1 ED	ED/edf	3/31 h							
SFnone		education tax created										
HF0706	Lasley	K-12 education—	3/1 ED	ED/edf	3/31 h							
SF0545	Krentz	financing modified	2/25 ED									
HF0800	Greiling	K-12 education—	3/4 ED	ED/edf	3/31 h							
SF0960	Reichgott	financing method	3/15 ED									
HF0856	Kelso	Teacher regional bargaining—	3/8 ED	ED/edf	3/30 h							
SF0851	Price	provided	3/11 GOR									
HF0880	Evans	Debt redemption fund—	3/8 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h							
SF0630	Marty	transfers clarified	3/4 ED									
HF0971	Hausman	Early childhood, parent educators	3/11 ED	ED/edf	3/26 h,a							
SF0866	Pappas	of color program—established	3/11 ED									
HF1146	Koppendrayner	Onamia schools—	3/15 ED	ED/edf	3/31 h							
SF1358	Stevens	money appropriated	3/25 ED	ED	3/30 †							
HF1157	Tomassoni	School year, instructional time	3/15 ED	ED/edf	3/26 h†							
SF0120	Krentz	requirements clarified	1/28 ED	ED	3/19 rpa†							
HF1202	Bauerly	Sartel schools—	3/18 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h							
SF1303	Bertram	funds transferred	3/25 ED									
HF1266	Dorn	Mankato schools—	3/18 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h							
SF1001	Hottinger	funds transferred	3/18 ED	ED	3/26 h†							
HF1368	Peterson	Interdistrict cooperation plan—	3/22 ED	ED/edf	3/26 h†							
SF1376	Stumpf	members allowed combination revenue	3/29 ED									
HF1400	Laurey	Fund transfers—	3/24 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h							
SF1078	Chmielewski	deadlines extended	3/18 ED									
HF1456	Bauerly	K-12 education—	2/18 ED	ED/edf	3/31 h							
SF0601	Morse	basic revenue increased	3/1 ED									
HF1472	Dehler	Hollinford schools	3/25 ED	ED/edf	3/29 h							
SF1365	Bertram	funds transferred	3/25 ED									
		Higher Education Finance Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF0060	Opatz	Semester system—feasibility	1/19 ED	ED/hif	3/26 rp							
SF0432	Hottinger	studied by HECB	2/22 ED									

ED/edf

†SFs0151, 0155, 0252-laid over

†HF0386-incorporated into HF0052

†HF0502 incorporated into HF0350

†SFs0467, 1358-laid over

†HFs 1157, 1368-incorporated into HF0350

†SF0120-inc. into omnibus bill

†SF1001-laid over

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HF0322	Ness	Career counseling developed—	2/11 ED	ED/hif	3/26 rpa							
SF0503	Beckman	postsecondary systems	2/25 ED	ED	3/31 †							
HF0368	Pelowski	Technical college student	2/15 ED	ED/hif	3/26 rpa							
SF0349	Morse	association updated	2/18 ED	ED	3/25 rp							
HF0738	Kelley	Remedial instruction information—	3/4 ED	ED/hif	3/26 —	re ED						
SF1052	Mondale	provided to school districts	3/18 ED	ED	3/31 †							
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0095	Lourey	Willow River schools—	1/25 EN	EN	3/16 rp		3/25	131-0				
SF0081	Chmielewski	land sale authorized	1/25 EN									
HF0277	Peterson	Livestock—cervidae farming	2/11 AG	EN	3/31 rp							
SF0237	Berg	promoted as agricultural pursuit	2/9 AGR	TT	3/30 rpa							
HF0472	Krueger	Deer permits—	2/18 EN	EN	3/31 rpa	re ENF						
Sfnone		free for certain owners										
HF0597	Tunheim	Fish taken in Minnesota-Ontario	2/25 EN	EN	3/31 h							
SF0597	Stumpf	boundary waters—sale, transportation prohibited	3/1 EN									
HF0626	Rukavina	Deer permits—	2/25 EN	EN	3/31 nrp							
SF0499	Janezich	priority for age 65+	2/25 EN									
HF0734	Sparby	Deer permits—	3/4 EN	EN	3/31 nrp							
SF0484	Lessard	priority set for under age 16	2/25 EN	EN	3/11 rpa							
HF0752	Sparby	Sawyer—sale or transportation	3/4 EN	EN	3/31 h							
SF0599	Stumpf	prohibited	3/1 EN									
HF0763	Anderson	Canadian fish—	3/4 EN	EN	4/1 rp							
SF1066	Stumpf	transportation regulated	3/18 EN									
HF0764	Anderson, I.	Canadian fish—	3/4 EN	EN	4/1 †							
SF0873	Lessard	angling license required	3/11 EN									
HF0774	Tunheim	Fish—sales of certain size limited, fish prohibited	3/14 EN	EN	3/31 h							
Sfnone												
HF0836*	Stanis	Game and fishing licenses	3/4 EN	EN	3/23 rp		3/29	130-0	3/31			
SF0944	Laidig	subagent options provided	3/15 EN									
HF0859	Wolf	Natural resources contributions—	3/8 EN	EN	3/31 rpa	re ENF						
SF0760	Pice	allowed	3/8 EN									
HF0882*	Lourey	Lake Superior water trail—	3/8 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/29	132-0	4/1			
SF0712	Solon	authorized	3/8 EN	EN	3/29 rpa							
HF0892	Munger	Pollution Prevention Act—	3/8 EN	EN	4/1 rpa	re ENF						
Sfnone		expanded										
HF0898	Weaver	Natural resources—	3/8 EN	EN	3/31 rpa							
SF0693	Merriam	rulemaking, powers clarified	3/4 EN	GOR	3/26 rp	re FN						
HF1102	Pauly	Hazardous waste tax—	3/15 EN	EN	3/30 rpa	re TA						
SF1132	Johnson, J.B.	restructured	3/22 EN									
HF1106	Wagenius	Hazardous waste fee system—	3/15 EN	EN	4/1 rpa	re ENF						
SF0880	Morse	restructured	3/11 EN									
HF1114	Milbert	Game and fish—omnibus bill	3/15 EN	EN	3/31 rpa							
SF0669	Berg		3/4 EN	EN	3/23 rpa							
HF1186	Sekhon	Littering penalties—	3/18 EN	EN	3/30 rp							
SF1489	Wiener	clarified	3/18 EN	EN	3/31 rp							
HF1232	Sparby	Pike fishing—	3/18 EN	EN	3/31 h,o							
SF1208	Pice	size limit set	3/22 EN									
HF1291	Wagenius	Landfill cleanup program—	3/22 EN	EN	3/30 h							
SF1133	Morse	established	3/22 EN									
HF1326	Brown, C.	Pomme de Terre River—	3/22 EN	EN	3/31 rp							
Sfnone		canoe, boating routes marked										
HF1391	Peterson	Camping facilities—	3/24 EN	EN	3/31 rp	ENF						
SF1395	Berg	open until end of hunting	3/29 EN									
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0199	Winter	Workers' compensation—loan to	2/1 LA	FI	3/30 rp							
SF0112	Moe	state fund mutual authorized	1/26 JEC	CCP	3/3 rp							
HF0444	Huntley	Insurance—public employee	2/18 FI	FI	3/30 rp							
SF0406	Solon	health care options expanded	2/22 MLG	MLG	3/18 rp							
HF0580	Reding	Insurance—non-profits allowed	2/25 FI	FI	3/30 rp							
SF0568	Solon	to invest in dental corporations	3/1 CCP	CCP	3/8 rp							

ED/hif

EN

†SF0503-laid over

†HF0764-incorporated into HF0763

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HF0670	Laurey	Mental health—outpatient	3/1 HH	FI	3/30 rpa							
SF0769	Berglin	benefits re-regulated	3/8 CCP									
HF1095	Stanius	Insurance solvency act—	3/15 FI	FI	3/30 rpa							
SF1446	Luther	auditing changes approved	3/31 CCP									
HF1100*	Stanius	Insurance—health coverage	3/15 FI	FI	3/24 rp		3/29	132-0	3/31			
Sfnone		reinsurance association regulated										
HF1179	Greenfield	MinnesotaCare Act—integrated	3/18 FI	FI	3/31 rpa	re ED†						
SF0957	Berglin	service networks established	3/15 JU	JU	3/29 rp	re TT						
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0238	Molnau	Town elections authorized	2/9 LG	GL	3/29 rp							
SF0421	Johnston	on general election day	2/22 ETC									
HF0271	Lasley	Elections—state	2/9 GL	GL	3/29 rpa†							
SF0286	Flynn	water information guide created	2/15 ECR									
HF0377	Bergson	Elections—mail, facsimile,	2/15 GL	GL	3/29 rpa							
SF1483	Marty	absentee balloting modified	3/31 ETC									
HF0449	Bettermann	Alexandria schools—	2/18 ED	GL	3/29 rp							
SF0375	Larson	school board terms changed	2/18 ED	ED	3/19 rp							
HF0465	Delmont	Persian Gulf War veterans—	3/11 GL	GL	3/29 rpa	re ECF						
SF0333	Vickerman	bonus payments proposed	2/15 VG									
HF0695	Ozment	Cemetery relocation—prohibited	3/1 GL	GL	3/29 rpa							
Sfnone		without trustee or owner consent										
HF0934	Stanius	Voter registration—cards for	3/1 GL	GL	3/29 rpa							
SF0754	Runbeck	deceased residents removed	3/8 ETC									
HF0950	Skoglund	Veterans Homes Board—federal	3/11 GL	GL	3/29 rpa	re CA						
SF0605	Samuelson	funding sought for Mpls. campus	3/1 VG	VG	3/22 rp	re FN						
HF1074	Brown, C.	Candidacy affidavit filing date—	3/15 GL	GL	3/29 rp							
Sfnone		publication, posting requirements provided										
HF1210	Laurey	Women's veterans memorial	3/1 GL	GL	3/29 rpa	re GO						
SF1482	Hanson	grant appropriated	3/31 VG									
HF1273	Sparby	Veterans Homes Board—	3/18 GL	GL	3/29 rpa							
SF1006	Murphy	residency definition rule	3/18 VG	VG	3/31 rp							
HF1274	Sparby	Veterans home patients—	3/18 GL	GL	3/29 rp							
SF1007	Murphy	heard by legislature	3/18 VG	VG	3/31 rp	re RA						
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0007	Cooper	Ambulance service personnel	1/7 HH†	GO	4/1 rpa	re HH						
SF0020	Beckman	longevity award established	1/11 HC									
HF0055	Rukavina	Eveleth authorized to increase	1/19 GO	GO	4/1 rpa							
SF0086	Janezich	police, fire retirement benefits	1/25 GOR									
HF0157	Carlson	PERA police, fire fund prior	1/28 GO	GO	4/1 rpa							
SF1279	Luther	service credit purchase authorized	3/24 GOR									
HF0270	Sarna	St. Paul Fire Department Relief	2/9 GO	GO	4/1 rpa							
SF1488	Pogemiller	Association refund to estate	3/31 GOR									
HF0576*	Greiling	Gender balancing for advisory bodies	2/25 GO	GO	3/11 rpa		3/25	87-43	3/29			
SF0570	Wiener		3/1 GOR	GOR	3/18 rpa							
HF0819	Johnson, R.	Public employees-arbitration	3/4 LA	GO	4/1 rp							
SF0629	Riveness	authorized on health care costs	3/4 GOR	GOR	3/16 rp							
HF0834	Jacobs	Energy—conservation analysis	3/4 RI	GO	4/1 rp							
SF0788	Finn	rules for state agency eased	3/8 JEC									
HF0936	Vickerman	Jobs and Training Department renamed	3/11 GO	GO	4/1 rp							
SF0961	Frederickson	economic security department	3/15 JEC									
HF0972	Reding	Firefighters' volunteer relief	3/11 GO	GO	4/1 rpa							
SF0853	Stumpf	association pensions increased	3/11 GOR									
HF0981	Rice	State government—Department of	3/11 GO	GO	3/30 h,a							
SF1139	Solan	Public Service abolished	3/22 JEC									
HF1199	Reding	Education—	3/18 GO	GO	3/30 rpa	re WM						
SF1076	Flynn	administrative salary recommendations	3/18 GOR									
HF1311	Trimble	Mississippi River Parkway	3/22 GO	GO	4/1 rpa							
SF1160	Metzen	Commission sunset repealed	3/22 TPT									
HF1360	Jefferson	Block Minnesotans Council	3/22 GO	GO	4/1 rp	re ECF						
Sfnone		provided liason										

FI
†HF1179-3/30 FI h

GL
†HF0271-3/1 laid over

GO
†HF0007 recalled, reGO on 1/14

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HF1528	Lasley	Education—Cambridge,	3/29 EN†	GO	3/30 rp							
SF1466	Johnson, J.B.	Ind. School Dst. No. 911 land interest	3/31 EN									
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF0018	Carruthers	Criminal data made public;	1/7 JU	HH	4/1 rpa							
SF0190	Cohen	licenses prohibited for criminals	2/9 CP									
HF0134*	Vellenga	Optometrists authorized to	1/26 HH	HH	3/2 rp		3/29	102-30	3/31			
SF0117	Samuelson	prescribe topical legend drugs	1/28 HC									
HF0141	Simoneau	MinnesotaCare—small employers	1/28 FI	HH	4/1 —	re HH/hsf						
SF0167	Berglin	insurance program expanded	2/1 CCP									
HF0145*	Steensma	Physician licensure—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rpa		3/4	133-0	3/11		3/29	
SF0173	Piper	reciprocity requirements modified	2/1 HC	HC	2/25 rpa							
HF0177	Wejcman	Paternity recognition forms	2/1 JU	HH	3/30 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0130	Spear	created	1/28 JU	JU	3/1 rpa	re FA						
HF0216	Wejcman	Human rights violations—statute	2/9 JU	HH	3/30 nrp							
SF0057	Marty	of limitations expanded	1/21 JU	RA	3/11 rp							
HF0227*	Bauerly	Adult foster care	2/9 HH	HH	2/23 rp		3/4	133-0	3/11		3/22	3/25 (10)
SF0242	Finn	license modification	2/9 FA	FA	2/25 rpa		3/18	65-0				
HF0240	Greenfield	Nursing home surcharge on	2/9 HH	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hsf†						
SF0134*	Berglin	licensed beds changed	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rpa		3/15	61-0	3/15			
HF0332	Clark	Marijuana, THC allowed for	2/25 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re JU						
SF1278	Marty	specific medical treatment	3/24 HC									
HF0384	Mariani	Housing Finance Agency programs	2/15 HO	HH	4/1 —	re HH/hsf†						
SF0264	Anderson	modified, authorized	2/11 JEC	RA	3/25 —	re FI						
HF0409	Greenfield	Residential care home	2/18 HH	HH	3/30†							
SF0345	Berglin	definitions modified	2/18 HC									
HF0430*	Kinkel	Human services, health departments	2/18 HH	HH	3/11 rpa		3/25	129-0	3/29			
SF0362	Samuelson	to reduce survey duplication	2/18 HC									
HF0436	Greenfield	Medical Assistance—hospital	2/18 HH	HH	3/16 rp	re WM	3/29	132-0				
SF0282*	Berglin	reimbursement rate modified	2/11 HC	FN	3/11 rpa		3/18	67-0	3/18			
HF0481	Rest	Northwest Hennepin Human Services	2/22 HO	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0443	Reichgott	Council given demonstration grant	2/22 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re FA						
HF0484	Greenfield	MinnesotaCare—HealthRight Act	2/22 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re FI						
SF0419*	Berglin	renamed, modified, corrected	2/22 HC	HC	2/25 rpa		3/18	66-0	3/18			
HF0485	Goodno	Undocumented aliens denied some	2/22 HH	HH	3/30 nrp†							
SF0400	Day	public assistance; work required	2/18 FA									
HF0489	Lourey	Social work and therapy board	2/22 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re JU						
SF0207	Finn	requirements clarified	2/29 HC	JU	3/29 rpa†							
HF0518	Leppik	Medical Assistance prior authorization	2/22 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0606	Benson, D.D.	exemption provided for certain therapies	3/1 HC	HC	3/9 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0548	Weaver	Patients right to medical	2/22 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re JU						
SF0247*	Merriam	record access clarified	2/9 JU	JU	3/8 rpa		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0562	Gutknecht	Olmstead County pilot project for	2/25 HH	HH	3/30 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0506	Kiscaden	services to mentally retarded authorized	2/25 HC	HC	4/1 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0636	Stanis	Child care family license	2/25 HH	HH	3/30 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0761	Runbeck	incentives provided to counties	3/8 FA									
HF0665	Greenfield	Hospital construction moratorium	3/1 HH	HH	3/30 rp							
SF0560	Berglin	made permanent	3/1 HC	HC	4/1 rpa							
HF0710	Johnson, R.	Red Lake Band of Chippewa welfare	3/1 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0527	Moe	costs reimbursed to two counties	2/25 FA	FA	3/18 rp							
HF0727	Lourey	Community action agencies awarded	3/1 HH	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0623	Kroening	economic opportunity grants	3/1 JEC	JEC	3/16 rp	re JEC/f						
HF0742	Pugh	Dakota County mental health services	3/4 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0756	Metzen	pilot project continued, funded	3/8 HC	HC	3/11 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0794	Anderson, R.	Fergus Falls veterans home	3/4 GL	HH	4/1 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0555	Larson	established	3/1 VG									
HF0869	Simoneau	Medical Assistance claims adjudication	3/8 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0898	Samuelson	system required for pharmacies	3/11 HC									
HF0891	Gruenes	Home care services payment, nursing	3/8 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0791	Stevens	home preadmission screening changed	3/8 HC	HC	4/1 †							
HF0908	Luther	Radiologic technologist examiners	3/8 HH	HH	3/30†							
SF0892	Piper	board created, licensing required	3/11 HC									

GO

†HF1528 recalled, reGO

HH

†HF0240 referred as SF0134

†HF0384-3/15 re-referred to HH

†HF0409-laid over

†HF0485-tabled

†SF0207-2/25 HC rpa, reJU

†SF0791-laid over

†HF0908-laid over

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HF0924	Gutknecht	Nursing home bed moratorium	3/11 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0845	Kiscaden	exception provided	3/11 HC									
HF0945	Asch	Nursing Board membership	3/11 HH	HH	4/1 rpa							
SF0991	Wiener	expanded, exam clarified	3/15 HC									
HF0961	Clark	Lead abatement requirements	3/11 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re JU						
SF0613	Berglin	modified, penalties imposed	3/1 HC									
HF0996	Lourey	Moose Lake psychopathic personality	3/11 HH	HH	4/1 —	re HH/hsf						
SF0797	Chmielewski	treatment center established	3/11 HC									
HF0997	Lourey	Moose Lake northeast regional	3/11 HH	HH	4/1 —	re HH/hsf						
SF0928	Chmielewski	services center established	3/15 HC									
HF1015	Weicman	Public health nurse home	3/11 HH	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hsf						
SF0632	Berglin	visiting program appropriated money	3/4 HC									
HF1064	Anderson, R.	Nursing home bed moratorium	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hsf						
Sfnone		exception provided										
HF1071	Greenfield	Nursing home bed moratorium	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hsf						
SF1146	Berglin	provisions modified	3/22 HC									
HF1076	Onnen	Nursing facility payments modified,	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 nrp							
SF1277	Johnson, D.E.	inflation adjustments provided	3/24 HC									
HF1097	Stanis	Medical program eligibility prohibited	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hsf						
SF1109	Benson, D.D.	as insurance underwriting guideline	3/18 HC									
HF1098	Simoneau	Interstate contract authorized	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 rpa							
SF0840	Betzold	for treatment of mentally ill	3/11 HC									
HF1099	Simoneau	Lead abatement provisions, building	3/13 HH	HH	3/30 rpa							
SF1105	Betzold	health regulations modified	3/18 HC	HC	3/31 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1103	Simoneau	Foodshelf association provided	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 rp	re HH/hhf						
SF0968	Berglin	appropriation distribution, funding	3/15 FA	JEC	3/30 rp	re JEC/f						
HF1112	Asch	Psychology Board reciprocity	3/15 HH	HH	4/1 rpa							
SF1201	Finn	licensing requirements modified	3/22 CCP									
HF1156	Ozment	Infectious waste provisions—	3/15 EN	HH	4/1 rpa	re HH/hhf						
SF1102	Dille	modified	3/25 HC	HC	3/29 rpa	re EN						
HF1174	Simoneau	Nursing board membership to	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 rp							
SF0240	Berglin	include nursing home nurse	2/9 HC									
HF1269	Brown, K.	Homelessness prevention grants to	3/18 HO	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hhf						
SF1186	Johnson, D.J.	be appropriated to regional units	3/22 JEC									
HF1295	Greenfield	Medical assistance dental services	3/22 HH	HH	3/30 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF1136	Berglin	payment determination specified	3/22 HC	HC	3/30 rp	re HC/f						
HF1330	Olson, K.	Cottonwood County care facility	3/22 HH	HH	4/1 —	re HH/hsf						
Sfnone		for mentally retarded downsized										
HF1340	Simoneau	Guardianship duties authorized	3/22 HH	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hsf						
SF1229	Hottinger	by agencies or individuals	3/22 JU	JU	3/30 rpa	re MLG						
HF1349	Greenfield	Anatomical gifts considered	3/22 HH	HH	4/1 rp							
SF1187	Pogemiller	health care service; not a sale	3/22 HC									
HF1371	Clark	Social support services pilot project	3/24 HH	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hsf						
Sfnone		for high-rise communities funded										
HF1395	Klinzing	Housing trust fund money	3/24 HO	HH	3/30 —	re HH/hhf						
SF1173	Johnson, D.J.	appropriated to Housing Finance Agency	3/22 JEC									
HF1412	Kelley	County, school district coordinated	3/24 HH	HH	4/1 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF1468	Piper	social services provided	3/31 FA									
HF1428	Evans	Dentistry licensing requirements	3/24 HH	HH	3/30 rp							
SF1299	Solon	modified, discipline clarified	3/25 HC									
HF1484	Simoneau	Medical malpractice noneconomic	3/25 HH	HH	4/1 rp†							
SF1317	Hottinger	damages, attorney fees limited	3/25 JU									
HF1496	Greenfield	Health care review organizations	3/25 HH	HH	4/1 rpa							
SF1318	Betzold	provided data practice guidelines	3/25 JU									
		Health & Housing Finance Division										
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0156	Anderson, R.	Head Start—	1/28 HH	HH/hhf	3/30 h							
SF0122	Berglin	minimum funding level	1/28 FA	JEC	3/25 rpa							
HF0311	Onnen	CHILD program established, funded	2/11 HH	HH/hhf	4/1 h							
SF1223	Pariseau	for child abuse prevention	3/22 HC									
HF0789	Anderson, R.	Women, infants, children—	3/4 HH	HH/hhf	3/30 h							
SF0735	Pogemiller	nutritional program funding increased	3/8 FA									

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF1275	Asch	Mental illness crisis housing	3/18 HO	HH/hhf	3/30 h							
SF1080	Johnson, J.B.	assistance account created, funded	3/18 JEC									
		HOUSING										
HF0884	Carruthers	Blighted multi-unit apartment	3/8 HO	HO	3/31 rp	re HH						
SF1348	Luther	building removal grants authorized	3/25 JEC									
HF1325*	Brown, C.	Smoke detector dwelling	3/22 HO	HO	3/24 rp		3/29	133-0	3/31			
SF1387	Johnson, D.E.	requirements expanded	3/31 JEC									
HF1608	Clark	Replacement housing definition	3/31 HO	HO	3/31 rp							
Sfnone		clarified, larger units allowed										
		JUDICIARY										
HF0037	Beard	Foreign exchange students—	1/14 HH	JU	3/29 rpa							
SF0034	Price	host families checked	1/14 FA									
HF0194	Carruthers	Libraries—fee collection provided	2/1 JU	JU	3/26 rp†							
SF0215*	Betzold	in petty misdemeanor cases	2/9 CP	CP	2/15 rpa		3/15	60-1	3/18			
HF0251	Skoglund	Child neglect—definition expanded	2/9 JU	JU	3/25		3/25	130-0				
SF0288	Ranum	to include failure to provide education	2/15 CP									
HF0511	Solberg	Hotel innkeeper authority	2/22 JU	JU	3/29 rpa							
SF0403	Hottinger	clarified; damage responsibility	2/18 JU									
HF0531	Dawkins	Tenants—written leases provided;	2/22 HO	JU	3/31 rp							
SF0415	Anderson	landlord disclosures required	2/22 JU									
HF0552	Pugh	Mortgage voluntary foreclosure—	2/22 JU	JU	3/5 rpa		3/25	130-0				
SF0440	Spear	provisions modified	2/22 JU	JU	3/22 rpa							
HF0585*	Clark	Human Rights—sexual	2/25 JU	JU	3/5 rpa		3/18	78-55†	3/22	3/25	3/31 (77-53)	
SF0444	Spear	orientation added	2/22 JU	JU	3/1 rpa		3/25	55-29		3/29	4/1 (37-30)	
HF0588	Pugh	Disabled persons—employment	2/25 JU	JU	3/26 rpa							
SF0615	Cohen	protections granted	3/1 JU									
HF0655	Orenstein	Civil service commission decision	3/1 JU	JU	3/29 rp							
SF0741	Cohen	appeals provided to employees	3/8 JU									
HF0732	McGuire	Law enforcement agencies—offender	3/4 JU	JU	3/26 rpa							
SF0631	McGowan	rehabilitation	3/4 CP									
HF0747	Orenstein	Bond order stays provided for	3/4 JU	JU	3/29 rpa							
SF0674	Cohen	actions on constitutional issues	3/4 JU									
HF0846	Ostrom	Treatment centers—absent payments	3/8 JU	JU	3/26 rpa							
SF0850	Hottinger	reported to local legal authorities	3/11 JU									
HF0864	Jennings	Exotic species inspections—	3/8 EN	JU	3/31 rpa	re ENF						
SF0883	Chandler	funded, penalties added	3/11 EN									
HF0900	Carruthers	DWI—omnibus bill	3/8 JU	JU	3/31 rpa							
SF0694	Marty		3/4 CP									
HF0915	Wejcman	Corrections ombudsman—	3/8 JU	JU	3/26 rp†							
SF0729*	Piper	biennial reporting required	3/8 CP	CP	3/15 rp		3/22	62-0	3/22			
HF0994	Blatz	Foster care, adoption—given	3/11 JU	JU	3/26 rpa							
SF1332	Merriam	time limits for placement	3/25 FS									
HF1018	Rest	Limited liability companies—	3/11 JU	JU	3/26 rpa							
SF0746	Reichgott	biennial registration required	3/8 JU									
HF1058	Wejcman	Landlord recovery for property	3/15 HO	JU	3/31 rp							
SF1532	Novak	damage, rent nonpayment clarified	4/1 JEC									
HF1153	Brown, C.	Manufactured goods economic loss	3/15 JU	JU	3/29 rp							
SF0984	Cohen	recovery limits clarified	3/15 JU									
HF1191	Pugh	Trustees prohibited from	3/18 JU	JU	3/29 rp							
SF1097	Cohen	exercising certain powers	3/18 JU									
HF1220	Orenstein	Medical facility access	3/18 JU	JU	3/30 rpa							
SF1046	Pappas	obstruction prohibited	3/18 CP									
HF1280	Skoglund	Integrated criminal justice	3/18 JU	JU	3/26 rpa	re ECF						
SF1096	Ranum	system implemented	3/18 CP									
HF1420	McGuire	Guardian, conservator	3/24 JU	JU	3/31 rpa							
SF1448	Cohen	provisions modified	3/31 JU									
		Judiciary Finance Division										
		JUDICIARY										
HF0272	Solberg	Public Safety Department—	2/9 GO	JU/jf	4/1 †							
SF0114	Kelly	abolished	1/28 GOR	GOR	3/25 rpa	re CP						

JU †HF0194-SF0215 substituted in JU JU/jf
†HF0037-2/11 recalled, reED †HF0915-SF0729 substituted in JU †HF0272-tabled

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 25 - April 1			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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HF0678	Sarna	Labor—quality management	3/1 LA	JU/jf	4/1 rpa	re JU						
SF0731	Metzen	pilot program established	3/8 JEC									
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0053	Bettermann	Workers' compensation insurance—	1/19 LA	LA	3/29 nrp							
SF0068	Runbeck	'suitable job' redefined										
HF0169	Blatz	Workers' compensation—guardian	2/1 LA	LA	3/29 ht							
SF0480	Belanger	appointed for mentally-impaired	2/25 JEC	JEC	3/31 rpa							
HF0343	Sekhon	Unemployment insurance—	2/15 LA	LA	3/29 rpa							
SF0236	Anderson	abuse victims granted benefits	2/9 JEC	JEC	3/16 rpa							
HF0674	Bettermann	Workers' compensation insurance—	3/1 LA	LA	3/29 ht							
SF0583	Larson	premium adjustments modified	3/1 JEC									
HF1022	Rukavina	Workers' compensation insurance—	3/11 LA	LA	3/29 rp							
SF1158	Novak	certain benefits extended	3/22 JEC									
HF1184	Farrell	Workers' compensation insurance—	3/18 LA	LA	3/29 rp							
SFnone		assigned risk plan modified										
HF1185	Farrell	Workers' compensation insurance—	3/18 LA	LA	3/29 rpa							
SF1413	Chandler	changes for nursing home workers	2/29 JEC									
HF1374	Johnson, A.	Child labor—laws modified,	3/24 LA	LA	3/29 ht							
SFnone		finer raised, permits required										
HF1382	Ness	Workers' compensation insurance—	3/24 LA	LA	3/29 ht							
SF1359	Runbeck	rate explanations required	3/25 JEC									
HF1387	Anderson, I.	Construction—subcontractors	3/24 LA	LA	3/29 rpa							
SF1313	Novak	considered as employees	3/29 JEC									
HF1423	Farrell	Unemployment insurance—	3/25 LA	LA	3/29 rpa							
SF1296	Runbeck	technical modifications	3/25 JEC									
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0074*	Jefferson	Minneapolis government entities allowed	1/21 LG	LG	3/2 rp		3/25	76-53	3/29			
SF0524	Flynn	to impose residency requirement	2/25 MLG									
HF0220	Perlt	Oakdale authorized to annex	2/9 LG	LG	3/30 nrp							
SF0491	Price	state land for highway	2/25 MLG									
HF0259	Dauner	Publication requirements modified	2/9 LG	LG	3/30 rpa							
SF0233	Janezich	for delinquent property tax	2/9 MLG	MLG	2/22†	re TT						
HF0419	Battaglia	Cook County allowed to impose	3/24 LG	LG	3/30 rp	re TA						
SF1234	Johnson, D.J.	sales, other tax to improve hospital	3/22 TT									
HF0431	Garcia	Metropolitan Airports Commission	2/18 LG	LG	3/30 rp							
SF0508	Riveness	membership increased	2/25 MLG									
HF0893	Bertram, Jeff	Crime-prosecutor provided for	3/8 LG	LG	3/30 rpa							
SF0709	Bertram, Joe	petty misdemeanor offenses	3/4 CP	CP	3/31 rpa							
HF0951	Huntley	Duluth authorized increased	3/11 LG	LG	3/30 rpa							
SF0495	Solon	transfers to general fund	2/25 MLG	MLG	3/22 rpa							
HF0976	Simoneau	Community action agency contracts	3/11 LG	LG	3/30 rp							
SF0821	Merriam	authorized with counties	3/11 MLG	MLG	3/22 rp							
HF0986	Kelley	Metropolitan telecommunications	3/11 LG	LG	4/1 rpa							
SF1062	Mondale	board established	3/18 MLG	MLG	4/1 rpa	re GOR						
HF1026	Wenzel	Garrison sales tax authorized	3/11 LG	LG	3/30 rpa	re TA						
SF1284	Samuelson	to fund sewer system construction	3/24 MLG									
HF1057	Dawkins	Local government aid provided	3/15 TA†	LG	3/30 rp	re TA						
SF0950	Kelly	for city, county debt repayment	3/15 TT									
HF1147	Solberg	Floodwood, neighboring towns allowed	3/15 LG	LG	3/30 rp	re TA						
SF0874	Lessard	to create joint ambulance district	3/11 MLG	MLG	3/29 rp	re TT						
HF1259	Jefferson	Minneapolis authority extended to	3/18 LG	LG	4/1 rp							
SF1167	Kroening	guarantee small business loans	3/22 MLG									
HF1267	Milbert	Regional recreation open space	3/18 LG	LG	4/1 rp	re TA						
SF1152	Betzold	system property tax modified	3/22 MLG	MLG	4/1 rp							
HF1296	Laurey	Pine County allowed to extend	3/22 LG	LG	3/30 rp							
SF0716	Chmielewski	temporary land use controls	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/18 rp							
HF1353	Solberg	Aitkin County liquor,	3/22	LG	3/30 rp	re TA						
SF1153	Chmielewski	tax authorized to fund tourism bureau	3/22 CCP									
HF1404	Evans	New Brighton allowed to acquire	3/24 LG	LG	4/1 rp							
SF1005	Novak	carbon to treat water	3/18 MLG†									

LA

†HF0169-incorporated into HF1185

†HF0674-referred to subcommittee for interim study

†HF1374-held over for interim study

†HF1382-incorporated into HF1185

LG

†SF0233-stricken on General Orders, reTT

†HF1057-3/18 recalled, reLG

†SF1005-3/22 withdrawn, reEN

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

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HF1419	Battaglia	Cook County allowed to impose	3/24 LG	LG	3/31 rp	re TA						
SF1234	Johnson, D.J.	sales, other tax to improve hospital	3/22 TT									
HF1434	Rice	Minneapolis Community Development Agency	3/24 LG	LG	4/1 †							
SF1300	Kroening	provided fund expenditure rules	3/25 MLG									
HF1454	Ness	Hutchinson allowed to erect	3/25 LG	LG	3/30 rp							
SF1391	Dille	distinction citizen signs	3/29 MLG									
HF1474	Brown, C.	County recorder fee use	3/25 LG	LG	4/1 rp							
SF1124	Janezich	allowed for information services	3/18 JU	JU	4/1 rp							
HF1479	Jaros	Duluth authorized to	3/25 LG	LG	4/1 rp	re TA						
SF1336	Solan	establish special service district	3/25 MLG									
HF1493	Perlt	Document late fee,	3/25 LG	LG	4/1 rpa							
SF0826	Price	interest allowed by counties	3/11 MLG	MLG	3/29 rpa	re TT						
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0087	Perlt	Telephone caller identification service—	1/21 TR	RI	3/29 rpa							
SF0095	Price	availability	1/25 TPT									
HF0566	Jacobs	Telephones—incentive plan for	2/25 RI	RI	3/29 rp							
SF0670	Novak	noncompetitive services extended	3/4 JEC	JEC	3/15 rp							
HF0584*	Jennings	Communication-impaired persons—	2/25 RI	RI	3/8 rpa		3/25	122-2	3/29			
SF0698	Johnson, J.B.	TACIP board expanded	3/4 JEC	JEC	3/22 rpa	re FA						
HF0990	Cooper	Utilities—quicktake	3/11 RI	RI	3/29 rp							
Sfnone		condemnation proceedings limited										
HF1049	Jacobs	Utilities—voltage standards	3/15 RI	RI	3/29 rpa							
SF1437	Novak	extended to cooperatives	3/31 JEC									
HF1050	Jacobs	Utilities—certificate of need	3/15 RI	RI	3/29 rp							
SF1439	Novak	based on primary fuel source	3/31 JEC									
HF1051	Jacobs	Utilities—service right petition	3/15 RI	RI	3/29 rp							
SF1436	Novak	required for municipalities	3/31 JEC									
		TAXES										
HF0129	Carruthers	Spousal maintenance collection	1/26 JU	TA	3/26 rpa							
SF0513	Betzold		2/25 JU									
HF0443*	Olson, E.	Property taxes—obsolete	2/18 TA	TA	3/9 rpa		3/25	128-0	3/29			
SF0607	Flynn	levy limits abolished	3/1 TT	TT	3/31 rpa							
HF0504	Dawkins	Property tax classification	2/22 HO	TA	3/26 rpa							
SF0675	Metzen	modified for certain property	3/4 JEC									
HF1189	Rest	Tax increment financing—Minnetonka,	3/18 EN	TA	3/26 rp							
SF1169	Mondale	Hopkins allowed to create districts	3/22 EN									
		TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT										
HF0005	Lieder	Bonding for state transportation	1/7 TR	TR	3/26 rpa	re CA						
SF0026	Langseth	including light rail transit authorized	1/11 TPT									
HF0006	Osthoff	Drivers' license revocation	1/7 TR	TR	1/20 rp		3/18	125-1				
SF0012*	Chmielewski	opposed for drug offenses	1/7 TPT	TPT	1/21 rp		3/1	57-0	3/4			3/25 (R 1)
HF0043	Kinkel	Town bridges replaced by	1/14 TR	TR	3/26 rpa							
SF0773	Sams	culverts allocated funding	3/8 TPT	TPT	3/30 rpa							
HF0057*	Murphy	School bus regulations	1/19 TR	TR	3/17 rp		3/25	131-0	3/31			
SF0497	Murphy	clarified	2/25 TPT	TPT	3/11 rpa	re RU						
HF0094	Laurey	Snowmobile trailer manufacturer	1/25 TR	TR	3/31 rp							
SF0035	Chmielewski	exempted from license requirement	1/14 TPT	TPT	3/31 rp							
HF0111*	Olson, K.	Jackson County—Grottrum	1/25 TR	TR	3/19 rp		3/25	131-0	3/31			
SF0128	Vickerman	Memorial Highway designated	1/28 TPT	TPT	3/10 rpa							
HF0113	Orenstein	Pedestrian right-of-way	1/25 TR	TR	3/26 rpa							
SF0148	Cohen	in crosswalks clarified	1/28 TPT									
HF0314	Mariani	Highway user tax distribution funds—	2/11 TT	TR	3/31 h							
SF0357	Berglin	use for general transportation purpose (1)	2/18 TPT	TPT	4/1 rpa							
HF0324	Garcia	Mobility trust, surface transportation	2/11 TT	TR	3/31 h							
SF0187	Pappas	funds created	2/1 TPT									
HF0403	Simoneau	Light rail transit design,	2/18 TR	TR	3/26 rpa							
SF0414	Flynn	construction procedures set	2/22 MLG	TPT	3/25 rp†							
HF0469*	Gruenes	School bus drivers—license	2/18 TR	TR	3/19 rp		3/25	125-0	3/29			
SF1389	Johnston	physical testing rules changed	3/29 TPT									

LG TR
†HF1434-laid over †SF0414-3/11 MLG rpa reTPT
 †SF0426-3/11 TPT rpa, reRA

rp - recommended to pass	h - heard
rpa - recommended to pass as amended	v - vetoed by governor
nrp - not recommended to pass	† - footnote
re - rereferred to another cmte./div.	* - version under consideration
a - amended	

TR
†SF0475-incorporated into SF0128

Bill Introductions

HF1502-HF1649

Monday, March 29

HF1502—Weaver (IR) Education

Alcohol-impaired driver education account use allowed for gambling prevention education programs, and school districts allowed to contract for gambling prevention programs.

HF1503—Sparby (DFL) Health & Human Services

Waterwell inspectors provided well contractor licensing requirement.

HF1504—Lourey (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Waste Management Office appropriated money for east central solid waste commission bonds issued for a composting facility in Kanabec County.

HF1505—Jennings (DFL) Health & Human Services

Intermediate care facility, home and community-based waived service, developmental achievement center, and semi-independent living services program employees provided salary increases.

HF1506—Brown, C. (DFL) Education

Higher Education Coordinating Board abolished; higher education services office created; Higher Education Advisory Council duties modified; and money appropriated.

HF1507—Lourey (DFL) Health & Human Services

Group residential housing rate exception provided.

HF1508—Pugh (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Administrative law judge supervisors, chief and assistant chief administrative law judge, and workers' compensation judge salaries set.

HF1509—Brown, C. (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Budget resolution adoption provided by the Legislature.

HF1510—Brown, C. (DFL) Judiciary

Public defense cost payment exemption extended for counties.

HF1511—Greiling (DFL) Education

Racial harassment and violence policy adoption required by school districts.

HF1512—Wejcman (DFL) Judiciary

Employment discrimination claim investigations provided priority handling requirements.

HF1513—Clark (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Black Minnesotans Council appropriated money to establish a minority data net demonstration project.

HF1514—Pugh (DFL) Judiciary

Statute of limitations clarified for civil actions related to materials incorporated into an improvement of real property.

HF1515—Jefferson (DFL) Commerce & Economic Development

Urban initiative board and grant program established and money appropriated.

HF1516—Pelowski (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

University State Board building construction plan exemption removed.

HF1517—Hausman (DFL) Regulated Industries & Energy

Renter-occupied residence energy audits and single-metered residential building utility service payment requirements provided, landlord energy disclosure statements required, and manufactured home park utility service charges restricted.

HF1518—McCollum (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Shrub and tree household waste placement allowed in mixed municipal solid waste.

HF1519—Beard (DFL) Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections

NAFTA; Congress to consider impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on state sovereignty, the need for full legislative deliberation, and withdrawal from fast-track procedures.

HF1520—Rice (DFL) Taxes

Urban residential investment program established in cities of the first class to provide income tax credit for residential property improvements.

HF1521—Osthoff (DFL) Transportation & Transit

Highway transportation tax imposed on motor vehicles sales, ethanol producer payments increased, wetland replacement requirement changed for highway projects, federal surface transportation program funds allocated, and gas tax increased.

HF1522—Clark (DFL) Financial Institutions & Insurance

Lead blood tests and treatment covered by health insurance.

HF1523—Reding (DFL) Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association act adopted.

HF1524—Rest (DFL) Taxes

Property tax imposition disclosure provisions modified, mortgage registration tax exemptions provided, public debt and financial obligation issuance provided conditions and requirements, and security registration exemptions provided.

HF1525—Perlt (DFL) Commerce & Economic Development

Abstracter liability insurance requirement exemption provided to title insurance company abstracters.

HF1526—Dauner (DFL) Education

Operating debt levy authorized for certain school districts.

HF1527—Steensma (DFL) Education

Independent School District Nos. 404, Lake Benton, 408, Verdi, and 583, Pipestone, provided school district election requirements.

HF1528—Lasley (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Independent School District No. 911, Cambridge, released from a state land reversionary interest.

HF1529—Hausman (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Environmental protection and conservation department and assistance and public advocacy office created, natural

resources department and various environmental agencies abolished, agency reorganization regulated, and money appropriated.

HF1530—Perlt (DFL) Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections

Judicial seats designated by number or position in lieu of incumbent name.

HF1531—Johnson, R. (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Pension investment board created and money appropriated.

HF1532—Lynch (IR) Education

American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter certification requirements provided for school districts.

HF1533—McCollum (DFL) Taxes

Homestead classification provided for certain residential property owned by a church or nonprofit organization and undergoing renovation.

HF1534—Lynch (IR) Rules & Legislative Administration

Term limits; legislative service limited to 10 years, executive service limited to two terms, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1535—Bergson (DFL) Transportation & Transit

Brooklyn Park loan payment provided for environmental impact statement costs related to trunk highway No. 610, and money appropriated.

HF1536—Haukoos (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Legislative Advisory Commission membership modified and project review modified.

HF1537—Dehler (IR) Local Government & Metro Affairs

City contract approval provided by petition.

HF1538—Bergson (DFL) Taxes

Armed forces and United Nations pay provided income tax exemption.

HF1539—Murphy (DFL) Local Government & Metro Affairs

Duluth to provide water service to Proctor, Hermantown, and Rice Lake.

HF1540—Ostrom (DFL)
Health & Human Services
St. Peter Regional Treatment Center program established to treat state security hospital psychopathic personality patients, bonds issued, and money appropriated.

HF1541—Winter (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Nobles County authorized consolidation of county auditor and treasurer.

HF1542—Bertram (DFL)
Agriculture
Pesticide and agricultural chemical storage facility requirements changed and pesticide applicator licensing modified.

HF1543—Greiling (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Environmental education curriculum implementation by school districts, environmental education information clearing house, and outcome-based environmental teacher training programs appropriated money.

HF1544—Winter (DFL)
Taxes
Homestead delayed assessment provided for property damaged by a disaster.

HF1545—Sviggum (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Executive branch governmental efficiency act of 1993 adopted and money appropriated.

HF1546—Lourey (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Traumatic Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Information Center established, medical education practices studied, and money appropriated.

HF1547—McGuire (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Ramsey County provided consolidation of county streets, highways and roads, and state-aid funding modified.

HF1548—Dawkins (DFL)
Judiciary
Youth Works Act adopted.

HF1549—Wagenius (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Hazardous substance release liability protection provided during an approved cleanup plan redevelopment, pollution abatement loan and grant program created, tax increment pollution tax districts modified, and money appropriated.

HF1550—Hausman (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Electric renewable energy production incentives established, low-income utility rates created, and money appropriated.

HF1551—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Public defender eligibility determination provided through disclosure of tax information, credit card payment of fines provided, screener-collector position established and funded in the eighth judicial district, and money appropriated.

HF1552—Hasskamp (DFL)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Medical Center nurse statue appropriated money.

HF1553—Kahn (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Pollution Control Agency Board eliminated and technical advisory council created.

HF1554—Bettermann (IR)
Education
Higher Education Board abolished.

HF1555—Hausman (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Environmental and natural resources reorganization act of 1993 adopted, environmental protection department and sustainable environment policy board created, various departments, agencies, and councils abolished and duties transferred.

HF1556—Luther (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Health enforcement consolidation act of 1993 adopted.

HF1557—Bauerly (DFL)
Agriculture
Milk over-order premium price payment provided to an equalization fund for redistribution to dairy farmers.

HF1558—Erhardt (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Public Utilities Commissioner duties expanded to include portfolio assignments and time and travel allocation monitoring.

HF1559—Neary (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
County state-aid highway dispute resolution board established, county state-aid fund apportionment formula modified, and screening board review provided.

HF1560—Vellenga (DFL)
Education
Education finance restructured and money appropriated.

HF1561—Krueger (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Agency strategic plans, outcome measures, and data collection efforts provided review; state program goals, outcome measures, and incentive system established; and worker participation committees provided.

Wednesday, March 31

HF1562—Neary (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
St. Croix Wild and Scenic Lower River District area county state-aid highways designated as natural preservation routes.

HF1563—Wejcman (DFL)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Ballot candidate names not to include noneligible voters convicted of a felony, placed under guardianship, or found incompetent.

HF1564—Hasskamp (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Woman's Right-to-Know act adopted.

HF1565—Davids (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Blufflands trail system in Fillmore and Houston Counties to include Spring Valley and Wykoff.

HF1566—Onnen (IR)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Burials provided in winter.

HF1567—Opatz (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Contract Oversight Board established, professional and technical service public contracts regulated, and money appropriated.

HF1568—Steensma (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Nonresident temporary vehicle permits extended.

HF1569—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Paint; residential lead paint waste disposal regulated.

HF1570—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Petroleum tank release cleanup fee to include a lead fee, paint wholesale tax imposed, lead fund established, penalties imposed, and money appropriated.

HF1571—Bergson (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Contract oversight board established, professional and technical service public contracts regulated, and money appropriated.

HF1572—Opatz (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Contract procedures modified and expenditures limited for professional, technical, and consultant service public contracts; and uses restricted for funds saved by leaving public positions vacant.

HF1573—Rodosovich (DFL)
Education
Private business, trade, and correspondence school act adopted.

HF1574—Asch (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Local government mailings and publications restricted before an election.

HF1575—Rhodes (IR)
Commerce & Economic Development
Private detective and security guard training requirements clarified.

HF1576—Van Dellen (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Reform and Efficiency Commission to study human services and K-12 education systems, and money appropriated.

HF1577—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Child care worker training pilot programs authorized and money appropriated.

HF1578—Bauerly (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Municipal off-sale liquor licenses provided in adjoining counties.

HF1579—Rest (DFL)
Housing
Residential rental bonds, housing pool allocation, unified pool mortgage bond allocation, and mortgage bond reservation procedures modified.

HF1580—Sekhon (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Psychology Board licensing deadline extended for previously licensed psychologists.

HF1581—Hausman (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Urban Initiative Board and grant program established and money appropriated.

HF1582—Hausman (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Minneapolis and St. Paul enterprise zones created and business incentives provided.

HF1583—Abrams (IR)
Gen Leg, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Precinct caucus procedures modified for delegate and alternate elections.

HF1584—Pugh (DFL)
Taxes
Residential nonhomestead and apartment property tax class rates decreased.

HF1585—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Omnibus crime bill; firearm, stalking, harassment, domestic abuse, controlled substance, group, and arson penalties imposed; restitution, pretrial diversion, and felony sentencing provisions modified; and money appropriated.

HF1586—Steensma (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Mandates imposed on political subdivisions provided full funding, review, and sunsets.

HF1587—Orenstein (DFL)
Education
Violence and Abuse Higher Education Center created, grants authorized, and money appropriated.

HF1588—Orfield (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Governance Advisory council established.

HF1589—Molnau (IR)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Metropolitan Council surface transportation duties transferred to the transportation commissioner for counties not represented on the council.

HF1590—Mariani (DFL)
Education
Refugees and refugee family members included as students for higher education appropriations.

HF1591—Frerichs (IR)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Rock Dell authorized adoption and enforcement of the state building code.

HF1592—Smith (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Telephone and budget information of the legislature release provided and the open meeting law application extended and clarified for the legislature.

HF1593—Simoneau (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Revisor's rule bill correcting erroneous, ambiguous, obsolete, and omitted text and obsolete references, and eliminating redundant, conflicting, and superseded provisions.

HF1594—Koppendrayner (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Telephone and budget information of the legislature release provided and the open meeting law application extended and clarified for the legislature.

HF1595—Commers (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Telephone and budget information of the legislature release provided and the open meeting law application extended and clarified for the legislature.

HF1596—Gruenes (IR)
Health & Human Services
Medical care savings accounts provided for state employees.

HF1597—Pugh (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
St. Paul supervisors' organization provided refund repayment and member and retiree contribution payments.

HF1598—Leppik (IR)
Health & Human Services
Acupuncture Board established and acupuncture practitioners licensed and penalties provided.

HF1599—Gruenes (IR)
Health & Human Services
Employee medical care savings account plans prepared.

HF1600—Olson, M. (IR)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Medicare supplement (medigap) community rating eliminated.

HF1601—Frerichs (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Small Employer Health Benefit Plan definition of a small employer modified.

HF1602—Mosel (DFL)
Judiciary
Photographic or observation device installation prohibited in private places and penalties provided.

HF1603—Perlt (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Contract Oversight Board established, professional and technical service public contracts regulated, and money appropriated.

HF1604—Clark (DFL)
Judiciary
American Indian child welfare defense corporation grants established.

HF1605—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Hennepin County authorized to establish a nonmedical detoxification program and provided a group residential housing bed moratorium exception, American Indian detoxification program established, and money appropriated.

HF1606—Delmont (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Contract Oversight Board established, professional and technical service public contracts regulated, and money appropriated.

HF1607—Mariani (DFL)
Health & Human Services
"Mazebuster" demonstration program established within the family investment plan to promote self-sufficiency of public assistance recipients, and money appropriated.

HF1608—Clark (DFL)
Housing
Rental replacement housing procedures modified.

HF1609—Hausman (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
911 emergency telephone services to include emergency poison information services and funding provided.

HF1610—Rodosovich (DFL)
Education
Public land and building acquisition and betterment bonding provided to the technical colleges, community colleges, and state university boards and University of Minnesota, and money appropriated.

HF1611—Sviggum (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Environmental services reorganization act of 1993 adopted; environment secretary office and environmental protection and resource management departments created; various departments, agencies, and boards abolished and duties transferred.

Thursday, April 1

HF1612—Lourey (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Ethical practices board duties modified, standards of conduct established, and penalties imposed.

HF1613—Dempsey (IR)
Judiciary
Sexual offender notices required to counties before release or community placement.

HF1614—Lasley (DFL)
Transportation and Transit
School district bus use expanded for public transportation.

HF1615—Van Dellen (IR)
Rules and Legislative Administration
Initiative and referendum provided and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1616—Van Dellen (IR)
Rules and Legislative Administration
Budget; state spending not to increase faster than increases in the state's personal income and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1617—Leppik (IR)
Health and Human Services
Child and adolescent sexual health institute planning continued and money appropriated.

HF1618—Sarna (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Wire communication company late payment charges limited.

HF1619—McCollum (DFL)
Transportation and Transit
Transportation utility fee collection authorized by cities.

HF1620—Waltman (IR)
Taxes
Sheriff and fire department vehicles exempted from motor vehicle excise taxes.

HF1621—Waltman (IR)
Environment and Natural Resources
Lake Pepin shoreland redevelopment authorized by municipalities for multifamily residential structures.

HF1622—Bergson (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Contract procedures modified and expenditures limited for professional, technical, and consultant service public contracts; and uses restricted for funds saved by leaving public positions vacant.

HF1623—Haukoos (IR)
Health and Human Services
Battered women shelter program funding and authority transferred to the corrections commissioner.

HF1624—Bertram (DFL)
Taxes
Brewer fermented malt beverage tax credit modified.

HF1625—Bertram (DFL)
Judiciary
Sex offender registration requirements extended to certain other murder, kidnapping, and predatory criminals.

HF1626—Ozment (IR)
Education
Adults with Disabilities Program revenue equalized.

HF1627—Asch (DFL)
Environment and Natural Resources
Genetic engineering and isolated genetic material use procedures clarified.

HF1628—Kahn (DFL)**Taxes**

Sports bookmaking bets imposed an excise tax.

HF1629—Delmont (DFL)**Transportation and Transit**

Speed limit violators in a highway work zone assessed a fine surcharge, work zone safety account created, and money appropriated.

HF1630—Johnson, V. (IR)**Econ Dev, Infra, & Reg Fin**

Housing and Redevelopment Authority commissioners provided daily expense payment restrictions.

HF1631—Dorn (DFL)**Taxes**

Mankato tax increment financing district duration extended.

HF1632—Tompkins (IR)**Health and Human Services**

Nursing home bed moratorium provided an exception for hospitals providing subacute care and medical assistance coverage provided for subacute care services.

HF1633—Blatz (IR)**Transportation and Transit**

Arts license plates authorized, arts account established, and money appropriated.

HF1634—Mosel (DFL)**Education**

Independent School District No. 422, Glencoe, authorized permanent transfer from the early childhood family education fund to the capital expenditure facilities fund.

HF1635—Evans (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Registered combined charitable organizations regulated.

HF1636—Pugh (DFL)**Commerce and Economic Development**

Franchise civil actions regulated.

HF1637—Greiling (DFL)**Education**

School district nonlicensed employee procedures provided after district consolidation.

HF1638—Winter (DFL)**Education**

Child care grant program modified for post-secondary students.

HF1639—Wenzel (DFL)**Agriculture**

Milk payment bases modified.

HF1640—Frerichs (IR)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Composting provided higher waste management priority and recycling and waste composting goals provided.

HF1641—Brown, C. (DFL)**Education**

Independent School District No. 784, Appleton, referendum levy validated.

HF1642—Greiling (DFL)**Education**

Educational effectiveness program established, cost-of-living revenue created, school restructuring pilots provided, financial management practice training and requirements provided, teacher compensation studied, and money appropriated.

HF1643—Bauerly (DFL)**Education**

Post-secondary enrollment options program course financial arrangements limited and pupil unit counting modified.

HF1644—Mosel (DFL)**Education**

Independent School District Nos. 731, Arlington, and 732, Gaylord, provided early retirement and severance pay levy, and early retirement and severance pay levy authority clarified for combined districts.

HF1645—Krueger (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Innovative program initiative established to encourage innovation in state agencies and money appropriated.

HF1646—Kahn (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Video lottery games authorized in liquor establishments and pull-tab sales abolished.

HF1647—Kahn (DFL)**Governmental Operations and Gambling**

Pull-tab dispensing devices authorized.

HF1648—Kahn (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Pull-tab electronic dispensing devices authorized, taxes imposed, compulsive gambling treatment programs funded, and money appropriated.

HF1649—Kelley (DFL)**Governmental Operations & Gambling**

Information Network, Inc. Act adopted and metropolitan public information network pilot program established.

Do you know?

Today, any politician asking a reporter to refrain from publishing a story about him or her could make headlines in the paper's next edition.

But this was not the case during the summer of 1863.

At that time, Congressman William Windom's re-election campaign was just getting started. His kickoff speech took place in St. Paul's Bridge Square, where a sizable crowd gathered. H.P. Hall, a reporter for the *St. Paul Press*, was there, too.

Windom, while delivering his stump speech, noticed Hall feverishly taking notes, and shortly after the day's events, Windom paid Hall an office visit.

When the congressman arrived, he found Hall already had prepared "a couple of columns" on the speech. Windom asked to review what the reporter had written.

"Upon seeing it he begged me not to print it," Hall would later write in *Observations, Being More or Less a Political History of Minnesota*.

Far from being critical, the article touted the congressman's "brilliant oratory," and "great enthusiasm."

So why didn't Windom want the column in print?

"He said he had but one speech and could not well prepare another, and he was intending to deliver this one all over the state," Hall wrote.

The reporter agreed to Windom's request and withheld the story. Windom was re-elected, later served in the U.S. Senate, and became Secretary of the Treasury for U.S. President James Garfield.

Hall didn't report the details of Windom's request in print until 1904, four years after Windom's death. Hall also noted that "before he died, Mr. Windom's ability was greatly developed, and he left an enviable national reputation."



William Windom

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

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 5

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Committee bonding bill. Agency review and proposed budget, MnDOT, Office of Transit.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Draft bill proposal presentations by working groups. Summary presentation of the working group's financial proposals, Lisa Griskey, Susan Nemitz, fiscal analysts. Committee bill summary, Kerry Fine, House Research.

8:15 a.m.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Continuation of public testimony, if necessary.

8:30 a.m.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Report on minority students and education - "Children of Color: A wake up call to the Community," Elaine Salinas, students and parents.

HF350 (Vellenga) Omnibus K-12 Education Finance bill (Amendments to Article 9).

HF10 (Bauerly) Youth apprenticeship program established and money appropriated.

10 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HF1439 (Skoglund) Nonfelony enforcement commission created to study sentence proportionality and enforcement of petty misdemeanor, misdemeanor, and gross misdemeanor offenses.

HF72 (Jefferson) Prostitution; motor vehicle forfeiture and impoundment provided through city ordinances for certain prostitution offenses. HF698 (Blatz) Victim's rights applicability provided in juvenile court proceedings; towing fee notice and waiver provided for victims of auto theft; and restitution procedures clarified.

Subcommittee on Data Privacy/JUDICIARY will meet immediately following the full committee meeting. **Agenda:** HF489 (Lourey) Social work and marriage and family therapy boards provided clarified procedures and licensing requirements.

HF738 (Kelley) Remedial instruction information disseminated by postsecondary institutions to school districts.

HF1245 (McGuire) Licensing, security service, retirement, and motor carrier operating data classified; private and nonpublic data classifications proposed; and collection, classification, and dissemination of data provided.

HF1246 (McGuire) Juvenile court record data access and dissemination provided.

HF1389 (McGuire) Donor fundraising information from the University of Minnesota and state universities considered private and nonpublic data.

HF1009 (McGuire) Public utility employee or customer reporting violation provided identity protection.

SF247 (Weaver) Medical records access rights clarification.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: HF825 (Jacobs) Omnibus liquor bill. Contains the following:

HF307 (McCullum) Military identification card allowed as proof of age for purchasing or consuming alcohol.

HF463 (Perlt) Limousines and chartered buses provided legalized possession, consumption, sale, and furnishing of alcoholic beverages.

HF541 (Battaglia) Schroeder in Cook County authorized to issue an off-sale liquor license to an exclusive liquor store.

HF918 (Pawlentny) Apple Valley authorized to issue on-sale liquor licenses on zoological gardens property and to allow a retail on-sale intoxicating liquor license holder to dispense liquor on certain county-owned property.

HF1130 (Osthoff) St. Paul authorized to allow an on-sale intoxicating liquor license holder to

dispense liquor at the Como Park lakeside pavillion.

HF1239 (Delmont) Blaine authority clarified for allowing dispensing of alcoholic beverages at the National Sports Center.

HF1322 (Johnson, V.) Houston County authorized to issue on-sale intoxicating liquor licenses to establishments in Crooked Creek and Brownsville.

HF1410 (Jacobs) Identification card allowed as proof of age for purchasing or consuming alcohol.

HF1475 (Jennings) Isanti County authorized to issue an on-sale intoxicating liquor license to the Dusty Eagle in Dalbo regardless of its qualification as a restaurant.

(Following bills not part of the Omnibus liquor bill)

HF771 (Greenfield) Minneapolis licensed liquor establishments allowed extended hours license.

HF885 (Dehler) Dice use allowed in licensed liquor establishments for deciding payment for alcoholic beverages, food, or other lawfully sold items.

HF751 (Jacobs) Telecommunications carrier rate equality provided, public filing of rates required, investigation of complaints furnished, price increase and service discontinuation notice granted, penalties and certification supplied.

HF1133 (Hausman) Alternative fuel motor vehicle development incentives provided and alternative fuels exempted from motor fuel taxation.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Allocations/bills.

12:30 p.m.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: HF535 (McGuire)/SF44.1 (Spear) Employees provided liability indemnification by employers.

HF1041 (Kalis)/SF903 (Beckman) Police civil service commissions provided name striking authority after a one-year period.

HF1054 (Pugh)/SF911 (Metzen) Essential employees and peace officers provided separate bargaining units upon request of either group.

HF606 (Pugh)/SF225 (Metzen) Assigned risk plan coverage eligibility provided upon rejection by a licensed insurance company.

HF540 (Rukavina)/SF142 (Hottinger) Workers' compensation rehabilitation services and consultations expanded.
HF1495 (Jacobs)/SF1188 (Price) Child labor law penalties provided for death or serious bodily harm.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

TUESDAY, April 6

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Allocations.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: HF1406 (Olson, K.) Basic revenue use provided for violence prevention program in-service education and staff development programs, and school districts to provide students with challenging instructional activities and experiences.

HF350 (Vellenga) K-12 Education Finance Omnibus bill (Amendments to Articles 6, 11, 12)

Subcommittee on Property Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on State Taxes/TAXES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF1285 (Sekhon) Department of Natural Resources state-owned land management modified.

HF644 (Lourey) Aitkin County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF189 (Ostrom) St. Peter provided release from reversionary interest to lands included in Traverse des Sioux State Park.

HF366 (Rukavina) St. Louis County authorized private sale of state land in Virginia.

HF581 (Rukavina) St. Louis County authorized to sell Babbitt certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF542 (Battaglia) Cook County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF543 (Battaglia) Cook County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF947 (Bauerly) Sherburne County authorized sale of certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF258 (Perl) Washington County authorized to sell certain land bordering public water to Oakdale.

HF1492 (Orfield) Hazardous chemical reporting requirement violations provided administrative penalty orders.

HF1494 (Orfield) Air pollution violations imposed criminal penalties.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: HF318 (Bishop) Optical disk storage provided for government records.

HF441 (Kahn) Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund (MERF) investments managed independent of fund.

HF378 (Reding) Investment Board management of funds regulated and Investment Advisory Council expiration date eliminated.

HF613 (Carruthers) Open meeting law exceptions and conditions modified.

HF964 (Reding) Department of Public Safety commissioner authorized to apply for federal natural disaster assistance funds.

HF1043 (Beard) Building codes to include state facilities licensed as a hospital, nursing home, supervised living facility, or correctional facility; building inspector duties and fee provisions modified; and money appropriated.

HF520 (Dorn) Independent School District No. 77, Mankato, Teachers Retirement Association basic member authorized second chance Medicare coverage referendum.

HF690 (Winter) Worthington city employee disability benefit reduction reduced for coordination with workers' compensation benefits.

HF768 (Jaros) Grain inspector provided state retirement system service credit purchase.

HF147 (Reding) State university and community and technical college teacher individual retirement account plan employer contribution rate increased and fund transfers provided from the Teachers Retirement Association.

HF192 (Reding) Heating plant facility employees of the University of Minnesota provided continued state retirement system coverage after transfer to a new heating plant employer.

HF570 (Reding) Police and fire fund pension benefit multiplier increased.

HF598 (Reding) Survivor coordinated plan coverage benefits expanded for certain public employees and teachers.

HF973 (Mahon) Bloomington Police Relief Association provided service pension and survivor benefit payments.

HF977 (Milbert) Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund member allowed service credit purchase.

HF1161 (Farrell) Ramsey County employee authorized payment in lieu of salary deductions to obtain service credits.

HF1282 (Reding) University system employees provided alternative retirement coverage.

HF744 (Johnson, R.) Early retirement; employer-paid health insurance provided as incentive for early retirement of certain public employees.

SF306 (Bergson) State department and administrative board and agency heads and members appointment procedures and requirements clarification.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Bills, riders, language. For more information, contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: HF950 (Skoglund) Veterans Homes Board required to apply for federal funding needed to complete the renovation or replacement of facilities at the Minneapolis campus.

Statute search for various bonds authorized by the State of Minnesota, Alan Hopeman, House Research. New all state debt guideline, Peter Sausen, assistant commissioner, Department of Finance.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Chuck Brown

Agenda: SF789 (Kelly)/HF913 (Orenstein) St. Paul special laws validation.

SF262 (Kelly)/HF439 (Farrell) St. Paul design districts, framework, advisory committee and review.

HF517 (Dawkins) St. Paul authorized special assessments for certain public parking facility services.

HF1104 (Orfield) Minneapolis special service district establishment and functions regulated.
HF1251 (Mahon) Bonds; city self-insurance revolving fund or pool use allowed for satisfying city officer and employee bond requirements.

HF1541 (Winter) Nobles County authorized consolidation of county auditor and treasurer.

2:30 p.m.

HOUSE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Testimony regarding telephone services.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Allocations/bills.

WEDNESDAY, April 7

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Committee bill presentation.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: To be announced.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: To be announced. For further information, contact (612) 296-5396.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Allocations/bills.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

5 p.m.

HOUSE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Testimony regarding telephone services.

6:30 p.m.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Allocations/bills.

THURSDAY, April 8

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Allocations.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Property Taxes/TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on State Taxes/TAXES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF514 (Sparby) Petroleum product emergency release reporting requirements modified; accountability committee established, and petroleum tank release cleanup fee, reimbursement, and consultant and contractor registration requirements modified.

HF1424 (Munger) Agricultural chemical and liquid gas storage tanks exempted from notification, environmental protection, and tank installer training and certification requirements.
HF687 (Rukavina) Aquatic pest control applicators licensed.

HF1404 (Evans) New Brighton allowed to acquire granular activated carbon without a bond for treatment of contaminated water for portable consumption.

HF1190 (Trimble) Historic sites act adopted.
HF96 (Tunheim) Personal watercraft; water ski towing rearview mirror requirements clarified.
HF813 (Hasskamp) Deer muzzle-loading season provided statewide.

HF733 (Johnson, R.) Traps provided identification requirements and penalties provided.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Continuation of 4/6 agenda.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

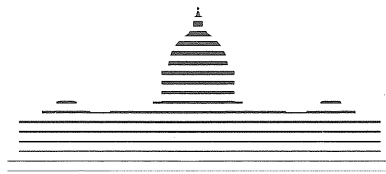
Agenda: Bills, riders, language. Allocations. For further information, contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

FRIDAY, April 9

Good Friday. No committee meetings scheduled.



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

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Irv Anderson
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Human rights and homosexuality

Number of states providing civil rights protection on the basis of sexual orientation	7
Percent of those polled by the <i>Minneapolis Star</i> in 1973 who favored "fair employment for admitted gay people."	73
Reported episodes of anti-gay violence and victimization in Mpls/St. Paul, 1991	338
in Chicago	210
Number of states that monitor or penalize crimes based on sexual orientation	20
Last year that the Federal Employee Personnel Manual stated that homosexuals were not suited for employment because "this condition automatically impaired his/her efficiency."	1973
Year that the American Psychiatric Association dropped homosexuality as a "sexual deviation" in its <i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual</i>	1974
Year that Atlanta, Ga., became the first municipality, by executive order, to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation	1972
Year that Gov. Rudy Perpich issued an executive order banning discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in state employment	1986
Number of anti-gay murders in the U.S. that happened in Minnesota, 1991	1 in 4
Percent of the 1,864 surveyed gays and lesbians in Minnesota who said they had experienced physical abuse, 1988	10
percent who had considered suicide	27
percent who experienced subtle or overt job-related discrimination	18
Total number of anti-gay crimes documented by Minnesota police, 1991	22
in 1992	30
Number of cases handled by the Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights, 1992	336
number of those related to sexual orientation	25
Number of bias crimes reported by gays and lesbians in Minnesota, 1992	421
number of those that were reports of harassment	159
percent of those crimes occurring outside the metro area	20
Estimated percent of all gay-bias crimes that are reported	15
Number of different terms, according to the Berean League of Minnesota, that the Bible uses to denounce homosexuality	15
Number of texts recommended by the Berean League in a 1985 report for those who want to "learn more about freedom from homosexuality"	21

Sources: Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights; Gay and Lesbian Community Action Council; National Gay and Lesbian Task Force; The North Star Project: *Out and Counted, A Survey of the Twin Cities Gay and Lesbian Community*; *Homosexuality, An Introduction to the Debate*, Jon Steinberg; *Are Gay Rights Right?* The Berean League of Minnesota, Roger Magnuson.



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93, April 9

P615

SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ April 9, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 14



Session Weekly is a publication of the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office. During the 1993-94 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Public Information Office
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
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Mary Ann Schoenberger,
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Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 9, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 14

Flashback

It seemed a fitting ending to a rough two weeks at the Legislature: Three fire trucks rumbled up the hill from St. Paul to douse a fire Thursday afternoon (April 8) in the State Office Building. It was only a small fire in a basement trash can. But with the way things have been going, no one would have been too surprised had the place burned to the ground.

The misuse of a House member's WATS telephone line has continued to dominate the news, casting a long shadow over the myriad proposals just now taking real form at the Capitol. And it seems that no matter what the House attempts to do to assure that such an incident never happens again, the public remains skeptical.

That the public would remain distrustful is no great surprise. People are more distrustful of everyone, ranging from politicians to doctors and from salespeople to journalists. So how can politicians assure anyone that they are serious? It won't be easy. A Canadian study helps shed some light on how people form their impressions of political figures.

The study by a political scientist and a psychologist from Wilfrid Laurier University is titled "Causal Attributions and the Perception of Political Figures." But a 1991 Canadian newspaper headline summed it up best: "People trust politicians who don't act like one." Poor grammar aside, the bottom line is that people tend to be distrustful of politicians because they believe their every move is dictated by their desire to gather votes. In the tedious jargon of scholarly journals, it's called "the discounting principle."

What's the best way to overcome those institutionalized doubts? The conclusion of the study was that people were much more likely to have favorable opinions of political figures who buck the party line.

"If a politician takes a position consistent with that of his or her party, one may be less than convinced that the individual is sincere in his or her expression of support for the position, since it is also quite plausible that the individual may simply be attempting to stay in his or her party's good graces," wrote the authors. "If, on the other hand, a politician takes a position contrary to party policy, one would be more likely to infer that the individual is sincere in his or her beliefs."

Introducing more anarchy into the already complex process of lawmaking would make the Legislature an even more difficult institution to run. But the study helps put into focus why people simply don't believe the genuinely sincere efforts by many members to reform the way the government is run. As public distrust of virtually all institutions continues to grow, it will be harder to contain those anti-government fires to basement trash cans.

— Grant Moos

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On the cover: In spite of April rain, a visitor, umbrella in hand, makes his way up the front steps of the State Office Building.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Rep. Andy Dawkins unveiled his "Minnesota Youth Works" bill (HF2) earlier this session as students from around Minnesota looked on. The proposal would allow young people to earn education grants to help pay for college or other postsecondary education.

Earning education grants through public service

Young people would be allowed to earn grants for college or other postsecondary programs while rebuilding their communities under a program approved by the Education Committee April 2.

"Minnesota Youth Works" (HF2) would allow young people to work in community service programs in exchange for education grants.

The proposal, developed by 40 high school students from across Minnesota and authored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), would award grants to community organizations, which must assess the "unmet educational, human, environmental, and public safety needs" of their neighborhoods. Successful applicants would, in turn, develop youth service programs.

Priorities for funding would be given to organizations which involve students in their program planning and serve significant unmet community needs. Programs which would have a positive impact on troubled youth, and make use of existing, successful community programs also would be given priority.

Grants would be awarded to geographically diverse areas of the state, and organizations would need to indicate how local labor organizations are used to avoid displacing workers.

Under the measure, 17- to 24-year-olds would receive \$2,000 in benefits for each year of their part-time service, and \$5,000 for full-time service. Sponsoring organizations would be per-

mitted to increase these "postservice" benefits. The state also would provide funding for health and dental benefits to full-time student participants who need them.

Dawkins has received a White House memo indicating that, pending congressional approval, matching federal dollars would be available for the youth works program. Should federal funding not be available, the grant awards would be cut in half.

The program also would permit full-time participants to receive annual stipends of \$500, which organizations could augment.

The state-funded portion of the annual "benefit" would be applied to postsecondary education or apprenticeship programs approved by the Department of Labor and Industry. Any federally funded benefits could be used for education or toward the purchase of a first home.

The Education Committee approved \$5 million in funding for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

HF2 also would establish a 16-member task force composed of education, government, labor, and community service agencies. The panel would develop a statewide youth service plan, seek additional funding, develop service-learning programs, recruit participants, administer grants, and evaluate the program.

The task force also would provide participating young people with three weeks of residen-

tial training in building a "community service ethic," and would report semiannually to the Legislature.

A final report on the program's progress must be presented to lawmakers by 1998.

Of the \$5 million in funding, \$4.5 million would go to youth service grants. The remainder would be used for youth services in community education programs.

HF2 now moves to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration.

—Joyce Peterson

("Youth apprenticeships," which follows, highlights a bill that proposes help for high school students who want to enter the workforce.)

Youth apprenticeships

A bill establishing a youth apprenticeship program was approved by the K-12 Education Finance Division of the Education Committee April 5.

Supporters say that the bill (HF10) would help students make the transition from high school to work and would help businesses meet their need for highly skilled employees.

"In the year 2000, fully 70 percent of people entering the work force won't need a college

education," bill sponsor Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) told members. He said the United States is the only industrialized country that doesn't have an apprenticeship program that helps youth.

Tom Triplett, executive director of the Minnesota Business Partnership, told the division that 65 percent of its companies are having trouble finding workers with the necessary skills.

The youth apprenticeships would include both technical course work in schools and work experience at participating Minnesota businesses. Curriculum would be developed with input from the state's technical colleges, business, labor, and representatives of secondary education.

The bill would establish a youth apprenticeship council to help develop and implement youth apprenticeship programs. The council would be responsible for awarding grants of up to \$100,000 for demonstration projects throughout the state. The bill would provide \$1 million to pay for the grants and implementation of the program.

Bobbie Henrie from Minnesota Technology, Inc. said that the demonstration projects are critical to determine what kind of apprenticeships will work in the state. "You can't carte blanche pick up what is going on in Denmark [in terms of apprenticeships] . . . and be sure it would work in Minnesota."

The division accepted a Bauerly amendment designed to prevent the displacement of existing workers by youth apprentices.

HF10 now will go before the full Education Committee.



AGRICULTURE

No more free lunch

Farmers can no longer afford to have wildlife nibble away at their already-thin profit margins and are asking the state to help pay for their crop losses.

"It's just as if they were eating dollar bills, or even \$10 bills, right out of [the farmers'] back pocket," Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) said of the havoc deer, elk, moose, and other critters of the wild have caused farmers in his northwestern Minnesota district. His bill (HF1488), approved April 2 by the Agriculture Committee, would set up a state compensation system to pay farmers who have been victims of wildlife damage.

Sparby told members that one of his constituents had an entire 80-acre field of sunflowers destroyed by wildlife. Sparby, who is also a pilot, told of flying over farm fields and watching herds of 50 deer dining on standing grain.

His plan would call for a 25-cent surcharge

on hunting licenses for small game, deer, moose, elk, and bear to be set up in a special fund at the Department of Agriculture. Farmers who have lost crops would file a claim with the department, and receive compensation. It may cost up to \$500,000 a year.

Tim Bremicker, chief of the Department of Natural Resources' wildlife section, said his agency opposes the bill for several reasons.

"No doubt wildlife causes agricultural damage, and both urban and rural areas have situations where animals cause problems," he told the panel. "But there are better solutions."

Not having a compensation program keeps the agency alert in controlling animal populations in areas where there are problems, he said. When wildlife problems have occurred on farms, Bremicker added, the agency has a system in place to help control or eliminate them.

Serious animal damage reports are rare, he said, and the program is an unnecessary cost.

But panel members disagreed. Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), chair of the committee, said the compensation program is long overdue. "Other states do more to protect their farms from wildlife," he said.

The bill's next stop is the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.

Going hog wild

With plans to ban Eurasian wild boars drawing squeals of protest, members of the Agriculture Committee agreed April 2 to a compromise that would allow the animals to stay in Minnesota under close regulation.

After the bill (HF673) giving the boot to the huge hogs got no recommendation from the Environment and Natural Resources Committee, Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia) offered a revamped version.

The revised bill would allow the wild boars to be raised for a commercial enterprise under a permit issued by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

It would also require owners to file a security bond with the department in case the animals escape; compliance with fencing requirements also would be mandated. Current producers could increase their breeding stock by 25 percent, and a task force would review the whole hog issue.

The new provisions, Johnson said, aim to quell the main fear of wild boar opponents: the animal's propensity to escape and cause harm to wildlife, the environment, and rural areas by spreading such dread hog diseases as pseudorabies.

Dr. Walt Mackey, a retired veterinarian who has studied the wild boar extensively, said the animals have left carnage wherever they've gone.

"Every state that has them is tearing its hair out trying to get rid of them," he told the panel.

A fence hasn't been built that can contain the fierce creatures, which can weigh 400 pounds and have protruding tusks, he said.

But Sally Baecker, who raises wild boars near Nelson, Wis., said such fears are overblown. "To us, it sounds rather ridiculous," she said. Hog owners have a personal interest in building adequate fencing, which has been proven to work effectively.

There are currently seven wild boar farms and one hunting preserve in Minnesota, and 300 to 400 such animals in the state.

HF673 was referred to the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Division.



BUSINESS

Linking manufacturers

Minnesota Technology Inc. (MTI) would receive \$150,000 for a grant program to help small manufacturing firms find new markets under a bill approved April 7 by a House commerce division.

The measure (HF1445) would provide Tri-State Manufacturing, a regional consortium of manufacturers, with the funds to expand statewide over the next two years. The group, based in Elbow Lake, Minn., has about 100 member companies, mostly in northwestern Minnesota, with a handful of other members in North Dakota and South Dakota.

The firms share information and coordinate resources to expand sales opportunities. The one-time grant would help Tri-State upgrade its data systems and conduct training seminars — expanding on services now provided by MTI.

A benefit of the proposal would be increased communication among member companies, supporters said. "It's going to help these companies reach out and find business that they may not even know is there," said Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul).

Jerry Nelson, a Tri-State board member from Fergus Falls, said the organization has helped him and other private manufacturers learn how to meet new high-precision standards for goods exported to Europe.

HF1445, sponsored by Rep. Hilda Bettermann (IR-Brandon), was approved by the International Trade, Technology and Economic Development Division of the Commerce and Economic Development Committee. It now moves to the full committee for consideration.



CONSUMERS

Sweepstakes scams

Most know that when something sounds too good to be true, it usually is.

But hundreds of people, particularly senior citizens, still get taken in by fake and misleading contest giveaways each year. Archie Wilcox, a 77-year-old Duluth resident, is one of them.

"I should have known better," said Wilcox, recalling how he was eventually duped out of more than \$5,000. "They promised me millions and I haven't received one cent."

A bill (HF1286), sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) would help put a stop to bogus sweepstakes in Minnesota. It won approval April 6 from a House Commerce subcommittee.

The bill aims to crack down on contests that offer fabulous prizes, but require entrants to send money to guarantee speedy prize delivery or to place them in "finalist" drawings. The fabulous prize, if it ever comes, is usually a cheap trinket and the "winner" can be out thousands of dollars by the time the scam has run its course.

HF1286 would require that sweepstakes promotional letters and telemarketing pitches give certain information, including the retail value of prizes offered, the odds of winning, the number of finalists, and the sponsor of the contest.

The measure also would give prosecutors added muscle to go after the contest organizers, making violations subject to the same criminal statutes as other frauds, and giving victims a better chance of recovering at least a portion of their lost funds.

Minnesota Attorney General Hubert Humphrey III said fraudulent contests are "the number one problem in our office," with more than 300 consumer complaints in an average week.

Murphy said that perpetrators typically seek out seniors and vulnerable adults, and use a small piece of personal information and a soothing phone presence to gain their confidence.

"They make them think they're a friend," Murphy said. The scam organizers sometimes promise cash, cars, vacations, and other prizes after first getting the victim's credit card number or other financial data for "verification" purposes.

Violators could face a maximum \$10,000 fine and two years in prison. The bill also would require that prizes be awarded within 30 days after the winner is notified.

HF1286 now moves from the Consumer Protection Subcommittee to the full Commerce and Economic Development Committee for further consideration.



CRIME

Crime bill costs reviewed

New law enforcement measures proposed in this year's crime bill would cost about \$7.5 million.

The largest single expenditure, \$5.1 million, is earmarked for establishing county programs to find alternatives to jail for offenders who are considered non-threatening before they go to trial. The Judiciary Finance Division reviewed costs of the new crime bill (HF1585) April 8.

The pre-trial diversion programs would allow prosecuting attorneys to refer offenders to treatment programs. Charges later would be dismissed upon an offender's successful completion of treatment. The programs could include chemical dependency, individual or family counseling, victim restitution, and community service, among others.

The programs are aimed at targeting the state's dwindling resources for more violent offenders and salvaging the lives of others when appropriate, the bill says. HF1585 would require that all counties that are part of the state's Community Corrections Act set up pre-trial diversion programs by Jan. 1. Many counties already have such programs.

The bill also includes:

- \$380,000 for the state's Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program for elemen-

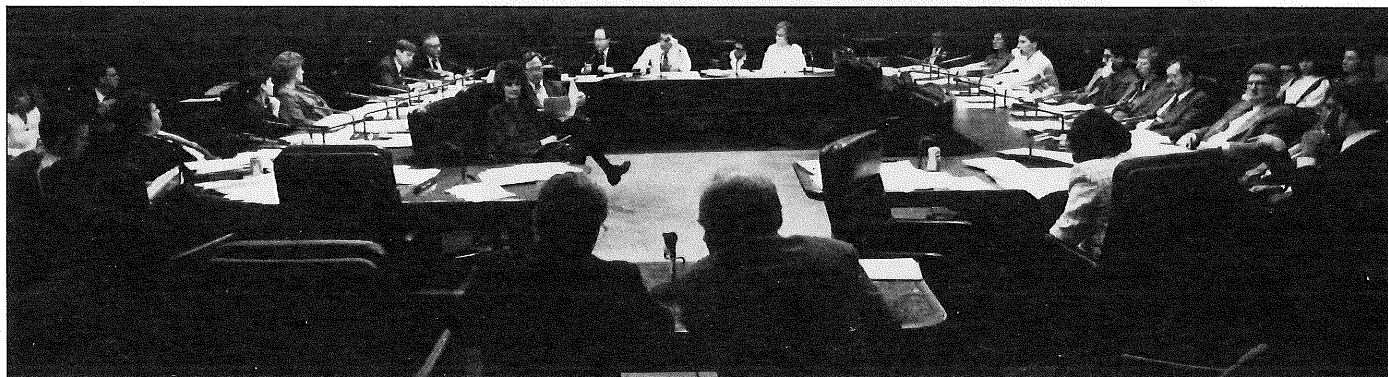
tary school children. Fines from controlled substance crimes would help fund the acclaimed program.

- \$440,000 to fund additional public defenders to help with the expected increased caseload from the crime bill's provisions.
- \$500,000 to establish a program that would provide grants to local agencies for setting up work crews, which would be made up of juveniles who owe restitution to crime victims. The work crews could work in areas like park maintenance and recycling, but would not be allowed to displace other workers.
- \$250,000 for a new curfew enforcement program for cities. Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) said juveniles roaming the streets late at night have become a serious problem in her district. "It doesn't work to bring them home, because usually nobody's home," she said. The program would provide funding for things like referral and support services for children who may be abused or neglected.
- \$384,000 to fund the addition of 12 new prison beds that are expected to be needed as a direct result of the crime bill. Where the beds would be added is not detailed in the bill.

The cost of tougher laws to protect people from those who stalk or harass them is uncertain, but would likely be negligible, the panel was told. Costs would include protecting motor vehicle information from the public for those who request it, and training of law enforcement officers and court personnel.

In addition to the anti-stalking measure, the crime bill includes a new definition and penalties for drive-by shootings, and harsher penalties for crimes ranging from possessing weapons in schools to murdering police officers.

The division is expected to vote on financing the omnibus crime bill the week of April 12.



Rep. Chuck Brown chairs his first Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee meeting April 6. Brown succeeded Rep. Irv Anderson to the post after Anderson was elected House majority leader.



EDUCATION

Adapting to change

Minneapolis and St. Paul public schools need to change to address the needs of a rapidly expanding minority population, according to a report by researchers and educators from communities of color.

But while minority students numbers are on the rise, the study, *Children of Color: A Wake-Up Call to the Community*, sponsored by The St. Paul Companies Inc., shows that minority children in the Twin Cities continue to fall behind their white counterparts in graduation rates and achievement test scores. They also drop out and are suspended from schools at much higher rates.

Elaine Salinas, one of the study's researchers, told the Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division April 5 that the school systems aren't keeping up with the changing student body.

Salinas said schools should learn from and work with community-based, non-profit education programs to help narrow the educational achievement gap between minority and white students. Community programs, she said, "put an emphasis on the whole child and whole family."

The study says that all cultures should be equally valued and represented in the structure, curricula, methods, approaches, and decision-making bodies used in schools. And schools should teach students about their cultures.

"I find out when I talk to young Mexican people that they don't know who they are," said Juan Lopez of Fraternidad De Cultura, Mejjicana Inc. "When you don't know who you are, you aren't going anywhere." Lopez said that the

Twin Cities' students of color

	African-American	American Indian	Asian	Chicano/Latino	White
Percent of Minneapolis students passing benchmark tests, grades K, 5, 7 and 9, combined, 1990	71	78	89	84	93
Percent of St. Paul students in grade 9 who passed 9th-grade competency test	68	82	62	71	89
Percent of Minneapolis students grades 9-12 who dropped out, 1990-91	19.9	24.3	7.4	17.8	11.7
Percent of St. Paul students grades 9-12 who dropped out, 1989-90	22.4	37.5	13.2	21.5	12.6
Percent of Minneapolis 12th graders who graduated with their class, 1989-90	70	51	na	na	na
Number of students suspended from Minneapolis schools, for each white student suspended	3	2	0.5	na	—

Source: *Children of Color: A Wake-Up Call to the Community*, a project of the Communities of Color Program.

schools have curriculum on blacks and Native Americans, but none on Mexicans.

The study also found:

- The average test scores of students of color have been significantly lower than those of white students.
- Certain students of color are much more likely than white students to be suspended.
- Minority students, with the exception of Asian students, are far more likely to drop out of school than white students.
- Even when students of color make it to the 12th grade, many of them don't graduate in June with their class. Only 51 percent of African-American students and 70 percent of American Indian students enrolled in 12th grade at the beginning of the 1989 school year in Minneapolis actually graduated with their class the following June.

Salinas said that the high dropout rates for students of color are historical. She said that many parents of minority students had a very negative high school experience, and that schools need to work with those parents to make them feel welcome.

"We don't train teachers on how to work with parents," Salinas said, and schools must eliminate the stereotype that parents of color "don't care" about education.

At current rates, white students in the Twin Cities will no longer be in the majority. Between 1985 and 1991, the number of students of color in Minneapolis and St. Paul grew by almost 50 percent. During the 1991-1992 school year, 54 percent of the K-12 students in Minneapolis, and 45 percent in St. Paul, were either African-American, Asian, Chicano/Latino or American Indian.

Aiding gifted students

School districts statewide would spend \$4 million more annually on improving instruction for gifted and talented students, under a measure debated April 6 before an Education panel.

HF1406 would redirect a portion of school staff development funds to better train teachers to work with gifted students. The state currently provides \$15 per student for teacher/staff development programs. If approved, the measure would direct \$5 of that amount for gifted and talented instruction training.

There is no state requirement that licensed teachers have any professional background in meeting the needs of gifted learners.

State law doesn't mandate gifted programs, but requires elementary and secondary schools to "provide a general education for all pupils and suitable special education for exceptional children — handicapped or gifted and talented."



Three-year-old Apiphany Asberry, a pupil at Seed Academy, listened as Kim Ellison, assistant director of the school, testified before the K-12 Education Finance Division April 5. She discussed the results of a study entitled "Children of Color: A Wake-Up Call to the Community."

HF1406, authored by Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn), also would require school districts to provide challenging instructional activities, and to "recognize and cultivate students' advanced abilities and talents."

Jane Holmberg, representing the Minnesota Council for the Gifted and Talented, told lawmakers that schools should challenge gifted students, rather than "giving them a seat while waiting for everyone to catch up."

More than a dozen students in high-potential programs lined up to tell the Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division that more funds are needed for high-potential programs.

Andrew Kloster, a Forest Lake High School senior, told legislators that schools need staff development funds to motivate teachers. "Help teachers understand that not all students are created equal," said Kloster. "Always remember, better teachers equal better students."

Students' boredom in the classroom reflects the "inability of teachers to connect the subject to the real world," he said.

Jeff Manuel, a middle school student in the Anoka-Hennepin School District, said that programs for the gifted and talented are "few and far between," and are sometimes canceled in the middle of the year when funds run out.

Jean Simmonds, president of the Minnesota Educators of the Gifted and Talented, said that many schools lack the funds to even identify high-potential students.

"We want to have all our students challenged during all of their courses," said Simmonds. "Thirty-three states mandate gifted services . . . Minnesota is not one of those."

The division took no action on the proposal at the hearing.

Flexible school hours

School districts should have more flexibility in setting school hours, some lawmakers and educators say.

A bill (**HF315**) allowing schools districts to provide school days of varying lengths was incorporated into the omnibus education bill (**HF350**) by the Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division April 7.

Currently, school districts must provide at least five and one-half hours of instruction each day for at least 160 days — or obtain a waiver from these requirements from the State Board of Education — to qualify for the full amount of general education aid revenue from the state. A minimum of 1,020 school hours also must be scheduled in a school year, for which no waiver is available.

HF315 would eliminate the requirement that schools meet for at least 160 days during the school year. And as long as schools meet for the required 1,020 instructional hours, how they arrive at that number would not require a waiver.

To make it easier for districts to meet the annual requirement of class hours, the bill would allow "half-day" class hours to be counted toward the total — as long as the school averages, over the course of the school year, the number of instructional hours prescribed by State Board of Education rules. Now that average is 5.5 hours per day. Currently, half-day

hours don't count toward the annual total.

Rep. Alice Seagren (IR-Bloomington) said she filed the bill so that other school districts wouldn't have to go through the frustrating process of obtaining a waiver to implement innovative programs or to obtain cost savings.

Seagren, a former Bloomington School Board member, said the bill stems, in part, from Seagren's role in helping to design an alternative junior high school program with a non-traditional school year. The waiver was approved, and students now go to school for a longer time each day for part of the year, and for only four hours a day during the summer.

Sliv Carlson, from the Department of Education, said that the department agrees that each district should be able to determine the best way to accumulate the required 1,020 hours.

No expansion on charter schools

A bill that would have expanded the number of experimental "charter" schools run by parents and teachers was defeated in an Education subcommittee April 1.

Current law limits the number of charter schools in Minnesota to eight. **HF618**, sponsored by Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee), would have removed that limit.

The 1991 Legislature authorized the creation of up to eight outcome-based charter schools as a way to explore innovative teaching methods and improve student learning. Under the pilot program, organizations are allowed to receive state and local funding for their charter schools

State-authorized charter schools

Name	Location	Description	Opening date
Bluffview Montessori	Winona	Montessori school now serving K-3 students; grades 4-6 scheduled to begin next year	March 1993
Toivola-Meadowlands	Meadowlands	Multi-age, multi-activity classrooms; focus on outcome-based learning	September 1993
City Academy	St. Paul (East Side)	Established to attract "hardest to reach and teach" students; year-round program	September 1992
Metro Deaf	Forest Lake	Classes conducted using American Sign Language (ASL), emphasizing deaf culture and history	September 1993
Skills of Tomorrow	Rockford	High school focusing on vocational, technical education for students not planning to attend an academic college	September 1993
New Heights Schools, Inc.	Stillwater	Pre-school through 12th grade facility; strong parent component with daily and home lessons developed by teachers and parents	September 1993
St. Paul Community School	St. Paul	Year-round program focusing on all learner needs — intellectual, social, spiritual, recreational and physical; grades 1-12	September 1993
West Bank Community School	Minneapolis	"Parent-friendly" environment; hiring preference given to teachers of different racial and ethnic backgrounds willing to live in neighborhood	September 1993

Source: Minnesota Department of Education, Division of School Management and Support Services

— provided a number of conditions are met.

Kelso said the cap should be lifted because charter schools offer parents more choices. And if Minnesota's education system was vulnerable, Kelso said, she would not have proposed charter expansion. "Our system is so strong that it can be challenged," said Kelso. "Our public school system can rise to any challenge."

"It's an option for innovation" she added. Charter school proposals "make people step back and talk to people. It makes people uncomfortable, and that's not a bad thing," said Kelso.

The Minnesota Federation of Teachers (MFT) and Minnesota Education Association opposed the expansion.

"We have no way of evaluating the impact of charters," said MFT's Rose Hermodson. She said MFT opposes the addition of any more charter schools until existing ones can be evaluated.

Charter schools may also present potential problems for employees, Hermodson said.

The State Board of Education testified in favor of the expansion. Marsha Gronseth, executive director of the board, told legislators that "the system is working well. . . . The folks that come to the board [for approval] are committed and seem to be willing to give up [employment] security for the ability to innovate."

The board approved the final two charter schools this week. Two of the eight schools have opened. One school in St. Paul serves 13- to 20-year olds who have dropped out of school. Another school in Winona is for K-3 students. Other proposals are "in the discussion stage."

The governor's budget proposes \$2 million to assist planning groups for charter schools, and \$3.8 million to help new outcome-based schools cover start-up costs.

Although **HF618** was defeated in the Subcommittee on Graduation Requirements and Outcome-Based Education, Kelso said she hopes there will be other opportunities to discuss the bill this session. Similar charter school legislation is being considered in the Senate.

rebate for donations to political campaigns, and to prevent political action committees (PACs) from donating to campaigns.

"To eliminate political action committees, I think, is wrong," said bill sponsor Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls).

Sparby acknowledged that casting a vote for the amendment eliminating PACs might increase a legislator's popularity among constituents upset with politicians, but he added that such a move also would have many unintended and undesirable effects. He said banning PACs would, for example, diminish the voice farmers have at the Legislature. That's because many farmers, recognizing that they are so few in number, pool their small donations to form a farm PAC.

Gov. Arne Carlson has promised to veto any campaign reform bill that doesn't contain a provision to limit the number of terms legislators can serve. On the House floor April 7, DFL legislators blocked for the second time in two days an attempt by IR representatives to amend the bill to impose a 10-year limit on the number of years state senators and representatives can serve.

"This is at the very heart of campaign finance reform," argued House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon), who offered the amendment along with six other IR representatives.

House Majority Leader Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) disagreed, and challenged the IR amendment. Anderson argued — and House Speaker Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) agreed — that the IR amendment on term limitations was out of order because it didn't deal with campaign finances, the main thrust of the bill.

Independent-Republican legislators are generally considered to favor term limitations because limits may help them wrest control of the Legislature from DFLers. The final vote closely followed party lines, with all but seven IR representatives voting against the bill and all but two DFLers voting in favor of it.

The bill now moves to the Senate, where a campaign reform bill (**SF152**) is taking a considerably different form.



ENVIRONMENT

Environmental shake-up?

The Legislature won't be mandating any reorganization of the state's environmental programs this session, but it's working on what such a reorganization should accomplish.

The Environment and Natural Resources Committee approved a measure April 8 (**HF1529**) which would set up a task force of legislators to review reorganization plans and come up with a proposal of its own.

The reorganization effort would be tied to five proposed environmental goals: sustainable development, service improvement, preventive approaches to environmental degradation, better citizen participation, and "progressively less air, land, and water pollution."

The legislation also says that any reorganization effort must:

- increase citizen access to understandable information relating to environmental protection, farmland protection, and natural resources management;
- provide better citizen representation and information through an office of public information and advocacy;
- eliminate multiple access points to receive the same or related services;
- offer flexibility to promote state and local government coordination and cooperation, as well as to address emerging environmental issues; and
- commit adequate staff development resources to carry out the reorganization.

Chief author Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) said that changes would be tied to protection of the environment, but would "respect and protect some basic security for employees." Any proposed layoffs of classified or unclassified employees would be negotiated through a planning process. Public employee input is also required, under the bill.

The 10-member legislative task force — five members each from the House and Senate — would review a myriad of proposals to restruc-



ELECTIONS

Campaign reform bill approved

A wide-ranging campaign finance reform bill that would limit campaign contributions by political action committees and individuals, increase public funding for campaigns, and tighten the rules under which campaign money is managed passed the House April 7 on an 89 to 41 vote.

The bill (**HF163**) survived attempts by Independent-Republicans to amend the bill to eliminate public funds for candidates in office for more than 10 years, to lower the maximum

Campaign contribution limits

Office	Current Law (election year + off years)		HF163 (election cycle*)	SF152 (election cycle)
Governor/Lt. Governor	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$1,000
Attorney General	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$500
Other constitutional offices	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$200
State Senate	\$1,500	\$500	\$1,000	\$200
State Representative	\$750	\$250	\$500	\$200
State party contribution	5 times each limit		10 times each limit	no change

Under HF163, first-time challengers would be permitted to receive contributions 10 percent greater than the proposed limitations for each office.

*An election cycle runs from Jan. 1 following the general election to Dec. 31 following the next general election.

ture the state environment services, including current legislation, state agency proposals, and the recommendations of the Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE).

The task force would then complete its reorganization proposal by Dec. 15, 1993, after which it would hold hearings throughout the state. A final proposal would be presented to the Legislature next session, and the task force would be abolished in May 1994.

The agencies that would be slated for review are the Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the Environmental Quality Board, the Board of Water and Soil Resources, the Office of Waste Management, and three other environmental boards.

In addition, the environment services of the departments of Agriculture, Health, Trade and Economic Development, Public Service, Transportation, and the Metropolitan Council would also be reviewed.

The measure (HF1529) now goes to the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee for further discussion.

DNR land sales

The interest rate on Department of Natural Resources (DNR) land sales would increase from the current 4 percent to 8 percent, with a measure approved by a committee this week. The change would mean that the state, which holds the mortgages on the land sales, wouldn't lose revenue during periods of unusually low interest rates.

Currently, the interest rate for mortgages on DNR sales of trust lands are tied to one-year Treasury bills. With the decline in the Treasury bill interest rate, the DNR's rate has fallen to 4 percent, down from 8 percent in 1988 and 5 percent in 1992.

Under HF1285, authored by Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Township), the rate would be set annually, and would equal the national average residential loan interest rate, rounded to the nearest .25 percent.

While the rate change would affect future buyers of state lands, it would not affect prior land sales.

James Lawler, the DNR's administrator in the Bureau of Real Estate Management, said the measure would generate an additional \$140,000 annually for the Permanent School Trust Fund. Interest on that trust fund is distributed as part of the state's school aid per-pupil formula.

The DNR has sold \$10.8 million in leased lakeshore lots since the agency started the sales in 1988. Lawler said that the DNR's scheduled \$4.3 million sale of 328 leased lakeshore lots this August will be the largest the agency has conducted.

The increased interest rate proposal was opposed by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia),



Kristen Mann of Brooklyn Center held up a Secchi disk, which is used to measure the clarity depth of lakewater, during a hearing of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee April 2. The committee approved HF692, a bill that would continue funding for lake monitoring programs.

who said the DNR failed to secure higher commissions for the state from mining royalties, but now is "changing the script" for lakeshore owners buying leased lands.

The measure also would reduce the number of appraisals on properties of \$40,000 or more. Currently three appraisals — which the DNR says cost an average of \$1,300 each — are required before a DNR sale. HF1285 would reduce that number to one appraisal, in addition to the appraisal by the DNR's own staff.

The committee also approved an amendment which would require the appraiser to live in the county or region of the parcel being sold.

Lawler said that, while some state properties are hard to sell, others sell for seven times the appraised value.

The DNR holds 5.3 million acres of land in the state. The state pays about \$6.5 million in lieu of taxes to local governments for those lands, including state parks.

The measure was approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee April 6.

Re-fueling the Petrofund

A penny-per-gallon fee on wholesale petroleum would be doubled to keep up with the rising costs of cleaning up petroleum tank leaks, under a measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee April 8.

The additional one-cent fee would be used to augment the Petrofund, which was established by the 1987 Legislature to help the owners of

storage tanks — whether that owner is a major oil company or a small resort — cover the cost of up to 90 percent of a site cleanup.

HF514, sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), would reduce reimbursements from 90 percent to 75 percent when costs exceed \$250,000.

Sparby said the change could save the state at least \$2 million annually.

The Office of the Legislative Auditor recommended earlier this session that fees be doubled temporarily to keep pace with the backlog of reimbursement requests. The office also recommended scaling back reimbursement rates.

Marilyn Jackson-Beeck, from the legislative auditor's office, told legislators that the costs of cleanup could reach \$800 million by 1998.

HF514 also would add substances to those eligible for cleanup: lubricating and hydraulic oils for motor vehicles or farm equipment.

Under the bill, iron mining and taconite companies could also be reimbursed for tank spills, and an appeals process would be established for people who disagree with reimbursement determinations made by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

In addition, the MPCA also would be required to consider the use of "passive bioremediation" (using microbes to digest oil) at spill sites.

The committee adopted an amendment directing the MPCA commissioner to determine whether priorities should be established for petroleum tank cleanups.



GOVERNMENT

Phone records open for review

For the second time in less than two weeks, House members voted to speed up the legislative process in order to pass a bill that would open up the administration of the House to closer public scrutiny.

Again taking the extraordinary step of approving a bill immediately after its introduction on the House floor, lawmakers April 5 voted 131-0 in favor of a measure (HF1650) declaring their phone records to be public information.

The records had been declared private data in a single paragraph of a lengthy 1989 appropriations bill, said House Majority Leader Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls).

The bill, which now moves to the Senate for approval, essentially strikes that paragraph from existing law. It also includes an amendment directing the attorney general to take any legal means possible to recover an estimated \$85,000 in unauthorized calls rung up on the House-issued long distance code number of Rep. Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar).

Rep. Dave Bishop (R-Rochester) said the

phone records were originally declared private to protect lawmakers from being spied on by members of their own party. "This was nothing that was done to hide the activities of the Legislature from the public," he said.

The proposal will have little effect on the current legal debate concerning the telephone records. On April 7, Ramsey County District Court Judge Kathleen Gearin issued a written order stating that the records must be made public.

House Speaker Dee Long has said she will comply with the judge's ruling.

House phone practices

The Office of the Legislative Auditor told members of the House Management Practices Committee April 6 that his office can assist them as they examine how an \$85,000 bill was rung up on a House member's long distance telephone account. However, Auditor Jim Nobles said he should not be called on to conduct the actual investigation.

"It seems to me that we have some skills to offer for you as long as everybody understands we are not performing an audit," said Nobles, whose office normally conducts financial audits and performance evaluations of state-funded activities.

As employees working under the direction of state lawmakers, Nobles said neither he nor his staff is in a position to conduct an independent investigation of the internal workings of the House.

Legislative Auditor's Office staff, however, would be able to help the committee compile and organize documents and possibly conduct preliminary interviews with personnel operating and overseeing the House telephone system. "We wouldn't be functioning as an auditor but rather as staff assisting the committee," Nobles said.

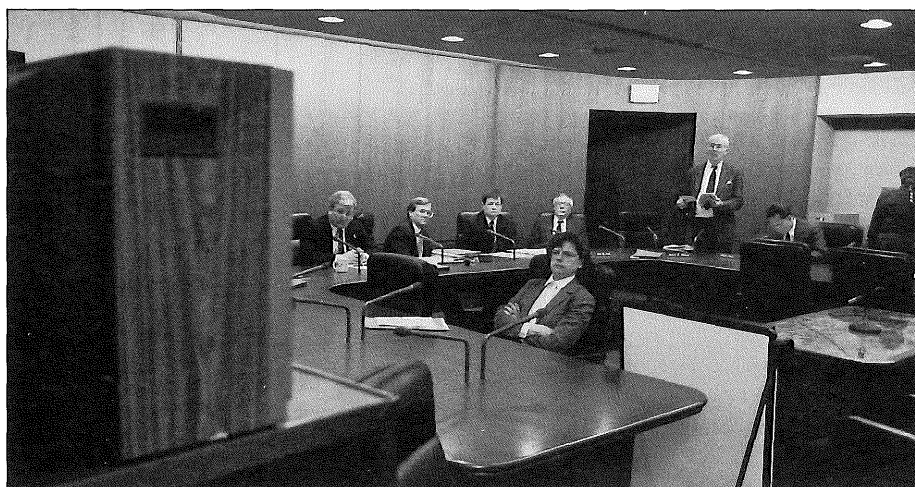
The auditor's office has no statutory authority to examine the Legislature, although Nobles said it can under law perform "other duties" as determined by the Legislative Audit Commission.

The eight-member House Management Practices Committee was assembled last month to review management practices of the House following the unauthorized telephone calls made on Rep. Alan Welle's (DFL-Willmar) WATS line.

The Ramsey County Attorney's office and the state Attorney General now are conducting investigations.

The panel will deliver a preliminary report to the House April 14, with the results of its investigation to be issued by May 3, said Rep. Thomas Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul), committee chair.

It also will meet during the summer to develop new oversight and management practices for the House and to file a final report in December 1993.



Members of the House Management Practices Committee watched a videotape during a hearing April 6 on how to protect your telephone credit card.

Modern records storage

Storing the vast number of documents generated or collected by the state on optical disks will lead to "outstanding economies," according to the author of a bill approved by the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee April 6. Optical disks are similar to compact discs; both store digitally encoded data that cannot be altered.

The bill (HF318) would officially add optical disk storage to the list of state-approved ways to store government paperwork, such as on microfilm. It also would authorize the state to destroy the original paper documents after they are transferred onto optical disks.

Bill sponsor Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester) said that while savings estimates are difficult to determine, the cost of switching to the new system is typically recovered within two and one-half years.

During the bill's March 9 hearing before the committee, Lila Goff of the Minnesota Historical Society said she was concerned that the bill would force the state to make a long-term commitment to a technology that may be changing. (See March 12 Session Weekly, p. 9) Although optical technology is superior, she said, the machines needed to read data stored on optical disks may not exist forever.

At the April 6 hearing, Goff said that an amendment offered by Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) satisfied her concerns. The approved amendment would prohibit the state from entering into an agreement with optical system manufacturers unless they give the state copies of the "source codes." Those codes can be used to recreate the information stored on the disks even if the manufacturer abandons the technology of its current optical imaging system.

Osthoff's amendment also stipulates that a backup copy of the information stored by optical disk be made and stored separately.

HF318 now moves to the House floor for further consideration. A Senate version of the

bill (SF431) was sent to the Senate floor on March 11.

Eliminating DPS

A detoured bill that would eliminate the state Department of Public Safety (DPS) and spread its functions to other agencies got back on track April 8, with the Judiciary Finance Division giving its divided approval.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) said his bill (HF272) would save the state money by eliminating administrative jobs and make more efficient use of resources, even though a precise amount has not been calculated.

HF272 would shift the functions under the Department of Public Safety's umbrella to the Office of the Attorney General and several other state agencies.

Panel members rejected a motion by Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake) to set the bill aside for further study because its exact effects are not clear. Even though Solberg altered some language in the bill, Swenson renewed a charge made last week that HF272 is a partisan bill designed to embarrass Gov. Arne Carlson.

Solberg reiterated that his bill was solely designed to save tax dollars.

"If I was out here to embarrass the governor, I'd embarrass him a lot easier than this," Solberg said, noting that the bill is unpopular with many in the department and its agencies.

"This is not a partisan bill," added Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester), one of its co-authors. "... We shouldn't kill this bill just because of fears."

Debate on the bill was restricted to its financial issues. The policy decision will be debated when HF272 goes before the full Judiciary Committee, its next stop.

Cleaning the state slate

State-mandated task forces and advisory groups that haven't met for a year or more would be eliminated under a bill approved by the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee April 6.

Bill sponsor Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington) said the bill (HF1203) would ensure that only groups actively advising the state continue and that irrelevant and outdated panels are eliminated.

The bill would repeal the state statutes that authorize 25 advisory task forces and call for the elimination of 11 other advisory councils, boards, and committees created by various state departments. The bill's hit list would include the Zoo Advisory Task Force, the Family Farm Advisory Council, the Nurse Practitioner Advisory Task Force, and the Voting Systems Advisory Task Force.

Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) objected to the bill's "meat cleaver" approach to cleaning out inactive task forces and commissions. He was reassured by Mahon that the bill would eliminate only those truly dormant advisory bodies and help accommodate the changing needs of the state.

"If there's a real need for these, they can be reinstated," Mahon told the committee.

Advisory task forces mandated by state statutes are required to sunset, or expire, no more than two years after they are created. The bill would continue this system, but allow for task forces to be reappointed. In addition, HF1203 would establish a sunset date of June 30, 1997, for all advisory councils, committees, and boards still in existence after June 30, 1993. Under existing law, 52 of 110 advisory councils, committees, and boards have no sunset dates.

The bill also would require all advisory groups created by statute or by commissioners to report annually on their activities to the governor and the Legislature.

Committee Chair Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) said the bill would "clean out the cobwebs" of state government and is a good way to "keep up with the natural inclination of the Legislature to create committees and commissions."

SF1054, the Senate version of HF1203, won approval from the Senate Governmental Operations and Reform Committee April 1. Both bills are pending on their respective floors.

Golden parachute rips

Golden parachutes may ease the pain of employees being dismissed from top-ranking government positions, but those handsome severance packages cause the average taxpayer great distress.

That discomfort inspired Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) to sponsor a bill (HF761)

that would put limits on severance pay for highly compensated public employees.

The bill won approval April 6 from the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

"Highly compensated employees" are defined as those making more than 60 percent of the governor's annual salary, which is \$109,053.

Under HF761, severance pay for such employees — those making more than \$66,000 a year — could not be valued at more than six months of their wages. Accumulated vacation and sick leave would not fall under that limit, and severance pay promised in current contracts would not be affected. The severance package would have to be approved by the local governmental unit during a public meeting.

State Auditor Mark Dayton testified in favor of the bill, citing several notorious severance packages recently awarded to a suburban city manager and some metro area school administrators. Dayton said that, "with a little inventiveness," these packages can get up to \$150,000 to \$180,000, an amount he called "extremely excessive."

Opponents of the bill said that school districts are hiring in a competitive national market, and might not be able to attract the best candidates if they put limits on severance pay. A handsome severance package may be just what is needed to dissuade a discharged employee from filing a lawsuit that would be even more costly, opponents said.

HF761 also would prohibit the personal use of publicly owned automobiles, meaning government employees would not be allowed to drive government vehicles home at night except in specially defined circumstances.

The bill now moves to the Government Operations and Gambling Committee.

What price free trade?

Laws protecting Minnesota's often-touted quality of life will be undermined by a trade pact that will unite the United States, Canada, and Mexico, according to backers of a resolution approved by a House panel April 2. The resolution (HF1519) asks that Congress put the brakes on the treaty's ratification.

Now awaiting approval by the three involved nations, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was crafted to erase trade and investment barriers on the continent.

But removing those barriers may pre-empt dozens of state laws and programs ranging from workplace safety standards and environmental protection to food safety and economic development, Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove) told the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee April 2.

His bill (HF1519) seeks to get the treaty off the "fast track" for ratification. "This asks Congress to just slow down and take a breath and consider the impact this has on the states," Beard told the panel.

The treaty's power to pre-empt states hasn't gotten a lot of attention, said Larry Weiss, coordinator of the Minnesota Fair Trade Coalition, a consortium of about two dozen labor, education, and farm groups.

"It's an agreement we believe will be harmful to citizens in all three countries covered by NAFTA," he said. According to the treaty, any state law or program that could be construed as giving the United States an unfair trade advantage with Canada or Mexico could be nullified.

In Minnesota, House and Senate researchers have identified at least 30 laws and programs which could be pre-empted, including: Minnesota Technology Inc., the state tourism program, Corporate Farming Act, ethanol subsidies, and child labor standards.

HF1519 now moves to the House floor.



Members of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee visited the Department of Labor and Industry April 6 to discuss the use of an electronic imaging system that would store and distribute workers' compensation information.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher ed bill assembled

After weeks of work, members of the Education Committee's Higher Education Finance Division have nearly completed their class project: a \$2.05 billion spending plan for the state's colleges and universities.

Panel members are hoping their proposed budget for 1994 and 1995 will hold tuition increases to about 5 percent, and stipulates that any hikes above 3 percent must be used to directly fund quality improvement in the higher education system. The initial draft of the funding bill was reviewed April 7.

The preliminary bill, which has not yet been assigned a House File number, includes:

- \$906 million for the University of Minnesota over the next biennium.
- \$357 million for state universities.
- \$337 million for technical colleges.
- \$201 million for community colleges.
- \$245 million for the Higher Education Coordinating Board, which includes \$204 million in state tuition grants.

The spending proposal also includes \$836,000 for the fledgling Higher Education Board, which will oversee the state universities, technical colleges, and community colleges when they are formally merged in 1995.

Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona), a division member, said the new board is directed in the bill to avoid adding new staff as the transition takes place, but must depend on higher education administrators already working for the state.

It would also direct the new board to present a detailed plan to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994, on how it will operate and be structured.

Other policy changes included in the bill would: direct the state university system to study whether campuses should shift to a semester system, add new funds for work-study programs, and require performance measures for each system except the University of Minnesota.

It also would require community colleges and technical colleges which are located close together to develop plans to share non-instruction costs in order to save money, and would require each system to provide career planning information to students.

The division is expected to vote on the bill the week of April 12.

HUMAN SERVICES

Relief for parents

Sometimes parents are under such stress that they're afraid they might hurt their children, even though they don't want to.

Rep. Pam Neary (DFL-Afton) wants to make sure there would be places for these parents who are "screaming out for help" to bring their children for care before tragedy occurs. A bill she is sponsoring, **HF1237**, would require the Department of Human Services to establish a grant program to help public or private agencies fund "crisis nurseries."

The proposal won approval April 6 from the Health and Human Services Committee.

The nurseries would be available around the clock to provide care for children who are at risk of — or who have been subject to — abuse or neglect. Children could stay at the nurseries for up to three days. At the same time, families would get referrals for counseling and other services.

HF1237 also would establish a grant program for "respite care," defined as in-home or out-of-home temporary care for families in which the caregiver is under stress and at risk of abusing his or her children.

Several committee members expressed strong support for the proposal, which was praised for promoting the safety of children and the unity of the family. "Not everyone lives in a safe, comfortable world," said Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield).

Opponents thought the idea was ill-conceived. "It would bother me that you would take your child and dump them off with a stranger," said Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley).

"I'm really concerned that what we're doing

here is providing a babysitting service," said Rep. Gary Worke (IR-Waseca).

The bill now moves to the committee's Human Services Finance Division, which will be making funding decisions in the coming weeks.

INSURANCE

Auto insurance curbed

Drivers living in Minneapolis and St. Paul won't be getting an auto insurance premium break in the near future.

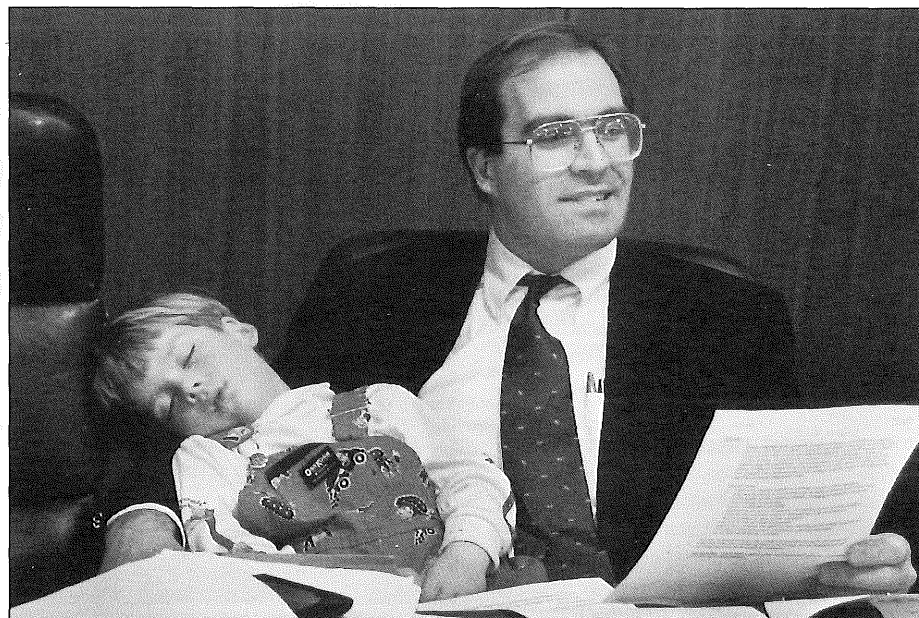
The Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee rejected a proposal April 2 that would have stopped the current practice of territorial rate-setting, which results in inner city residents having to pay more than suburbanites for car insurance. The provision was deleted from a larger auto insurance reform bill (**HF619**) by an 11-4 vote that largely reflected geographic interests.

HF619, without the key provision, was later approved by the committee.

Opponents of territorial rating, including bill sponsor Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), say the practice unfairly penalizes inner city residents. Auto premiums paid by some inner city residents can be double the amount paid by drivers in less populated parts of the state, Skoglund said.

Skoglund's proposal would have blocked insurance companies from using any geographic factor for setting rates in the metropolitan area. Drivers in outstate Minnesota would not have been affected by the measure.

According to industry figures, Minneapolis residents pay an average of \$600 per year for a standard car insurance policy; St. Paul premi-



Rep. Darrel Mosel remained alert through a late meeting of the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee April 2, but his four-year-old son Michael couldn't keep his eyes open.

ums average \$588. The seven-county metro average is \$538 per year; outstate drivers average under \$400 annually.

Defenders of the practice, however, said the higher premiums in Minneapolis and St. Paul are justified because there are more accidents in the core cities.

In addition, innercity drivers typically file more costly claims — an average of \$142 more in St. Paul compared to claims filed by outerring suburban drivers, said Tom Newcome, a spokesperson for State Farm Insurance Co.

An amendment to limit the practice of territorial rating also failed on a tie vote.

As approved, the amended bill would permit auto insurance companies to voluntarily contract with managed health care providers to treat injured drivers and passengers covered by their policies. "There's no doubt in my mind that this will save money for everybody involved," Skoglund said.

HF619 now moves to the House floor.



LAW

Collaring deadbeat parents

A bill that would give state and county governments more tools to pressure parents who are behind in child-support payments won approval April 8 from the Judiciary Committee.

If passed into law, the bill (**HF1042**) would make delinquent parents ineligible for higher education grants from the state, increase the penalties courts could impose on those not making their court-ordered child-support payments, and give county governments more incentive to track down delinquent parents.

"This bill is one of the most significant pieces of legislation helping children that we could pass this session," said Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul), the chief author of the bill.

Currently, \$469 million is owed to Minnesota parents with children who are supposed to receive regular support from non-custodial parents, Farrell said.

No direct incentive exists for counties to pursue these delinquent parents, said Anne Martineau of the Department of Human Services (DHS), who testified in favor of the legislation. The bill proposes to reward counties that are aggressive in locating deadbeat parents — \$100 for each parent located who is behind in child-support payments.

Farrell said the ultimate goal of his bill is to create a "super arrears-collection agency" to drastically reduce the outstanding money owed to children by deadbeat parents. His bill would create two state "projects" to help locate delinquent parents and then turn that information over to either the state Department of Revenue or to private collection agencies.

The bill would authorize the DHS, the De-

partment of Revenue, and county collection agencies to share more data with one another about delinquent parents in order to better locate them. The Office of Child Support Enforcement estimates that about 30,000 cases in the state "need location work."

If all those delinquent cases were cleared up, the office estimates, Minnesota taxpayers would save up to \$14.5 million a year by reducing the amount of money the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program would need to pay out to families with children.

The bill now goes to the Health and Human Services Committee for further consideration.

Restricting city guns

If you brandish a military-style assault rifle while walking down Minneapolis' Nicollet Mall at rush hour, you may get arrested. But unless you point the weapon at someone or pull the trigger, there is no legal charge that can be brought against you.

That could change under a bill (**HF1300**) that has sparked a familiar showdown over gun control regulations. The bill would give metropolitan-area cities the power to set their own limited gun regulations, instead of following current statewide regulations.

It won approval March 26 from the Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee on a split voice vote.

Chief sponsor Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) said the bill would allow cities to curb urban violence that is growing at an alarming rate, with more numerous and more lethal guns playing a key part.

"When we have the ability to prevent victimization, it is right to do so," she told the panel.

Under current law, cities are prohibited from enacting gun control ordinances that are more restrictive than those specified in state law.

HF1300 would allow cities to regulate guns only under four narrow exemptions: They could regulate military-type assault weapons, large ammunition clips, possession of firearms by youths under age 18, and the carrying of a gun in public. It makes exceptions for hunters and others legitimately transporting guns through cities.

"I need every tool I can possibly have to make sure citizens are safer," said Minneapolis Police Chief John Laux, a strong supporter of the bill. To drive his point home, he showed the panel a Chinese AK-47 assault rifle used last July to shoot up a house in Minneapolis.

The shooting took place half a block from an elementary school attended by the children of Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls). "Can you just imagine how this makes the parents of the children in that neighborhood feel?" said Skoglund, visibly angered by the recollection.

But anti-gun control groups said the bill

violates the constitutional right of law-abiding citizens to carry weapons for purposes such as self protection, hunting, and target shooting.

"The question in Minnesota is not about guns, it's about freedom," said Tom Fatus of the Law Enforcement Alliance of America.

Fatus said the bill would drive a wedge between police and law-abiding gun owners, while doing nothing to curb crime.

Fears of military assault rifles are a media myth, he added. In places like New Jersey, New York, and Washington, D.C., stricter gun regulations have made citizens virtual prisoners in their own homes with no legal means to defend themselves from criminals.

Other opponents said the bill would create a confusing tangle of gun regulations between metropolitan communities, making gun owners unwitting lawbreakers.

HF1300 now moves to the full Judiciary Committee.

Omnibus liquor bill

Charter bus and limousine passengers would be allowed to consume liquor and not risk an open bottle violation under a bill approved April 5 by the Regulated Industries Committee.

The provision is part of an omnibus bill (**HF825**) now moving to the House floor that would make several changes to the state's liquor laws.

Supporters said that relaxing open-bottle regulations would legalize what has been a common — but illegal — activity among many groups traveling to sporting events or other destinations such as gambling casinos.

"It's a lot more responsible to have these people hire someone to drive them around while they're having a couple of drinks rather than having them driving themselves," said Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead).

But rather than condoning illegal consumption, some members said, the state should enforce existing open-bottle laws more rigorously. Others believed the bill left too many questions concerning safety and liability unanswered.

Under **HF825**, charter drivers would not be allowed to sell liquor to passengers. Existing liability laws requiring drivers to exercise necessary care to protect their passengers would continue for those operating "wet" buses and limousines.

But "dram shop" laws — which allow for civil lawsuits to be brought against individuals or businesses who provide liquor, in some cases — would not apply to drivers under **HF825**, according to House research staff.

The bill also would allow identification cards issued by the U.S. military, other states, or Canadian provinces, to be used as legal proof of age for buying alcohol.

The provision generated some tough questioning from opponents who said it would lead

to more underage drinking.

"The more opportunity you create for kids to use fake IDs, the more people you are going to kill," said Bob Poplam, who conducts alcohol safety awareness seminars for bar owners.

HF825, sponsored by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids), also would:

- reduce to 0.5 percent from 7 percent the minimum alcohol content for wines to be regulated by the state. The 0.5 percent now applies to all other alcoholic beverages;
- bar state regulators from issuing a liquor license to anyone guilty of a felony for at least five years following his or her conviction;
- repeal existing state laws prohibiting beer sales in containers larger than 128 ounces;
- allow authorities to give away confiscated liquor to registered charities;
- allow individuals to import up to two cases of wine from selected states without having to pay sales or excise tax; and
- allow local authorities to issue limited on-sale liquor licenses to facilities in several parts of the state, including the Como Park pavilion in St. Paul, the Minnesota Zoo in Apple Valley, and the National Sports Facility in Blaine.

Car forfeiture bill advances

Soliciting a prostitute from a car could mean losing that car forever, if a bill approved by the Judiciary Committee April 5 becomes law.

Bill sponsor Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) told the committee that he designed HF72 to keep johns from cruising for prostitutes in neighborhoods and harassing women at all hours of the day and night.

"That's a nuisance no one should have to put up with," Jefferson said.

The bill would allow cities to pass ordinances allowing local authorities to seize and impound vehicles after prostitution arrests. Owners found guilty of soliciting a prostitute from their cars would permanently forfeit their vehicles under the proposed law. Authorities could then keep or sell the vehicles.

Within 96 hours after authorities seize a vehicle, a hearing would be required before a judge or court referee to determine if the seizure was proper. At that point, the court could return a vehicle to the owner if the seizure "would create an undue hardship for members of the owner's family." In addition, the law would give courts the discretion to release a vehicle if the owner surrenders the vehicle's title to the court.

Jefferson said he modeled his bill after a 1992 law which allows the state to seize the vehicles of repeat DWI offenders. St. Paul had a very successful vehicle-seizure ordinance similar to HF72, Jefferson said, until the Minnesota Court of Appeals struck it down in 1992.

The court ruled that only the state — not

local units of government — has the power to authorize forfeiture.

"Prostitution drastically dropped off in St. Paul when johns knew that [forfeiture] would happen to them," Jefferson said.

Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) successfully amended the bill to prohibit the seizure and forfeiture of leased or rental cars used to solicit prostitution. The owners of those cars, Brown argued, are usually banks or other financial corporations and shouldn't be punished for the wrongdoings of drivers renting or leasing those cars.

Mitchell Rothman, an assistant attorney for the city of Minneapolis and bill proponent, said current law allows for vehicle seizure in prostitution-related crimes only after the owner is convicted.

"That has the effect of making forfeiture a meaningless remedy," Rothman said.

HF72 will now be incorporated into the Judiciary Committee's omnibus crime bill (HF1585).



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Met Council measure stalls

Voters in the seven-county metropolitan area probably won't be electing a Metropolitan Council member the next time they go to the polls.

Although a bill (HF1090) approved April 2 by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee would have made the council one of the most influential elected bodies in the state — second only to the Legislature in terms of the size of the region it represents — another House panel failed to act on the bill.

At the conclusion of the April 8 meeting of the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee, Chair Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) said it was "unlikely" the bill would reappear this session.

The Metropolitan Council has existed as an appointed body since 1967, when it was established by the Legislature to plan and coordinate the "orderly and economic development" of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. But the council has been under fire from some legislators in the past few years for its failure to control suburban sprawl. The council is blamed, in part, for failing to provide the transportation links that would make it easier for the poor to obtain jobs in the economically developing areas of the Twin Cities. In almost every Legislative session since the mid-1970s, attempts have been made to change the status of the council.

Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) said April 8 that because the Metropolitan Council has the authority to levy about \$100 million in taxes, its members should be elected, and not appointed by the governor, which is currently the case. In its current state, Orfield, an author of one of the five reorganization bills that have been incorporated into HF1090, said the council violates the constitutional principle of no taxation without representation.

Those who favored an appointed council were concerned that campaign contributions and the desire to remain politically popular would sway members' decisions if they had to stand for election.

In addition to making the council an elected body, HF1090 would have expanded the 17-member board's mission. The bill called for the council not only to provide regional services, but to do planning for land use, sewers, transportation, aviation, parks, and other physical



Metropolitan Council member James Krautkremer, left center, smiled as he left the April 8 House Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee meeting. Janey Gohl, center, is the council's legislative liaison. Krautkremer represents District 10 (Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn Park, Osseo, New Hope, and Crystal).

systems; to oversee metropolitan agencies such as the Metropolitan Airports Commission and the newly formed Metropolitan Transit Authority; and to do research to support the council's planning and coordinating activities. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul), would have dramatically altered the council's oversight of transportation, replacing the Metropolitan Transit Commission and the Regional Transit Board with new entities.

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) successfully deleted all provisions relating to transportation at the April 8 hearing, arguing that if they remained, the bill should be referred to the Transportation and Transit Committee, which he chairs.

Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) then argued that the bill ought to be sent to the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee.

"This is an elections bill now," Johnson said. A motion to heed Johnson's advice failed.

If the bill is not approved by all relevant House policy committees by April 16, it cannot be considered further this session. The Senate companion bill has been tabled at the request of its author.



TAXES

Up in smoke

Cigarette taxes could be climbing again — this time to support a state health insurance program for those labeled "high-risk" by private insurance companies.

A proposal (HF1301) adopted April 2 by the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee would raise the state's 48-cent per pack cigarette tax to help balance a growing deficit for the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association (MCHA).

The amount of the tax increase has not yet been determined.

MCHA was created to provide health care insurance for state residents who otherwise cannot get coverage. Its premiums cannot be more than 125 percent of the average rates charged by the five largest insurance companies in Minnesota.

Due to increasing membership and rising health care costs that are outpacing premium revenues, MCHA has shown operating losses in each of the last five years. Those losses — which could total \$50 million this year — now are offset solely by assessments on health insurance premiums.

The added cigarette tax revenues would help keep the premium tax from growing too large, supporters said. State officials each year would set the cigarette tax rate to compensate for any MCHA deficit.

Lawmakers hiked cigarette taxes 5-cents per

pack last year to underwrite a portion of the costs for the MinnesotaCare program. That dedicated tax is set to expire Dec. 31, 1993, with the money going to the state's general fund after that date. HF1301 also would strike that "sunset" to maintain current MinnesotaCare funding.

Each 1-cent increase in the cigarette tax is projected to raise up to \$3 million in additional revenue. Proponents admit there is an income drop-off due to more smokers quitting because of higher prices. "There is a point of diminishing returns," said the bill's chief author, Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls).

The committee also considered a new payroll tax to balance MCHA finances, but that proposal (HF1313) was tabled. The panel also voted down a proposal (HF397) which would have added more citizen members to the MCHA board to reduce the influence of insurance companies.

HF1301 now moves to the Taxes Committee.



TRANSPORTATION

Ethanol producer loans

Minnesota ethanol producers could receive low-cost loans from the state to help raise more financing from private lenders under a bill approved by the Transportation and Transit Committee April 2.

The bill (HF931), sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison), would add ethanol producers as firms eligible for loans through the capital access program run by the state Department of Trade and Economic Development.

The state loan program was created in 1989

to help small- and medium-sized businesses get larger bank loans and to promote local economic development. Loans made under the state program are slightly more risky than conventional loans but still are generally considered safe investments for lenders. The average loan is about \$60,000.

Originally, the bill called for a sizable jump in the state subsidy designed to spur ethanol production. That provision was dropped from the bill earlier this session and the existing 20-cent per gallon subsidy will remain in place through July 2000.

The state Senate version of the bill (SF771), however, would temporarily boost the ethanol subsidy to 30 cents per gallon for production levels greater than 1992 levels. It also would raise the maximum subsidy for individual ethanol producers to \$6 million per year, up from the current \$3 million cap.

Minnesota drivers used about 90 millions of grain-derived ethanol last year, according to the state Department of Agriculture.

HF931 also seeks increases in both the minimum and the average oxygen content of fuel sold in the state. The increased oxygen levels result in a cleaner burning fuel; adding ethanol is one way to meet those higher oxygen standards.

Gasoline sold in the Twin Cities during winter months would be required to have at least 2.7 percent oxygen content starting in October. Current law is set at 2 percent.

HF931 now moves to the Taxes Committee.



Thomas Byrnes, a former prisoner of war (POW), wiped his eye as he listened to others tell members of the House Transportation and Transit Committee of their hardships in prison camps. On April 2, the committee was considering HF327, a bill that would remove the license plate fee for former POWs.



VETERANS

Salute to veterans

The veterans who asked legislators this session to ensure better care for aged veterans found their pleas had not gone unheard.

Preliminary allocations made by the Health and Housing Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee on April 6 and 8 included approval of several veterans requests, including the establishment of a 60-bed veterans home in Fergus Falls and improvements to the Minneapolis Veterans Home.

"I think you can feel pleased with what you've done for the Veterans Homes Board," Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail), division chair, told committee members April 6. "You do not have to cross the street to avoid a veteran when you go back home after this legislative session."

The 60-bed Fergus Falls veterans home would need to be built with 65 percent federal funds and 35 percent nonstate funds, as set out in a bill (HF794) sponsored by Anderson. This marks the 11th straight year Anderson has tried to secure a veterans home for Fergus Falls.

The nonstate funds for the project would come from such sources as local units of government, businesses, and veterans' organizations. HF794 was approved and incorporated into the division's omnibus finance bill, which does not yet have a House File number. The new home would be in addition to expansions of the Luverne and Silver Bay Veterans Homes already recommended by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The division also authorized a proposed state bond sale of up to \$1.1 million to make emergency health and life safety improvements at the Minneapolis Veterans Home. The Veterans Homes Board must seek federal funds for the project, and also for a total campus renovation of the Minneapolis Veterans Home. The state would pay a 35 percent share, or \$7.3 million, for the renovation "if funds are available."

A grant of \$400,000 was made to county veterans offices for 1994-95, to enhance operations and to provide training to veterans service officers so they can help veterans make better use of available federal programs.

The division also honored a request that would put federal funds received for veterans' care directly into a state treasury account dedicated to funding veterans homes. That money presently goes into the general fund. The Veterans Homes Board's request to change the funding method was originally made to the division Feb. 16 by then-board chair James Sieben, who said the governor's proposed 5-percent cut would result in an unacceptable level of care for veterans.

The division hopes to finalize its omnibus appropriations bill next week.

Honoring women veterans

A 7-foot statue of an Army nurse to honor women who have served in the military may find a permanent home at the Minneapolis Veterans Administration Medical Center.

A yet-unspecified sum of money would be donated by the state, combined with federal and private funds, to pay for the statue under a bill (HF1552) approved April 2 by the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee.

"This is a special chance for us to honor them," said Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), the bill's author, whose mother was an Army nurse.

Eight U.S. servicewomen were killed in Vietnam, and nearly a quarter-million now serve in the military. Ethel Coleman Brodin, mother of the statue's sculptor, said nurses and other female veterans who served their country have not received recognition for their sacrifices.

The bill won easy approval from the panel. Its next stop is the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.

Committee deadlines

If you're following a bill that has yet to receive a hearing in either body this session, you may have to wait until next year before the measure is considered.

A number of committee deadlines are set annually, by rule, in each legislative body. They serve as a legislative funnel to trim the more than 3,200 bills that have been introduced to date.

The first committee deadline of April 2 has come and gone, meaning any bill that has not won approval from all policy committees in the house of origin cannot be considered further this session. For any House File that has been approved by all House policy committees, its Senate companion may be considered in the Senate.

April 16 marks the second committee deadline. All bills other than those containing appropriations must have completed action in all policy committees in both the House and the Senate. "Policy" committees include all but the Rules and Legislative Administration, Taxes, Ways and Means committees, and finance divisions.

By April 23, all appropriations bills must have cleared the eight House finance committees or divisions. The deadline does not apply to the Ways and Means or Taxes committees.

Of course, there are exceptions. Any author can try to convince the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee, which includes leaders from both party caucuses, to hear a bill after any of the deadlines.



When a Twin Cities psychiatrist spoke in favor of a bill requiring a study of a single-payer health insurance system, Rep. Arlon Lindner (IR-Corcoran) was reminded of a few horror stories across the globe. The Soviet Union had a single-payer system and ended up in economic collapse, he said. Cuba has also had a single-payer system, "and now people are drowning to come over here."

The witness speaking in favor of HF617, sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), took Lindner's point to heart. "I want to compliment you," said Dr. Myron Stocking, a member of Physicians for a National Health Program. "That's the gentlest I've ever been called a communist sympathizer."

Disputes over historic buildings such as the Minneapolis National Guard Armory would be more quickly settled, with a measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee April 8. HF1190 — a recodification of the state's Historic Sites Act of 1965 — establishes mediation procedures when the proposed use of historic buildings comes into dispute. John Wood, representing the Minnesota Historical Society, said the legislation will "get people to the table early on." The act lists 114 state historic sites — from the "Witch Tree" in Cook County to the Consumers Pure Ice and Storage Company Building in Benton County.

In the bustle of the legislative process, co-authors of bills are oftentimes ignored. But they can play a very, very important role in assuring that a bill becomes law — particularly when that co-author later becomes a governor. And that happens more often than you think.

Last week, Gov. Arne Carlson signed a bill that extended the Human Rights Act to gays and lesbians. In 1975, when Gov. Carlson served in the House, he was a co-author of a similar bill.

Much the same scenario was played out in the late 1950s and in 1961, recalled Minneapolis Mayor Don Fraser, who served in the state Senate then.

He sponsored a bill in 1957 to ban housing discrimination based on race, creed or national origin, and had a Conservative senator, as Republicans were called then, as a co-sponsor.

It wasn't until 1961 that the bill was approved by the Legislature. By that time his co-sponsor, Elmer L. Anderson, was governor of Minnesota. And like Carlson, he signed the bill right away.

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). (When space allows, a cumulative listing of bills acted upon in the House since the beginning of the session will appear at the end of this section.)

We urge you to save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a reference guide as you follow the progress of bills.

The bill status tracking sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 1 - 8			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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AGRICULTURE												
HF0050	Cooper	State honeybee regulations modified	1/14 AG	AG	4/2 rpa	re ENF						
SF0598	Berg		3/1 AGR	AGR	3/31 rpa							
HF0673	Johnson, V.	Eurasian wild pigs—	3/1 EN	AG	4/2 rpa	re ENF						
SF0550	Dille	prohibited in Minnesota	3/1 AGR	GOR	4/2 rpa	re FN						
HF1059	Steensma	Pesticides, fertilizers—	3/15 AG	AG	4/6 h							
SFnone		surcharge exemptions provided										
HF1060	Mosel	Rural finance authority—technical	3/15 AG	AG	4/6 rpa	re ENF						
SF0604	Sams	changes for ban eligibility	3/1 AGR	AGR	4/1 rpa	re FN						
HF1061	Winter	State honeybee regulations modified	3/15 AG	AG	4/2 †							
SF0895	Dille	for exotic strain management	3/11 AGR	AGR	3/29 †							
HF1062	Trimble	Hazardous substances—unnecessary	3/15 AG	AG	4/5 h							
SF0498*	Murphy	laws repealed	2/25 AGR	AGR	3/15 rpa		4/8	64-1	4/8			
HF1066	Steensma	Hay, straw standards	3/15 AG	AG	3/29 rpt							
SF0516	Murphy	law repealed	2/25 AGR	AGR	3/17 —							
HF1162	Trimble	Pesticides—distributors required	3/15 AG	AG	4/5 h							
SF1116	Morse	to accept empty containers	3/18 AGR	AGR	3/30 †							
HF1225	Steensma	Pesticides—licensure surcharges	3/18 AG	AG	4/5 rpa							
SF0879	Morse	modified	3/11 AGR	AGR	3/30 rpa	re EN						
HF1355	Winter	Llamas, ostriches, other	3/22 AG	AG	4/2 rpa	re TA						
SF1178	Vickerman	species defined as livestock	3/22 AGR	AGR	4/7							
HF1380	Bertram, Jeff	Animal health—appropriation to	3/24 AG	AG	4/2 rp	re ENF						
SF1131	Bertram, Joe	study paratuberculosis	3/22 AGR									
HF1408	Limmer	Nursery stock dealer	3/24 AG	AG	4/2 rpa	re CED						
SF0813	McGowan	certificate exemption provided	3/11 AGR	AGR	3/31 rp							
HF1415	Sparby	Wheat, barley promotion orders—	3/24 AG	AG	4/2 rp							
SF1501	Stumpf	provisions modified	4/1 AGR	AGR	4/7 rpa	re EN						
HF1488	Sparby	Wildlife crop damage—farmers	3/25 AG	AG	4/2 rp	re ENF						
SF1471	Morse	provided compensation	3/31 AGR	AGR	4/1 rpa	re EN						
HF1639	Wenzel	Dairy—milk price bases	4/1 AG	AG	4/2 rpa							
SF0238*	Bertram	modified	2/9 AGR	AGR	2/22 rpa		3/15	62-0	3/18			
CAPITAL INVESTMENT												
HF0950	Skoglund	Veterans Homes Board—federal	3/11 GL	CA	4/6 rp							
SF0605*	Samuelson	funding sought for Mpls. campus	3/1 VG	VG	3/22 rp	re FN	4/8	61-0	4/8			
COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF0654	Perlt	Secretary of State—	3/1 CED	CED	3/16 rp		4/8	125-3				
SF0704	Finn	housekeeping bill	3/4 JU	JU	3/24 rpa							
HF1039*	Garcia	Auctioneers—cities prohibited	3/15 CED	CED	4/1 rpa		4/7	127-1	4/8			
SF1378	Bertram	from requiring separate licenses	3/29 CCP									
HF1063*	Trimble	Currency exchanges—license	3/15 CED	CED	3/30 rp		4/7	128-0	4/8			
SF1572	Wiener	renewal dates extended	4/8 CCP									
Int'l. Trade, Tech. & Ec. Dev. Division COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF1256	McCollum	Community development corporations	3/18 CED	CED/itt	4/7 rpa	re CED						
SF1015	Kelly	provided grant funding	3/18 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1445	Bettermann	Manufacturing—state grants	3/24 CED	CED/itt	4/7 rp	re CED						
SF1396	Berg	for collaborative networks	3/29 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1582	Mariani	Economic development—enterprise	3/31 CED	CED/itt	4/7 rpa	re CED						
SF0537	Runbeck	zone created in inner-city areas	2/25 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re TA						
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE												
HF0089	Anderson, I.	International Falls cold weather resource	1/25 ECF	ECF	4/7 h							
SF0311	Lessard	center grants authorized	2/15 JEC	JEC	3/11 rp	re JU						
HF1081	Asch	Collection agencies—additional	3/15 CED	ECF	4/8 rp							
SFnone		prohibited activities										
HF1280	Skoglund	Integrated criminal justice	3/18 JU	ECF	4/8 rpa							
SF1096	Ranum	system implemented	3/18 CP									
HF1437	Lourey	Carlton County Historical Society—	3/24 ECF	ECF	4/8 h							
SF1203	Chmielewski	grant for Moose Lake fire project	3/22 VG	GOR	4/6 rpa							

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
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		EDUCATION										
HF0002	Dawkins	Minnesota Youth Works—	1/7 ED	ED	4/2 rpa	re JU						
SF0100	Marty	established	1/25 ED									
HF0159*	Tunheim	Maximum effort capital loans—	1/28 ED	ED	2/25 rpa		3/8	133-0	3/15		3/29	4/7 (18)
SF0158	Stumpf	time limit extended	2/1 ED	ED	3/1 rpa		3/24	60-0				
HF0647	Kelso	Change-oriented school	3/1 ED	ED	4/2 h							
SF1452	Reichgott	pilot project established	3/1 ED									
HF0738	Kelley	Remedial instruction information—	3/4 ED	ED	4/2 rp							
SF1052	Mondale	dissemination period	3/18 ED	ED	3/31 —							
HF1195	Olson, K.	Higher Ed. prep. requirements—	3/18 ED	ED	4/2 rpa							
SF1320	Murphy	changed for vocational, technical programs	3/18 ED	ED	3/31							
HF1234	Pelowski	Graduation rule adoption	3/18 ED	ED	4/2 rp†							
SF1068	Price	requirements—modified	3/18 ED									
HF1511	Greiling	Racial harassment, violence policy—	3/29 ED	ED	4/2 rpa							
SF1411	Ranum	adoption by schools required	3/29 ED									
HF1610	Rodosovich	Bonding—provided to	3/31 ED	ED	4/2 rp	re CA						
SFnone		colleges, university boards, U of M										
		K-12 Education Finance Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF0010	Bauerly	Youth apprenticeship program—	1/7 ED	ED/edf	4/5 rpa	re ED						
SF0029	Beckman	established	1/11 ED									
HF0315	Seagren	School instruction hours—	2/11 ED	ED/edf	4/7 rpa†							
SF0367	Belanger	flexibility allowed	2/18 ED									
HF0350	Vellenga	K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/15 ED	ED/edf	4/8 h							
SF1559	Pogemiller		4/7 ED									
HF0381*	Bauerly	Property tax mailing notice—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	3/31 rp		4/7	129-0	4/8			
SF0509	Murphy	requirement modified	3/15 ED	ED	3/26 rp							
HF1346	Battaglia	Nett Lake schools provided	3/22 ED	ED/edf	4/7 rpa †							
SF1121	Johnson, D.J.	grant for unemployment insurance	3/18 ED	ED	3/30 —							
HF1357	Solberg	Open enrollment—	3/22 ED	ED/edf	4/8 h							
SF1247	Lessard	aid, education plans modified	3/22 ED									
HF1406	Olson, K.	Challenging school instruction—	3/24 ED	ED/edf	4/6 h							
SF1425	Olson	funded	3/29 ED									
HF1643	Bauerly	Postsecondary options—	4/1 ED	ED/edf	4/6 †							
SFnone		financing arrangements changed										
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0104	Anderson, R.	Otter Tail County landowners—allowed	1/25 EN	EN	4/2 rp							
SF0160	Sams	non-compliance with shoreline standards	2/1 EN	EN	2/26 —							
HF0189	Ostrom	St. Peter—	2/1 EN	EN	4/6 rpa							
SF0235*	Frederickson	reversionary interest released	2/9 EN	EN	3/4 rpa		3/25	65-0	3/25			
HF0258	Perlt	Washington County—	2/9 EN	EN	4/8 rpa							
SF0490	Price	land sale authorized	2/25 EN	EN	3/22 rpa							
HF0365	Lieder	Town, county expenditures clarified	2/15 EN	EN	4/2 rpa	re ENF						
SF0373	Janezich	for roads serving state lands	2/18 EN									
HF0366	Rukavina	St. Louis County—	2/15 EN	EN	4/6 rp							
SF0283*	Janezich	state lands conveyed	2/15 EN	EN	3/4 rpa		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0514	Sparby	Petrofund process, fees—	2/22 EN	EN	4/8 rpa	re ENF						
SF0920	Novak	changed	3/15 EN	GOR	4/7 rpa	re FN †						
HF0534	McCollum	Wastewater treatment—	2/22 EN	EN	4/2 rp							
SF0096	Riveness	rulemaking provisions changed	1/25 EN	GOR	3/24 rp							
HF0542	Battaglia	Cook County—	2/22 EN	EN	4/6 †							
SF0389	Johnson, D.J.	land sale authorized	2/18 EN	EN	2/26 h †							
HF0543	Battaglia	Cook County—	2/22 EN	EN	4/6 rpa							
SF0388	Johnson, D.J.	land sale authorized	2/18 EN	EN	3/4 rpa							
HF0581	Rukavina	St. Louis County—	2/25 EN	EN	4/6 rpa							
SF0413	Janezich	land sale authorized	2/22 EN	EN	3/24 rpa †							
HF0634	Tunheim	Genetic engineering—	2/25 EN	EN	4/2 —	re ENF						
SF1263	Bertram	use procedures clarified	2/25 EN	GOR	3/31 rpa	re EN						
HF0644	Lourey	Aitkin County—	3/1 EN	EN	4/6 rpa							
SF0192*	Chmielewski	tax-forfeited land sale authorized	3/25 EN	EN	3/2 rp		3/25	65-0	3/25			

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HF0687	Rukavina	Farm chemicals—aquatic pest	3/1 AG	EN	4/8 rp							
SF0304	Olson	control applicators licensed	2/15 AGR	EN	4/7 rp							
HF0692	Kinkel	Citizen's lake monitoring program—	3/1 EN	EN	4/2 rpa	re ENF						
SF1334	Samuelson	appropriated money	2/25 EN									
HF0947	Bauerly	Sherburne County—	3/11 EN	EN	4/8 rp							
SF0896	Stevens	land sale authorized	3/11 EN	EN	4/5 rp							
HF1021	Bergson	Cook County—Horseshoe Bay	3/11 EN	EN	4/2 rpa	re ENF						
SF0842	Merriam	exempted from certain requirements	3/11 EN									
HF1067	McGuire	Off-road recreational vehicle operation, registration regulated	3/15 EN	EN	4/2 rpa	re ENF						
SF1088	Luther		3/15 EN									
HF1092	Munger	Oil, hazardous substance discharges	3/15 EN	EN	4/2 rpa	re ENF						
SF1100	Morse	provided corporate prevention plan	3/18 EN									
HF1107	Huntley	Lake Superior—	3/15 EN	EN	4/2 rpa							
SF1467	Johnson, J.B.	safe harbors program established	3/31 EN									
HF1182	Jefferson	Private addition rearranged in Mpls—	3/18 EN	EN	4/2 rp							
SF1168	Kroening	released from state land covenant	3/22 EN									
HF1190	Trimble	Historic sites act—	3/18 EN	EN	4/8 rpa	re ECF						
SF1244	Chandler	adopted	3/22 VG	VG	3/31 rp							
HF1285	Sekhon	DNR land sale procedures—	3/18 EN	EN	4/6 rpa							
SF1074	Price	modified	3/18 EN	EN	4/2 rpa							
HF1326	Brown, C.	Pomme de Terre River—	3/22 EN	EN	3/31 rp		4/8	128-0				
SFnone		canoe, boating routes marked										
HF1424	Munger	Ag. chemical, liquid gas storage	3/24 EN	EN	4/8 rp							
SF0975	Salon	tanks—exemptions allowed	3/15 EN	EN	4/8 rpa							
HF1436	Kelley	Hopkins—increased reimbursement for	3/24 EN	EN	4/2 rp	re ENF						
SF1545	Mondale	landfill methane remediation	4/5 EN									
HF1450	Trimble	RIM expenditures authorized for	3/25 EN	EN	4/2 rpa							
SF1476	Kelly	fish, wildlife habitat restoration	3/31 EN									
HF1492	Orfield	Hazardous reporting violations—	3/25 EN	EN	4/6 rpa							
SF1367	Chandler	penalties provided	3/25 EN	EN	4/5 rp							
HF1494	Orfield	Air pollution violations—	3/25 EN	EN	4/6 rpa							
SF1368	Chandler	penalties provided	3/25 EN	EN	4/2 rpa							
HF1504	Lourey	Waste Management Office—	3/29 EN	EN	4/2 —	re ENF						
SF1379	Johnson, J.B.	appropriated money for bonds	3/29 EN									
HF1529	Hausman	Dept. of environmental protection—	3/29 GO	EN	4/8 rpa	re GO						
SF0001	Pogemiller	created	1/6 GOR	EN	4/8 rpa							
HF1569	Clark	Lead paint—waste disposal	3/31 HH	EN	4/2 rp	re ENF						
SF1551	Berglin		4/5 EN									
HF1640	Frerichs	Composting—higher waste management	4/1 EN	EN	4/2 †							
SFnone		priority, goals provided										
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE										
HF0269	Hasskamp	Cuyuna recreation area—	2/9 EN	ENF	4/8 rp†							
SF0213	Samuelson	funded	2/9 EN									
HF0608	Mosel	Nurseries—stock	2/25 AG	ENF	4/8 rpa							
SF0708	Morse	certificate exemption allowed	3/4 AGR	EN	4/6 rp	re FN						
HF1045	Battaglia	Timber sales regulated	3/15 EN	ENF	4/8 rp †							
SF0886	Finn		3/11 EN	EN	4/6 rpa							
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0296*	Bertram	Credit unions—	2/11 FI	FI	2/24 rpa		3/15	80-53	3/18		4/5 (73-58)	
SF0276	Chandler	investment powers redefined	2/11 CCP	CCP	3/4 rpa		4/1	38-22				
HF0397	Cooper	Comprehensive Health Association—	2/18 FI	FI	4/2 nrp							
SF0418	Hottinger	board membership changed	2/22 CCP									
HF0484	Greenfield	MinnesotaCare—HealthRight Act	2/22 HH	FI	4/7 rpa	re JU						
SF0419*	Berglin	renamed, modified, corrected	2/22 HC	HC	2/25 rpa		3/18	66-0	3/18			
HF0619	Skoglund	Auto, health care insurers—	2/25 FI	FI	4/2 rpa							
SF1084	Stumpf	cooperative policies allowed	3/18 CCP									
HF0795	Jennings	Insurance—school buses excluded	3/4 FI	FI	3/24 rpa		4/8	129-0				
SF0742	Anderson	from certain idemnity clauses	3/8 CCP	CCP	3/29 rpa							
HF1094	Stanisus	Insurance—omnibus bill	3/15 FI	FI	4/7 rpa							
SF1134	Luther		3/22 CCP	CCP	4/1 rpa							

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HF1301	Greenfield	Comprehensive Health Association—	3/22 FI	FI	4/2 rpa	reTA						
SF1226	Price	funding through cigarette tax	3/22 CCP									
HF1313	Reding	Comprehensive Health Association—	3/22 FI	FI	4/2 h†							
SF1453	Piper	funding through payroll tax	3/31 HC									
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0418	Sparby	Grand Forks AFB—resolution	2/18 GL	GL	3/22 rp		4/8	116-10				
SF0371*	Stumpf	to keep base open	2/18 VG	VG	3/8 rp		3/22	42-24	3/25			
HF0449	Bettermann	Alexandria schools—	2/18 ED	GL	3/29 rp		4/7	126-0				
SF0375	Larson	school board terms changed	2/18 ED	ED	3/19 rp							
HF1074	Brown, C.	Candidacy affidavit filing date—	3/15 GL	GL	3/29 rp		4/8	126-0				
SF1531	Sarns	publication, posting requirements provided	4/1 ETC									
HF1089	Knickerbocker	Redistricting—Hennepin County Park	3/15 GL	GL	4/1 rp		4/7	129-0				
SF0588	Mondale	Reserve	3/1 ECR									
HF1243	Abrams	Elections—income tax check off	3/18 GL	GL	4/1 rpa	re ECF						
SF1480	Pariseau	for minor parties clarified	3/31 ETC									
HF1274*	Sparby	Veterans home patients—	3/18 GL	GL	3/29 rp		4/7	129-0	4/8			
SF1007	Murphy	claims heard by legislature	3/18 VG	RA	4/6 a	re FN						
HF1519	Beard	N.American free trade agreement	3/29 GL	GL	4/1 rp							
SF1232	Luther	state impact—resolution	3/22 CCP									
HF1527*	Steensma	Lake Benton, Pipestone, Verdi	3/29 ED	GL	4/1 rp		4/7	128-0	4/8			
SF1431	Lesewski	school districts—election requirements	3/29 ED	ED	4/1 rp							
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0055*	Rukavina	Eveleth authorized to increase	1/19 GO	GO	4/1 rpa		4/7	129-0	4/8			
SF0086	Janezich	police, fire retirement benefits	1/25 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa							
HF0147	Reding	College teachers IRA plan—	1/28 GO	GO	4/8 rpa							
SF0162	Morse	employer contribution rate increased	2/1 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa	re FN						
HF0270	Sarna	St. Paul Fire Department Relief	2/9 GO	GO	4/1 rpa		4/8	128-0				
SF1488	Pogemiller	Association refund to estate	3/31 GOR									
HF0318	Bishop	Optical disk storage	2/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa							
SF0431	Hottinger	provided for government records	2/22 GOR	GOR	3/9 rpa		4/8	64-0				
HF0520	Dorn	Independent School Dist. No. 77—	2/22 GO	GO	4/8 rp							
SF0528	Hottinger	Medicare coverage referendum	2/25 GOR	GOR	3/24 rp							
HF0574	Reding	Age discrimination act compliance,	2/25 GO	GO	4/2 rpa							
SF0519	Stumpf	administrative changes to pension plans	2/25 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa							
HF0663	Reding	St. Paul Teacher's Retirement Fund	3/1 GO	GO	4/2 rpa							
SF0625	Solon	Association provided expenses	3/1 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa							
HF0690	Winter	Worthington city employee disability	3/1 GO	GO	4/8 rp							
SF0557	Kelly	benefit reduction reduced	3/1 GOR	GOR	3/24 rpa							
HF0723	Simoneau	Public employees—contracting-out	3/1 LA	GO	4/2 nrp							
SF0525	Betzold	of services provision modified	2/25 GOR									
HF0768	Jaros	Grain inspector provided state	3/4 GO	GO	4/8 rpa							
SF0617	Solon	retirement system purchase	3/1 GOR	GOR	3/24 rp							
HF0783	Haukaas	Albert Lea Fire Department	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rp							
SF0656	Piper	Association provided interest	3/4 MLG†									
HF0785	Kahn	Mpls. Police Relief Association	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa							
SF0662	Pogemiller	survivor benefit payments modified	3/4 GOR									
HF0807	Kahn	Mpls. Fire Dept. Relief	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa							
SF0685	Pogemiller	Association—provided service pension rates	3/4 GOR									
HF0964	Reding	Public safety commissioner—	3/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa							
SF0798	Chmielewski	can apply for disaster assistance	3/11 GOR	RA	4/6 h,a	re FI						
HF0984	Krueger	Administration Department—	3/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa							
SF1307	Riveness	provisions modified	3/25 GOR									
HF0998	Rice	Crane operators—licensed,	3/11 CED	GO	4/2 rpa	re ECF						
SF0952	Solon	examining board created	3/15 CCP	CCP	4/8 rp	re GOR						
HF1043	Beard	Building codes to include	3/15 GO	GO	4/6 rpa	re GO/sgf						
SF1338	Hottinger	certain state facilities	3/25 GOR	GOR	3/26 rpa	re FI						
HF1090	Pugh	Metropolitan Council made	3/15 LG	GO	4/8 h							
SF0931	Mondale	an elective body	3/15 MLG	MLG	3/24 h†							
HF1131	Johnson, R.	Retirement—various plans modified,	3/15 GO	GO	4/2 rpa	reGO/sgf						
SF0860	Stumpf	clarified, provided	3/11 GOR	GOR	3/24 rpa							

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HF1175	Goodno	Finance department—budget	3/15 GO	GO	4/1 h,a†							
SF0965	Frederickson	requirements modified	3/15 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa	re FN						
HF1187	Perlt	Labor-state advisory councils	3/18 LA	GO	4/2 rpa							
SF1199	Chandler	expiration dates extended	3/22 JEC									
HF1203	Mahon	Advisory task force	3/18 GO	GO	4/6 rpa							
SF1054	Wiener	committee reports—modified	3/18 GOR	GOR	3/31 rpa							
HF1224	Milbert	South St. Paul, Rosemount—	3/18 GO	GO	4/1 h,a†							
SF1147	Metzen	int'l. ringette tournament appropriation	3/22 JEC	JEC	3/30 rp	re FN						
HF1228	Kahn	Minneapolis Community Action	3/18 GO	GO	4/2 rp							
SF0664	Pagemiller	Council—transferred employees	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/7 —							
HF1311*	Trimble	Mississippi River Parkway	3/22 GO	GO	4/1 rpa		4/7	122-6	4/8			
SF1160	Metzen	Commission sunset repealed	3/22 TPT	TPT	3/30 rp	re FN						
HF1362	Sviggum	State agency budget reporting—	3/22 GO	GO	4/1 h,a†							
SF1222	Benson, D.D.	preparation requirement modified	3/22 FN									
HF1365	Krueger	ISIC—membership dues modified	3/22 GO	GO	4/6 †							
SF1254	Runbeck		3/24 GOR	GOR	3/31 rpa							
HF1429	Krueger	Information policy office—	3/24 GO	GO	4/2 rpa	re GO/sgf						
SFnone		created										
HF1446	Jefferson	Urban challenge grants	3/24 CED	GO	4/2 rpa	re GO/sgf						
SF1289	Kroening	authorized, appropriated	3/25 JEC	JEC	4/1 rp	re JEC/f						
HF1561	Krueger	Agency plans, outcome measures	3/29 GO	GO	4/2 rp	re GO/sgf						
SF1490	Riveness	data collection efforts—reviewed	3/31 GOR									
HF1572	Opatz	Contract procedures modified for	3/31 GO	GO	4/2 rp	re GO/sgf						
SFnone		public contracts; funds restricted										
HF1603	Perlt	Contract oversight board	3/31 GO	GO	4/2 rpa	re GO/sgf						
SFnone		established; contracts regulated										
		State Governmental Finance Division										
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0544	Tunheim	Tourism—	2/22 CED	GO/sgf	4/1 †							
SF0463	Finn	loan program established	2/22 JEC	JEC	3/2 h							
HF0984	Krueger	Departments of Administration—omnibus	3/11 GO	GO/sgf	4/1 rpa							
SF1307	Riveness	changes	3/25 GOR									
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0007	Cooper	Ambulance service personnel	1/7 HH†	HH	4/8 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0020	Beckman	longevity award established	1/11 HC	GOR	3/18 rpa	re FI						
HF0145*	Steensma	Physician licensure—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rpa		3/4	133-0	3/11		3/29	4/7 (19)
SF0173	Piper	reciprocity requirements modified	2/1 HC	HC	2/25 rpa		3/25	60-0				
HF0304	Greenfield	Fairbault, Cambridge community	2/11 HH	HH	4/8 —	re HH/hsf						
SF0227	Berglin	health clinics redesignated	2/9 HC	HC	3/24 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0334	Clark	Mortgage foreclosure prevention,	2/15 HO	HH	4/8 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0344	Anderson	emergency rental assistance	2/18 JEC	JEC	3/11 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF0384	Mariani	Housing Finance Agency programs	2/15 HO	HH	4/8 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0264	Anderson	modified, authorized	2/11 JEC	RA	3/25 —	re FN						
HF0507	Clark	Hospital patients given choice	2/22 HH	HH	3/11 rpa		4/8	130-0				
SF0481	Berglin	of disclosing presence	2/25 HC	HC	3/15 rpa							
HF0538	Brown, K.	Transitional housing programs	2/22 HO	HH	4/8 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0514	Anderson	appropriated more money	2/25 JEC	JEC	4/6 rp	re JEC/f						
HF0617	Clark	Health assurance board created;	2/25 HH	HH	4/6 h†							
SF0382	Pappas	drug, insurance practices regulated	2/18 CCP	HC	4/7 rpa							
HF0621	Macklin	Food stamp fraud criminalized;	2/25 HH	JU	4/2 rpa	re HH						
SF0450	Runbeck	other welfare fraud penalties set	2/22 FA	FA	3/18 rpa	re CP						
HF0803	Jennings	Medical Assistance reimbursement	3/4 HH	HH	4/6 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0530	Solan	increased for transportation	2/25 HC									
HF0804	Cooper	Ambulance primary service areas	3/4 HH	HH	3/25 rp		4/8	130-0				
SF1107	Sams	granted exemption from process	3/18 HC	HC	3/25 rp							
HF0884	Caruthers	Blighted multi-unit apartment	3/8 HO	HH	4/8 —	re HH/hhf						
SF1348	Luther	building removal grants authorized	3/25 JEC	JEC	4/8 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF0961	Clark	Lead abatement requirements	3/11 HH	HH	4/8 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0613	Berglin	modified, penalties imposed	3/1 HC	HC	4/8							
HF1025	Milbert	Athletic trainers—licensed,	3/11 CED	HH	4/8 —	re HH/hhf						
SF0832	Hottinger	advisory board appointed	3/11 HC									

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HF1178	Greenfield	Integrated service network act	3/18 HH	HH	4/8 h,a†							
SF0900	Berglin	adopted, funded	3/15 HC	GOR	4/1 rpa	re TT†						
HF1237	Neary	Child crisis nurseries,	3/18 HH	HH	4/6 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF1037	Piper	respite care grant programs funded	3/18 FA	FA	3/25 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1275	Asch	Mental illness crisis housing	3/18 HO	HH	4/8 —	re HH/hhf						
SF1080	Johnson, J.B.	assistance account created, funded	3/18 JEC	JEC	4/8 rpa	re JEC/f						
		Health & Housing Finance Division HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0794	Anderson, R.	Fergus Falls veterans home	3/4 GL	HH/hhf	4/6 h							
SF0555	Larson	established	3/1 VG	VG	4/8 rp	re HH						
HF1008	Simoneau	Dislocated workers—rapid	3/11 LA	HH/hhf	4/8 h,a							
SF0934	Chandler	response programs created	3/15 JEC									
HF1024	Onnen	Uniform business identifier—	3/11 CED	HH/hhf	4/8 h,a							
SF1150	Lesewski	feasibility study established	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/1 rp	re JEC/f						
HF1099	Simoneau	Lead abatement provisions, building	3/13 HH	HH/hhf	4/8 rp	re HH						
SF1105	Betzold	health regulations modified	3/18 HC	HC/f	4/7 rpa	re HC						
HF1103	Simoneau	Foodshelf association provided	3/15 HH	HH/hhf	4/8 h,a							
SF0968	Berglin	appropriation distribution, funding	3/15 FA	JEC	3/30 rp	re JEC/f						
HF1156	Ozment	Infectious waste provisions—	3/15 EN	HH/hhf	4/8 h							
SF1102	Dille	modified	3/25 HC	HC	3/29 rpa	re EN						
HF1371	Clark	Social support services pilot project	3/24 HH	HH/hhf	4/8 h,a							
SF1552	Berglin	for high-rise communities funded	4/5 FA									
HF1395	Klinzing	Housing trust fund money	3/24 HO	HH/hhf	4/8 h,a							
SF1173	Johnson, D.J.	appropriated to Housing Finance Agency	3/22 JEC									
		Human Services Finance Division HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0177	Wejcman	Paternity recognition forms	2/1 JU	HH/hsf	4/7 h							
SF0130	Spear	created	1/28 JU	JU	3/1 rpa	re FA						
HF0336	Tompkins	Foster care avoidance promoted	2/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/7 h,a							
SF0327	Kiscaden	by use of emergency assistance funds	2/15 FA	FA	3/23 a	re HC/f						
HF0413	Onnen	Group residential housing act	2/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/7 h,a							
SF0398	Benson, J.E.	modified, rates provided	2/18 FA	HC	4/7 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0742	Pugh	Dakota County mental health services	3/4 HH	HH/hsf	4/7 h,a							
SF0756	Metzen	pilot project continued, funded	3/8 HC	HC	3/11 rpa	re HC/f						
		JUDICIARY										
HF0072	Jefferson	Motor vehicle forfeiture for	1/21 LG	JU	4/5 rpa							
SF0888	Pappas	prostitution offenses authorized	3/11 CP	CP	4/7 h,a †							
HF0167	Bauerly	Development—capital account for	2/1 CED	JU	4/2 rpa	re WM						
SF0338	Johnson, J.B.	small business loans recreated	2/15 JEC	JEC	4/5 rpa	re GOR						
HF0194	Carruthers	Libraries— fee collection provided	2/1 JU	JU	3/26 rp†		4/7	128-0				
SF0215*	Betzold	in petty misdemeanor cases	2/9 CP	CP	2/15 rpa		3/15	60-1	3/18			
HF0256	Steensma	Livestock activity—	2/9 AG	JU	4/2 rpa	re TA						
SF0115	Laidig	civil liability limited	1/28 AGR	JU	3/8 a	re TT						
HF0264	Johnson, R.	Protective services expanded—children	2/9 JU	JU	3/15 rp		4/8	128-0				
SF0234*	Finn	living with perpetrators of child abuse	2/9 CP	JU	3/8 rp				3/29			
HF0281	Mosel	Swine pseudorabies program—	2/11 AG	JU	4/7 rpa							
SF0425	Dille	continued, funded	2/22 AGR	JU	3/11 rp	EN						
HF0332	Clark	Marijuana, THC allowed for	2/25 HH	JU	4/2 h							
SF1278	Marty	specific medical treatment	3/24 HC									
HF0358*	Milbert	Revisor's bill—	2/15 JU	JU	2/22 rpa		2/25	131-0	3/4			3/31 (13)
SF0294	Betzold	non-substantive statutory changes	2/15 JU				3/25	61-0				
HF0408	Van Dellen	Child support provisions,	2/18 HH	JU	4/2 rpa							
SF0296	Knutson	birth certificates modified	2/15 FA	JU	3/31 rpa	re FA						
HF0489	Lourey	Social work and therapy board	2/22 HH	JU	4/7 rp							
SF0207	Finn	requirements clarified	2/29 HC	JU	3/29 rpa							
HF0500	Wejcman	Marriage dissolution notices—	2/22 JU	JU	4/2 rp							
SF0186*	Piper	include full name, ss#, birth date	2/1 JU	JU	2/22 rp		3/18	64-0	3/18			
HF0532	Worke	AFDC eligibility modified;	2/22 HH	JU	4/2 rp							
SF0399	Stevens	work experience program created	2/18 FA	JU	4/1 a	re FA						
HF0585*	Clark	Human Rights—sexual	2/25 JU	JU	3/5 rpa		3/18	78-55	3/22	3/25	3/31 (77-53)	4/2 (22)
SF0444	Spear	orientation added	2/22 JU	JU	3/1 rpa		3/25	55-29		3/29	4/1 (37-30)	

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HF0611	Greenfield	Children's mental health fund,	2/25 HH	JU	4/7 rp							
SF0377	Berglin	service system created	2/18 HC	GOR	3/29 rpa	re HC						
HF0698	Blatz	Victims' right applicability	3/1 JU	JU	4/5 rpa							
SF0681	Anderson	provided in juvenile court	3/14 CP	CP	3/25 rpa							
HF0732	McGuire	Law enforcement agencies—offender	3/4 JU	JU	3/26 rpa		4/7	127-1				
SF0631	McGowan	rehabilitation	3/4 CP									
HF0846	Ostrom	Treatment centers—absent payments	3/8 JU	JU	3/26 rpa		4/7	129-0				
SF0850	Hottinger	reported to local legal authorities	3/11 JU									
HF0893	Bertram	Crime-prosecutor provided for	3/8 LG	JU	4/2 rp							
SF0709	Bertram	petty misdemeanor offenses	3/4 CP	CP	3/31 rpa							
HF0915	Wejzman	Corrections ombudsman—	3/8 JU	JU	3/26 rp†		4/7	128-0				
SF0729*	Piper	biennial reporting required	3/8 CP	CP	3/15 rp		3/22	62-0	3/22			
HF0963	Murphy	Snowmobile accident investigations	3/11 JU	JU	4/2 rpa	re ENF						
SF0536	Finn	provided by sheriffs	2/25 CP	CP	3/29 rpa							
HF1018*	Rest	Limited liability companies—	3/11 JU	JU	3/26 rpa		4/7	129-0	4/8			
SF0746	Reichgott	biennial registration required	3/8 JU	JU	4/7 rpa							
HF1042	Farrell	Child support administration—	4/1 JU	JU	4/8 rpa	re HH						
SF0673	Cohen	enforcement provisions modified	3/4 FA	JU	3/31 rpa	re FA/f						
HF1180'	Greenfield	Integrated service network	3/18 JU	JU	4/2 rpa	re GO						
SF1195	Berglin	act adopted	3/22 GOR	GOR	3/24 †							
HF1420	McGuire	Guardian, conservator	3/24 JU	JU	3/31 rpa		4/7	128-1				
SF1448	Cohen	provisions modified	3/31 JU									
HF1439	Skoglund	Nonfelony enforcement commission	3/24 JU	JU	4/5 rpa	re GO						
SF1171	Spear	created to study sentencing	3/22 CP	GOR	3/31 rp							
HF1650*	Anderson, I.	Telephone records classified as	4/5 †	JU	4/5		4/5	131-0	4/7			
SF1557	Luther	private data for legislatures—repealed	4/5 RA	RA	4/7 rp							
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS												
HF0535	McGuire	Labor—employees provided	2/22 LA	LA	4/5 rpa							
SF0441	Spear	liability identification	2/22 JU	JU	3/22 rp							
HF0540	Rukavina	Workers' compensation insurance—	2/22 LA	LA	4/5 rpa							
SF0142	Hottinger	rehabilitation services expanded	1/28 JEC	JEC	3/30 rpa							
HF0606	Pugh	Workers' compensation insurance	2/25 LA	LA	4/5 rpa							
SF0225	Metzen	assigned risk plan eligibility changed	2/9 JEC	JEC	3/25 rp							
HF1041	Kalis	Police-names stricken from	3/15 LA	LA	4/5 rp							
SF0903*	Beckman	civil service register	3/15 GOR	GOR	3/23 rp		3/29	66-0	3/29			
HF1054	Pugh	Labor—Peace officers allowed.	3/15 LA	LA	4/5 rp							
SF0911	Metzen	separate bargaining unit	3/15 JEC	JEC	3/31 rpa							
HF1423	Farrell	Unemployment insurance—	3/25 LA	LA	3/29 rpa		4/7	127-0				
SF1296	Runbeck	technical modifications	3/25 JEC									
HF1495	Jacobs	Child labor—additional legal	3/25 LA	LA	4/5 rp	re JU						
SF1188	Price	penalties for death, serious injuries	3/22 JEC	CCP	3/30 rpa							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS												
HF0127	Bishop	Sheriff deputy hirings—	1/26 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/25	129-0				
SF0300	Hottinger	disparities corrected	2/15 MLG	MLG	3/1 rp		3/18	67-0	3/18		3/29 (60-0)	4/7 (15)
HF0151	Cooper	Town office elections	1/28 LG	LG	3/23 rp		4/1	131-0				
SF0099*	Janezich	duties clarified	1/25 MLG	MLG	3/1 rp		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0152	Cooper	Town road and bridge report	1/28 LG	LG	3/23 rp		4/1	131-0				
SF0098*	Janezich	firing requirement eliminated	1/25 MLG	MLG	3/1 rp		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0248	Welle	City contract limit increased for	2/9 LG	LG	4/6 rp							
SF0198*	Johnson, D.E.	local government improvements	2/9 MLG	MLG	3/8 rp		3/15	59-1	3/15			
HF0298*	Jacobs	Anoka County granted power	2/11 LG	LG	3/11 rpa		3/18	132-0	3/24			4/7 (16)
SF0277	Merriam	to appoint county coroner	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/1 rpa							
HF0383	Pugh	Dakota County HRA and	2/15 LG	LG	3/23 rp							
SF0313*	Wiener	extension committee given powers	2/15 MLG	MLG	3/8 rp		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0439	Farrell	St. Paul authorized design	2/18 LG	LG	4/6 rpa							
SF0262*	Kelly	districts, design ordinance	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/11 rpa		3/29	65-0	3/29			
HF0517	Dawkins	St. Paul authorized special	2/22 LG	LG	4/6 rp	re TA						
SF0640	Pappas	assessments for parking services	3/4 MLG	MLG	3/15 rp†							
HF0648*	Anderson, I.	Itasca, Polk counties allowed to	3/1 LG	LG	3/23 rpa		4/1	130-1	4/1			
SFnone		merge auditor's/treasurer's office		RA	4/5 rpa							

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HF0761	Pugh	Employee compensation rules	3/4 LG	LG	4/6 rpa	re GO						
SF0580	Reichgott	modified, severance pay limited	3/1 MLG	GOR	3/31 rpa							
HF0913	Orenstein	St. Paul approval of	3/8 LG	LG	4/6 rp†							
SF0789*	Kelly	special laws validated	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/22 rpa		3/25	65-0	3/25			
HF0962	Mahon	Metropolitan Airports Commission	3/11 LG	LG	4/6 rpa							
SF0814	Riveness	to study aircraft classroom noise	3/11 MLG	MLG	4/5 rpa							
HF0976	Simoneau	Community action agency contracts	3/11 LG	LG	3/30 rp		4/7	128-0				
SF0821	Merriam	authorized with counties	3/11 MLG	MLG	3/22 rp							
HF1244	Kahn	Metropolitan Council to review	3/18 LG	LG	4/6 —	re TA						
SF0726	Mondale	regional park property taxes	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/29 rp	re TT						
HF1251	Mahon	City self-insurance fund	3/18 LG	LG	4/6 rp							
SF1141	Hottinger	allowed to meet bond requirements	3/22 MLG	MLG	3/29 rp							
HF1296	Laurey	Pine County allowed to extend	3/22 LG	LG	3/30 rp		4/7	129-0				
SF0716	Chmielewski	temporary land use controls	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/18 rp							
HF1435	Clark	Metropolitan Council membership	3/24 LG	LG	4/1 rpa							
SF1571	Berglin	expanded—minority representation	4/7 MLG									
HF1454	Ness	Hutchinson allowed to erect	3/25 LG	LG	3/30 rp		4/7	129-0				
SF1391	Dille	distinction citizen signs	3/29 MLG									
HF1486	Trimble	Metropolitan Council to study	3/25 LG	LG	4/6 rpa							
SF0787	Kelly	metro area library systems	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/24 rpa							
HF1514	Winter	Nobles, Murray counties allowed to	3/29 LG	LG	4/6 rpa							
SF1400	Vickerman	consolidate auditor/treasurer offices	3/29 MLG	MLG	4/5 rpa							
REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY												
HF0307	McCollum	Liquor—military ID's allowed	2/11 RI	RI	4/5 — †							
SF0083	Metzen	as proof of age for purchases	1/25 CP	CCP	3/30 — †							
HF0463	Perlt	Liquor—consumption allowed	2/18 RI	RI	4/5 — †							
SF0358	Spear	in buses, limousines	2/18 CCP	CCP	3/30 — †							
HF0541	Battaglia	Liquor—off-sale license	2/22 RI	RI	4/5 — †							
SF0823	Johnson, D.J.	authorized in Schroeder	3/11 CCP	CCP	3/30 — †							
HF0566	Jacobs	Telephones—incentive plan for	2/25 RI	RI	3/29 rp		4/7	129-0				
SF0670	Novak	noncompetitive services extended	3/4 JEC	JEC	3/15 rp							
HF0825	Jacobs	Liquor—omnibus bill	3/4 RI	RI	4/5 rpa †							
SF0429	Solon		2/22 CCP	CCP	3/30 rp †							
HF0918	Pawlenty	Liquor—on-sale license	3/8 RI	RI	4/15 — †							
SF0728	Knutson	permitted at Minnesota Zoo	3/8 CCP	CCP	3/30 — †							
HF1050*	Jacobs	Utilities—certificate of need	3/15 RI	RI	3/29 rp		4/7	128-0	4/8			
SF1439	Novak	based on primary fuel source	3/31 JEC									
HF1130	Osthoff	Liquor—on-sale consumption	3/15 RI	RI	4/5 — †							
SF0914	Anderson	permitted at Como Park Pavilion	3/15 CCP	CCP	3/30 — †							
HF1239	Delmont	Liquor—consumption permitted	3/18 RI	RI	4/5 — †							
SF1061	Luther	at Nat'l Sports Center, Blaine	3/18 CCP	CCP	3/30 — †							
HF1322	Johnson, V.	Liquor—additional on-sale	3/22 RI	RI	4/5 — †							
SF1298	Morse	licenses allowed in Houston County	3/25 CCP	CCP	3/30 — †							
HF1410	Jacob	Liquor—state identification	3/24 RI	RI	4/5 — †							
SF1291	Krentz	cards allowed for purchases	3/25 CCP	CCP	3/30 — †							
HF1475	Jennings	Liquor—additional on-sale	3/29 RI	RI	4/5 — †							
SF1373	Johnson, J.B.	license permitted in Isanti County	3/29 CCP	CCP	3/30 —							
TAXES												
HF0671	Orfield	Low-income housing to be	3/1 HO	TA	4/2 rp							
SF0529	Novak	spread throughout metro area	2/25 MLG	MLG	4/1 rpa	re TT						
HF0677	Orfield	Metropolitan Community Stability	3/1 TA	TA	4/2 †							
SF0479	Mondale	Act—housing	2/25 JEC									
HF1189	Rest	Tax increment financing—Minnetonka,	3/18 EN	TA	4/2 †							
SF1169	Mondale	Hopkins allowed to create districts	3/22 EN†									
TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT												
HF0094	Laurey	Snowmobile trailer manufacturer	1/25 TR	TR	3/31 rp		4/7	120-8				
SF0035	Chmielewski	exempted from license requirement	1/14 TPT	TPT	3/31 rp							
HF0113*	Orenstein	Pedestrian right-of-way	1/25 TR	TR	3/26 rpa		4/1	131-0	4/1			
SF0148	Cohen	in crosswalks clarified	1/28 TPT	TPT	4/6 rp							

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 1 - 8			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
HF0314	Mariani	Highway user tax distribution funds—	2/11 TT	TR	4/2 †							
SF0357	Berglin	use for general transportation purpose (1)	2/18 TPT	TPT	4/1 rpa							
HF0327	Hasskamp	License plates—fees	2/15 GL	TR	4/2 rpa	re ECF						
SF0088	Samuelson	exempted for POW's	1/25 TPT									
HF0528	Morrison	Traffic regulations updated	2/22 TR	TR	3/26 rp		4/1	130-0				
SF0434*	Vickerman	with current terminology	2/22 TPT	TPT	3/8 rp		3/25	65-0	3/25			
HF0560	Asch	Rail crossings—dispute	2/25 TR	TR	3/19 rpa		4/8	120-10				
SF0404	Runbeck	resolution procedure clarified	2/18 TPT	TPT	3/17 nrp							
HF0801	Mariani	Speed measuring devices—requirements for	3/4 TR	TR	3/31 rp		4/7	129-0				
SF0885	McGowan	reducing radiation exposure	3/11 TPT	TPT	3/30 rp							
HF0931	Peterson	Ethanol—producer payments,	3/11 AG	TR	4/2	re TA						
SF0771	Bertram	oxygenate level changed	3/8 AGR	JEC	3/31 rpa	re EN†						
HF1366	Lieder	Toll highways and	3/22 TR	TR	4/2 rp							
SF1184	Chmielewski	bridges authorized	3/22 TPT	TPT	3/31 rp							
HF1521	Osthoff	Highway transportation tax—	3/29 TR	TR	4/2 h,a†							
SF0816	Chmielewski	extended to vehicle sales	3/11 TPT	TPT	4/6 †							
		WAYS & MEANS										
HF0163*	Sparby	Campaign reforms—	2/9 GL	WM	3/30 rpa		4/7	89-41	4/8			
SF0152	Luther	rules modified, limits set	1/28 ETC	ETC	4/8 rpa	re FN						
HF0661*	Wenzel	Dairy prices—	3/1 AG	WM	3/30 rp		4/1	118-12	4/1			
SF0730	Sams	fair trade practices act	3/8 AGR	EN	4/6 rpa	re FN						

AG

†HF1061-laid over
†HF1066-4/7 reAG from House floor
†SF1116-incorporated into SF0879

ED

†HF1234-a in subcommittee

ED/edf

†HF0315-incorporated into HF0350
†HF1346-incorporated into HF0350
†HF1643-incorporated into HF0350

EN

†SF0920-3/31 EN rpa reGOR
†SF0096-3/11 EN rpa reGOR
†HF0542-incorporated into HF0543
†SF0389-incorporated into SF0388
†HF1640-laid over

ENF

†HF0269-incorporated into Environment Finance omnibus bill
†HF1045-incorporated into Environment Finance omnibus bill

FI

†HF1313-tabled

GO

†SF0656-3/11 withdrawn and rereferred to GOR
†SF0931-tabled
†HF1175-laid over
†HF1224-incorporated into omnibus bill
†HF1362-tabled
†HF1365-incorporated into HF0984

GO/sgf

†HF0544-incorporated into omnibus bill

HH

†HF0617-laid over
†SF0382-withdrawn, rereferred to HC
†HF1178-laid over
†SF0900-3/18 HC rpa, reCCP; CCP-3/29 rpa, reGOR

JU

†SF0888-incorporated into omnibus crime bill
†HF1650-rules suspended; urgency declared

LG

†SF0640-3/15 stricken from General Orders, rereferred to TT
†HF0913-tabled; action refers to SF0789*

RI

†HF0307-incorporated into HF0825 (Sec. 15)
†SF0083-incorporated into SF0429 (Sec. 10)
†HF0463-incorporated into HF0825 (Sec. 1)
†SF0358-incorporated into SF0429 (Sec. 1)
†HF0541-incorporated into HF0825 (Sec. 21)
†SF0823-incorporated into SF0429 (Sec. 18)
†HF0825-includes HF0307, HF0463, HF0541, HF0918, HF1130, HF1239, HF1410, HF1475
†SF0429-includes SF0083, SF0358, SF0728, SF0823, SF0914, SF1061, SF1291, SF1298, SF1373
†HF0918-incorporated into HF0825 (Sec. 22)
†SF0728-incorporated into SF0429 (Sec. 16)
†HF1130-incorporated into HF0825 (Sec. 18)
†SF0914-incorporated into SF0914 (Sec. 14)
†HF1239-incorporated into HF0825 (Sec. 19)
†SF1061-incorporated into SF0429 (Sec. 15)
†HF1322-incorporated into HF0825 (Sec. 23)
†SF1298-incorporated into SF0429 (Sec. 17)
†HF1410-incorporated into HF0825 (Sec. 15)
†SF1291-incorporated into SF0429 (Sec. 10)
†HF1475-incorporated into HF0825 (Sec. 24)
†SF1373-incorporated into SF0429 (Sec. 19)

TA

†HF0677-laid over
†HF1189-3/18 EN recalled, reTA;TA-laid over
†SF1169-4/8 withdrawn, rereferred to MLG

TR

†HF0314-amended to HF1521
†SF0771-4/7 withdrawn, rereferred to MLG
†HF1521-laid over
†SF0816-rpa in subcommittee, 4/1 amended to SF0771

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Cumulative listing of latest House action on bills*

Editor's note: This section, which is organized numerically by House file number, shows the latest House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1993 session through the date at the top of the page. 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, where bills are organized by committee.

The Bill Introductions section, which appears each week, lists bills numerically by House file number and provides a short description of the content of each bill. We suggest that you save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a bill reference guide in conjunction with this listing.

House Committee Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/jf	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
WM	WAYS & MEANS

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0001*/SF0038	3/5	g CH 4	9	HF0134*/SF0117	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0002/SF0100	4/2	ED rpa reJU	14	HF0138/SF0111	2/25	HH rp reHH/hsf	8
HF0005/SF0026	3/26	TR rpa reCA	13	HF0139/SF0159	2/17	FI rp	7
HF0006/SF0012*	3/25	g R 1	13	HF0141/SF0167	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0007/SF0020	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14	HF0142/SF0119*	3/10	g CH 5	11
HF0009/SF0291	3/1	fp 130-1	9	HF0145*/SF0173	4/7	g CH 19	14
HF0010/SF0029	4/5	ED/edf reED	14	HF0146*/SF0109	3/23	g CH 7	12
HF0011*/SF0047	1/28	g CH 2	6	HF0147/SF0162	4/8	GO rpa	14
HF0018/SF0190	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF0149/SF0263	2/17	Ed/edf h	7
HF0020*/SF0018	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0151/SF0099*	4/1	fp 131-0	14
HF0022*/SF0002	1/21	g CH 1	6	HF0152/SF0098*	4/1	fp 131-0	14
HF0029*/SF0032	3/31	g CH 14	13	HF0156/SF0122	3/30	HH/hhf h	13
HF0030/SF0043	1/27	FI h,a	6	HF0157/SF1279	4/1	GO rpa	13
HF0031/SF0017	3/8	fp 77-54	10	HF0158/SF0155	3/29	ED/edf h,a	13
HF0035*/SF0052	2/17	g CH 3	7	HF0159*/SF0158	4/7	g CH 18	14
HF0037/SF0034	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0161/SF0069	3/11	CED rp reGO/sgf	10
HF0042/Sfnone	3/3	ED/edf h	9	HF0163*/SF0152	4/8	HF sub	14
HF0043/SF0773	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0165/SF0317	3/2	CED rpa reJU	9
HF0045/SF0040*	3/22	CC	12	HF0167/SF0338	4/2	JU rpa reWM	14
HF0047/SF0048*	3/4	g CH 6	11	HF0168/SF0531	3/8	fp 133-0	10
HF0050/SF0598	4/2	AG rpa reENF	14	HF0169/SF0480	3/29	LA h	13
HF0051*/SF0041	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0170/SF0339	3/25	HH/hhf h	12
HF0052/SF0092	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF0174*/SF0091	3/26	g CH 9	13
HF0053/SF0068	3/29	LA nrp	13	HF0177/SF0130	4/7	HH/hsf h	14
HF0055*/SF0086	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0180/SF0172	2/15	ED/edf h	7
HF0057*/SF0497	3/31	HF sub	13	HF0181/SF0181	3/1	JU rpa	9
HF0060/SF0432	3/26	ED/hif rp	13	HF0183/SF0054	2/24	inc into HF0334	10
HF0061/SF0080	2/10	ED/edf h	6	HF0185/Sfnone	3/8	fp 128-0	10
HF0064/SF0053	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0187/SF0176	3/15	LA rpa reFI	11
HF0065/Sfnone	4/8	w	14	HF0189/SF0235*	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0070*/SF0116	3/22	HFsub	12	HF0193/SF0151	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF0072/SF0888	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0194/SF0215*	4/7	fp 128-0	14
HF0074*/SF0524	3/25	fp 76-53	13	HF0199/SF0112	3/30	FI rp	13
HF0079/SF0106	3/1	fp 128-0	9	HF0201/SF0189	3/4	fp 128-5	10
HF0086/SF0059	3/4	fp 133-0	10	HF0202/SF0224	3/1	ED/edf h	9
HF0087/SF0095	3/29	RI rpa	13	HF0203*/SF0094	3/18	HF sub	11
HF0089/SF0311	4/7	ECF h	14	HF0208/SF0859	3/22	fp 131-0	12
HF0090/SF0353	3/24	FI h reHH	12	HF0210/SF0239	2/22	AG rp reGO/sgf	8
HF0094/SF0035	4/7	fp 120-8	14	HF0216/SF0057	3/30	HH nrp	13
HF0095/SF0081	3/25	fp 131-0	13	HF0218/SF0182	3/30	CA h	13
HF0097*/SF0093	3/93	w/o g CH 12	13	HF0219/Sfnone	2/10	ED/edf h	6
HF0099/SF0124	3/18	ED rp reTA	11	HF0220/SF0491	3/30	LG nrp	13
HF0103/SF0101	3/25	EN rp reENF	12	HF0221/SF0252	3/29	ED/edf h,a	13
HF0104/SF0160	4/2	EN rp	14	HF0226*/SF0319	3/18	HF sub	11
HF0105/SF0123	3/14	ED/edf h	10	HF0227*/SF0242	3/25	g CH 10	13
HF0107/SF0066	3/15	ED/edf h	11	HF0229/SF0241	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10
HF0111*/SF0128	3/31	HF sub	13	HF0232/Sfnone	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0112/Sfnone	2/23	HH h reHH/hhf	8	HF0233*/SF0331	3/24	HF sub	12
HF0113*/SF0148	4/1	HF sub	14	HF0236/SF0230	3/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11
HF0114/SF0435	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0237/SF0501	3/4	fp 131-0	10
HF0117/SF0019*	3/22	fp 132-0	12	HF0238/SF0421	3/29	GL rp	13
HF0122/SF0164	3/16	GO h,a	11	HF0240/SF0134*	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0123/SF0279	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0241/SF0222	3/25	HH/hhf rpa reHH	12
HF0125*/SF0153	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0242/SF0133	2/25	HH rpa reHH/hsf	8
HF0127/SF0300	3/25	fp 129-0	14	HF0243/SF0141	2/22	JU rpa	8
HF0129/SF0513	3/26	TA rpa	13	HF0246/SF0486	2/19	ED/edf h	8
HF0132/SF0127	2/25	GO rp	8	HF0248/SF0198*	4/6	LG rp	14

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HF0249/SF0297	3/22	ED/edf h	12	HF0362/SF0318	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0500/SF0186*	4/2	JU rp	14
HF0250/SF0987	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0365/SF0373	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0502/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf rpa	13
HF0251/SF0288	3/25	fp 130-0	13	HF0366/SF0283†	4/6	EN rp	14	HF0503/SFnone	2/24	ED/edf h	8
HF0253/SF0416	3/1	GL rpa	9	HF0368/SF0349	3/26	ED/hif rpa	13	HF0504/SF0675	3/26	TA rpa	13
HF0254/SF0312	3/4	fp 133-0	10	HF0373/SF0891	3/22	LA rpa	12	HF0506/SF0211	3/25	GO rpa	12
HF0255/SFnone	3/8	LA rpa reECP	10	HF0377/SF1483	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0507/SF0481	4/8	fp 130-0	14
HF0256/SF0115	4/2	JU rpa reTA	14	HF0379/SFnone	2/15	ED/edf h	7	HF0509/SF0567	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0258/SF0490	4/8	EN rpa	13	HF0381*/SF0509	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0511/SF0403	3/29	JU rpa	13
HF0259/SF0233	3/30	LG rpa	13	HF0383/SF0313*	4/1	fp 131-0	14	HF0513/SF0963	3/16	EN rpa	11
HF0260/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0384/SF0264	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14	HF0514/SF0920	4/8	EN rpa reENF	14
HF0261/SF0381	3/16	CA — reED	11	HF0385*/SF0346	3/31	HF sub	13	HF0515/SF0660	3/17	TR h,a	11
HF0263/SF0217	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF0386/SF0565	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF0516/SF0270	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0264/SF0234*	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF0387/SF1033	3/23	HH nrp	12	HF0517/SF0640	4/6	LG rp reTA	14
HF0269/SF0213	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF0389/SF0260	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0518/SF0606	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13
HF0270/SF1488	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF0390/SF0870	3/16	rp EN rp reENF	11	HF0520/SF0528	4/8	GO rp	14
HF0271/SF0286	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0391/SF0329	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hhf	10	HF0522*/SF0405	3/15	sub HF	11
HF0272/SF0114	4/1	JU/f t	13	HF0397/SF0418	4/2	FI nrp	12	HF0528/SF0434*	4/1	130-0	14
HF0276/SFnone	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0399/SF0578	3/22	fp 134-0	14	HF0531/SF0415	3/31	JU rp	13
HF0277/SF0237	3/31	EN rp	13	HF0402/SFnone	3/4	HH rp HH/hsf	9	HF0532/SF0399	4/2	JU rp	14
HF0278/SF0488	3/15	HO rpa reHH	11	HF0403/SF0414	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0534/SF0096	4/2	EN rp	14
HF0280/SF0559	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0407/SF0540	3/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	11	HF0535/SF0441	4/5	LA rpa	14
HF0281/SF0425	4/7	JU rpa	14	HF0408/SF0296	4/2	JU rpa	14	HF0536/SF0806	3/12	inc into HF0350	11
HF0283/SF0471	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0409/SF0345	3/30	HH lo	13	HF0538/SF0514	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14
HF0287/SF0271	3/11	EN rpa	10	HF0413/SF0398	4/7	HH/hsf h,a	14	HF0540/SF0142	4/5	LA rpa	14
HF0291/SF0280	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0415/SF1157	3/30	ED rpa reCA	13	HF0541/SF0823	4/5	inc. into HF0825	14
HF0292/SF0299	3/2	EN rpa reFN	9	HF0418/SF0371*	4/8	fp 116-10	14	HF0542/SF0389	4/6	inc. into HF0543	14
HF0294/SF0249	3/4	HH rp reHH/hsf	9	HF0419/SF1234	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF0543/SF0388	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0295*/SF0424	3/24	HF sub	12	HF0420/SF0379	3/22	GL h	12	HF0544/SF0463	4/1	CED rpa re GO/sgf	14
HF0296*/SF0276	4/5	α	14	HF0421*/SF0347	3/15	HF sub	11	HF0545/SF0999	3/12	inc into HF0350	11
HF0298*/SF0277	4/7	g CH 16	14	HF0426/SF0233	3/4	HH rpa reHH/hsf	9	HF0546/SFnone	3/15	fp 130-0	11
HF0299/SF0410	3/22	GL rp reECF	12	HF0427/SF0585	3/15	WM rp	11	HF0548/SF0247*	3/30	HH rpa reJU	13
HF0302/SF0602	3/19	ED/edf h	12	HF0430*/SF0362	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0550/SF0610	3/18	CED rp reGO	11
HF0304/SF0227	4/8	HH — reHH/hsf	14	HF0431/SF0508	3/30	LG rp	13	HF0552/SF0440	3/25	fp 130-0	13
HF0307/SF0083	4/5	inc. into HF0825	14	HF0432/SFnone	3/11	GO h reGO/sgf	10	HF0554/SFnone	3/16	CED rpa	11
HF0311/SF1223	4/1	HH/hhf h	13	HF0436/SF0282*	3/29	fp 132-0	13	HF0560/SF0404	4/8	fp 120-10	14
HF0314/SF0357	4/2	TR †	14	HF0437/SF0356	3/11	HH rp reHH/hsf	10	HF0562/SF0506	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13
HF0315/SF0367	4/7	ED/edf rpa inc. into HF0350	14	HF0439/SF0262*	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF0566/SF0670	4/7	fp 129-0	14
HF0316/SF0487	4/1	CED rpa	13	HF0442*/SFnone	3/25	g CH 8	13	HF0569/SF0426	3/26	TR rp reECF	13
HF0318/SF0431	4/6	GO rpa	14	HF0443*/SF0607	3/25	fp 129-0	13	HF0571/SF0511	3/18	ED rp	11
HF0319/SF0758	3/24	TR nrp	12	HF0444/SF0406	3/30	FI rp	13	HF0574/SF0519	4/2	GO rpa	14
HF0322/SF0503	3/26	ED/hif rpa	13	HF0449/SF0375	4/7	fp 126-0	14	HF0575/SF0220	3/18	EN h	11
HF0323/SFnone	3/22	GL rpa	12	HF0454/SF0932	3/18	CED rp	11	HF0576*/SF0570	3/29	HF sub	13
HF0324/SF0187	3/31	TR h	13	HF0455/SF0460	3/25	HH/hhf h	12	HF0577/SF0321	3/15	JU rpa reTA	11
HF0327/SF0088	4/2	TR rpa reECF	14	HF0456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0580/SF0568	3/30	FI rp	13
HF0328/SF0188	3/23	CED rpa reTR	12	HF0461*/SF0581	3/22	HF sub	12	HF0581/SF0413	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0329/SF0185	3/23	ED α	12	HF0463/SF0358	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF0582/SF0523	3/16	EN rp reENF	11
HF0330/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0464/SF0427	3/11	LG rpa	10	HF0584*/SF0698	3/29	HF sub	13
HF0332/SF1278	4/2	JU h	14	HF0465/SF0333	3/29	GL rpa reECF	13	HF0585*/SF0444	4/2	g CH 22	14
HF0333/SF0355	3/16	EN rp reGO/sgf	11	HF0468/SFnone	3/11	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10	HF0587/SF0526	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF0334/SF0344	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14	HF0469*/SF1389	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0588/SF0615	3/26	JU rpa	13
HF0335/SF0337	3/25	HH/hhf h	12	HF0471/SF0433	3/25	HH rpa reHH/hsf	12	HF0591/SF0532	3/15	JU rpa	11
HF0336/SF0327	4/7	HH/hsf h,a	14	HF0472/SFnone	3/31	EN rpa reENF	13	HF0592/SF0576	3/15	JU rpa	11
HF0341*/SF0265	4/7	g CH 17	11	HF0477/SF0076	3/26	TR rp	13	HF0593/SFnone	3/19	TR h,a	12
HF0342/SFnone	3/8	RI rp	10	HF0481/SF0443	3/30	HH — reHH/hhf	13	HF0596/SF0251	3/2	EN rp	9
HF0343/SF0236	3/29	LA rpa	13	HF0484/SF0419*	4/7	FI reJU	14	HF0597/SF0597	3/31	EN h	13
HF0349/SF0785	3/22	LA rp	12	HF0485/SF0400	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF0606/SF0225	4/5	LA rpa	14
HF0350/SF1559	4/8	ED/edf h	14	HF0489/SF0207	4/7	JU rpa	14	HF0607/SF0483	3/16	EN rp	11
HF0351/SFnone	2/15	ED/edf h	7	HF0494/SF0496	3/11	HH rpa	12	HF0608/SF0708	4/8	ENF rpa	14
HF0352/SF0060	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0498*/SF0459	3/22	HF sub	10	HF0611/SF0377	4/7	JU rp	14
HF0358*/SF0294	3/31	g CH 13	14	HF0499/SF0384	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0617/SF0382	4/6	HH h	14

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liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill
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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0619/SF1084	4/2	FI rpa	14	HF0761/SF0580	4/6	LG rpa reGO	14	HF0902/SF1325	3/30	ED rpa	13
HF0621/SF0450	4/2	JU rpa reHH	14	HF0763/SF1066	4/1	EN rp	13	HF0903/SF0051	3/31	TR h	13
HF0622/SF0695	3/25	LG rpa	12	HF0764/SF0873	4/1	inc into HF0763	13	HF0908/SF0892	3/30	HH lo	13
HF0626/SF0499	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0768/SF0617	4/8	GO rpa	14	HF0909/SF0762	3/19	TR rp	12
HF0627/SF0467	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF0774/SFnone	3/31	EN h	13	HF0913/SF0789*	4/6	LG rp	14
HF0630/SF0454	3/8	RI h,a	10	HF0778/SF0831	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11	HF0915/SF0729*	4/7	fp 128-0	14
HF0633/SF0689	3/25	HH rp reHH/hsf	12	HF0783/SF0656	4/2	GO rp	14	HF0918/SF0728	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF0634/SF1263	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF0784/SF0470	3/22	GL rp	12	HF0919/SF0801	3/22	ED/edf h	12
HF0636/SF0761	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0785/SF0662	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0924/SF0845	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13
HF0639/SFnone	3/22	fp 134-0	12	HF0789/SF0735	3/30	HH/hhf h	13	HF0929/SF0226	3/31	CED rp reTA	13
HF0640/SF0948	3/17	FI rpa	11	HF0794/SF0555	4/6	HH/hhf h	14	HF0930/SF1329	3/22	RI h,a	12
HF0643/SF0809	3/16	CED rpa	11	HF0795/SF0742	4/8	fp 129-0	14	HF0931/SF0771	4/2	TR rpa reTA	14
HF0644/SF0192*	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0798/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13	HF0934/SF0754	3/29	GL rpa	13
HF0647/SF1452	4/2	ED h	14	HF0800/SF0960	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0936/SF0961	4/1	GO rp	13
HF0648*/SFnone	4/1	fp 130-1	14	HF0801/SF0885	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF0945/SF0991	4/1	HH rpa	13
HF0651/SF0544	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0803/SF0530	4/6	HH rp reHH/hsf	14	HF0947/SF0896	4/8	EN rp	14
HF0653/SF1143	3/31	TR h	13	HF0804/SF1107	4/8	fp 130-0	14	HF0948/SF0938	3/24	CED rp reECF	12
HF0654/SF0704	4/8	fp 125-3	14	HF0806/SF0666	3/18	CED rpa	11	HF0950/SF0605*	4/6	CA rp	14
HF0655/SF0741	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0807/SF0685	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0951/SF0495	3/30	LG rpa	13
HF0658/SF0563	3/17	TR rpa reJU	11	HF0811/SF0489	3/23	LG rp reTA	12	HF0961/SF0613	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14
HF0659/SF0561	3/17	TR h,a	11	HF0812/SF0485	3/23	LG rp	12	HF0962/SF0814	4/6	LG rpa	14
HF0661*/SF0730	4/1	HF sub	14	HF0815/SF0796	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0963/SF0536	4/2	JU rpa reENF	14
HF0663/SF0625	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0819/SF0629	4/1	GO rp	13	HF0964/SF0798	4/6	GO rpa	14
HF0665/SF0560	3/30	HH rp	13	HF0820/SF1018	3/15	RI h	11	HF0969/SF1504	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0666/SFnone	3/1	ED/edf h	9	HF0821/SFnone	3/15	RI h	11	HF0971/SF0866	3/26	ED/edf h,a	13
HF0667/SF0587	3/18	GO rpa	11	HF0822/SF0974	3/15	RI h,a	11	HF0972/SF0853	4/1	GO rpa	13
HF0670/SF0769	3/30	FI rpa	13	HF0823/SF0921	3/15	RI h	11	HF0976/SF0821	4/7	fp 128-0	14
HF0671/SF0529	4/2	TA rp	14	HF0824/SF0701	3/15	RI rpa	11	HF0978/SF0910	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0673/SF0550	4/2	AG rpa reENF	14	HF0825/SF0429	4/5	RI rpa	14	HF0981/SF1139	3/30	GO h,a	13
HF0674/SF0583	3/29	LA h	13	HF0826/SF0692	3/22	LA rpa	12	HF0984/SF1307	4/6	GO rpa	14
HF0677/SF0479	4/2	TA lo	14	HF0827*/SF0475	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0986/SF1062	4/1	LG rpa	13
HF0678/SF0731	4/1	JU/fi rpa reJU	13	HF0828/SF0699	3/18	HH rp	11	HF0990/SFnone	3/29	RI rp	13
HF0680/SF0589	3/23	LG rpa	12	HF0829/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13	HF0991/SF0847	3/22	RI rpa	12
HF0683/SF0201	3/3	FI h	9	HF0832/SF0973	3/15	RI h	11	HF0994/SF1332	3/26	JU rpa	13
HF0687/SF0304	4/8	EN rp	14	HF0833/SF1021	3/15	RI h	11	HF0996/SF0797	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0690/SF0557	4/8	GO rp	14	HF0834/SF0788	4/1	GO rp	13	HF0997/SF0928	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0692/SF1334	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0835/SF1177	4/1	CED rp reGO	13	HF0998/SF0952	4/2	GO rpa reECF	14
HF0694/SFnone	3/23	EN held over, interim study12		HF0836*/SF0944	3/31	HF sub	13	HF1000/SF0897	3/24	FI — reTR	12
HF0695/SFnone	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0839/SF0927	3/12	ED/edf lo	11	HF1001/SF1221	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0698/SF0681	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0846/SF0850	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF1008/SF0934	4/8	HH/hhf h,a	14
HF0699/SF0848	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0856/SF0851	3/30	ED/edf h	13	HF1012/SF0437	3/19	TR rpa	12
HF0700/SF0654	3/15	LA rpa	11	HF0858/SF0902	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1015/SF0632	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0704/SF0697	3/25	EN rp	12	HF0859/SF0760	3/31	EN rpa reENF	13	HF1018*/SF0746	4/8	HF sub	14
HF0705/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0864/SF0883	3/31	JU rpa reENF	13	HF1021/SF0842	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14
HF0706/SF0545	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0869/SF0898	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13	HF1022/SF1158	3/29	LA rp	13
HF0710/SF0527	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13	HF0874/SF0837	3/19	TR rp	12	HF1023/SF0913	3/18	GO rpa	11
HF0712/SF0608	3/11	ED rpa	10	HF0877/SF0812	3/23	EN rpa reTA	12	HF1024/SF1150	4/8	HH/hhf h,a	14
HF0714/SF0661	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11	HF0879/SF1122	3/30	EN rpa	13	HF1025/SF0832	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14
HF0720/SF0653	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0880/SF0630	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1026/SF1284	3/30	LG rpa reTA	13
HF0723/SF0525	4/2	GO nrp	14	HF0882*/SF0712	4/1	HF sub	13	HF1039*/SF1378	4/8	HF sub	14
HF0727/SF0623	3/30	HH — reHH/hhf	13	HF0884/SF1348	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14	HF1041/SF0903*	4/5	LA rp	14
HF0728/SF0690	3/25	HH re HH/hsf	12	HF0886/SF0841	3/17	ED/edf h	11	HF1042/SF0673	4/8	JU rpa reHH	14
HF0732/SF0631	4/7	fp 127-1	14	HF0887/SF0719	3/17	CED/t rpa reCED	11	HF1043/SF1338	4/6	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14
HF0734/SF0484	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0889/SF0916	3/18	GO rpa	11	HF1045/SF0886	4/8	ENF rp	14
HF0735/SF0551	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0891/SF0791	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13	HF1049/SF1437	3/29	RI rpa	13
HF0738/SF1052	4/2	ED rp	14	HF0892/SFnone	4/1	EN rpa reENF	13	HF1050*/SF1439	4/8	HF sub	14
HF0739/SF0997	3/23	ED rpa	12	HF0893/SF0709	4/2	JU rp	14	HF1051/SF1436	3/29	RI rp	13
HF0742/SF0756	4/7	HH/hsf h,a	14	HF0894/SF0770	3/18	ED h	11	HF1052/SF0875	3/26	TR rpa reECF	13
HF0747/SF0674	3/29	JU rpa	13	HF0898/SF0693	3/31	EN rpa	13	HF1054/SF0911	4/5	LA rp	14
HF0752/SF0599	3/31	EN h	13	HF0900/SF0694	3/31	JU rpa	13	HF1057/SF0950	3/30	LG rp reTA	13

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF1058/SF1532	3/31	JU rp	13	HF1199/SF1076	3/30	GO rpa reWM	13	HF1406/SF1425	4/6	ED/edf h	14
HF1059/SFnone	4/6	AG h	14	HF1202/SF1303	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1408/SF0813	4/2	AG rpa reCED	14
HF1060/SF0604	4/6	AG rpa reENF	14	HF1203/SF1054	4/6	GO rpa	14	HF1410/SF1291	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF1061/SF0895	4/2	AG lo	14	HF1210/SF1482	3/29	GL rpa reGO	13	HF1412/SF1468	4/1	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13
HF1062/SF0498*	4/5	AG h	14	HF1220/SF1046	3/30	JU rpa	13	HF1415/SF1501	4/2	AG rp	14
HF1063*/SF1572	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1224/SF1147	4/1	GO h,a	14	HF1419/SF1234	3/31	LG rp reTA	13
HF1064/SFnone	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1225/SF0879	4/5	AG rpa	14	HF1420/SF1448	4/7	fp 128-1	14
HF1065/SF0894	3/29	AG rp	13	HF1228/SF0664	4/2	GO rp	14	HF1423/SF1296	4/7	fp 127-0	14
HF1066/SF0516	4/7	Flr reAG	14	HF1232/SF1208	3/31	EN h,a	13	HF1424/SF0975	4/8	EN rp	14
HF1067/SF1088	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF1234/SF1068	4/2	ED rp	14	HF1428/SF1299	3/30	HH rp	13
HF1071/SF1146	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1237/SF1037	4/6	HH rp reHH/hsf	14	HF1429/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14
HF1074/SF1531	4/8	fp 126-0	14	HF1239/SF1061	4/5	inc. into HF0825	14	HF1434/SF1300	4/1	lo	13
HF1076/SF1277	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF1243/SF1480	4/1	GL rpa reECF	14	HF1435/SF1571	4/1	LG rpa	14
HF1081/SFnone	4/8	ECF rp	14	HF1244/SF0726	4/6	LG — reTA	14	HF1436/SF1545	4/2	EN rp reENF	14
HF1089/SF0588	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF1251/SF1141	4/6	LG rp	14	HF1437/SF1203	4/8	ECF h	14
HF1090/SF0931	4/8	GO h	14	HF1256/SF1015	4/7	CED/itt rpa reCED	14	HF1439/SF1171	4/5	JU rpa reGO	14
HF1092/SF1100	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF1259/SF1167	4/1	LG rp	13	HF1445/SF1396	4/7	CED/itt rp reCED	14
HF1094/SF1134	4/7	Fl rpa	14	HF1266/SF1001	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1446/SF1289	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14
HF1095/SF1446	3/30	Fl rpa	13	HF1267/SF1152	4/1	LG rp reTA	13	HF1450/SF1476	4/2	EN rpa	14
HF1097/SF1109	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1269/SF1186	3/30	HH — reHH/hhf	13	HF1454/SF1391	4/7	fp 129-0	14
HF1098/SF0840	3/30	HH rpa	13	HF1272/SF0397	3/31	TR rp	13	HF1456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13
HF1099/SF1105	4/8	HH/hhf rp reHH	14	HF1273/SF1006	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF1472/SF1365	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF1100*/SFnone	3/29	fp 132-0	13	HF1274*/SF1007	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1474/SF1124	4/1	LG rp	13
HF1102/SF1132	3/30	EN rpa reTA	13	HF1275/SF1080	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14	HF1475/SF1373	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF1103/SF0968	4/8	HH/hhf h,a	14	HF1280/SF1096	4/8	ECF rpa	14	HF1479/SF1336	4/1	LG rp reTA	13
HF1106/SF0880	4/1	EN rpa reENF	13	HF1285/SF1074	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1484/SF1317	4/1	HH rp	13
HF1107/SF1467	4/2	EN rpa	14	HF1291/SF1133	3/30	EN h	13	HF1486/SF0787	4/6	LG rpa	14
HF1112/SF1201	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF1295/SF1136	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF1488/SF1471	4/2	AG rp reENF	14
HF1114/SF0669	3/31	EN rpa	13	HF1296/SF0716	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF1492/SF1367	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF1129/SF1239	3/30	ED nrp	13	HF1301/SF1226	4/2	Fl rpa reTA	14	HF1493/SF0826	4/1	LG rpa	13
HF1130/SF0914	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1311*/SF1160	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1494/SF1368	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF1131/SF0860	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1313/SF1453	4/2	Fl h	14	HF1495/SF1188	4/5	LA rp reJU	14
HF1137/SF1000	3/31	CED rpa reECF	13	HF1322/SF1298	4/5	inc. into HF0825	14	HF1496/SF1318	4/1	HH rpa	13
HF1144/SF0924	3/23	TA h	12	HF1325*/SF1387	3/31	HF sub	13	HF1504/SF1379	4/2	EN — reENF	14
HF1146/SF1358	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF1326/SFnone	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF1511/SF1411	4/2	ED rpa	14
HF1147/SF0874	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1330/SFnone	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1514/SF1400	4/6	LG rpa	14
HF1149/SF0861	3/29	AG rp reENF	13	HF1332/SFnone	3/30	ED rpa reED/edf	13	HF1519/SF1232	4/1	GL rp	14
HF1151/SF0101	3/24	LA rpa	12	HF1340/SF1229	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1521/SF0816	4/2	TR h,a	14
HF1152/SF0869	3/25	EN rpa	12	HF1346/SF1121	4/7	ED/edf rpa inc into HF0350	14	HF1527*/SF1431	4/8	HF sub	14
HF1153/SF0984	3/29	JU rp	13	HF1349/SF1187	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1528/SF1466	3/30	GO rp	13
HF1156/SF1102	4/8	HH/hhf h	14	HF1353/SF1153	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1529/SF0001	4/8	EN rpa reGO	14
HF1157/SF0120	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF1355/SF1178	4/2	AG rpa reTA	14	HF1559/SF0795	3/31	TR h	13
HF1159/SF0998	3/24	HO rpa reLG	12	HF1357/SF1247	4/8	ED/edf h	14	HF1561/SF1490	4/2	GO rp reGO/sgf	14
HF1162/SF1116	4/5	AG h	14	HF1360/SFnone	4/1	GO rp reECF	13	HF1569/SF1551	4/2	EN rp reENF	14
HF1164/SFnone	3/25	EN rp	12	HF1362/SF1222	4/1	GO h,a	14	HF1572/SFnone	4/2	GO rp reGO/sgf	14
HF1174/SF0240	3/30	HH rp	13	HF1365/SF1254	4/6	inc into HF0984	14	HF1582/SF0537	4/7	CED/itt rpa reCED	14
HF1175/SF0965	4/1	GO h,a	14	HF1366/SF1184	4/2	TR rp	14	HF1603/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14
HF1177/SF0439	3/30	CED rp reGO	13	HF1368/SF1376	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF1608/SFnone	3/31	HO rp	13
HF1178/SF0900	4/8	HH h,a	14	HF1371/SF1552	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14	HF1610/SFnone	4/2	ED rp reCA	14
HF1179/SF0957	3/31	Fl rpa reED	13	HF1374/SFnone	3/29	LA h	13	HF1639/SF0238*	4/2	AG rpa	14
HF1180*/SF1195	4/2	JU rpa reGO	14	HF1377*/SF1371	3/25	HF sub	12	HF1640/SFnone	4/2	EN lo	14
HF1182/SF1168	4/2	EN rp	14	HF1380/SF1131	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1643/SFnone	4/6	inc into HF0350	14
HF1184/SFnone	3/29	LA rp	13	HF1382/SF1359	3/29	LA h	13	HF1650*/SF1557	4/7	HF sub	14
HF1185/SF1413	3/29	LA rpa	13	HF1384/SF0751	4/1	CED rpa	13				
HF1186/SF1489	3/30	EN rp	13	HF1387/SF1313	3/29	LA rpa	13				
HF1187/SF1199	4/2	LA rpa	14	HF1391/SF1395	3/31	EN rp reENF	13				
HF1189/SF1169	4/2	TA lo	14	HF1395/SF1173	4/8	HH/hhf h,a	14				
HF1190/SF1244	4/8	EN rpa reECF	14	HF1400/SF1078	3/29	ED/edf h	13				
HF1191/SF1097	3/29	JU rp	13	HF1404/SF1005	4/1	LG rp	13				
HF1195/SF1320	4/2	ED rpa	14	HF1405/SF1304	3/29	AG rpa reEN	13				

Bill Introductions

HF1650-HF1707

Monday, April 5

HF1650—Anderson, I. (DFL) Judiciary

Telephone record private data classification for legislators repealed.

HF1651—Greenfield (DFL) Capital Investment

St. Peter regional Treatment and Cambridge Regional Human Services Centers provided bond issuance, Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center psychiatric hospital construction provided, and money appropriated.

HF1652—Delmont (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Contract procedures modified and expenditures limited for professional, technical, and consultant service public contracts; and uses restricted for funds saved by leaving public positions vacant.

HF1653—Murphy (DFL) Capital Investment

Public land and building acquisition and capital improvement bond issuance authorized for corrections projects at the Willow River/Moose Lake, Red Wing, and other correctional facilities, and money appropriated.

HF1654—Battaglia (DFL) Capital Investment

Public land and building acquisition and capital improvement bond issuance authorized for various local subdivisions and state agencies, sewer combined overflow aid program eligibility area extended to Wells Creek, and money appropriated.

HF1655—Krueger (DFL) Taxes

Hospitals; vacant hospital property outside the metropolitan area provided property tax valuation.

HF1656—McGuire (DFL) Health & Human Services

Speech-language pathology and audiology examiners board created, licensure provided, penalties imposed, and money appropriated.

HF1657—Skoglund (DFL) Judiciary

Welfare recipient address release provided to law enforcement agencies.

HF1658—Krueger (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Project Outreach Corporation abolished and duties transferred to Minnesota Technology, Inc.

HF1659—Macklin (IR) Judiciary

Probate uniform code; article 2 on intestacy, wills, and donative transfers updated and multiparty accounts act recodified.

HF1660—Perlt (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Contract procedures modified and expenditures limited for professional, technical, and consultant service public contracts; and uses restricted for funds saved by leaving public positions vacant.

HF1661—Orenstein (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Civil service rule waivers and review provided by bargaining unit joint committees.

HF1662—Solberg (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Finance department provided financial management reform.

HF1663—Abrams (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Gender and political balance required in board, commission, committee, task force, and council appointments; and racial, ethnic, geographic, and socioeconomic diversity balance recommended.

HF1664—Lourey (DFL) Taxes

Ambulance, first responder, and rescue squad vehicles and supplies exempted from sales and motor vehicle excise taxes.

HF1665—Weaver (IR) Judiciary

Legislative and budget proposal data classified as protected nonpublic data.

HF1666—Van Dellen (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Telephone record information of legislators considered public information, audits and improper expense reim-

bursement required, legislative appropriation cancellations provided, and Ramsey County special prosecutor appointment provided.

HF1667—Evans (DFL) Commerce & Economic Development Trucks and truck parts included in heavy and utility equipment dealership agreement regulations.

HF1668—Greiling (DFL) Education

Adult basic education services included in learning readiness programs and money appropriated.

HF1669—Welle (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Kandiyohi County transferred certain Willmar regional treatment center state land for construction of county human services and law enforcement centers.

HF1670—Greiling (DFL) Education

Extended day equalized levy established, extended day program eligibility provided for children experiencing family or related temporary problems, and money appropriated.

HF1671—Greiling (DFL) Education

Child care program pilot fee assistance programs established for school districts with school age child care programs, and money appropriated.

HF1672—Erhardt (IR) Rules & Legislative Administration Initiative and referendum provided and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1673—Weaver (IR) Health & Human Services Health record copying costs clarified.

HF1674—Morrison (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling Playground safety rules adopted.

HF1675—Krinkie (IR) Local Government & Metro Affairs Metropolitan Council to perform metropolitan county mandated duties.

HF1676—Weaver (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling Anoka county purchase of state land provided corrected description.

HF1677—Brown, K. (DFL) Health & Human Services Midwifery practice office and midwife practitioner advisory council established and money appropriated.

HF1678—Dempsey (IR) Local Government & Metro Affairs Goodhue County authorized to establish a redevelopment authority.

HF1679—Carlson (DFL) Education Higher Education Coordinating Board abolished and duties transferred to the Higher Education Board, Higher Education Board membership, terms, and functions modified, and technical college mergers authorized.

HF1680—Olson, M. (IR) Health & Human Services Human services licensing requirement exemption provided to retired teachers and foster grandparents.

HF1681—Gruenes (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling Rules; LCRAR membership and duties modified, rule disapproval provided, attorney general rule review functions transferred to the administrative hearings office, agency rulemaking procedures and authority modified, and money appropriated.

Wednesday, April 7

HF1682—Munger (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources Packaging act of 1993; packaging and products provided recycled content requirements, discardable packaging regulated and fee studied; beverages required reusable packaging or refundable recycling deposits, and penalties imposed.

HF1683—Battaglia (DFL) Taxes Recreational property for disabled veterans and their families exempted from taxation.

HF1684—Huntley (DFL) Health & Human Services Physician advertising regulated for specialty practices.

HF1685—Huntley (DFL)
Governmental Operations
& Gambling

St. Louis County required to allow the repurchase of certain tax-forfeited land.

HF1686—Huntley (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Physicians retired from practice exempted from license surcharge.

HF1687—Carruthers (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Business Corporation Act definition modified for closely held corporations.

HF1688—Bertram (DFL)
Education

Independent School District No. 750, Rocori area schools, authorized permanent transfer from the debt redemption fund to the transportation fund.

HF1689—Hausman (DFL)
Education

Handicapped and disabled early intervention special education services provided to infants and toddlers by counties and school boards.

HF1690—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operations
& Gambling

Sports event wagering federal prohibition court action initiated by attorney general.

HF1691—Solberg (DFL)
Governmental Operations
& Gambling

Itasca County authorized to sell and convey state land to resolve an inadvertent trespass.

HF1692—Osthoff (DFL)
Taxes

Public service surcharges by cities and counties allowed on certain tax exempt property and money appropriated.

HF1693—Osthoff (DFL)
Taxes

St. Paul authorized to impose an additional sales tax and issue bonds for Civic Center expenditures.

HF1694—Kelley (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy

Electric utility competitive rate schedules and filings restricted.

HF1695—Krueger (DFL)
Education

Instructional telecommunications higher education network created, grants authorized, and money appropriated.

HF1696—Krueger (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Economic future and competitiveness task force created.

HF1697—Sviggum (IR)
Judiciary

Victim restitution provided from inmate wages, tax refunds, and forfeited bail proceeds, and restitution order not charged a civil judgment docketing fee.

HF1698—Bettermann (IR)
Governmental Operations
& Gambling

Bill summary publication required in local newspapers.

HF1699—Skoglund (DFL)
Education

Superintendent contracts not renewed or extended before six months of expiration.

Thursday, April 8

HF1700—Krueger (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Hospital and health care provider gross revenue taxes repealed, health maintenance organization and nonprofit health service corporation gross premium taxes repealed, and health care access fund abolished.

HF1701—Solberg (DFL)
Taxes

Unfair cigarette sales act rebate, penalty, notification, and publication provisions revised.

HF1702—Wagenius (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Hazardous substance release liability protection provided during an approved cleanup plan redevelopment, pollution abatement loan and grant program created, and money appropriated.

HF1703—Jennings (DFL)
Education

Independent School District No. 138, North Branch, to establish a pilot outcome-based community participation school, and money appropriated.

HF1704—Macklin (IR)
Taxes

Local governments provided property tax limitations.

HF1705—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary

Commitment notice, document, and prepetition screening report distribution requirements modified.

HF1706—Rest (DFL)
Taxes

Leasehold cooperative property tax treatment provided preliminary approval.

HF1707—Orfield (DFL)
Judiciary

Motor vehicle police pursuit guidelines adopted and forfeiture provided for motor vehicles used to flee peace officers.

It was in February 1892 that a group of nine women decided Minnesota ought to have a state flower.

The group, the Women's Auxiliary to the State Commission, was assembled in St. Paul to plan Minnesota's exhibit for the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago.

Several group members wanted to select the flower themselves. But Mrs. L.P. Hunt of Mankato suggested a much more democratic solution: Let all Minnesota women vote on the matter. The members agreed, and a subcommittee, in consultation with Conway MacMillan, the state botanist, compiled a list of choices.

Ballots were printed and distributed statewide, with five potential flowers: the Lady Slipper (or Moccasin Flower), the Silky Aster, the Indian Pink, the Cone Flower (or Brown-Eyed Susan), and the Wild Rose.

While Mrs. Hunt had suggested the democratic balloting, her later tactics were less than honest. According to author and

Do you know?



The Lady Slipper
(*Cypripedium Spectabile*)

judge Charles Flandrau, she sent 10,000 ballots to the Mankato area, along "with indications of her choice of the moccasin flower."

The Lady Slipper, technically the *Cypripedium Spectabile*, won an overwhelming majority of the votes cast, and the women's auxiliary petitioned the 1893 Legislature to have their choice ratified. The Legislature agreed and *thought* they adopted the winning choice.

However, the resolution asked that the *Cypripedium Calceolus*, not the *Cypripedium Spectabile*, be named the state flower. The *Calceolus*, one of the other 24 known species of *cypripedium*, doesn't grow in Minnesota and never has — it is European in origin.

In 1902, during a special session of the Legislature, the mistake was corrected.

Flandrau noted the mistake in his *History of Minnesota*, published in 1900, adding that "while the mistake will in no way militate against the progress or prosperity of Minnesota, it should be a warning to all committees and Western legislators to go slow when dealing with the dead languages."

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Coming Up Next Week . . . April 12 - 16, 1993

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 12

7 p.m.

The House meets in Session.

After Session

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Bills, riders, language, and allocations.

TUESDAY, April 13

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: HF1025 (Milbert) Athletic trainers act adopted and money appropriated.

Passage of Omnibus Health and Housing Finance Act.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Committee bill: riders, amendments, public testimony.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Allocations.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: To be announced.

TAXES

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: 1993 omnibus tax bill.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

10 State Office Building

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF813 (Hasskamp) Deer muzzle-loading season provided statewide.

SF229 (Tunheim) Watercraft mirror requirements.

HF952 (Nelson) Deer zone outer clothing color requirement modified.

SF5 (Davids) Raccoon season date restrictions removal.

HF1225 (Steensma) Pesticides surcharges modified.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Continuation of 4/8 agenda.

HF1180 (Greenfield) Integrated service network act adopted and money appropriated.

HF761 (Pugh) Employee total compensation, claim payment rules modified; severance pay for highly compensated employees limited; certain high risk investments limited; and state auditor examination of local government grantee and contractor provided.

HF973 (Mahon) Bloomington Police Relief Association provided service pension and survivor benefit payments.

HF977 (Milbert) Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund member allowed service credit purchase.

HF1161 (Farrell) Ramsey County employee authorized payment in lieu of salary deductions to obtain service credit.

HF1282 (Reding) University system employees provided alternative retirement coverage.

HF744 (Johnson, R.) Early retirement; employer-paid health insurance provided as incentive for early retirement of certain public employees.

SF306 (Metzen)/HF1480 (Bergson) State department and administrative board and agency heads and members appointment procedures and requirements clarification.

HF1442 (Simoneau) Columbia Heights Police Relief Association salary computation to include education incentives and longevity payments, and prior service purchase provided.

HF490 (Johnson, R.) Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed.

HF441 (Kahn) Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund (MERF) investments managed independent of fund.

HF378 (Reding) Investment board management of funds regulated and Investment Advisory Council expiration date eliminated.

HF898 (Weaver) Department of Natural Resources commissioner rulemaking authority and other powers clarified, modified, and expanded relating to game and fish, wild rice, stromatolites, and cross-country ski passes.

HF1649 (Kelley) Information Network, Inc. Act adopted and metropolitan public information network pilot program established.

HF862 (Bauerly) Mexican/Chicano and Latino people affairs council established.

HF1661 (Orenstein) Civil service rule waivers and review provided by bargaining unit joint committees.

HF1597 (Pugh) St. Paul supervisor's organization provided refund repayment and member and retiree contribution payments.

HF974 (Skoglund) Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board duties and powers clarified.

HF888 (Evans) Fire Protection System Advisory Council sunset extended.

HF1609 (Hausman) 9-1-1 emergency telephone services to include emergency poison information services and funding provided.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF1072 (Lourey) Mental health unlicensed practitioner provisions modified, and hearing instrument sellers regulated, enforcement provisions established, and penalties provided.

HF721 (Orfield) Hennepin and Ramsey Counties' work readiness programs replaced with metro public works training act.

HF1117 (Gutknecht) Adult foster care business licensing modified; family investment plan conditions clarified; child protection/maltreatment provisions changed; and deaf and hard of hearing commission established and hearing impaired services act renamed.

HF818 (Orenstein) Hepatitis B vaccination consent authority provided to minors.

HF1176 (Sviggum) Human service program payments rescheduled and money appropriated.

HF1317 (Bauerly) Hearing instrument dispensers certified and penalties imposed.

HF501 (Garcia) Child maltreatment investigations provided in publicly licensed day-care facilities.

HF736 (Wejman) African-American young women with children provided inner-city culturally oriented residence pilot project, and money appropriated.

HF1119 (Lindner) Adoption assistance agreement conditions changed, fund availability conditions expanded, and cost reimbursement clarified.

HF1444 (Lourey) Day training and habilitation service providers provided increased reimbursement rates and salary increases.

HF1073 (Clark) Medical assistance coverage expanded to include nutritional supplementation products.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Bills, riders, language, and allocations.

HF1585 (Skoglund) Omnibus crime bill.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Bonding recommendation for the State Government Finance Division, Rep. Rick Krueger. Bonding recommendation for the Economic Development,

Infrastructure & Regulation Finance Committee, Rep. Jim Rice.
HF1654 (Battaglia) Public land and building acquisition and capital improvement bond issuance authorized for various local subdivisions and state agencies, Sewer Combined Overflow Aid Program eligibility area extended to Wells Creek, and money appropriated.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna
Agenda: HF777 (Rukavina) Consumer report inserted for credit report, consumer report use for employment prohibited without consumer consent.
HF1256 (McCollum) Community development corporations provided and money appropriated.
HF1582 (Mariani) Minneapolis and St. Paul enterprise zones created and business incentives provided.
HF1445 (Bettermann) Minnesota Technology, Inc. appropriated money for a grant to a nonprofit organization to promote expanding flexible collaborative manufacturing networks.
HF1575 (Rhodes) Private detective and security guard training requirements clarified.
HF1407 (Milbert) Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying, Landscape Architecture, and Certified Interior Designer Board provided license issuance, denial, revocation, and suspension procedures, and penalties imposed.
HF1667 (Evans) Regulation of heavy equipment part sales.
HF1286 (Murphy) Prize notification by solicitors regulated and penalties provided.
HF676 (Asch) Facsimile transmission of unsolicited advertising materials regulated and penalties provided.
HF1525 (Perl) Abstractor liability insurance requirement exemption provided to title insurance company abstractors.
HF1636 (Pugh) Franchise civil actions regulated.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Chuck Brown
Agenda: HF980 (Anderson, I.) Government innovation and cooperation board established, cooperation planning grants and service budget management model grants established, state rule and law waivers provided, and money appropriated.
HF73 (Jefferson) Peace officer legal fees paid local governments for unsustained Civilian Review Authority complaint investigations.
HF1376 (Carruthers) Metropolitan Council districts redrawn.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: HF167 (Bauerly) Minnesota Business Finance Inc. created to provide capital for commercial borrowers through the Small Business Administration.
HF1199 (Reding) Employee Relations Legislative Commission salary recommendations ratified for the Technical College System and Higher Education Board chancellors and the Higher Education Coordinating Board director.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session.

After Session

Subcommittee on Data Privacy/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Jo McGuire
Agenda: HF1245 (McGuire) Licensing, security service, retirement, and motor carrier operating data classified; private and nonpublic data classification proposed; and collection, classification, and dissemination of data provided.
HF1246 (McGuire) Juvenile court record data access and dissemination provided.
HF1009 (McGuire) Public utility employee or customer reporting violation provided identity protection.
SF247 (Weaver) Medical records access rights clarification.
HF416 (Pugh) Government Data Practices Act opinions provided by administration commissioner.
HF1331 (Wejcman) Peace officer civilian review authorities provided complainant data release and hearing attendance provisions.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding
Agenda: HF1096 (Stanis) Financial institution deposits, rates and charges, enforcement provisions, and insurance premium finance license regulated.
HF556 (Bauerly) Financial institutions authorized contracts to accept deposits and honor withdrawals from other financial institutions.
HF1487 (Reding) Noncomprehensive health insurance policy minimum loss ratios regulated.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs
Agenda: HF1253 (Hausman) Renewable resource energy production preference established.
HF1609 (Hausman) All emergency telephone services to include emergency poison information.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger
Agenda: Continuation of preliminary allocations.

4 p.m./After Session

HOUSE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

400N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh
Agenda: Testimony regarding telephone services.

4:30 p.m.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy
Agenda: Bills, riders, language, and allocations.

6 p.m.

K-12 Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: To be announced.

7 p.m.

St. Paul Delegation

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Howard Orenstein
Agenda: St. Paul sales tax. Other delegation business.

WEDNESDAY, April 14

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: To be announced.

K-12 Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: HF350 (Vellenga) Omnibus K-12 education finance bill. Passage of bill from division.

Higher Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich
Agenda: Committee bill: public testimony, final action.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Allocations.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest
Agenda: Continuation of discussion of the 1993 omnibus tax bill.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding
Agenda: HF187 (Welle) Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association refunds distributed to policyholders.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby
Agenda: To be announced.

HOUSING

400N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark
Agenda: HF419 (Dawkins) Housing Finance Agency appropriated money for blighted residential property acquisition and rehabilitation, residential rental property rehabilitation, youth training and education, home ownership assistance, and the Housing Trust Fund.

Presentation: "Rental Housing in Minnesota in 1990: A Report to the Legislature," Professor Craig Swan. Report by Douglas Benson, lead coordinator, Minnesota Department of Health.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund
Agenda: HF1585 (Skoglund) Omnibus crime bill. Other bills to be announced. Contact (612) 296-5396 for further information.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING**
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger
Agenda: Allocations/bills.

12:30 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: To be announced.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session.

After Session

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY
Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy
Agenda: Bills, riders, language, and allocations.

4 p.m./After Session

HOUSE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
400N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh
Agenda: Committee discussion.

6 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: To be announced.

6:30 p.m.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING**
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger
Agenda: Allocations/bills.

THURSDAY, April 15

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE**
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: To be announced.

EDUCATION
200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Senate files.

**Health & Housing Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**
400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson
Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE**
Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: HF805 (Huntley) Western Lake Superior sanitary district provided disposal of incinerator ash produced by the fluidized bed sewage sludge incinerators.
HF1402 (Anderson, I.) Wetlands mitigation requirements modified and exemptions expanded.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Bills carried over from 4/13 agenda.
HF1529 (Hausman) Department of environmental protection and conservation and assistance and public advocacy office created, Department of Natural Resources and various environmental agencies abolished, agency reorganization regulated, and money appropriated.
HF1439 (Skoglund) Nonfelony enforcement commission created to study sentence proportionality and enforcement of petty misdemeanor, misdemeanor, and gross misdemeanor offenses.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau
Agenda: HF1123 (Greenfield) Day training and habilitation transportation exemptions, outpatient mental health service contracts, crisis assistance, family support grant eligibility, case management services, rate adjustments, and special needs exceptions clarified.
HF1070 (Greenfield) Mental illness definition modified, case manager qualification exemption extended, specialized residential treatment service requirements modified, and residential treatment funding allowed additional flexibility.
HF1294 (Greenfield) Medical Assistance asset allowance increased, asset 30-month transfer restriction removed, Medical Assistance liens created, and money appropriated.
HF483 (Greenfield) Trust restrictive clauses prohibited if linked to public assistance eligibility, and supplemental needs trusts regulated.
HF1556 (Luther) Health enforcement consolidation act of 1993 adopted.
HF867 (Cooper) Veterinarians exempted from Radiation Quality Assurance Program ionization radiation densitometry and sensitometry test requirements.
HF617 (Clark) Health assurance board created; prescription drug purchase and promotion restricted; health plan overheads disclosed; underwriting and premium rating practices regulated; and money appropriated.
HF944 (Stanisius) Integrated management and planning for persons with mental retardation or related conditions (IMPACT) act adopted.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY
Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy
Agenda: Bills, riders, language, and allocations.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT
500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis
Agenda: HF1610 (Rodosovich) Public land and building acquisition and betterment bonding provided to the technical colleges, community colleges, and state university boards and University of Minnesota, and money appropriated.
HF415 (Kelso) School building floor level use options authorized for lower grades and certain programs if automatic fire alarm and smoke detection systems are installed.
Any agenda items remaining from 4/13 meeting.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT &
METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS**
200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Chuck Brown
Agenda: Continuation of 4/13 agenda.
HF1319 (Orenstein) St. Paul authorized to impose an additional sales tax.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session.

After Session

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY
Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy
Agenda: Bills, riders, language, and allocations.

6:30 p.m.

**State Government Finance Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING**
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger
Agenda: Allocations/bills.

FRIDAY, April 16

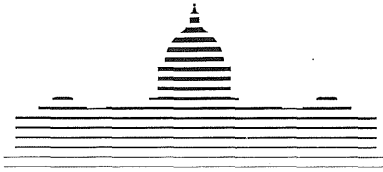
8 a.m.

**Human Services Finance Division/HEALTH &
HUMAN SERVICES**
300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Allocations.

10 a.m.

JUDICIARY
Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund
Agenda: To be announced. Call (612) 296-5396 for further information.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: To be announced.



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

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Irv Anderson
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT DATA

Legislative district data, 1993

Number of House districts classified as 100 percent rural	4
Percent of District 58B residents, Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls), who are minorities, highest in Minnesota	63.9
Most Native Americans, District 2B, Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston), percent	20.8
Most African-Americans, District 58B, Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls), percent	46.6
Most Asians, District 65A, Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), percent	14.3
Most Hispanics, District 65B, Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), percent	11.76
Most Whites, District 14B, Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville), percent	99.29
Percent of District 50A residents, Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Twmsp.), who are school-age, (6-17), highest in Minnesota	24.3
fewest school-age children, District 60A, Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls), percent	4.9
Percent of District 13B residents, Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) over age 65, highest in Minnesota	22.5
fewest over age 65, District 38B, Rep. Tim Pawlenty (IR-Eagan), percent	1.6
Per capita income of District 42A, Rep. Ron Erhardt (IR-Edina) highest in Minnesota	\$30,876
of District 2B, Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) lowest in Minnesota	\$7,727
Percent of District 61A, Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), residents living in poverty, highest in Minnesota	42.9
of District 43A, Rep. Tom Workman (IR-Chanhassen), lowest in Minnesota	1.9
Percent of District 58B residents, Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls), who are unemployed, highest in Minnesota	15.7
Percent of District 64A, Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), residents over 25 with an advanced degree, highest in Minnesota	22.12
District 64B, Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul), residents who are women, highest percentage in Minnesota	56.5
District 59B, Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), lowest percentage	45.65
Percent of District 14B residents Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) born in Minnesota, highest percentage	91.8
District 9A, Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead), lowest percentage	47.3
District 36A, Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley) Vietnam era vets, most in Minnesota	1,764
District 59B, Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), fewest	586

Sources: District Data Book, Minnesota Legislative Districts, March 1993, Minnesota Planning Agency.



For more information . . .

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93, April 16

p6/5.

SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ April 16, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 15

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Public Information Office
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St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Mary Ann Schoenberger,
Timothy Walker

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 16, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 15

Flashback

There has always been competition between cities for important government institutions, whether they be universities or prisons. Although St. Paul had the inside track since territorial days to become the state capital, just which city would land other government plums was more controversial.

With such large institutions, of course, come good jobs and money. And in the case of Minnesota prisons in the 19th century, there were both jobs and cheap labor. So when Minnesota was moving from its creeping (territorial) to crawling stage (early statehood) in the 1840s and 1850s, debate was heated over who would get what.

In the end, a "gentleman's agreement" was reportedly reached (although this is disputed, too) whereby St. Paul got the Capitol; Stillwater, the prison and St. Anthony, the University of Minnesota. According to *A History of the Capitol Buildings of Minnesota, With Some Account of the Struggles for Their Location*, the 1851 law approved by the Territorial Legislature ratifying those three sites "seems to confirm very clearly the agreement alleged to have been made in the legislature for the distribution and location of the public buildings."

Other historians, however, have scoured old records searching for more concrete evidence of the alleged "tripartite agreement," but have found little more than the 1851 law. One early historian labeled the supposed deal a "myth" while another declared, "There is not a word of truth" to it. But more likely than not, there probably was an understanding reached in the hallways of the Legislature because that's where these decisions are made.

There is always a very human story behind virtually every public edifice in the state, ranging from its major university to the location of those roadside information kiosks. One hundred and fifty years from now, it will be difficult to track down whether there were similar such agreements reached as this year's bonding bill is pieced together. Tracking the assemblage of a bonding bill is one of the most difficult tasks at the Legislature.

This year, it remains unsettled as to which community will get the OK to build a structure to house the state's "psychopathic personalities": St. Peter, where they now reside on the Regional Treatment Center campus, or in Moose Lake.

While some may feel uneasy having psychopaths — those who are committed to an institution after their prison terms because they are considered a threat to society — for neighbors, others are more than happy to welcome the jobs and economic development they bring. But just because there may be no record of such an agreement, it doesn't mean there isn't one.

— Grant Moos

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On the cover: Activity at the Legislature reached a feverish pitch this week as committees worked to consider bills before the second committee deadline of April 16. Lawmakers worked from 8 a.m. until close to midnight in several committees this week.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Tax bill . . .

DFL to continue 'Minnesota Miracle' blueprint

A glimpse of this year's showdown over tax policy came moments before a plan echoing the historic "Minnesota Miracle" of the early 1970s — trimming property taxes while boosting state aid for education — won approval by the Taxes Committee April 14.

Independent-Republicans unsuccessfully tried to eliminate the heart of the DFL-crafted plan: a proposal to raise income taxes for higher-paid Minnesotans. Gov. Arne Carlson and many Independent-Republicans have labeled the "Minnesota Miracle" an outmoded philosophy that needs to be dismantled.

But the DFL majority prevailed with its plan to raise income taxes for the wealthy which would be used, in part, to buy down property taxes for virtually all types of property.

along a partisan voice vote, with the final bill approved along the same lines.

Though effects of the plan on property tax bills would vary from region to region and city to city, it would result in those taxes being trimmed 2 percent overall for next year. That compares to a 5.8 percent increase in the governor's plan and current law, Rest said. Homeowners, renters, business, and farms would benefit.

New school aid would be funded by higher income taxes on the very top tier of the state's wealthy. The upper 3.3 percent would pay a 10 percent rate on their *taxable* incomes over \$100,000 for married couples and \$56,500 for single filers.

Even some of those richest taxpayers would

the Local Government Trust Fund, which pays for that aid, would be dispersed through a new formula based on hard facts reflecting a city's true need, including population loss, housing that was built before 1940 and how much commercial and industrial property it has.

Supporters of that change told the panel it would remove the role of past spending patterns and "number massaging" when cities seek aid increases.

The trust fund gets its money from 2 cents of the state's 6.5-cent-per-dollar sales tax, sending out more than \$300 million a year to local governments.

The massive bill contains dozens of other provisions, including one that broadens the definition of livestock to include llamas and ostriches so those breeders can receive the same tax breaks as other livestock farmers. Among the highlights:

Working Family Credit

The bill would improve one of the most popular tax programs, the Working Family Credit, which gives families earning less than \$22,370 an income tax break.

The Working Family Credit is linked to the earned income credit those families can take on their federal income taxes. Qualifying families can claim 10 percent of that credit on their state taxes, and the bill would double that to 20 percent.

A typical family got an \$85 credit through that program last year.

There was virtually no opposition to this provision among members of the tax panel. (Article 3, Section 5).

St. Paul sales tax

The bill would give St. Paul the power to levy a half-cent sales tax to pay for an estimated \$83 million to improve its Civic Center, enhance neighborhoods and downtown, create jobs, and improve the "cultural corridor."

St. Paul is in the throes of severe economic pain, said Rep. Howard Orenstein, a DFLer leading the capital city's delegation in seeking the tax. Poverty has spawned violence and despair, but the improvements brought by the influx of fresh money would bring a needed resurgence to the local economy.

Orenstein said business groups and other city leaders are united in seeking the tax.



The House Taxes Committee chaired by Rep. Ann Rest, center, met April 14 to assemble the omnibus tax bill. Also pictured, left to right, are Rep. Ted Winter, Kathryn Kmit, committee administrator, Lillian Pohlkamp, committee legislative assistant, and Rep. Jean Wagenius.

Though the governor has said his budget holds no tax increases, Taxes Committee Chair Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) said a more honest analysis finds that it contains an implicit \$316 million hike in property tax hikes.

In contrast, the House bill would boost income taxes — considered a more progressive tax — \$312 million. And the money brings across-the-board relief to property taxpayers, she added.

The panel rejected the substitution attempt

qualify for the property tax breaks built into the plan, which drew criticism from representatives of social justice groups over several days of testimony during the bill's crafting.

In addition to providing property tax relief by increasing the state's share of paying for K-12 education, the bill would also redesign the way state aid money is divided among local governments.

No city would lose local government aid it now receives under the plan. But new money in

Dust off the tax dictionary

Tax policy is a linguistic challenge to even the most avid wonk, but the panel decided to go back to some old-fashioned terminology.

About five years ago, the state decided to quit using time-honored terms such as "mill" and "mill rate," replacing them with terms like "tax capacity" and "classification ratios."

The bill proposes going back to using the mill in all tax law. A mill equals one-tenth of a penny. Mill rates are used in most states, the panel was told. And mill rates are more understandable to taxpayers, said Rep. Bob Ness (IR-Dassel), who sponsored the measure calling for the language change.

Besides, Rest said, "Us old fogies like the old terms."

Business sales tax study

The bill would direct a special commission to study the thorny issue of how Minnesota has been providing sales tax exemptions to businesses for their purchases of capital equipment.

A 1984 law provides the breaks as an incentive for manufacturing businesses that decide to expand, but an administrative law judge last fall said the Department of Revenue was applying it too strictly. In essence, that meant many businesses were getting short-changed.

The department looked to the Legislature for guidance to clarify the law, estimating it would cost \$270 million this biennium if the judge's ruling held.

That figure was strongly questioned by the panel, accountants and tax lawyers, who testified on the issue earlier in the session.

The study would look at how the sales tax break was used in the past, and come up with a solution which is revenue neutral.

Charge those bills

Property taxes could be paid by credit card, under the bill, just as they can for income taxes. The provision was added as a convenience for taxpayers.

A hot tax tip

Sports bookmakers doing illegal business in Minnesota would be taxed under the bill, a measure House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) said would help enforce the state's gambling law and bring in some revenue.

The Public Safety Department's Gaming Enforcement Division estimates that about 400 illegal bookies operate in Minnesota, averaging about \$25,000 in business apiece annually. That's \$1 billion in untaxed income.

Long said the provision is patterned after the taxation bill for illegal drugs: when a bookie is busted, the state would get a cut of the take.

—Jim Anderson

Property tax rates*

Property classifications	Governor's proposal	House proposal**	Percent change
Residential homestead	1.63	1.49	-8.59%
Residential non-homestead	4.61	4.21	-8.68%
Agricultural homestead	1.08	0.9	-16.67%
Agricultural non-homestead	1.7	1.7	0.00%
Apartments	4.61	4.21	-8.68%
Low-income apartments	3.27	2.99	-8.56%
Commercial/industrial	5.84	5.49	-5.99%
Seasonal recreational	2.47	2.28	-7.69%

Annual residential property taxes*

Average home value	Governor's proposal	House proposal**	Percent change
Non-metro			
\$35,700	\$443	\$413	-6.77%
\$53,600	\$665	\$620	-6.77%
\$71,500	\$887	\$827	-6.76%
\$107,200	\$1,768	\$1,647	-6.84%
Metro			
\$65,100	\$860	\$782	-9.07%
\$97,600	\$1,627	\$1,480	-9.04%
\$130,100	\$2,485	\$2,260	-9.05%

*payable in 1994 **HF1735

Source: House Research Department



BUSINESS

'Junk' fax curbed

A bill that would reduce uninvited "junk fax" transmissions choking up many facsimile machines won approval April 13 from the Commerce and Economic Development Committee.

The proposal, (SF174) sponsored in the House by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks), would require any business advertising by fax to give the recipient a telephone number to call to halt future such transmissions.

Asch said the problem of unsolicited faxes is costly in both time and paper costs, often tying up the facsimile machine when people are trying to send or receive more important messages.

"They want some way to tell the person sending them this stuff to stop," Asch said. "This will do it."

Those businesses sending long-distance solicitations by fax would have to include a toll-free number for solicited fax owners to call to stop the uninvited faxes. Companies sending ads solely to fax owners with the same local dialing exchange would only have to provide their local number.

The bill also would direct the state Attorney General's Office to investigate complaints by individuals who continue to receive unwanted faxes after contacting the sender.

SF174 now moves to the House floor.



CRIME

Omnibus crime bill

The Judiciary Committee's \$1.25 million omnibus crime bill increases penalties for a variety of criminal offenses, and also provides funds for juvenile offender work grants and drug education programs.

The bill (HF1585), sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), is composed of several bills that have been approved by the Judiciary Committee and/or one or more of its subcommittees. The bill is expected to be finalized at an April 16 meeting. The bill now includes the following provisions.

Anti-stalking measure

Anyone who "harasses another by engaging in intentional conduct that would cause a reasonable person to feel oppressed, persecuted, or intimidated" would be guilty of a crime, and victims would no longer be required by law to tell the offender to stop the conduct, under the bill.

Penalties for stalking and harassment crimes would be increased to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor. A new felony crime — pattern of harassing conduct — would be created, and punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine. Two or more acts that violate current misdemeanor assault, domestic abuse, terroristic threat, or harassment laws would qualify as a pattern.

An offender would face felony penalties of up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine if the harassment results from bias against the victim

or if a telephone or mail harassment crime is committed by falsely impersonating someone. Currently, these are gross misdemeanor offenses.

Additionally, the felony penalties would apply if the harassment is committed to intentionally influence a court case or retaliate against a judge or lawyer because of their role in a judicial proceeding. (Article 2, Section 16)

Domestic abuse, harassment

It would be easier to charge repeat domestic abusers with a more serious offense. The bill would extend the time frame to 10 years — up from five — that a prosecutor can consider past domestic assaults on the same victim when bringing the more serious gross misdemeanor charges. (Article 2, Section 8)

The bill also would increase, to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor, the penalty for violating a harassment restraining order within 10 years after serving a sentence for previous convictions of harassment, assault, terroristic threats, or domestic abuse. (Article 2, Sections 14, 15)

In addition, the bill would include “targeted residential picketing” in the definition of harassment, thereby making the behavior subject to a restraining order from a court. During committee discussion last month, many representatives expressed concern that this change would infringe on free speech rights guaranteed by the First Amendment. Some representatives expect a fight on the House floor over this proposal. (Article 2, Sections 9, 11, 13)

Gangs, drugs

The bill would increase the penalty for participating in a “riot” crime committed while using a weapon. A riot crime is any crime with three or more people acting together in an act of force against a person or property. Current penalties for such felony crimes committed with weapons would be increased from a maximum of five years to a maximum of 20 years in prison. (Article 4, Section 6)

Penalties for selling LSD in areas near schools, parks, or public housing units would be increased to a maximum of 25 years in prison — up from 10 years — if the bill becomes law. (Article 3, Sections 1, 2)

Law enforcement

A number of provisions would impose stiffer penalties for various other crimes. These would:

- require judges to impose a life sentence without parole to anyone convicted of killing a police officer or a correctional officer. (Article 10, Sections 6, 7, 11);
- impose felony penalties on people who possess or manufacture explosives or incendiary devices but are not licensed to do so. Current law only makes it a felony if there is intent to use such devices. The same section of the bill

expands the legal definition of “dangerous weapon” to include any firearm used to produce death or great bodily harm. (Article 5, Sections 2, 3, 6); and

- reclassify child endangerment or neglect resulting in “substantial harm to the child’s physical, mental or emotional health” from a gross misdemeanor to a felony with a maximum \$10,000 fine and a five-year prison term. (Article 10, Section 18)

An amendment attached to the bill during the April 14 meeting would authorize the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to manage a force of certified police officers. The MTC currently often uses off-duty police officers from cities around the metropolitan area, said Dennis Flaherty of the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association. That arrangement may mean those cities can be sued for any inappropriate actions by those officers, Flaherty told the committee.

“This amendment allows the MTC to continue doing what it must do, which is to provide for the safety of its passengers,” Flaherty said.

The bill would prohibit the MTC police from hiring “part-time peace officers,” such as security guards. Only certified peace officers could be hired. (Article 7, Section 12)

Courts

Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) successfully amended the bill April 14 to permit statistical claims about the accuracy of “DNA fingerprinting” in courts of law.

Minnesota is one of only two states in the country that does not allow evidence about the accuracy of DNA tests to be entered as evidence in court. Although he is a prosecuting attorney, Weaver told the committee that this change will be helpful to both sides in a criminal case and can clear people of charges, too.

“This does not give the prosecution an unfair advantage,” he said. “It allows juries to hear the full story.”

Crime victims

The bill would require 75 percent of forfeited bail to be placed in an account to repay crime victims who are owed restitution money but are not receiving it from the perpetrator of the crime. The bill also would expand the power of the Department of Corrections to deduct money from inmate wages to pay crime victims. (Article 6, Sections 2, 4, 5)

The bill also would mark \$500,000 for grants to finance work programs for juvenile offenders who owe restitution to victims. The programs could include park maintenance or recycling jobs. (Article 6, Section 1)

Data privacy

People registering their car with the state could request to keep their name private. Current law only allows someone to shield their

address. Law enforcement agencies could access the data, however. (Article 2, Section 1)

Gun control

Before HF1585 can be approved by the Judiciary Committee, it will likely be subject to intense debate April 16 over a section in the bill that would regulate firearm possession.

Current law prohibits cities from having gun-control ordinances that are stricter than state law, but a bill sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) that was approved by a Judiciary subcommittee March 26 and is incorporated in the omnibus bill would give cities limited authority to regulate certain kinds of firearms under certain conditions. (Article 1, Section 3)

Judiciary finance bill

It would cost \$670.4 million to jail Minnesota’s criminals and operate the state’s judicial system under a plan approved April 14 by the Judiciary Finance Division.

The plan, assembled over the past couple of weeks, includes major spending increases for the Department of Corrections, \$9.7 million to pay for the Youth Works program, and nearly \$1 million for the omnibus crime bill.

Division Chair Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) said that her priorities were to first ensure adequate space for the state’s inmate population, to curb the impact of corrections costs on counties and property taxes and, finally, to take steps to reduce the problem of repeat offenders.

Spending for the Department of Corrections would jump nearly \$60 million in the next biennium, an increase made necessary by the state’s fast-growing prison population. At current rates, nearly 700 more prison beds are going to be needed in the state by 1995, the panel was told.

The panel approved spending for Youth Works, a new program that would allow young people to do community service works in exchange for education grants. In addition to the funding, the panel opted to drop the minimum age requirement from 17 to 15, while keeping the maximum age at 24.

The \$9.7 million is an increase from the \$5 million approved for the program April 2 by the Education Committee. The money is drawn from \$20 million set aside for children’s programs in the House budget resolution.

The program mirrors an initiative launched by President Bill Clinton to aid troubled youth nationwide, said Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul). Should federal money become available, having a program in place would enhance the chances of getting new dollars, he added.

The Youth Works program is seen as an anti-crime measure because it gives youth who may otherwise turn to crime a reason to hope for a

better future, said Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul). From a strictly practical standpoint, that saves state tax dollars, he said. Backers of the program say every dollar invested will bring a \$2 savings over the long-term.

Funding for the crime bill (HF1585) also includes \$500,000 to create a paid work crew program that would allow juvenile offenders to pay off restitution to crime victims; \$200,000 to launch a curfew enforcement program for cities; and \$200,000 for costs of stricter crime penalties created by the omnibus crime bill.

A \$5.1 million pre-trial diversion program targeting offenders who would be better served by treatment instead of incarceration is included in the Judiciary Finance Division's bill, but is not included as part of the costs of the omnibus crime bill.

The bill also includes:

- \$300,000 to establish a battered women's shelter specifically for Asian women in Rochester, which would be only the second of its kind in the nation. Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), who added the amendment for the funding to the bill, said the clash of cultures is keeping Asian women from seeking those services. The shelter would provide translators and counselors with backgrounds in Hmong and other Asian cultures. Rochester has the second-largest Asian population in the state, Bishop said, adding that a similar need exists in St. Paul;
- new court fees totaling \$4.4 million to recoup court costs that are increasing with demands on the system;
- \$30,000 for the Attorney General's Office to conduct a study of gender equity in high school athletics; and
- a provision to reimburse jurors for day-care expenses they incur while serving, and eliminating the \$15 per day jury service payment if jurors receive their full salary while serving.

The final bill, not yet assigned a house file number, came in \$47,000 under the budget target set in the House budget resolution of March 15. The bill was scheduled to be introduced on April 16, and is expected to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.



EDUCATION

K-12 education funding

Class sizes in Minnesota's public schools could be smaller and the role of local school district referendums in financing education would be reduced, under a measure approved by a House panel this week.

A major focus of the \$5.1 billion K-12 education finance bill for 1994 and 1995 is to reduce the inequities that varying property taxes and referendums have caused between districts in recent years.

The bill approved by the K-12 Education Finance Division would raise state funding for students, while requiring that all local referendum levies end in 1999. To continue levying for a referendum approved in the past, school districts would have to take the issue to voters.

All reappraised referendums would be levied against market values. Basing the tax on market value, businesses would pay less than they currently do for referendums, and residential owners would pay more. (Article 1)

School boards also would be required to hold public hearings if any contracts they negotiate with teachers or school administrators would result in larger class sizes.

The House K-12 education plan calls for \$80.2 million more in spending than the governor's plan. It would lower local school district levies by \$30 million under the governor's proposal for taxes payable in 1994. Most of the property tax relief would come through the larger "general education formula" for Minnesota's 781,000 students, and through a progressively lowered mandated cap on local referendum levies.

The referendum action reflects the Legislature's concern about school districts' increasing reliance on property taxes and referendums for funding as state support has dwindled.

Seventy percent of Minnesota's 414 public school districts currently have referendum levies — many slated to last indefinitely. One-half of the 50 school district attempts to pass referendums in the past year failed.

The bill (HF350) also includes the following provisions:

School funding

In a departure from the governor's proposal, the House version would pay for *all* new students entering Minnesota's public schools, rather than for one-half of the new students. Minnesota's elementary and secondary schools anticipate nearly 28,000 new students between now and the 1994-95 school year.

The state's formula allowance for each "pupil unit" — currently at \$3,050 — would increase to \$3,200 in 1995, and \$3,400 by 1997. (Article 1)

No results-oriented teacher training

The House version does not include the governor's proposal for \$52 million for teacher training in results-based education. Funding for development of charter schools was also not approved.

Education department funding

The Minnesota Department of Education, whose budget was reduced by 20 percent in the last biennium, would receive \$29 million for 1994-95. The department would be funded at about the same level as in the last biennium.

Graduation rule

Some \$6 million would be used to develop assessment standards for the State Board of Education's proposed graduation rule — \$2 million below the governor's proposal.

Younger children

Programs which serve the youngest children in the education system would receive more funds, with the measure. Nearly \$46 million would go to Early Childhood and Family Education (ECFE), Early Screening programs, Way to Grow and Learning Readiness. The current appropriation is \$38 million. (Article 4)

School breakfasts

For the first time, the state would help pay for school breakfasts — schools would be reimbursed for breakfasts for certain students who do not fall within federal "severe need" income levels. (Article 8)

Lower interest rates for districts

School districts would obtain lower interest rates when they borrow money on a short-term basis. New state backing in case of default will mean higher ratings by bond rating firms (hence, lower interest rates). In case of a default, the state would pay the bond holders, and has the option to reduce the district's state aid, or levy a tax against the property in the school district. (Article 1)

In testimony earlier this session, the Department of Education testified that on a statewide average, school districts have only enough money on hand to operate for 21 days. In addition, one in five school districts now have budget deficits. Eighty-two school districts are operating in the red — up from 37 districts in the 1987-88 school year.

Minnesota Business Partnership plan

A plan for future budgets, which is based on Minnesota Business Partnership recommendations, was approved. The proposal would gradually increase state funding of "core," or essential curriculum, while narrowing local property taxes to "discretionary" programs. (Article 1)

School consolidation

The Legislature's policy of encouraging consolidation or cooperative ventures between school districts is also reflected in a \$1 million increase in "cooperation and combination" funding for districts in the process of consolidating. Funds would total \$7.5 million. Districts which jointly provide services with other districts also would retain certain "sparsity" revenues they formerly received. (Article 1)

Minority students

The state would give \$37.7 million in grants to districts implementing desegregation plans — \$6 million above the governor's recommendation. Current funding is \$31.7 million. Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth also would be permitted to levy more local taxes for desegregation planning.

Minority students would receive grants if they enroll in a teacher education program and become teachers upon graduation. The "loan forgiveness" plan would tie one year of student loans to one year of teaching.

The bill also includes a requirement to remove any cultural biases from the State Board of Teaching's licensing exam. Public and private colleges and universities would, in addition, have to assist minority students who do not achieve qualifying scores in teacher education programs. (Article 8)

Capital projects

Schools would receive \$230 million for school building renovation, equipment, improvements required by the state fire marshal for health and safety codes, as well as regular facility maintenance. (Article 5)

Transportation

Through a \$269.5 million appropriation, all school districts would receive more money for transportation costs. The amount is \$9 million more than the governor's proposal.

Athletic transfers

Participation in junior varsity and varsity sports would be limited for students who transfer to another school district under the open enrollment plan.

Students would be ineligible to participate in team athletics in their non-resident school district for one year unless the team sport is not offered by the pupil's current district. The student could also participate if the school boards in both the resident and non-resident district agree to allow it.

During the year of ineligibility in the new district, students would be able to participate in sports in their resident district. After the year of ineligibility, a student would be able to play sports in either district, but not in both.

The plan is intended to address the issue of students enrolling in another school district in



Jacquie Bergman, the mother of a son who has traumatic brain injury, testified before the K-12 Education Finance Division of the Education Committee April 14 about changes in the learning disabilities portion of the division's omnibus bill.

order to play sports for a more successful or competitive team. (Article 9)

Twin Cities open enrollment

Minneapolis and St. Paul students could enroll in a school in either city regardless of their race, under HF350.

Because of its desegregation plan, Minneapolis has been unable to allow white students to transfer out of the district, or students of color to transfer in. St. Paul is not as constrained by its desegregation plan and is able to allow students of all races to transfer in or out.

Each district has specialized programs that might be of interest to non-resident students, but they are unable to participate because race must be taken into consideration. Native American students from St. Paul are not able to enroll in Four Winds, the Minneapolis American Indian school. And white students from Minneapolis are not able to take part in the Chinese language program at St. Paul's Highland Park High School.

The amendment would allow all inter-city transfers when space permits. (Article 9)

Special education

A series of amendments are designed to increase flexibility in special education services:

- **12 pilot programs.** A three-year pilot project would allow 12 school districts to use an alternative process for delivering certain special education services. The purpose of the project would be to explore alternatives to certain special education rules, while adhering to the intent of the rules in terms of outcomes. The goal is to improve special education services. Each participating district would have an advisory council with parents representing a majority of its mem-

bers. The council would advise the district on planning, delivering, and modifying its special education programs. Evaluations of each district's alternative delivery process would be submitted to the Department of Education, and to the Legislature. (Article 3)

- **St. Paul pilot project.** A separate project would exempt the St. Paul school district from all state special education rules and allow the district to develop and implement an integrated service model for delivery of special education services and programs. The program would be evaluated over at least a four-year period. In its evaluation, the district must include how it complies with the intent of the state law governing special education. (Article 3)
- **Special education task force.** A task force on special education would be established to simplify the state rules for special education. The task force would focus on supporting the state's interest in special education outcomes and complying with federal rules. It would make its recommendations to the Legislature by Feb. 15, 1994. (Article 3)

American Sign Language

A compromise has been reached in the debate over the American Sign Language (ASL) proficiency of teachers for deaf and hard of hearing students: The State Board of Teaching would determine appropriate license requirements, but work under a Legislative guideline.

Current teachers would complete a proficiency evaluation and 60 continuing education credits in ASL, ASL linguistics, or deaf culture for every 120 credits required for license renewal. To renew their licenses, teachers would need to complete a proficiency evaluation every five years until they reach a minimum level of proficiency. License renewal would not be contingent upon the level of proficiency, however.

Teachers who work with students whose primary language is ASL must demonstrate at least an advanced level of proficiency. New licensees must demonstrate an "intermediate plus" level. (Article 3)

Class size notice

School districts would have to give the public notice if the contracts they negotiate with teachers, principals, superintendents or assistant superintendents and principals would result in larger class sizes in the district. Each school board would determine whether the proposed collective bargaining agreement or contract would result in larger class sizes. Before entering into a contract, the board would be required to publish a detailed notice of the proposed salary settlement, including non-salary benefits and future scheduled increases. The notice would be published at least 10 days before the next board meeting, at which public testimony would be heard. The measure would apply to

contracts entered into between July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1995. (Article 1)

Commissioner appointments

Legislators admit they change the way the education commissioner is appointed every few years. In 1977, the commissioner was appointed by the Board of Education, with the approval of the governor. In 1983, the commissioner was appointed solely by the governor. In 1992, the appointment returned to the 1977 method. The omnibus bill this year would allow the governor to do the work. (Article 9)

School superintendents

Current law says that superintendent contracts are limited to three years, but school districts sometimes renew contracts early. A new provision would make school boards wait to renew or extend contracts until only a year is left in the contract. The provision is intended to help districts avoid costly, early buyouts if things don't work out with the superintendent. (Article 1)



EMPLOYMENT

Employee background checks

Employers would have to supply current workers and job applicants with the results of background checks or credit reports they may use in the promoting or hiring of those individuals under a bill moving to the House floor.

The measure (HF777), approved April 13 by the Commerce and Economic Development Committee, would require personnel officers to tell an employee or job applicant that an investigation is being conducted, the reasons why, and the kind of information being sought.

Workers would have a right to see any negative report that causes them to not receive a job offer or promotion. Disclosure notices would be required on all job applications and would have to include a box where the employee could request a copy of the report.

Employees and job seekers also would have to be told who conducted the report and how they can reach the investigators to correct any mistakes that may appear.

"There are a lot of instances where somebody doesn't get a job because of an inaccurate consumer report," said Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), author of the bill.

The proposal would apply to both credit reports compiled by commercial reporting agencies and more substantive investigations where information about the person's character and reputation is gathered through interviews with neighbors, friends, or associates.

It would exempt, however, any investigations of criminal or civil wrong-doing of a

current employee until after the employer's investigation was completed.

The bill now moves to the House floor.



ENVIRONMENT

Environmental spending bill

State environmental and natural resource spending totaling just over \$534 million won approval April 14 from the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.

The proposal, not yet assigned a house file number, funds the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), the Minnesota Zoo and about a dozen other state agencies.

Next, it will be considered April 19 by the Ways and Means Committee and is scheduled for a floor vote later in the week.

General fund spending under the bill is \$301 million or about 56 percent of the entire package. The rest is supported by revenue generated from special fees dedicated for specific programs.

The committee avoided any fee increases for state park usage, boat registrations, and hunting and fishing licenses.

The panel added \$1.5 million from the general fund to support solid waste disposal efforts administered by the MPCA and limited a hike in landfill dumping fees to less than 3 cents per cubic yard. Currently, the state solid waste surcharge is 20 cents per yard which comes on top of any local and county fees.

The state Superfund would not receive any additional funding for clean-up of hazardous or toxic waste materials. However, a separate bill pending in the Taxes Committee could provide up to \$6 million more for the program over the next two years.

The bill also includes nearly \$41 million in recreational and wildlife enhancement programs previously approved by the committee and the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR).

State parks, trails and recreation areas

Reflecting a sharp increase in visitors, more than \$20 million would be provided for park and trail improvements in addition to about \$45 million in operational funding.

Much of the extra funding was made available through accelerated LCMR financing and includes:

- continued development of the Paul Bunyan trail in the central lakes region; a second trail connecting the city of Harmony to the Root River Trail in southeastern Minnesota; and a third trail between Carlton and Barnum. The cost of all three projects is about \$2.3 million;
- acquisition of a water access site on Maxwell

and Crystal bays on Lake Minnetonka for \$610,000;

- Construction of the Mesabi multi-purpose trail connecting Grand Rapids and Ely, \$700,000; and
- Planning and development funding of \$650,000 for the Agassiz recreational trails in northwest Minnesota and improvements in four nearby parks in Norman County. (Article 1, Section 14)

Trout fishing

The DNR would spearhead a task force to examine the feasibility of creating an urban trout fishing site inside the St. Paul city limits.

According to Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul), sponsor of the proposal, three of the prime locations for the new recreational site would be Swede Hollow, Trout Brook, or along a route near downtown to the Metro fish hatchery. Participating in the study would be city officials, the state Office of Tourism, anglers' groups and the University of Minnesota.

The bill also would target \$687,000 for trout, walleye, and bass habitat development across the state through the LCMR, including installation of aeration systems on winterkill-prone lakes. (Article 1, Section 14)

Ethanol production

The Rural Finance Authority would receive an additional \$1 million to aid the building of new ethanol producing facilities in the state. The money for this new program would come from the producer credit account, established in 1986.

The bill also would direct the Department of Agriculture to first pay ethanol producers the \$981,000 in unpaid claims due them before beginning new subsidy payments in the upcoming budget cycle. New subsidy payments would total about \$15.1 million.

A special appropriation of \$380,000 would be used by the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute to develop ways to use trees and waste grass clippings to make ethanol. (Article 1, Sections 7 and 14)

Shoot one, shoot another free

Farm owners or tenants would receive an additional license to take deer on their property, free of charge. The extra licenses, however, would only be available in areas the DNR determines has overpopulation problems. Farmers would be given priority over other applicants.

Under the bill, farmers receiving an extra license would have to open up his or her property to other hunters.

The proposal also would appropriate \$90,000 over the next two years to pay farmers whose livestock is injured by wolves or other endangered animals, and for crops damaged by elk. (Article 1, Section 7)

Bear, deer management

An extra \$260,000 would be spent for deer and bear population management, including emergency deer feeding during winter months.

A total of \$50,000 would be marked for a University of Minnesota study on the prevalence of Lyme's disease in deer, which can be transferred to humans through deer ticks. The program would pay for small vials to be given to hunters to voluntarily collect blood samples from deer which then would be sent to the university.

The DNR also is being asked to complete a comprehensive study for lawmakers on its deer herd management programs and recommendations for state funding by Feb. 1994. (Article 1, Section 5)

Pseudorabies control

The state Board of Animal Health would receive a total of \$510,000 over the next two years for an integrated research program to limit the spread of pseudorabies in swine herds.

Funding for the expanded program, however, is contingent on gaining federal matching dollars.

Although most typically a disease affecting hogs and pigs, pseudorabies can be fatal to all animals. About 250,000 hogs in the state now are tested for the disease. (Article 1, Section 8)

Science Museum of Minnesota

The Science Museum of Minnesota in downtown St. Paul would get \$15,000 for preliminary studies to build a freshwater aquarium along the Mississippi River as part of its overall \$1 million a year state appropriation.

The display would highlight river marine life as well as interpretive displays of the unique culture that has flourished in the cities and rural areas near the Mississippi.

The science museum also would be directed to begin work on finding housing facilities for students from outside the Twin Cities during short-term stays at the museum and other educational sites in the metro area.

In addition, the museum would receive \$260,000 in LCMR funding to develop an interactive computer and video data base for school-age youth to study cultural and natural history of the region. (Article 1, Section 11, 14)

Lake Superior protection

A total of \$500,000 is targeted from the DNR's natural resources fund to help establish new safe boating harbors and maintain existing facilities along the North Shore. An extra \$50,000 is specified in the Board of Water and Soil Resources budget for shoreline protection programs along Lake Superior.

The state of Minnesota will complete its \$1.5 million obligation to the Great Lakes Protection fund with a final \$500,000 contribution during the next year. The multi-state program was



Brad Larson, a Scott County engineer, pointed out the area surrounding the Bloomington Ferry Bridge during an April 13 meeting of the Capital Investment Committee, where members considered a bonding recommendation for the completion of roads leading to the bridge.

created to improve water quality in Lake Superior and the rest of the Great Lakes chain.

The bill also would appropriate \$137,000 from the LCMR budget for biological monitoring of steelhead trout populations in the big lake. (Article 1, Section 5, 6 and 14)

Steel mills

The Department of Trade and Economic Development would be directed to work with the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board to study ways to enhance the taconite and iron ore mining industry in northeastern Minnesota.

The study, due next March, would specifically address bringing new "mini-mill" technology to the Iron Range. Research funding would be \$20,000. (Article 1, Section 5)

Treaty settlement unraveling

Legislative leaders and the governor are indicating that support for the proposed Mille Lacs treaty-rights agreement is fading and the House sponsor of the bill isn't happy about it.

"I think it's done," said Rep. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors), expressing doubts that his \$8.6 million settlement package will receive further hearings before lawmakers adjourn next month.

The bill (HF575) would give the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians the one-time cash payment from the state plus spearing and netting rights on a portion of Lake Mille Lacs. In exchange, the band would relinquish commercial fishing rights in the rest of the territory they

once controlled and ceded to U.S. officials under the treaty of 1837.

Although the proposed pact cleared the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee last month, companion legislation in the state Senate has stalled.

Battaglia said it's unlikely his bill will progress in the House until the Senate bill emerges from the environment panel in that body and gets back on track for a floor vote.

"According to the papers, the governor and [Senate Majority Leader] Roger Moe and [House Speaker] Dee Long seem to think this isn't going anywhere," he told other members on the Environment and Natural Resource Finance Committee April 15.

The panel, which Battaglia chairs, would next hear HF575.

Without legislative approval, the dispute over Indian fishing and hunting rights would have to be settled in federal court. Battaglia said he thinks Indians have a strong case and likely could receive a more lucrative settlement than what lawmakers now are considering.



GOVERNMENT

House phone probe

The \$85,000 phone bills illegally charged to a House member's state credit card number is only one in a series of breaches in the security of state phone systems, according to state Department of Administration officials.

And in the two most costly of those breaches, the fraud wasn't discovered until legitimate WATS lines users complained that they continuously received busy signals when they attempted to call, administration officials told a House panel April 13.

The Special Committee on House Management and Administrative Practices, chaired by Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul), was formed to inquire into the practices that may have contributed to the breakdown of the House phone system.

The committee will issue a report by May 3, and will make recommendations regarding improved oversight of the phone system by Dec. 31 of this year.

Department of Administration officials told the committee that their department used to receive details regarding the destinations of long distance calls made by House members.

But in 1988, the practice stopped; MCI, the long-distance carrier, has been sending those details straight to the House, said administration officials.

And they said the most recent incident involving a House member isn't the first time the security of the Legislature's phone system has been breached.

In the spring of 1989, a legislator's 3-digit access code was posted at a Catholic girls' school, which resulted in a loss of about \$2,000. The theft was reported to the Department of Administration by a nun at the school.

Separate thefts of state employees' codes resulted in two other security breaches in 1988 and 1990, one costing \$35 and the other \$5,000. But one of the largest thefts costing \$56,000 occurred over Labor Day weekend in 1991 when a code normally assigned to three employees at the Department of Natural Resources in Detroit Lakes fell into the wrong hands.

The Department of Administration learned something was wrong on Sept. 3, 1991, when legitimate state users complained of constant busy signals. U.S. West intervened and found that the majority of conversations were in a foreign language, which seemed to be Spanish, phone service manager Bonnie Plummer said.

The number of illegal calls was quickly restricted by asking MCI to block international calls as well as calls originating from New York and Los Angeles, where the problem appeared to be focused.

On Oct. 4, 1991, Plummer reviewed call details and linked the misused security number with the Detroit Lakes DNR office. She called DNR office management in Detroit Lakes and asked permission to disconnect the code, but management refused and said it would get back to her. It never did, but on Oct. 25, 1991, the DNR office in Bemidji received its bill and instructed Plummer to disconnect the code. Plummer estimates that about \$1,000 of additional illegal calls were made during the three weeks that she waited for DNR permission to disconnect the code.

Less than a month later, problems with the legislative phone system were detected, again because of busy signal complaints from legitimate WATS line users.

After determining the system was being used

illegally, the department first limited calls to within Minnesota, then, on Nov. 20, 1991, shut down credit card access to the system.

A study of phone bill totals from the House and Senate showed that House phone bills had been increasing noticeably over a period of months, while the Senate's had not. Plummer also noticed that only one legislator's access code was being used fraudulently.

By scrutinizing the calls, Plummer learned that most originated from pay phones and many were from Willmar Community College. Local media revealed last month that the fraud occurred after the son and nephew of Rep. Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) passed out his access code to friends, who passed it on to an ever-widening circle of people.

Plummer said she recommended to David Kienitz, director of House Administrative Services, that the matter be turned over to law enforcement officials. Kienitz said "House staff preferred it not go to authorities at that time," Plummer recalled.

Plummer and Kienitz did meet with two MCI toll fraud specialists in December, who told them it was unlikely that they could recover the money because use had been so widespread and because someone must be caught in the act to be arrested for telephone fraud.



HEALTH

State health care reformed

The planned evolution of Minnesota's health care system to one that is more inclusive and cost-effective continued April 14, with the approval of **HF1178** by the Health and Human Services Committee. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), sets up a new system of providing health care through competitive "integrated service networks."

The service networks, known as ISNs, would operate in a fashion similar to the way health maintenance organizations do now, with medical practitioners organized into networks that must provide a full range of health services. Just how the ISNs would be organized — for instance, whether the practitioners would be employees of the ISN or just under contract to it — is not narrowly defined. However, the ISNs would be more closely governed by the state than are current health care providers, in order to control quality and keep the rate of health-care cost inflation down. ISNs also would have stronger community service obligations than health care providers do presently.

The state would give ISNs incentives to accept high-risk individuals as members. In order to be licensed by the state, the ISNs would be required to participate in Medical Assistance, General Assistance Medical Care, and MinnesotaCare. The latter is the state's new health care program designed to provide non-catastrophic coverage to people of moderate incomes who are presently uninsured.

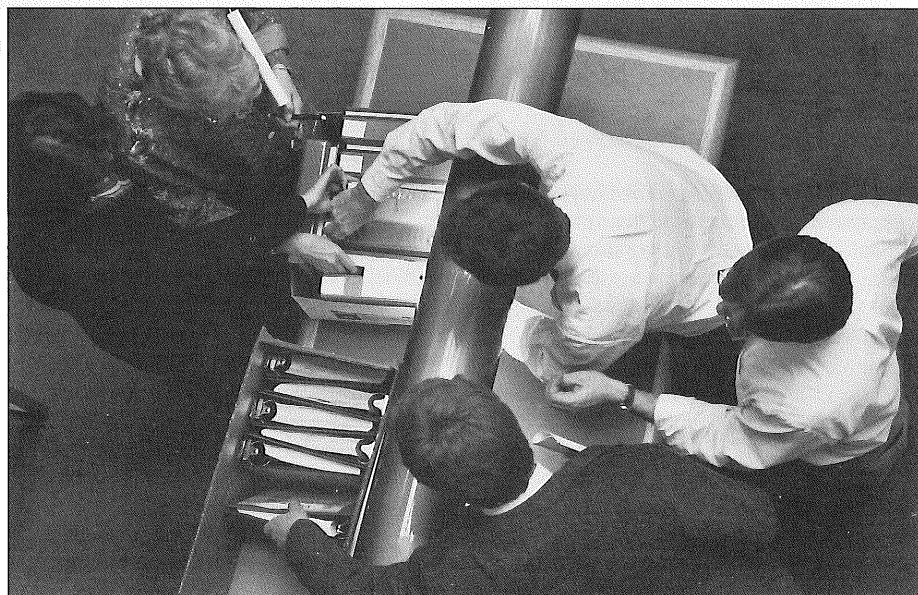
Greenfield's 124-page bill generated hours of debate at committee meetings held on the evenings of April 8 and April 14 and inspired numerous amendments from committee members. For some members, **HF1178** did not go far enough toward the goal of universal, cost-contained coverage. Others feared that the bill's intended cost-saving measures would stifle the free market and impose needless and expensive paperwork requirements on providers. Some rural legislators were also concerned that the bill would allow Twin Cities health maintenance organizations to gobble up rural hospitals.

Greenfield defended his bill by saying there was nothing in it requiring that providers join an ISN, and anti-trust regulations would prevent runaway ISN growth. However, the bill would require the state to establish a "regulated all-payer system" for providers that did not join ISNs. Those providers would be reimbursed at common rates and follow certain regulations set by the state. "The all-payer system would encourage them, but not force them into ISNs," Greenfield said.

"I don't think it's radical. I don't think it risks the quality of health care," Greenfield said of his bill, which emerged from the committee hearing largely intact.

One of the restrictions removed from Greenfield's original bill was a provision that the ISNs be nonprofit. Initially, for-profit companies could join the field of competition only by forming a nonprofit division within Minnesota. But an amendment offered by Rep. Greg Davids (IR-Preston) and approved by the committee opened the competition to for-profit businesses from inside and outside of Minnesota.

At one point, Rep. David Gruenes (IR-St. Cloud) attempted to delete Greenfield's whole



Members of the Capitol press grabbed copies of the House telephone records after their release April 13.

bill and replace it with his own. "My concern is that health care reform and reducing health care costs has to use the market system," Gruenes said. His amendment failed on a 10-13 vote.

A few other amendments were successful.

One offered by Rep. Pam Neary (DFL-Afton) would limit the compensation of the most highly paid executive of a health care provider serving state health plan employees to 25 times the compensation paid to its lowest paid employee. So if the lowest paid employee makes \$20,000 a year, the top executive could make no more than \$500,000 a year.

Prescription drug manufacturers would be limited in the value of the gifts they can give to health practitioners, under an amendment offered by Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick). The amendment says the annual value of those gifts cannot exceed \$25.

In other amendments, chiropractic services were added to the services that must be provided by small employer plans, and the Minnesota Health Care Commission was expanded from 25 to 26 members, in order to include a pharmacist.

The bill now moves to the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee, which is chaired by Rep. Greenfield.

TB tests allowed

Public schools are struggling to keep their students protected from diseases that have become an increasing health threat in recent years. Among them are tuberculosis and Hepatitis B.

However, officials in school districts like St. Paul have been thwarted in their efforts to determine how high the tuberculosis rate is because hundreds of children do not return parental consent slips and, thus, can't be screened.

Unless tuberculosis is treated, it can be spread through air-borne particles.

Concern about this health dilemma led Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) to sponsor a bill that allows schools designated by the health commissioner as being particularly at risk for

prevalence of tuberculosis to require that all students be screened — unless their parents submit a statement of objection based on their conscientiously held beliefs.

Parents with children at such schools will be asked to sign consent forms to allow the Mantoux test for tuberculosis to be administered on their children. If the forms are not returned, the school must make efforts to notify the parents of its intent to administer the test. The final step would be to send a notice by certified mail in a language understood by the parents or guardian.

If there is no response, the school can still conduct the test, but would not be allowed to order treatment without parental consent for a child who turned out to be infected. However, children who are infected would not be allowed to enroll in school or remain in school unless they are undergoing approved treatment.

The bill also provides for testing prisoners. Another provision in the bill allows minors to give consent for a Hepatitis B vaccination, without requiring the consent of the parents. Because Hepatitis B can be transmitted sexually, sexually active youth might be discouraged from receiving the vaccination if they were required to get parental permission.

HF818 was approved and will next be considered on the House floor.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education

Tuition increases at the state's four public higher education systems would be about 3 to 5 percent under a bill approved April 14 by the Education Committee's Higher Education Finance Division.

"This [bill] is far preferable to the Senate's or the governor's alternative," said Virginia Gray of the University of Minnesota. Most witnesses agreed.

But not everyone was happy with the \$2.05 billion higher education bill.

Russ Stanton, representing the Minnesota

State University System's Inter-Faculty Association, noted there is "bitterness among faculty members" because there is no funding included for pay raises.

While he thanked the panel for avoiding systemwide budget cuts, "Public employees didn't cause the budget shortfall," he said. Larry Litecky, president of the Minnesota Community College Faculty Association agreed.

"I'm not optimistic about where we're heading in the next two years," he said. "In fact, I'm pessimistic." Not funding fund raises for community college faculty over the past two years "amounts to nearly a 7 percent tax," said Litecky.

Bruce Hemstad, president of the Minnesota Technical College Faculty Association, commended members for funding the respective higher education systems directly, rather than increasing state financial aid dollars, as Gov. Arne Carlson proposed. But Hemstad left lawmakers with a friendly warning about future budget cuts: "We've already cut the fat, we're into the muscle, and we're dangerously close to the bone."

The following provisions also are included in the omnibus higher education bill (HF1727), sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault):

Library funds

Each college system would be prohibited from trimming funding for libraries or instructional equipment below fiscal year 1993 levels. (Article 1, Section 8)

Postsecondary enrollment option

The Higher Education Advisory Council would be directed to examine the funding costs for students enrolled in postsecondary enrollment option courses and present the Legislature with "fair and fiscally prudent funding recommendations" by Feb. 1, 1994. (Article 1, Section 8)

Student loans

The amount of SELF loans a student could borrow would be increased. Undergraduates would be allowed to borrow \$4,500 per year, up from the current \$4,000. Graduate students

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Dollars in 1,000s	CURRENT BASE			GOVERNOR			HOUSE			SENATE		
	FY 1994	FY 1995	BIENNIUM	FY 1994	FY 1995	BIENNIUM	FY 1994	FY 1995	BIENNIUM	FY 1994	FY 1995	BIENNIUM
U of M	\$440,445	\$439,306	\$879,751	\$432,860	\$442,406	\$875,266	\$444,948	\$461,187	\$906,135	\$446,728	\$445,588	\$892,316
State Universities	\$174,393	\$170,816	\$345,209	\$162,002	\$154,596	\$316,598	\$176,937	\$179,932	\$356,869	\$176,397	\$172,818	\$349,215
Technical Colleges - 85/15	\$163,719	\$163,408	\$327,127	\$159,179	\$154,962	\$314,141	\$165,172	\$170,519	\$335,691	\$165,554	\$165,527	\$331,081
Community Colleges	\$94,917	\$98,242	\$193,159	\$90,693	\$94,215	\$184,908	\$97,036	\$104,114	\$201,150	\$96,032	\$99,358	\$195,390
HECB - Agency	\$4,655	\$4,655	\$9,310	\$8,178	\$7,404	\$15,582	\$5,005	\$4,955	\$9,960	\$10,962	\$17,778	\$28,740
HECB-Aids & Reciprocity	\$88,969	\$88,969	\$177,938	\$144,935	\$177,412	\$322,347	\$114,299	\$120,567	\$234,866	\$111,159	\$111,009	\$222,168
Higher Education Board*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$910	\$1,017	\$1,927	\$418	\$418	\$836	\$910	\$1,147	\$2,057
Mayo Medical School	\$956	\$956	\$1,912	\$808	\$809	\$1,617	\$808	\$840	\$1,648	\$808	\$809	\$1,617
TOTAL - HIGHER EDUCATION	\$968,053	\$966,352	\$1,934,406	\$999,565	\$1,032,820	\$2,032,385	\$1,004,623	\$1,042,532	\$2,047,155	\$1,008,550	\$1,014,034	\$2,022,584

*Base for HEB is \$0.00.

HEB received \$440,000 in FY 1993 from the Legislative Advisory Commission
Source: House Ways & Means Committee Staff

could borrow \$6,500 per year, up from \$6,000. (Article 2, Section 7)

The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) would also be directed to develop an appeals process for "unresolved errors" in the servicing of a SELF loan. (Article 2, Section 8)

The HECB also would be directed to study the possibility of reducing the minimum SELF loan amount that a student may borrow, (currently at \$1,000). Additionally, the HECB would examine the possibility of allowing students who leave and later return to school to stop their SELF loan repayment and instead pay only the interest on the SELF loan principal. Currently, returning students already in the repayment period must continue to make principal loan payments. (Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 2)

Nursing grants

People of color would be included as eligible recipients for special state nursing education grants. (Article 3, Sections 3, 4)

The HECB would be directed to meet with nursing representatives to study the possibility of consolidating all the state's nursing grant programs. (Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 3)

Higher Education Board

A student member would be added to the Higher Education Board by July 1, 1993. Current law calls for a student member to be added in 1995. (Article 4, Section 15)

Rather than hire additional staff members, the board, "to the extent possible," would be asked to rely on existing higher education staffers. (Article 1, Section 9)

Youth Works

A total of \$200,000 would be earmarked for the HECB to develop a plan to administer the proposed Youth Works program and pursue available matching federal funds. The program would allow youth between the ages of 15 and 24 to earn grants for college or other postsecondary programs by working on community service programs. (Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 3)

Truth in tuition

Each public college, beginning with the 1993-94 academic year, would be required to list on each student's fee statement the state-paid portion of the cost of an average student's education. It would read: "Your tuition pays for _____ percent of the actual cost of your education. The state of Minnesota pays \$ _____ of the cost for you." (Article 2, Section 11)

Career planning

Each college system would be required to develop a plan to provide career planning for students. The plans must include the prospects for employment for each field of study. Data on job forecasting from the state Department of



Robert Mulder, left, and Harry Batiste opposed a bill (HF721) that would require Work Readiness recipients to work in exchange for their public assistance grants. They used a leash and collar to illustrate their position that workfare is like slave labor, before members of the Health and Human Services Committee April 13.

Jobs and Training would be used to assist schools in this area.

The plans would need to be submitted to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1994. (Article 3, Section 10)

Education improvements

Additional revenue from tuition hikes above 3 percent would need to be earmarked for "improving the quality of education." These could include increased course offerings or library enhancements. The University of Minnesota (U of M) would be requested to dedicate such additional tuition revenue for educational improvements. (Article 3, Section 11)



HUMAN SERVICES

Workfare postponed

Protests that compared a proposed work program for Work Readiness clients to slavery put the damper on a bill that would have required recipients to do some work to "earn" their \$203 monthly grant.

HF721, sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), would have required that counties provide employment for Work Readiness participants who are not employed after three months on the program. According to the bill, employment could include "housing rehab, agricultural projects, road and building repair, grooming of parks and trails, and assistance with food or shelter services." Recipients would work no more hours a month than it would take to earn their \$203 grant if they were making the minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour.

The Work Readiness workers could not displace regular employees.

Protesters, many of them associated with the

activist group, Up and Out of Poverty, brought signs into a meeting of the Health and Human Services Committee April 15 complaining, "Workfare is slave labor." To illustrate that point, one speaker, Harry Batiste, was led to the witness table with a chain attached to his neck. Batiste said he had 20 years of experience as a concrete mason, a job that paid him \$18.93 an hour, but could no longer find work because of the declining rights of unions. "I'd rather starve than work for free," he said.

Other speakers said the jobs being created either wouldn't lead to real work or were jobs that ought to be paid much more than \$4.25 an hour.

Orfield chose to delay action on the bill after Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), committee chair, suggested that he needed to work on amendments before bringing it to a vote.



INSURANCE

Reimbursing therapists

Clinical social workers, and marriage and family therapists, would be reimbursed by insurance companies for outpatient mental or nervous disorder treatment under a bill (HF670) passed by the House April 14. The vote was 104-25.

Medicare, Medicaid, and health maintenance organizations (HMOs) currently reimburse social workers and marriage and family therapists for their services. But Blue Cross/Blue Shield and other insurance companies only reimburse psychiatrists and psychologists, the bill's sponsor, Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), told House members.

Lourey said she thought expanding the pro-

viders eligible for reimbursement wouldn't increase health insurance costs because it would allow a person to get services from lower cost therapists rather than higher cost psychiatrists and psychologists.

But opponents of the bill objected to expanding third party reimbursement, arguing that this was one more step towards higher health care costs.

The bill now moves to the Senate for further consideration.

Picking up the tab

Minnesota residents who lose their jobs through no fault of their own may soon be able to buy insurance to guarantee that their outstanding debts are paid under a bill approved April 14 by a House committee.

Currently, only two types of credit insurance are available in Minnesota — credit life policies, which pay off loans following a death, and credit health policies which pay when the person is disabled in an accident and is unable to maintain his or her credit payments.

HF555 would allow insurers to offer similar policies to people involuntarily put out of work. The insurance would cover the entire term of the loan, and the policyholder's creditors would receive payments directly from the insurance company until he or she gets another job. Separate policies would be required for each loan.

Similar policies now are legal in 19 other states, according to Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), chief sponsor of the bill.

Borrowers would not be required to purchase the insurance in order to obtain a loan. The bill also would bar lenders who handle the policy for the customer from charging more than what an independent insurer would charge for the same coverage.

HF555 was approved by the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee and now moves to the House floor for a vote. A companion bill is pending before a Senate finance division.

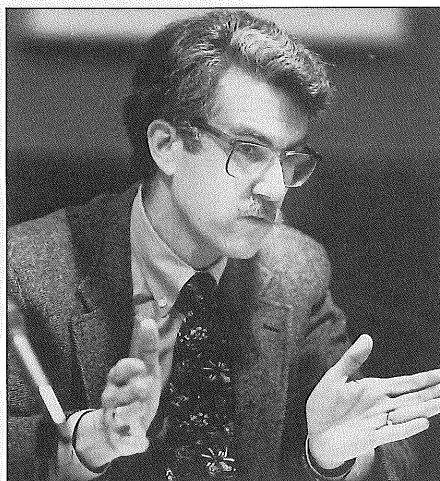
Protecting nest eggs

A proposal that would better protect those with employee retirement plans backed by insurance companies won final approval in the House April 15 on a 106-24 vote.

The measure (**HF1523**) would require the state Life and Health Guaranty Association to cover investments up to \$5 million should an insurer fail.

Current state law is unclear as to whether the association — an industry-funded financial safety net — has to reimburse policyholders for annuities or investment contracts offered by insurers.

Under the bill, Minnesota residents would be



Craig Swan, a University of Minnesota professor, presented the results of a study entitled "Rental Housing in Minnesota in 1990" to the Housing Committee April 14.

eligible for payments from the guaranty association should the insurer holding their investments become insolvent. Individual policyholders would be protected up to \$100,000 with death benefits guaranteed up to \$300,000.

In addition to covering the original amount of the investment contracts, the association also would guarantee a portion of interest payments that would have been paid on the investment.

However, should the total amount of the investment exceed the \$5 million cap proposed in **HF1523**, payments from the fund would be pro-rated among individual policyholders in the investment group.

During floor debate, Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) offered several amendments that would have raised the guaranty cap to \$10 million for investment contracts and provided up to \$300,000 for individual health insurance policies. Both were key provisions in a bill he had offered earlier in the session.

"In the next few years when another insurer goes belly-up, we're going to be back in here scrambling to fix this up," Skoglund said. "I think prevention right now is the way to go, not repair."

But the amendments were defeated by wide margins. Opponents of the moves said higher caps would only encourage risk-taking by company pension managers. "We'd be telling them it's all right to go out and gamble," said Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks).

Payments from the fund are financed through an assessment based on the policy revenues of each remaining insurance company operating in the state. The bill also contains provisions allowing for accelerated payments if the policyholder can demonstrate hardship.

HF1523 now moves to the Senate for consideration.



METRO AFFAIRS

Extending bar hours

A bill to extend bar hours in certain parts of the metro area cleared the Regulated Industries and Energy Committee April 13.

The bill (**HF771**) sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield would allow bars and restaurants in downtown Minneapolis and parts of Bloomington to serve liquor until 2 a.m. — one hour later than currently allowed by state law. The proposal also would let patrons stay at their tables to consume their drinks until 3 a.m.

The bill was approved on a narrow 11-10 committee vote and now moves to the House floor for further consideration. Similar legislation pending in the state Senate would lengthen bar hours solely in downtown Minneapolis.

Greenfield said his bill would require bars to have at least one employee on the premises who has completed alcohol-awareness training. Bars also would have to promote food and liquor sales equally. "We don't want them [bars] to use this just to push more alcohol on customers," he said.

Only establishments in the special taxing district near the Minneapolis convention center and those within one mile of I-494 in Bloomington — including bars in the Mall of America — would be eligible to petition their local city councils for an extended hours license.

Four other states require bars to close at the same time or earlier than Minnesota, said Greg Ortale of the Minneapolis Convention and Visitors Bureau. Extending bar hours in areas serving a large number of tourists would allow the region to attract more convention groups, he said.

But the measure drew opposition from Mothers against Drunk Driving (MADD) and bar owners outside the two areas covered by the bill.

"People will travel from the suburbs and St. Paul to get an extra two hours of drinking and they won't be the one-drink-per-hour types," said Donetta Hoffman, a MADD spokesperson. "They're going to be drinking more and driving home impaired."

Bob Hentges, an attorney representing tavern owners in the Minneapolis Uptown area, summed up the complaints of excluded bar owners:

"When people are deciding where they're going to drink, and if they can stay out an extra hour or two by going 10 blocks farther down the road, that's exactly what they're going to do."



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation funding

An omnibus transportation appropriation bill outlining what road, bridge, and aviation projects the Legislature thinks the state can afford to fund was approved by a House panel April 15. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is slated to get almost \$6 million more during the next two years than Gov. Arne Carlson recommended, while during the same period the Department of Transportation (MnDOT) will get just slightly less than what Carlson requested.

The bill (HF1709) recommends spending more than \$156 million during the next two years to fund the DPS and \$2.079 billion to fund MnDOT. Gov. Arne Carlson proposed spending about \$150 million for DPS and \$2.080 billion for MnDOT.

Almost all of the \$6 million increase for the DPS will go toward reinstating 65 state trooper positions in the State Patrol.

The MnDOT budget includes \$200,000 from the general fund to plan and design a light rail system for the Twin Cities. But the bill also specifies that this money will not be spent unless Hennepin and Ramsey counties match that amount with pledges of \$400,000 and \$200,000 respectively.

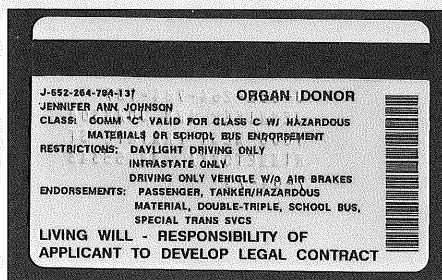
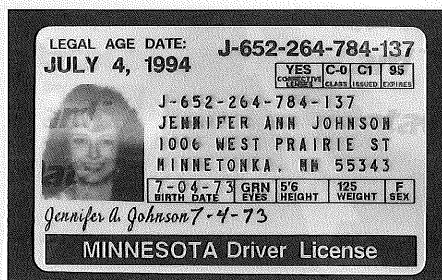
Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) said it was very difficult to send this bill forward because the state's tight financial situation precludes the Legislature from giving MnDOT all the money it needs to take care of all the state's deteriorating roads and bridges.

"These are very painful decisions," said Rice, chair of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee, which approved the bill.

A successful amendment to the bill by Rep. John Sarna (DFL-Mpls) would prohibit motorized vehicles on the James J. Hill stone arch bridge over the Mississippi River near St. Anthony Falls. The Minneapolis City Council has considered running trolleys across the bridge to attract tourists, Sarna said. But he disapproved of that plan because it would require engineers to modify the bridge to support the weight of the trolleys, which would detract from the unique architecture of the bridge and obstruct the view from it.

The bill also increases drivers' license fees by \$3.50 and specifies that money be retained by county agents under contract to the DPS to sell licenses to the public. The bill also directs the commissioner of public safety to develop more secure drivers' licenses and begin issuing them by Jan. 1, 1994.

HF1709 now goes to the House Ways and Means Committee for further consideration.



Pictured is a prototype drivers' license with tamper-proof features being studied by the Department of Public Safety. A House bill requires the DPS to redesign the state's licenses and begin issuing them by January 1, 1994.

Tamper-proof licenses

A proposed law to give state drivers' licenses a makeover may not make your photograph look better, but the bill would make the cards more difficult for criminals to alter.

The legislation would authorize the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to examine a host of high-technology features to keep the cards from being tampered with and used to commit check fraud and other crimes.

The bill (HF569) would authorize the DPS to develop a driver's license "as fool-proof and as tamper-proof as technology will allow," bill sponsor Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) told a House panel April 13.

Prototypes examined by the DPS include features found on newer bank cards and credit cards such as bar codes and magnetic strips, which could securely encode the name, address, and license number of the license holder, said Pierre Carpenter of the DPS. Retailers and others wanting to verify that a license offered as identification was not altered or stolen could read the encoded information with scanners they currently use to read credit cards.

A hologram may also be incorporated into the front of the new licenses, which would reveal any attempt to alter information embossed on the card, Carpenter said.

Not all of the technological features on the prototypes would necessarily have to be incorporated in any new design, Carpenter said, but adopting any one of these high-technology features "would rule out the amateurs" attempting to alter licenses.

Redesigning state drivers' licenses would also mean that the DPS can digitally encode the photographs on licenses, Carpenter said, which

means that they could be quickly transmitted to the computers in police squad cars.

Updating drivers' licenses would only add about \$1 to the cost of manufacturing them, Simoneau said, adding that the cost is already accounted for in Gov. Arne Carlson's budget. Currently, the licenses cost the DPS about 60 cents apiece to produce.

The bill was heard April 13 in the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee and incorporated into the committee's transportation funding bill (HF1709).

High-speed bus study

A bill appropriating \$50,000 to study the potential for a high-speed bus system in the Twin Cities area won approval from the Transportation and Transit Committee April 14.

The bill (HF1125) specifies that the study should look at developing exclusive bus lanes on metropolitan-area freeways and integrating them with more park-and-ride lots, timed-transfer bus stations, and even technology permitting buses to always hit the green light at intersections.

Bill sponsor Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington) said the University of Minnesota and the Department of Transportation has many traffic engineers knowledgeable in these areas who could assist in the study.

The bill specifies that the Department of Transportation, the Metropolitan Transit Commission, and the Regional Transit Board should conduct the study and report its findings to the Legislature no later than Feb. 15, 1994.

HF1125 now moves to the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee, which is expected to examine the funding request next week.



Because there were not enough Judiciary Committee members present after a lunch recess April 14 to conduct official business, Chair Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) declared that the committee would not meet. Rep. Walt Perl (DFL-Woodbury), noting which committee members were absent, jokingly requested the committee meet anyway.

"With so few attorneys around, we could get a lot of work done," Perl said.

To which Rep. Steve Smith (IR-Mound), an attorney, replied: "But it wouldn't be quality work."

Free mail delivery to rural areas! No income tax for the working poor! Limit the salaries of government employees!

Recent campaign promises? Excerpts from the governor's budget proposal? No, they're the jottings of 19th century Buffalo, Minn., publisher Frans Widstrand, whose newspaper, *Agathocrat*, tackled these and other subjects of the times.

Widstrand was dubbed the "philosopher, hermit, sage, editor and poet-laureate of Wright County," by the established *Wright County Times*.

But when not calling for governmental reform, Widstrand had a propensity for the outrageous. On the issue of public

It's a fact!

disturbances, for example, he suggested that "those who let their animals and children annoy others ought to die immediately."

The *Agathocrat* became the *Truth Teller* in 1877 and the new publication was as controversial as its predecessor. Unfortunately for Widstrand, it also suffered from low circulation, and political opposition from the local post office. The postmaster, citing "technical reasons," refused to mail the *Truth Teller*.

Widstrand defended his paper, and

claimed he was only telling the uncomfortable truth. "A country where it is dangerous to tell the truth and live right, ought to be devoured by grasshoppers and the like," he said.

Widstrand's opponents called him a man before his time, and shed no tears when the publication ceased on Dec. 18, 1877. From a July 1877 issue of the *Truth Teller* comes a quote Widstrand and his opponents likely would have agreed upon:

"Those persons who come in possession of a great truth and attempt to convince others of its value, are generally set down as first class lunatics."

Recent changes to Members Directory (green book)

Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) has been appointed to chair the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee, succeeding Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) who was elected House Majority Leader March 25.

Brown, who will also continue to serve as vice-chair of the Education Committee's Higher Education Finance Division, was first elected to the House in 1984.

Anderson succeeded Rep. Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar), who stepped down as majority leader. That change also means Anderson is the new

chair of the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee.

These changes have also led to a room change for Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) and several room changes for staff members.

To keep track of all the changes, you might want to paste the following changes into the Members Directory (green book) if you have one, or attach them to the last page, which is blank. The last column indicates the Members Directory page that should be corrected.

Majority Leader

Anderson, Irv 459 4936 p. 127

Staff

Executive Assistant

Maureen Novak 457 4179 p. 127

Administrative Assistant

Kristen A. Peterson 472 6610 p. 127

Legislative Assistant

Joan I. Harrison 459 7881 p. 127

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

597 State Office Building 296-4929 p. 157

Chair: Brown, C.-DFL

Staff

Committee Administrator

Scott G. Croonquist 578 296-7185 p. 157

Committee Legislative Assistant

Teri T. Edison 597 296-7171 p. 157

Transportation & Transit

585 State Office Building 296-4224 p. 160

Chair: Osthoff-DFL

Staff

Committee Administrator

Virginia E. Lanegran 580 296-2909 p. 160

Committee Legislative Assistant

Kristine M. Henry 585 296-5342 p. 160

Rules & Legislative Administration

459 State Office Building 296-4936 p. 158

Chair: Anderson, I.-DFL

Staff

Committee Administrator

Kristen A. Peterson 472 296-6610 p. 159

Legislative Assistant to the Majority Leader

Joan I. Harrison 459A 296-7881 p. 159

The following changes should be made in the Members section of the Green Book.

Anderson, Irv (DFL)

Majority Leader

*459 State Office Building p. 82

Osthoff, Tom (DFL)

*585 State Office Building p. 111

Welle, Alan (DFL)

591 State Office Building p. 124

Committee, Floor & Final Action*

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). When space allows, a *cumulative* listing of bills acted upon in the House since the beginning of the session will appear at the end of this section.

We urge you to save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a reference guide as you follow the progress of bills.

The bill status tracking sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/fj	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 8 - 15			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp — recommended to pass h — heard rpa — recommended to pass as amended — re-referred without recommendation nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor re — re-referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote a — amended * — version under consideration												
AGRICULTURE												
HF1408*	Limmer	Nursery stock dealer	3/24 AG	AG	4/2 rpa	re CED	4/12	130-0	4/15			
SF0813	McGowan	certificate exemption provided	3/11 AGR	AGR	3/31 rp							
CAPITAL INVESTMENT												
HF0415	Kelso	School bonding projects—	2/18 ED	CA	4/15 h							
SF1157	Ranum	funding allowed	3/22 ED									
HF0950	Skoglund	Veterans Homes Board—federal	3/11 GL	CA	4/6 rp		4/13	131-0				
SF0605*	Samuelson	funding sought for Mpls. campus	3/1 VG	VG	3/22 rp	re FN	4/8	61-0	4/8			
HF1653	Murphy	Correctional facilities—	4/5 CA	CA	4/15 h							
SFnone		bonding authorized										
HF1654	Battaglia	Bonding proposals—	4/5 CA	CA	4/13 h							
SFnone		natural resources										
COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF0399*	Opatz	Unclaimed property—state	2/18 CED	CED	3/16 rpa		3/22	134-0	3/24			4/15 (31)
SF0578	Wiener	reporting requirements changed	3/1 CCP	CCP	3/15 rpa		4/8	66-0				
HF0454	Clark	DTED—annual reports on job	2/18 CED	CED	3/18 rp		4/14	127-0				
SF0932	Runbeck	creation efforts required	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/8 rpa	re GOR						
HF0554	Carruthers	Roofers—licensing, testing	2/22 CED	CED	3/16 rpa		4/12	80-49				
SFnone		standards established										
HF0643*	Luther	Cosmetologists, estheticians	3/4 CED	CED	3/16 rpa		4/12	126-0	4/15			
SF0809	Belanger	regulated under statute	3/11 CCP	CCP	3/11 rp							
HF0676	Asch	Facsimile	3/1 CED	CED	4/13 rpa							
SF0174*	Reichgott	advertising by fax prohibited	2/1 CCP	CCP	3/10 rp		4/8	65-0	4/8			
HF0777	Rukavina	Credit reports—employee use	3/4 CED	CED	4/13 rp†							
SF0612	Merriam	prohibited without permission	3/1 JEC	JU	4/2 rp†							
HF0806	Rodosovich	Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms	3/4 CED	CED	3/18 rpa		4/14	122-8				
SF0666	Finn	made petty misdemeanor	3/4 CCP	CCP	4/7 rpa							
HF1256	McCollum	Community development corporations	3/18 CED	CED	4/15 rp	re GO/sgf						
SF1015	Kelly	provided grant funding	3/18 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1286	Murphy	Contests—prize notification	3/18 CED	CED	4/13 rp†	re JU						
SF1032	Chandler	required, penalties added	3/18 CCP	CP	4/1 rpa†							
HF1407	Milbert	Architecture, land surveyor	3/24 CED	CED	4/13 rp	re GO						
SF1297	Luther	board given licensing powers	3/25 CCP	CCP	3/30 rpa							
HF1445	Bettermann	Manufacturing—state grants	3/24 CED	CED	4/13 rp	re ECF						
SF1396	Berg	for collaborative networks	3/29 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1525	Perlt	Abstractors—liability exemption	3/29 CED	CED	4/13 rp							
SF0803	Beitzold	for title companies	3/11 CCP	CCP	3/31 rpa							
HF1575	Rhodes	Private investigators—	3/31 CED	CED	4/13 rp†							
SF0253	Marty	training procedures clarified	2/11 CP	CP	4/1 rpa							
HF1582	Mariani	Economic development—enterprise	3/31 CED	CED	4/13 rpa	re TA						
SF0537	Runbeck	zone created in inner-city areas	2/25 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re TA						
HF1636	Pugh	Franchises—regulation modified,	4/1 CED	CED	4/15 rpa							
SF1114	Luther	civil actions permitted	3/18 CCP	CCP	3/30 rpa							
HF1667	Evans	Heavy equipment parts—	4/5 CED	CED	4/13 rpa							
SF1380	Janezich	sales regulated	3/29 CCP	CCP	3/31 rpa							
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE												
HF0569	Simoneau	Drivers' licenses, ID cards	2/25 TR	ECF	4/13 h							
SF0426	Chmielewski	made harder to alter	2/22 TPT	RA	3/25 —	re Ft†						
HF1012	Rice	Drivers' license fees increased	3/11 TR	ECF	4/13 h							
SF0437	Chmielewski		2/22 TPT									
HF1709	Rice	Economic Development, Infrastructure	4/12 ECF	ECF	4/15 rpa	re WM						
SFnone		and Regulation Finance-omnibus bill										
EDUCATION												
HF0010	Bauerly	Youth apprenticeship program—	1/7 ED	ED	4/15 †							
SF0029	Beckman	established	1/11 ED	JEC	4/15 rp	re GOR†						
HF0949	Wejman	Superintendents, principals—	3/11 ED	ED	4/15 †							
SF0391	Flynn	classified as at-will positions	2/18 ED	RA	4/14†							

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HF1727 SFnone	Rodosovich	Higher Education Finance— omnibus bill	4/14 ED	ED	4/15 rpa	re WM						
		K-12 Education Finance Division EDUCATION										
HF0350 SF1559	Vellenga Pogemiller	K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/15 ED 4/7 ED	ED/edf	4/14 rpa	re ED						
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0033 SF0005*	Davids Benson, D.D.	Raccoon season— restrictions modified	1/11 EN 1/7 EN	EN	4/13 rp 3/11 rpa			4/5	62-1	4/5		
HF0096 SF0229*	Tunheim Stumpf	Personal watercraft— mirror requirements modified	1/25 EN 2/9 EN	EN	4/13 rp 3/4 rpa			3/25	65-0	3/25		
HF0104 SF0160	Anderson, R. Sams	Otter Tail County landowners—allowed non-compliance with shoreline standards	1/25 EN 2/1 EN	EN	4/2 rp 2/26 —		4/14	131-0				
HF0805 SF0639	Munger Solon	W. Lk. Superior sanitary district provided incinerator ash disposal	3/4 EN 3/4 EN	EN	4/15 rp 3/26 rpa							
HF0813 SF0064	Hasskamp Samuelson	Deer muzzle-loading— season provided	3/4 EN 1/21 EN	EN	4/13 rp 3/22 rpa		4/15	60-1				
HF0863 SF0636	Dempsey Murphy	Sewer combined overflow financial assistance eligibility extended	3/8 EN 3/4 EN	EN	4/15 rpa 3/30 rpa							
HF0952 SF0464	Nelson Sams	Deer hunting— outer clothing requirements modified	3/11 EN 2/22 EN	EN	4/13 rp 3/11 rpa							
HF1068 SF1115	Bettermann Berg	Aquatic farms, quarantine facilities, fish hatcheries regulated	3/15 EN 3/18 EN	EN	4/15 rpa 4/2 rpa	re FN						
HF1182 SF1168	Jefferson Kroening	Private addition rearranged in Mpls— released from state land covenant	3/18 EN 3/22 EN	EN	4/2 rp†		4/12	130-0				
HF1225 SF0879	Steensma Morse	Pesticides—licensure surcharges modified	3/18 AG 3/11 AGR	EN	4/13 rpa 3/30 rpa	re ENF re EN						
HF1402 SF1363	Anderson, I. Stumpf	Wetlands—mitigation requirements changed, exemptions expanded	3/24 EN 3/25 EN	EN	4/15 rpa 4/1 rpa	re RU re EN						
HF1702 SF1275	Wagenius Mondale	Hazardous substances—cleanup, loan program created, funded	4/8 EN 3/24 EN	EN	4/15 rpa 4/2 rp	re ENF						
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0187 SF0176	Welle Moe	Workers' comp—reinsurance fund surplus distribution ordered	2/1 LA 2/1 JEC	FI	4/14 rpa 3/8 rpa							
HF0555 SF0683	Carlson Hottinger	Involuntary unemployment insurance sales permitted	2/25 FI 3/4 CCP	FI	4/14 rpa 3/17 rpa	re FN						
HF0556 SF0394*	Bauerly Solon	Banking—deposits, withdrawals honored from other institutions	2/25 FI 2/18 CCP	FI	4/13 rp 3/15 rpa		4/8	67-0	4/12			
HF0670 SF0769	Lourey Berglin	Mental health—outpatient benefits re-regulated	3/1 HH 3/8 CCP	FI	3/30 rpa 4/5 rpa		4/14	104-25				
HF1096 SF1129	Stanis Solon	Banking—deposits, rates other charges regulated	3/15 FI 3/22 CCP	FI	4/13 rpa 3/25 rpa							
HF1487 SF1333	Reding Solon	Health insurance—policy minimum loss ratios regulated	3/25 FI 3/25 CCP	FI	4/13 rp 3/31 rpa							
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0233* SF0331	Solberg Lesewski	National Guard—governor's authority clarified	2/9 GL 2/15 VG	GL	3/15 rpa 3/11 rpa		3/22	128-3	3/24			4/13 (27)
HF0254* SF0312	Bauerly Bertram	County commissioners— residency requirements modified	2/9 GL 2/15 ETC	GL	2/22 rpa 3/15 rp		3/4	133-0	3/8			4/15 (29)
HF0993 SF0750	Clark Pappas	Black Minnesotans Council to study persons of African descent	3/11 GL 3/8 VG	GL	4/14 rpa 3/30 rpa	re ECF re FN						
HF1563 SF0663*	Wejzman Pogemiller	Noneligible felons, others refused ballot candidacy	3/31 GL 3/4 ETC	GL	4/14 rpa 3/18 rpa		4/8	67-0	4/14			
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0157 SF1279	Carlson Luther	PERA police, fire fund prior service credit purchase authorized	1/28 GO 3/24 GOR	GO	4/1 rpa 4/13 rpa		4/14	130-0				
HF0192 SF0255	Reding Kroening	U of M heating plant employees given retirement coverage after transfer	2/1 GO 2/11 GOR	GO	4/15 rpa 4/13 rp							

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF0378	Reding	Investment board management	2/15 GO	GO	4/15 rpa							
SF0376	Metzen	of funds regulated	2/18 GOR	GOR	3/2 rpa							
HF0490	Johnson, R.	Rule of 90 periodic	2/22 GO	GO	4/15 rp							
SF0566	Morse	review requirement removed	3/1 GOR	GOR	3/24 rp							
HF0520	Dorn	Independent School Dist. No. 77—	2/22 GO	GO	4/8 rp		4/14	124-0				
SF0528	Hottinger	Medicare coverage referendum	2/25 GOR	GOR	3/24 rp							
HF0570	Reding	Police, fire fund pension	2/25 GO	GO	4/13 rpa							
SF0579	Metzen	benefit multiplier increased	3/1 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa	re FN						
HF0598	Reding	Survivor coordinated plan coverage	2/25 GO	GO	4/13 rpa							
SF0545	Morse	benefits expanded	2/25 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa	re FN						
HF0667	Haukoos	Volunteer firefighter relief associations—	3/1 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/14	130-0				
SF0587	Larson	nonprofit registration simplified	3/1 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa							
HF0761	Pugh	Employee compensation rules	3/4 LG	GO	4/13 rpa							
SF0580	Reichgott	modified, severance pay limited	3/1 MLG	GOR	3/31 rpa							
HF0783	Haukoos	Albert Lea Fire Department	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rp		4/14	126-0				
SF0656	Piper	Association provided interest	3/4 MLG	GOR	4/7 rp							
HF0785	Kahn	Mpls. Police Relief Association	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		4/12	130-0				
SF0662	Pogemiller	survivor benefit payments modified	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/15 rpa							
HF0807	Kahn	Mpls. Fire Dept. Relief	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		4/12	128-0				
SF0685	Pogemiller	Association—provided service pension rates	3/4 GOR									
HF0888	Evans	Fire protection system	3/8 GO	GO	4/15 rpa							
SF0361*	Murphy	advisory council sunset extended	2/18 GOR				4/5	67-0	4/15			
HF0889	Krueger	Trade and Economic Development—	3/8 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/14	130-0				
SF0916	Metzen	duties clarified	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/7 rpa	re GOR						
HF0898	Weaver	Natural resources commissioner—	3/8 EN	GO	4/15 rpa	re ENF						
SF0693	Merriam	rulemaking, powers clarified	3/4 EN	GOR	3/26 rp	re FN						
HF0964	Reding	Public safety commissioner—	3/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa		4/12	128-1				
SF0798	Chmielewski	can apply for disaster assistance	3/11 GOR	RA	4/6 h,a	re FI						
HF0973	Mahan	Bloomington Police Relief Association	3/11 GO	GO	4/13 rpa							
SF0937	Riveness	provided service pension	3/15 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa							
HF0974	Skoglund	CAAPB duties, powers clarified	3/11 GO	GO	4/15 rpa							
SF1013	Pappas		3/18 GOR	GOR	4/8 rpa							
HF0977	Milbert	Minneapolis Employee Retirement	3/11 GO	GO	4/13 rpa							
SF0825	Metzen	Fund member allowed purchase	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa							
HF1161	Farrell	Ramsey County employee authorized	3/15 GO	GO	4/13 rpa							
SF0833	Kelly	payment in lieu of salary deductions	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa							
HF1228	Kahn	Minneapolis Community Action	3/18 GO	GO	4/2 rp		4/12	130-0				
SF0664	Pogemiller	Council—transferred employees	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/15 rpa							
HF1282	Reding	University system employees given	3/18 GO	GO	4/15 rpa							
SF1064	Morse	alternative retirement coverage	3/18 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa							
HF1439	Skoglund	Nonfelony enforcement commission	3/24 JU	GO	4/15 rpa							
SF1171	Spear	created to study sentencing	3/22 CP	GOR	3/31 rp							
HF1442	Simoneau	Columbia Heights Police Relief Assoc. —	3/24 GO	GO	4/15 rp							
SF0980	Novak	salary computation inclusions	3/15 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa							
HF1480	Bergson	Department head, administrative	3/25 GO	GO	4/15 rpa							
SF0306*	Metzen	board app't. procedures clarified	3/29 GOR				3/29	65-0	4/15			
HF1529	Hausman	Dept. of environmental protection—	3/29 GO	GO	4/15 rpa							
SF0001	Pogemiller	created	1/6 GOR	EN	4/8 rpa							
HF1661	Orenstein	Civil service rule waivers, review	4/5 GO	GO	4/15 rpa							
SF1418	Moe	provided by bargaining unit cmtes.	3/29 GOR	GOR	3/31 rpa							
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF0203*	Kelley	Medical practitioner licensing—	2/1 HH	HH	3/4 rpa		3/15	133-0	3/18			4/12 (21)
SF0094	Piper	requirements modified	1/25 HC	HC	2/25 rpa		4/1	58-0				
HF0408	Van Dellen	Child support provisions,	2/18 HH	HH	4/13 —	re HH/hsf						
SF0296	Knutson	birth certificates modified	2/15 FA	JU	3/31 rpa	re FA						
HF0483	Greenfield	Trust restrictive clauses prohibited	2/22 HH	HH	4/15 rpa	re JU						
SF0044	Piper	if linked to welfare eligibility	1/14 HC	JU	2/17 rpa							
HF0501	Garcia	Child abuse investigators	2/22 HH	HH	4/15 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0352	Beizold	required in licensed day cares	2/18 FA	FA	3/23 rpa	re HC/ft						
HF0532	Worke	AFDC eligibility modified;	2/22 HH	HH	4/13 —	re HH/hsf						
SF0399	Stevens	work experience program created	2/18 FA	JU	4/1 a	re FA						

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HF0621	Macklin	Food stamp fraud criminalized;	2/25 HH	HH	4/13 —	re HH/hsf						
SF0450	Runbeck	other welfare fraud penalties set	2/22 FA	FA	3/18 rpa	re CP						
HF0721	Orfield	Statewide public works training act	3/1 HH	HH	4/13 a†							
SF0569	Riveness	to replace work readiness	3/1 FA	FA	3/30 rpa	re FA/f						
HF0726	Orfield	Asbestos abatement provisions	3/1 HH	HH	4/13 rpa	re JU						
SF0502	Mondale	modified, penalties provided	2/25 HC	JU	3/24 rpa	re FI†						
HF0818	Orenstein	Hepatitis B vaccinations, TB tests	3/4 HH	HH	4/13 rpa							
SF0521	Hottinger	allowed without parental consent	2/25 HC	HC/f	4/5 rpa	re HC†						
HF0835	Luther	Concentrated residential area	3/4 CED	HH	4/14 —	re HH/hsf						
SF1177	Luther	action program established	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/8 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF0867	Cooper	Veterinarians exempted from certain	3/8 HH	HH	4/15 rpa							
SF0739	Salon	radiation test requirements	3/8 HC	HC	4/7 rpa							
HF0945	Asch	Nursing Board membership	3/11 HH	HH	4/1 rpa		4/14	129-0				
SF0991	Wiener	expanded, exam clarified	3/15 HC	HC	4/1 rpa							
HF1036	Asch	Drop-in child care program	3/15 HH	HH	4/15 rpa							
SF1077	Piper	regulations modified	3/18 FA	GOR	3/31 rpa†							
HF1042	Farrell	Child support administration	4/1 JU	HH	4/15 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0673	Cohen	enforcement provisions modified	3/4 FA	JU	3/31 rpa	re FA/f						
HF1070	Greenfield	Mental illness definition,	3/15 HH	HH	4/15 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0781	Berglin	treatment requirements modified	3/8 HC	GOR	4/2 rpa	re FN†						
HF1072	Lourey	Hearing aid dispensers—penalties	3/15 HH	HH	4/13 rpa	re JU						
SF1104	Piper	provided for misleading information	3/18 HC	CP	4/1 rpa†							
HF1117	Gutknecht	Technical changes made to	3/15 HH	HH	4/13 rpa							
SF0981	Chandler	several human services programs	3/15 FA	FA	3/23 rpa							
HF1123	Greenfield	Exemptions, eligibility for	3/15 HH	HH	4/15 rp							
SF0748*	Betzold	social programs clarified	3/8 HC	HC	3/10 rpa		4/8	66-0	4/8			
HF1178	Greenfield	Integrated service network act	3/18 HH	HH	4/14 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0900	Berglin	adopted, funded	3/15 HC	RA	4/14 rp	re HC						
HF1180*	Greenfield	Integrated service network	3/18 JU	HH	4/14 —	re HH/hsf						
SF1195	Berglin	act adopted	3/22 GOR	GOR	3/24 —							
HF1294	Greenfield	Medical Assistance asset allowance	3/22 HH	HH	4/15 rpa	re JU						
SF0643	Berglin	increased, other restriction removed	3/4 HC	JU	3/31 rpa	re HC†						
HF1317	Bauerly	Hearing aid dispensers	3/22 HH	HH	4/13 rpa	re JU						
SF1101	Sams	certified, penalties imposed	3/18 HC	GOR	3/31 rpa	re HC†						
HF1444	Lourey	Daytraining and habilitation service	3/24 HH	HH	4/14 —	re HH/hsf						
SF1295	Samuelson	providers given salary increases	3/25 HC									
HF1505	Jennings	Salary increases provided for	3/29 HH	HH	4/13 —	re HH/hsf						
SF1354	Berglin	certain health occupations	3/25 HC	HC	3/31 rp	re HC/f						
		Health & Housing Finance Division										
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0007	Cooper	Ambulance service personnel	1/7 HH†	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0020	Beckman	longevity award established	1/11 HC	GOR	3/18 rpa	re FN						
HF0112	Anderson, R.	Day care licensing—	1/25 HH	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SFnone		school age children variance										
HF0156	Anderson, R.	Head Start—	1/28 HH	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0122	Berglin	minimum funding level	1/28 FA	JEC	3/25 rp							
HF0170	Garcia	Veteran's service officers—	2/1 GL	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0339	Vickerman	grant program established	2/18 VG	VG	3/8 rpa	re FN						
HF0311	Onnen	CHILD program established, funded	2/11 HH	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF1223	Pariseau	for child abuse prevention	3/22 HC									
HF0334	Clark	Mortgage foreclosure prevention,	2/15 HO	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0344	Anderson	emergency rental assistance	2/18 JEC	JEC	3/11 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF0335	Simoneau	Housing—family homelessness	2/15 HO	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0337	Navak	prevention program established	2/15 JEC	GOR	3/11 rpa	re JEC						
HF0384	Mariani	Housing Finance Agency programs	2/15 HO	HH/hhf	4/13 rp	re HH						
SF0264	Anderson	modified, authorized	2/11 JEC	RA	3/25 —	re FN						
HF0455	Clark	Housing—youth job program	2/18 HO	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0460	Kroening	to fix housing expanded	2/22 JEC									
HF0481	Rest	Northwest Hennepin Human Services	2/22 HO	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0443	Reichgott	Council given demonstration grant	2/22 JEC	FA	4/6 a†							
HF0538	Brown, K.	Transitional housing programs	2/22 HO	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0514	Anderson	appropriated more money	2/25 JEC	JEC	4/6 rp	re JEC/f						

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HF0727	Laurey	Community action agencies awarded	3/1 HH	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0623	Kroening	economic opportunity grants	3/1 JEC	JEC	3/16 rp	re JEC/f						
HF0789	Anderson, R.	Women, infants, children—	3/4 HH	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0735	Pogemiller	nutritional program funding increased	3/8 FA									
HF0794	Anderson, R.	Fergus Falls veterans home	3/4 GL	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0555	Larson	established	3/1 VG	VG	4/8 rp	re HC						
HF0961	Clark	Lead abatement requirements	3/11 HH	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0613	Berglin	modified, penalties imposed	3/1 HC	HC	4/8 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1008	Simoneau	Dislocated workers—rapid	3/11 LA	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0934	Chandler	response programs created	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/13 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1024	Onnen	Uniform business identifier—	3/11 CED	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF1150	Lesewski	feasibility study established	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/1 rp	re JEC/f						
HF1025	Milbert	Athletic trainers—licensed,	3/11 CED	HH/hhf	4/13 rp	re HH						
SF0832	Hottinger	advisory board appointed	3/11 HC									
HF1064	Anderson, R.	Nursing home bed moratorium	3/15 HH	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
Sfnone		exception provided										
HF1103	Simoneau	Foodshelf association provided	3/15 HH	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF0968	Berglin	appropriation distribution, funding	3/15 FA	JEC	3/30 rp	re JEC/f						
HF1156	Ozment	Infectious waste provisions—	3/15 EN	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF1102	Dille	modified	3/25 HC	EN	4/13 rpa	re FN						
HF1269	Brown, K.	Homelessness prevention grants to	3/18 HO	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF1186	Johnson, D.J.	be appropriated to regional units	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/13 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1275	Asch	Mental illness crisis housing	3/18 HO	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF1080	Johnson, J.B.	assistance account created, funded	3/18 JEC	JEC	4/8 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1371	Clark	Social support services pilot project	3/24 HH	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF1552	Berglin	for high-rise communities funded	4/5 FA									
HF1395	Klinzing	Housing trust fund money	3/24 HO	HH/hhf	4/13 rp†							
SF1173	Johnson, D.J.	appropriated to Housing Finance Agency	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/13 rp	re JEC/f						
		Human Services Finance Division										
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0240	Greenfield	Nursing home surcharge on	2/9 HH	HH/hsf	4/13 h							
SF0134*	Berglin	licensed beds changed	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rpa		3/15	61-0	3/15			
HF0242	Greenfield	Nursing home reimbursement OK'd	2/9 HH	HH/hsf	4/13 h							
SF0133	Samuelson	for self-insured workers' comp	1/28 HC	HC	3/10 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0402	Jefferson	Child care fund increase	2/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/13 h							
SF0642	Piper	to include more children	3/4 FA	FA	4/6 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0468	Clark	AFDC federal waiver request to allow	2/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/13 h,a							
Sfnone		children to rejoin homeless parents										
HF0518	Leppik	Medical Assistance reimbursement	2/22 HH	HH/hsf	4/14 h,a							
SF0606	Benson, D.D.	increased for certain type of facility	3/1 HC	HC	3/9 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0633	Clark	New chance demonstration	2/25 HH	HH/hsf	4/13 h							
SF0689	Berglin	project money appropriated	3/4 FA	FA	3/23 rp	re HC/f						
HF0710	Johnson, R.	Red Lake Band of Chippewa welfare	3/1 HH	HH/hsf	4/13 h,a							
SF0527	Moe	costs reimbursed to two counties	2/25 FA	FA	3/18 rp							
HF1176	Sviggum	Human service program payments	3/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/14 h							
SF0982	Sams	rescheduled, money appropriated	3/15 FA	HC/f	4/7 h,a							
HF1209	Onnen	Maternal and child health programs,	3/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/14 h,a							
SF1128	Salon	C.D. counseling modified	3/18 HC	HC	3/24 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1412	Kelley	County/school district coordinated	3/24 HH	HH/hsf	4/13 rpa	re HH						
SF1468	Piper	social services provided	3/31 FA									
		JUDICIARY										
HF0194	Carruthers	Libraries—fee collection provided	2/1 JU	JU	3/26 rp†		4/7	128-0				
SF0215*	Betzold	in petty misdemeanor cases	2/9 CP	CP	2/15 rpa		3/15	60-1	3/18			4/15 (29)
HF0281*	Mosel	Swine pseudorabies program—	2/11 AG	JU	4/7 rp		4/12	129-1	4/14			
SF0425	Dille	continued, funded	2/22 AGR	JU	3/11 rp	re EN						
HF0500	Wejzman	Marriage dissolution notices—	2/22 JU	JU	4/2 rp		4/12	130-0				
SF0186*	Piper	include full name, SSN, birth date	2/1 JU	JU	2/22 rp		3/18	64-0	3/18			
HF0893*	Bertram, Jeff	Crime—prosecutor provided for	3/8 LG	JU	4/2 rp		4/12	129-0	4/15			
SF0709	Bertram, Joe	petty misdemeanor offenses	3/4 CP	CP	3/31 rpa							
HF0915	Wejzman	Corrections ombudsman—	3/8 JU	JU	3/26 rp†		4/7	128-0				
SF0729*	Piper	biennial reporting required	3/8 CP	CP	3/15 rp		3/22	62-0	3/22			4/15 (30)

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
Bill action between April 8 - 15

rp — recommended to pass h — heard
rpa — recommended to pass as amended — re-referred without recommendation
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a — amended * — version under consideration

File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Intro Com	Com	Com Date	Re- ferral	Final Date	Votes	First Reading	Ref Com	Com Rep	Gov Sign (Ch)
HF1153	Brown, C.	Manufactured goods economic loss	3/15 JU	JU	3/29 rp		4/14	131-0				
SF0984	Cohen	recovery limits clarified	3/15 JU	JU	4/7 rp							
HF1585	Skoglund	Crime—omnibus bill	3/31 JU	JU	4/14 h†							
SFnone												
HF1602	Mosel	Photographic or observation device prohibited in private spaces	3/31 JU	JU	4/14 rp†							
SFnone												
		Judiciary Finance Division JUDICIARY										
HF1548	Dawkins	Youth Works Act	3/29 JU	JU/f	4/13 rpa	re JU						
SFnone												
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF1041	Kalis	Police-names stricken from	3/15 LA	LA	4/5 rp		4/12	130-0				
SF0903*	Beckman	civil service register	3/15 GOR	GOR	3/23 rp		3/29	66-0	3/29			
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0073	Jefferson	Peace Officer legal fees	1/21 LG	LG	4/15 rpa							
SF0058	Pogemiller	reimbursed for unsustained complaints	1/21 CP	CP	3/29 rpa							
HF0151	Cooper	Town office elections	1/28 LG	LG	3/23 rp		4/1	131-0				
SF0099*	Janezich	duties clarified	1/25 MLG	MLG	3/1 rp		3/25	64-0	3/25			4/13 (24)
HF0152	Cooper	Town road and bridge report	1/28 LG	LG	3/23 rp		4/1	131-0				
SF0098*	Janezich	firing requirement eliminated	1/25 MLG	MLG	3/1 rp		3/25	64-0	3/25			4/13 (25)
HF0248	Welle	City contract limit increased for	2/9 LG	LG	4/6 rp		4/13	132-0				
SF0198*	Johnson, D.E.	local government improvements	2/9 MLG	MLG	3/8 rp		3/15	59-1	3/15			
HF0259	Dauner	Publication requirements modified	2/9 LG	LG	3/30 rpa		4/12	130-0				
SF0233	Janezich	for delinquent property tax	2/9 MLG	MLG	2/22†	re TT						
HF0383	Pugh	Dakota County HRA and	2/15 LG	LG	3/23 rp		4/1	131-0				
SF0313*	Wiener	extension committee given powers	2/15 MLG	MLG	3/8 rp		3/25	64-0	3/25			4/13 (23)
HF0467	Simoneau	Tax-forfeited land sale	2/18 LG	LG	4/15 rpa	re TA						
SF0453	Betzold	option provided to counties	2/22 MLG	EN	4/2 rpa†							
HF0622	Orfield	Farmland in metropolitan area	2/25 LG	LG	3/25 rpa		4/14	113-17				
SF0695	Marty	provided long-term protection	3/4 MLG	MLG	4/14 rpa							
HF0913	Orenstein	St. Paul approval of	3/8 LG	LG	4/6 rp		4/12	129-0				
SF0789*	Kelly	special laws validated	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/22 rpa		3/25	65-0	3/25			
HF0951*	Huntley	Duluth authorized increased	3/11 LG	LG	3/30 rpa		4/12	129-0	4/15			
SF0495	Solon	transfers to general fund	2/25 MLG	MLG	3/22 rpa							
HF0980	Anderson, I.	Government innovation and	3/11 LG	LG	4/13 rpa	re GO						
SF0734	Reichgott	cooperation board established	3/8 MLG	GOR	4/7 rpa	re TT†						
HF1376	Carruthers	Metropolitan Council districts	3/24 LG	LG	4/13 rpa							
SF1081	Pogemiller	redrawn	3/18 ETC	ETC	4/1 rp							
HF1404	Evans	New Brighton allowed to acquire	3/24 LG	LG	4/1 rp		4/14	129-0				
SF1005	Novak	carbon to treat water	3/18 MLG†	MLG	4/2 rpa							
HF1474*	Brown, C.	County recorder fee use	3/25 LG	LG	4/1 rp		4/12	130-0	4/15			
SF1124	Janezich	allowed for information services	3/18 JU	JU	4/1 rp							
HF1588	Orfield	Metropolitan governance	3/31 LG	LG	4/15 rpa	re GO						
SF1454	Flynn	advisory council established	3/31 MLG	MLG	4/1 rp							
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0751	Jacobs	Long-distance telephone	3/4 RI	RI	4/13 rpa							
SF0512*	Novak	carriers deregulated	2/25 JEC	JEC	3/10 rpa		4/8	65-0	4/8			
HF0771	Greenfield	Mpls, Bloomington—liquor hours	3/4 RI	RI	4/14 rpa							
SF0596	Spear	extended in selected areas	3/1 CCP									
HF0824	Pelowski	Energy—excavation procedures	3/4 RI	RI	3/15 rpa		4/14	128-0				
SF0701	Novak	near pipelines modified	3/4 JEC									
HF1133	Hausman	Energy—alternative fuels	3/15 RI	RI	4/13 rpa	re ECF						
SF0834	Johnson	exempted certain taxes	3/11 JEC	RA	4/7 a	re FN†						
HF1253	Hausman	Energy—renewable resource	3/18 RI	RI	4/13 rpa							
SF0970	Johnson, J.B.	production preference given	3/15 JEC	JEC	3/31 rpa							
HF1363	Anderson, I.	Telephones—	3/22 RI	RI	4/13 h†							
SF1087	Anderson, E.	9-1-1 services required	3/18 JEC	JEC	4/7							
HF1609	Hausman	Telephones—emergency services	3/31 GO†	RI	4/13 nrp							
SF1434	Johnson, J.B.	to include anti-poison information	3/29 JEC	JEC	4/1 rp	re JEC/f						

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
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			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
HFT694	Kelley	Utilities—competitive rate	4/7 RI	RI	4/13 rpa							
SF1087	Anderson	filing procedures modified	3/18 JEC	JEC	4/7 rpa							
		TAXES										
HF0504	Dawkins	Property tax classification	2/22 HO	TA	3/26 rpa		4/14	130-0				
SF0675	Metzen	modified for certain property	3/4 JEC	JEC	4/7 rpa							
		TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT										
HF0046	Steensma	Recreational vehicles, pick up truck	1/14 TR	TR	4/14 rpa							
SF0050*	Vickerman	5th wheel coupling combos authorized	3/29 TR				3/29	65-1	3/29			
HF0111*	Olson, K.	Jackson County—Grotum	1/25 TR	TR	3/19 rp		3/25	131-0	3/31		4/13 (127-0)	
SF0128	Vickerman	Memorial Highway designated	1/28 TPT	TPT	3/10 rpa		4/8	61-5				
HF0148	Johnson, A.	Regular route passenger common	1/28 TR	TR	4/14 h							
SF0131	Hanson	carrier authority restricted	1/28 TPT	TPT	3/24 rp							
HF0301	Tompkins	Trunk highway 279 redesignated,	2/11 TR	TR	4/14 rpa							
SF0273*	Knutson	jurisdiction transferred	2/11 TPT	TPT	2/25 rpa		3/18	67-0	4/14			
HF0344	Johnson, A.	Motorcycle endorsement fee	2/15 TR	TR	4/14 rp	re ECF						
SF0386	Vickerman	increased	2/18 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa							
HF0477	Carlson	Child passenger restraint rules	2/22 TR	TR	3/26 rp		4/14	122-2				
SF0076	Pappas	modified, penalty increased	1/21 TPT	TPT	4/6 rp							
HF0519	Dorn	Motorcycles—off-highway	2/22 TR	TR	4/14 rpa	re ENF						
SF0184	Luther	motorcycles regulated	4/12 TPT	TPT	4/14 rpa	re EN/f						
HF0528	Morrison	Traffic regulations updated	2/22 TR	TR	3/26 rp		4/1	130-0				
SF0434*	Vickerman	with current terminology	2/22 TPT	TPT	3/8 rp		3/25	65-0	3/25			4/13 (26)
HF0746	Osthoff	Title certificate transfer	3/4 TR	TR	4/14 rpa	re JU						
SF0737	Johnston	required upon ownership	3/8 TPT	TPT	3/24 rpa							
HF0802	Lasley	Motor vehicle—penalty provided	3/4 TR	TR	4/14 —	re JU						
SF0672	Murphy	for failure to maintain control	3/4 TPT	TPT	3/25 rp							
HF0854	Wejzman	Drivers' license—special service	3/8 TR	TR	4/14 rpa							
SF1216	Olson	endorsement requirement clarified	3/22 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa							
HF0968	Osthoff	Commercial drivers SSNs	3/11 TR	TR	4/14 rpa	re ECF						
SF0993	Johnston	provided to federal info system	3/15 TPT	RA	4/6 a	re FN						
HF1122	Garcia	Transit buses provided right-of-way;	3/15 TR	TR	4/14 rp	re JU						
SF1142	Flynn	handicapped parking enforced	3/22 TPT	RA	4/6 rp							
HF1125	Mahon	Buses—metropolitan area high-speed	3/15 TR	TR	4/14 rpa	re ECF						
SF0811	Riveness	bus system studied; money appropriated	3/11 TPT	TPT	4/13 rpa							
HF1169	Jefferson	Metropolitan Transit Commission;	3/15 TR	TR	4/14 rpa							
SF1228	Ranum	consent required for parkway use	3/22 MLG	MLG	3/30 rpa							
HF1310	Mahon	Bloomington, Edina, Richfield,	3/22 TR	TR	4/14 rpa							
SF1290	Riveness	Eden Prairie allowed transport program	3/25 MLG	MLG	3/25 rpa†							
HF1398	Evans	Speed limits established	3/24 TR	TR	4/14 rpa							
SF1264	Novak	on residential roadways	3/24 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa							
HF1568	Steensma	Nonresident temporary vehicle	3/31 TR	TR	4/14 rpa							
SF0582*	Ranum	permits extended	3/1 TPT	TPT	3/18 rp		4/8	65-0	4/14			
		WAYS & MEANS										
HF0167	Bauerly	Development—capital account for	2/1 CED	WM	4/13 rp							
SF0338	Johnson, J.B.	small business loans recreated	2/15 JEC	GOR	4/13 rpa	re JU						
HF1199	Reding	Education—	3/18 GO	WM	4/13 rpa							
SF1076	Flynn	administrative salary recommendations	3/18 GOR	GOR	4/13 rpa	re FN						

CED
†HF's 0777, 1286, and 1575-4/6 rpa in subcommittee
†SF0612-3/25 rpa reJU
†SF1032-3/31 CCP rpa

ECF
†SF0426-3/11 TPT rpa reRA

ED
†HF's 0010 and 0949-laid over
†SF0029-4/12 ED rpa reJEC

HH
†SF0352-4/5 HC/f laid over
†HF0721-laid over

†SF0502-3/8 HC rpa reJU
†SF0521-3/9 HC rpa reHC/f
†SF1077-3/23 FA rpa reGOR
†SF0781-3/29 HC rpa; 4/8 withdrawn, reHC
†SF1104-3/23 HC rpa
†SF0648-3/10 HC rpa reJU
†SF0643-3/10 HC rpa reJU
†SF1101-3/25 HC rpa reGOR

HH/hhf
†HF's 0007, 0112, 0156, 0170, 0311, 0334, 0335, 0455, 0481, 0538, 0727, 0789, 0794, 0961, 1008, 1024, 1064, 1103, 1156, 1269, 1275, 1371, and 1395-incorporated into Health & Housing Finance Division omnibus bill

JU
†HF1585-reJU/f; 4/12 JU/f rpa reJU
†HF1602-incorporated into HF1585

LG
†SF's 0233 and 0453-Stricken on General Orders, reTT
†SF0734-3/22 MLG rpa reFN; Rule 35 reRA; 3/25 RA—reGOR
†SF0834-3/31 JEC rpa reRA

RI
†SF0834-3/31 JEC rpa reRA
†HF1363-tabled
†HF1609-4/7 reRI
†SF1290-stricken on General Orders, reTT

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 15, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
re — re-referred without recommendation
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

Cumulative listing of latest House action on bills*

Editor's note: This section, which is organized numerically by House file number, shows the latest House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1993 session through the date at the top of the page. 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, where bills are organized by committee.

The Bill Introductions section, which appears each week, lists bills numerically by House file number and provides a short description of the content of each bill. We suggest that you save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a bill reference guide in conjunction with this listing.

House Committee Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
WM	WAYS & MEANS

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0001*/SF0038	3/5	g CH 4	9	HF0125*/SF0153	2/25	HFsub	8
HF0002/SF0100	4/2	ED rpa reJU	14	HF0127/SF0300*	4/7	g CH 15	14
HF0005/SF0026	3/26	TR rpa reCA	13	HF0129/SF0513	3/26	TA rpa	13
HF0006/SF0012*	3/25	g R 1	13	HF0132/SF0127	2/25	GO rpa	8
HF0007/SF0020	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0134*/SF0117	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0009/SF0291	3/1	fp 130-1	9	HF0138/SF0111	2/25	HH rp reHH/hsf	8
HF0010/SF0029	4/15	ED lo	15	HF0139/SF0159	2/17	FI rp	7
HF0011*/SF0047	1/28	g CH 2	6	HF0141/SF0167	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0018/SF0190	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF0142/SF0119*	3/10	g CH 5	11
HF0020*/SF0018	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0145*/SF0173	4/7	g CH 19	14
HF0022*/SF0002	1/21	g CH 1	6	HF0146*/SF0109	3/23	g CH 7	12
HF0029*/SF0032	3/31	g CH 14	13	HF0147/SF0162	4/8	GO rpa	14
HF0030/SF0043	1/27	FI h,a	6	HF0148/SF0131	4/14	TR h	15
HF0031/SF0017	3/8	fp 77-54	10	HF0149/SF0263	2/17	ED/edf h	7
HF0033/SF0005*	4/13	EN rp	15	HF0151/SF0099*	4/13	g CH 24	15
HF0035*/SF0052	2/17	g CH 3	7	HF0152/SF0098*	4/13	g CH 25	15
HF0037/SF0034	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0156/SF0122	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0042/SFnone	3/3	ED/edf h	9	HF0157/SF1279	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0043/SF0773	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0158/SF0155	3/29	ED/edf h,a	13
HF0045/SF0040*	3/22	CC	12	HF0159*/SF0158	4/7	g CH 18	14
HF0046/SF0050*	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF0161/SF0069	3/11	CED rp reGO/sgf	10
HF0047/SF0048*	3/4	g CH 6	11	HF0163*/SF0152	4/8	HF sub	14
HF0050/SF0598	4/2	AG rpa reENF	14	HF0165/SF0317	3/2	CED rpa reJU	9
HF0051*/SF0041	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0167/SF0338	4/13	WM rp	15
HF0052/SF0092	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF0168/SF0531	3/8	fp 133-0	10
HF0053/SF0068	3/29	LA nrp	13	HF0169/SF0480	3/29	LA h	13
HF0055*/SF0086	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0170/SF0339	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0057*/SF0497	3/31	HF sub	13	HF0174*/SF0091	3/26	g CH 9	13
HF0060/SF0432	3/26	ED/hhf rp	13	HF0177/SF0130	4/7	HH/hsf h	14
HF0061/SF0080	2/10	ED/edf h	6	HF0180/SF0172	2/15	ED/edf h	7
HF0064/SF0053	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0181/SF0181	3/1	JU rpa	9
HF0065/SFnone	4/8	w	14	HF0183/SF0054	2/24	inc into HF0334	10
HF0070*/SF0116	3/22	HFsub	12	HF0185/SFnone	3/8	fp 128-0	10
HF0072/SF0888	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0187/SF0176	4/14	FI rpa	15
HF0073/SF0058	4/15	LG rpa	15	HF0189/SF0235*	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0074*/SF0524	3/25	fp 76-53	13	HF0192/SF0255	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF0079/SF0106	3/1	fp 128-0	9	HF0193/SF0151	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF0086/SF0059	3/4	fp 133-0	10	HF0194/SF0215*	4/15	g CH 29	15
HF0087/SF0095	3/29	RI rpa	13	HF0199/SF0112	3/30	FI rp	13
HF0089/SF0311	4/7	ECF h	14	HF0201/SF0189	3/4	fp 128-5	10
HF0090/SF0353	3/24	FI h reHH	12	HF0202/SF0224	3/1	ED/edf h	9
HF0094/SF0035	4/7	fp 120-8	14	HF0203*/SF0094	4/12	g CH 21	15
HF0095/SF0081	3/25	fp 131-0	13	HF0208/SF0859	3/22	fp 131-0	12
HF0096/SF0229*	4/13	EN rp	15	HF0210/SF0239	2/22	AG rp reGO/sgf	8
HF0097*/SF0093	3/93	w/g CH 12	13	HF0216/SF0057	3/30	HH nrp	13
HF0099/SF0124	3/18	ED rp reTA	11	HF0218/SF0182	3/30	CA h	13
HF0103/SF0101	3/25	EN rp reENF	12	HF0219/SFnone	2/10	ED/edf h	6
HF0104/SF0160	4/14	fp 131-0	15	HF0220/SF0491	3/30	LG nrp	13
HF0105/SF0123	3/14	ED/edf h	10	HF0221/SF0252	3/29	ED/edf h,a	13
HF0107/SF0066	3/15	ED/edf h	11	HF0226*/SF0319	3/18	HF sub	11
HF0111*/SF0128	4/13	cr	15	HF0227*/SF0242	3/25	g CH 10	13
HF0112/SFnone	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0229/SF0241	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10
HF0113*/SF0148	4/1	HF sub	14	HF0232/SFnone	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0114/SF0435	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0233*/SF0331	4/13	g CH 27	15
HF0117/SF0019*	3/29	g CH 11	13	HF0236/SF0230	3/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11
HF0122/SF0164	3/16	GO h,a	11	HF0237/SF0501	3/4	fp 131-0	10
HF0123/SF0279	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0238/SF0421	3/29	GL rp	13

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 15, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action			
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage			
								g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to committee of last action † — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0240/SF0134*	4/13	HH/hsf h	15	HF0343/SF0236	3/29	LA rpa	13	HF0477*/SF0076	4/15	HF sub	15
HF0241/SF0222	3/25	HH/hhf rpa reHH	12	HF0344/SF0386	4/14	TR rp reECF	15	HF0481/SF0443	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0242/SF0133	4/13	HH/hsf h	15	HF0349/SF0785	3/22	LA rp	12	HF0483/SF0044	4/15	HH rpa reJU	15
HF0243/SF0141	2/22	JU rpa	8	HF0350/SF1559	4/14	ED/edf rpa reED	15	HF0484/SF0419*	4/7	FI reJU	14
HF0246/SF0486	2/19	ED/edf h	8	HF0351/SFnone	2/15	ED/edf h	7	HF0485/SF0400	3/30	HH nrp	13
HF0248/SF0198*	4/13	fp 132-0	15	HF0352/SF0060	3/11	GO h, a reGO/sgf	10	HF0489/SF0207	4/7	JU rpa	14
HF0249/SF0297	3/22	ED/edf h	12	HF0358*/SF0294	3/31	g CH 13	14	HF0490/SF0566	4/15	GO rp	15
HF0250/SF0987	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0362/SF0318	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0494/SF0496	3/11	HH rpa	10
HF0251/SF0288	3/25	fp 130-0	13	HF0365/SF0373	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0498*/SF0459	3/22	HF sub	12
HF0253/SF0416	3/1	GL rpa	9	HF0366/SF0283*	4/6	EN rp	14	HF0499/SF0384	3/15	JU rpa	11
HF0254*/SF0312	4/15	g CH 32	15	HF0368/SF0349	3/26	ED/hif rpa	13	HF0500/SF0186*	4/12	fp 130-0	15
HF0255/SFnone	3/8	LA rpa reECF	10	HF0373/SF0891	3/22	LA rpa	12	HF0501/SF0352	4/15	HH rpa reHH/hsf	15
HF0256/SF0115	4/2	JU rpa reTA	14	HF0377/SF1483	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0502/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf rpa	13
HF0258/SF0490	4/8	EN rpa	14	HF0378/SF0376	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF0503/SFnone	2/24	ED/edf h	8
HF0259/SF0233	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF0379/SFnone	2/15	ED/edf h	7	HF0504/SF0675	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0260/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0381*/SF0509	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0506/SF0211	3/25	GO rpa	12
HF0261/SF0381	3/16	CA — reED	11	HF0383/SF0313*	4/13	g CH 23	15	HF0507/SF0481	4/14	HF sub	15
HF0263/SF0217	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF0384/SF0264	4/13	HH/hhf rp reHH	15	HF0509/SF0567	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0264/SF0234*	4/8	fp 129-0	14	HF0385*/SF0346	3/31	HF sub	13	HF0511/SF0403	3/29	JU rpa	13
HF0269/SF0213	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF0386/SF0565	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF0513/SF0963	3/16	EN rpa	11
HF0270/SF1488	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF0387/SF1033	3/23	HH nrp	12	HF0514/SF0920	4/8	EN rpa reENF	14
HF0271/SF0286	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0389/SF0260	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0515/SF0660	3/17	TR h, a	11
HF0272/SF0114	4/1	JU/f t	13	HF0390/SF0870	3/16	rp EN rp reENF	11	HF0516/SF0270	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0276/SFnone	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0391/SF0329	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hhf	10	HF0517/SF0640	4/6	LG rp reTA	14
HF0277/SF0237	3/31	EN rp	13	HF0397/SF0418	4/2	FI nrp	14	HF0518/SF0606	4/14	HH/hsf h, a	15
HF0278/SF0488	3/15	HO rpa reHH	11	HF0399*/SF0578	4/15	g CH 31	15	HF0519/SF0184	4/14	TR rpa reENF	15
HF0280/SF0559	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0402/SF0642	4/13	HH/hsf h	15	HF0520*/SF0528	4/15	HF sub	15
HF0281*/SF0425	4/14	HF sub	15	HF0403/SF0414	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0522*/SF0405	3/15	HF sub	11
HF0283/SF0471	3/11	GO h, a reGO/sgf	10	HF0407/SF0540	3/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	11	HF0528/SF0434*	4/13	g CH 26	15
HF0287/SF0271	3/11	EN rpa	10	HF0408/SF0296	4/13	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF0531/SF0415	3/31	JU rp	13
HF0291/SF0280	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0409/SF0345	3/30	HH lo	13	HF0532/SF0399	4/13	HH — reHH/hsf	15
HF0292/SF0299	3/2	EN rpa reFN	9	HF0413/SF0398	4/7	HH/hsf h, a	14	HF0534/SF0096	4/2	EN rp	14
HF0294/SF0249	3/4	HH rp reHH/hsf	9	HF0415/SF1157	4/15	CA h	15	HF0535/SF0441	4/5	LA rpa	14
HF0295*/SF0424	3/24	HF sub	12	HF0418/SF0371*	4/8	fp 116-10	14	HF0536/SF0806	3/12	inc into HF0350	11
HF0296*/SF0276	4/15	g CH 28	15	HF0419/SF1234	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF0538/SF0514	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0298*/SF0277	4/7	g CH 16	14	HF0420/SF0379	3/22	GL h	12	HF0540/SF0142	4/5	LA rpa	14
HF0299/SF0410	3/22	GL rp reECF	12	HF0421*/SF0347	3/15	HF sub	11	HF0541/SF0823	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF0301/SF0273*	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF0426/SF0233	3/4	HH rpa reHH/hsf	9	HF0542/SF0389	4/6	inc into HF0543	14
HF0302/SF0602	3/19	ED/edf h	12	HF0427/SF0585	3/15	WM rp	11	HF0543/SF0388	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0304/SF0227	4/8	HH — reHH/hsf	14	HF0430*/SF0362	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0544/SF0463	4/1	CED rpa reGO/sgf	14
HF0307/SF0083	4/5	inc. into HF0825	14	HF0431/SF0508	3/30	LG rp	13	HF0545/SF0999	3/12	inc into HF0350	11
HF0311/SF1223	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0432/SFnone	3/11	GO h reGO/sgf	10	HF0546/SFnone	3/15	fp 130-0	11
HF0314/SF0357	4/2	inc into HF1521	14	HF0436/SF0282*	3/31	g CH 20	13	HF0548/SF0247*	3/30	HH rpa reJU	13
HF0315/SF0367	4/7	ED/edf rpa inc. into HF035014		HF0437/SF0356	3/11	HH rp reHH/hsf	10	HF0550/SF0610	3/18	CED rp reGO	11
HF0316/SF0487	4/1	CED rpa	13	HF0439/SF0262*	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF0552/SF0440	4/14	cr	15
HF0318/SF0431	4/6	GO rpa	14	HF0442*/SFnone	3/25	g CH 8	13	HF0554/SFnone	4/12	fp 80-49	15
HF0319/SF0758	3/24	TR nrp	12	HF0443*/SF0607	3/25	fp 128-0	13	HF0555/SF0683	4/14	FI rpa	15
HF0322/SF0503	3/26	ED/hif rpa	13	HF0444/SF0406	3/30	FI rp	13	HF0556/SF0394*	4/13	FI rp	15
HF0323/SFnone	3/22	GL rpa	12	HF0449*/SF0375	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0560/SF0404	4/8	fp 120-10	14
HF0324/SF0187	3/31	TR h	13	HF0454*/SF0932	4/15	HF sub	15	HF0562/SF0506	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13
HF0327/SF0088	4/2	TR rpa reECF	14	HF0455/SF0460	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0566/SF0670	4/7	fp 129-0	14
HF0328/SF0188	3/23	CED rpa reTR	12	HF0456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0569/SF0426	4/13	ECF h	15
HF0329/SF0185	3/23	ED a	12	HF0461*/SF0581	3/22	HF sub	12	HF0570/SF0579	4/13	GO rpa	15
HF0330/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0463/SF0358	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF0571/SF0511	3/18	ED rp	11
HF0332/SF1278	4/2	JU h	14	HF0464/SF0427	3/11	LG rpa	10	HF0574/SF0519	4/2	GO rpa	14
HF0333/SF0355	3/16	EN rp reGO/sgf	11	HF0465/SF0333	3/29	GL rpa reECF	13	HF0575/SF0220	3/18	EN h	11
HF0334/SF0344	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0467/SF0453	4/15	LG rpa reTA	13	HF0576*/SF0570	3/29	HF sub	13
HF0335/SF0337	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0468/SFnone	4/13	HH/hsf h, a	15	HF0577/SF0321	3/15	JU rpa reTA	11
HF0336/SF0327	4/7	HH/hsf h, a	14	HF0469*/SF1389	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0580/SF0568	3/30	FI rp	13
HF0341*/SF0265	4/7	g CH 17	11	HF0471/SF0433	3/25	HH rpa reHH/hsf	12	HF0581/SF0413	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0342/SFnone	3/8	RI rp	10	HF0472/SFnone	3/31	EN rpa reENF	13	HF0582/SF0523	3/16	EN rp reENF	11

* Unofficial listing

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 15, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF
† — footnote

Floor Action

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

Final Action

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

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0584*/SF0698	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0710/SF0527	4/13	HH/hsf h,a	15	HF0835/SF1177	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15
HF0585*/SF0444	4/2	g CH 22	14	HF0712/SF0608	3/11	ED rpa	10	HF0836*/SF0944	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0587/SF0526	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF0714/SF0661	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11	HF0839/SF0927	3/12	ED/edf lo	11
HF0588/SF0615	3/26	JU rpa	13	HF0720/SF0653	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0846/SF0850	4/7	fp 129-0	14
HF0591/SF0532	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0721/SF0569	4/13	HH a	15	HF0854/SF1216	4/14	TR rpa	15
HF0592/SF0576	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0723/SF0525	4/2	GO nrp	14	HF0856/SF0851	3/30	ED/edf h	13
HF0593/SFnone	3/19	TR h,a	12	HF0726/SF0502	4/13	HH rpa reJU	15	HF0858/SF0902	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0596/SF0251	3/2	EN rp re ENF	9	HF0727/SF0623	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0859/SF0760	3/31	EN rpa reENF	13
HF0597/SF0597	3/31	EN h	13	HF0728/SF0690	3/25	HH re HH/hsf	12	HF0863/SF0636	4/15	EN rpa	15
HF0598/SF0545	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0732/SF0631	4/7	fp 127-1	14	HF0864/SF0883	3/31	JU rpa reENF	13
HF0606/SF0225	4/5	LA rpa	14	HF0734/SF0484	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0867/SF0739	4/15	HH rpa	15
HF0607/SF0483	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0735/SF0551	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0869/SF0898	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13
HF0608/SF0708	4/8	ENF rpa	14	HF0738/SF1052	4/2	ED rp	14	HF0874/SF0837	3/19	TR rp	12
HF0611/SF0377	4/7	JU rp	14	HF0739/SF0997	3/23	ED rpa	12	HF0877/SF0812	3/23	EN rpa reTA	12
HF0617/SF0382	4/6	HH h	14	HF0742/SF0756	4/7	HH/hsf h,a	14	HF0879/SF1122	3/30	EN rpa	13
HF0619/SF1084	4/2	FI rpa	14	HF0746/SF0737	4/14	TR rpa reJU	15	HF0880/SF0630	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF0621/SF0450	4/13	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF0747/SF0674	3/29	JU rpa	13	HF0882*/SF0712	4/1	HF sub	13
HF0622/SF0695	4/14	fp 113-17	15	HF0751/SF0512*	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0884/SF1348	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14
HF0626/SF0499	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0752/SF0599	3/31	EN h	13	HF0886/SF0841	3/17	ED/edf h	11
HF0627/SF0467	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF0761/SF0580	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0887/SF0719	3/17	CED/t rpa reCED	11
HF0630/SF0454	3/8	RI h,a	10	HF0763/SF1066	4/1	EN rp	13	HF0888/SF0361*	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF0633/SF0689	4/13	HH/hsf h	15	HF0764/SF0873	4/1	inc into HF0763	13	HF0889/SF0916	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0634/SF1263	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF0768/SF0617	4/8	GO rpa	14	HF0891/SF0791	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13
HF0636/SF0761	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0771/SF0596	4/13	RI h	15	HF0892/SFnone	4/1	EN rpa reENF	13
HF0639/SFnone	3/22	fp 134-0	12	HF0774/SFnone	3/31	EN rpa	13	HF0893*/SF0709	4/15	HF sub	15
HF0640/SF0948	3/17	FI rpa	11	HF0777/SF0612	4/13	CED rp	15	HF0894/SF0770	3/18	ED h	11
HF0643*/SF0809	4/15	HF sub	15	HF0778/SF0831	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11	HF0898/SF0693	4/15	GO rpa reENF	15
HF0644/SF0192*	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0783/SF0656	4/14	fp 126-0	15	HF0900/SF0694	3/31	JU rpa	13
HF0647/SF1452	4/2	ED h	14	HF0784/SF0470	3/22	GL rp	12	HF0902/SF1325	3/30	ED rpa	13
HF0648*/SFnone	4/1	fp 130-1	14	HF0785/SF0662	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF0903/SF0051	3/31	TR h	13
HF0651/SF0544	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0789/SF0735	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0908/SF0892	3/30	HH lo	13
HF0653/SF1143	3/31	TR h	13	HF0794/SF0555	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0909/SF0762	3/19	TR rp	12
HF0654/SF0704	4/8	fp 126-2	14	HF0795/SF0742	4/8	fp 129-0	14	HF0913/SF0789*	4/12	fp 129-0	15
HF0655/SF0741	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0798/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13	HF0915/SF0729*	4/15	g CH 33	15
HF0658/SF0563	3/17	TR rpa reJU	11	HF0800/SF0960	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0918/SF0728	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF0659/SF0561	3/17	TR h,a	11	HF0801/SF0885	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF0919/SF0801	3/22	ED/edf h	12
HF0661*/SF0730	4/1	HF sub	14	HF0802/SF0672	4/14	TR — reJU	15	HF0924/SF0845	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13
HF0663/SF0625	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0803/SF0530	4/6	HH rp reHH/hsf	14	HF0929/SF0226	3/31	CED rp reTA	12
HF0665/SF0560	3/30	HH rp	13	HF0804/SF1107	4/8	fp 130-0	14	HF0930/SF1329	3/22	RI h,a	13
HF0666/SFnone	3/1	ED/edf h	9	HF0805/SF0639	4/15	EN rp	15	HF0931/SF0771	4/2	TR rpa reTA	14
HF0667/SF0587	4/14	fp 130-0	15	HF0806/SF0666	4/14	fp 122-8	15	HF0934/SF0754	3/29	GL rpa	13
HF0670/SF0769	4/14	fp 104-25	15	HF0807/SF0685	4/12	fp 128-0	15	HF0936/SF0961	4/1	GO rp	13
HF0671/SF0529	4/2	TA rp	14	HF0811/SF0489	3/23	LG rp reTA	12	HF0945/SF0991	4/14	fp 129-0	15
HF0673/SF0550	4/2	AG rpa reENF	14	HF0812/SF0485	3/23	LG rp	12	HF0947/SF0896	4/8	EN rp	14
HF0674/SF0583	3/29	LA h	13	HF0813/SF0064	4/13	EN rp	15	HF0948/SF0938	3/24	CED rp reECF	12
HF0676/SF0174*	4/13	CED rpa	15	HF0815/SF0796	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0949/SF0391	4/15	ED lo	15
HF0677/SF0479	4/2	TA lo	14	HF0818/SF0521	4/13	HH rpa	15	HF0950/SF0605*	4/13	fp 131-0	15
HF0678/SF0731	4/1	JU/fp rpa reJU	13	HF0819/SF0629	4/1	GO rp	13	HF0951*/SF0495	4/15	HF sub	15
HF0680/SF0589	3/23	LG rpa	12	HF0820/SF1018	3/15	RI h	11	HF0952/SF0464	4/13	EN rp	15
HF0683/SF0201	3/3	FI h	9	HF0821/SFnone	3/15	RI h	11	HF0961/SF0613	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0687/SF0304	4/8	EN rp	14	HF0822/SF0974	3/15	RI h,a	11	HF0962/SF0814	4/6	LG rpa	14
HF0690/SF0557	4/8	GO rp	14	HF0823/SF0921	3/15	RI h	11	HF0963/SF0536	4/2	JU rpa reENF	14
HF0692/SF1334	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0824/SF0701	4/14	fp 128-0	15	HF0964/SF0798	4/12	fp 128-1	15
HF0694/SFnone	3/23	EN held over, interim study12		HF0825/SF0429	4/5	RI rpa	14	HF0968/SF0993	4/14	TR rpa reECF	15
HF0695/SFnone	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0826/SF0692	3/22	LA rpa	12	HF0969/SF1504	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0698/SF0681	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0827*/SF0475	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0971/SF0866	3/26	ED/edf h,a	13
HF0699/SF0848	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0828/SF0699	3/18	HH rp	11	HF0972/SF0853	4/1	GO rpa	13
HF0700/SF0654	3/15	LA rpa	11	HF0829/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13	HF0973/SF0937	4/13	GO rpa	15
HF0704/SF0697	3/25	EN rp	12	HF0832/SF0973	3/15	RI h	11	HF0974/SF1013	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF0705/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0833/SF1021	3/15	RI h	11	HF0976/SF0821	4/7	fp 128-0	14
HF0706/SF0545	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0834/SF0788	4/1	GO rp	13	HF0977/SF0825	4/13	GO rpa	15

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 15, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action			
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0978/SF0910	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1099/SF1105	4/8	HH/hhf rp reHH	14	HF1244/SF0726	4/6	LG — reTA	14
HF0980/SF0734	4/13	LG rpa reGO	15	HF1100*/SFnone	3/29	fp 132-0	13	HF1251/SF1141	4/6	LG rp	14
HF0981/SF1139	3/30	GO h,a	13	HF1102/SF1132	3/30	EN rpa reTA	13	HF1253/SF0970	4/13	RI rp	15
HF0984/SF1307	4/6	GO rpa	14	HF1103/SF0968	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1256/SF1015	4/15	CED rp reGO/sgf	15
HF0986/SF1062	4/1	LG rpa	13	HF1106/SF0880	4/1	EN rpa reENF	13	HF1259/SF1167	4/1	LG rp	13
HF0990/SFnone	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1107/SF1467	4/2	EN rpa	14	HF1266/SF1001	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF0991/SF0847	3/22	RI rpa	12	HF1112/SF1201	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF1267/SF1152	4/1	LG rp reTA	13
HF0993/SF0750	4/14	GL rpa reECF	15	HF1114/SF0669	3/31	EN rpa	13	HF1269/SF1186	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0994/SF1332	3/26	JU rpa	13	HF1117/SF0981	4/13	HH rpa	15	HF1272/SF0397	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0996/SF0797	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1122/SF1142	4/14	TR rp reJU	15	HF1273/SF1006	3/29	GL rp	13
HF0997/SF0928	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1123/SF0748*	4/15	HH rp	15	HF1274*/SF1007	4/8	HF sub	14
HF0998/SF0952	4/2	GO rpa reECF	14	HF1125/SF0811	4/14	TR rpa reECF	15	HF1275/SF1080	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF1000/SF0897	3/24	FI — reTR	12	HF1129/SF1239	3/30	ED nrp	13	HF1280/SF1096	4/8	ECF rpa	14
HF1001/SF1221	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1130/SF0914	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1282/SF1064	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF1008/SF0934	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1131/SF0860	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1285/SF1074	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF1012/SF0437	4/13	ECF h	15	HF1133/SF0834	4/13	RI rpa reECF	15	HF1286/SF1032	4/13	CED rp reJU	15
HF1015/SF0632	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1137/SF1000	3/31	CED rpa reECF	13	HF1291/SF1133	3/30	EN h	13
HF1018*/SF0746	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1144/SF0924	3/23	TA h	12	HF1294/SF0643	4/15	HH rpa reJU	15
HF1021/SF0842	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF1146/SF1358	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF1295/SF1136	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13
HF1022/SF1158	3/29	LA rp	13	HF1147/SF0874	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1296/SF0716	4/7	fp 129-0	14
HF1023/SF0913	3/18	GO rpa	11	HF1149/SF0861	3/29	AG rp reENF	13	HF1301/SF1226	4/2	FI rpa reTA	14
HF1024/SF1150	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1151/SF0101	3/24	LA rpa	12	HF1310/SF1290	4/14	TR rpa	15
HF1025/SF0832	4/13	HH/hhf rp reHH	15	HF1152/SF0869	3/25	EN rpa	12	HF1311*/SF1160	4/8	HF sub	14
HF1026/SF1284	3/30	LG rpa reTA	13	HF1153/SF0984	4/14	fp 131-0	15	HF1313/SF1453	4/2	FI h	14
HF1036/SF1077	4/15	HH rp	15	HF1156/SF1102	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1317/SF1101	4/13	HH rpa reJU	15
HF1039*/SF1378	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1157/SF0120	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF1322/SF1298	4/5	inc. into HF0825	14
HF1041/SF0903*	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF1159/SF0998	3/24	HO rpa reLG	12	HF1325*/SF1387	3/31	HF sub	13
HF1042/SF0673	4/15	HH rpa reHH/hsf	15	HF1161/SF0833	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF1326/SFnone	4/8	fp 128-0	14
HF1043/SF1338	4/6	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1162/SF1116	4/5	AG h	14	HF1330/SFnone	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF1045/SF0886	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF1164/SFnone	3/25	EN rp	12	HF1332/SFnone	3/30	ED rpa reED/edf	13
HF1049/SF1437	3/29	RI rpa	13	HF1169/SF1228	4/14	TR rp	15	HF1340/SF1229	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF1050*/SF1439	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1174/SF0240	3/30	HH rp	13	HF1346/SF1121	4/7	ED/edf rpa inc into HF0350	14
HF1051/SF1436	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1175/SF0965	4/1	GO h,a	14	HF1349/SF1187	4/1	HH rp	13
HF1052/SF0875	3/26	TR rpa reECF	13	HF1176/SF0982	4/14	HH/hsf h	15	HF1353/SF1153	3/30	LG rp reTA	13
HF1054/SF0911	4/5	LA rp	14	HF1177/SF0439	3/30	CED rp reGO	13	HF1355/SF1178	4/2	AG rpa reTA	14
HF1057/SF0950	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1178/SF0900	4/14	HH rpa	15	HF1357/SF1247	4/8	ED/edf h	14
HF1058/SF1532	3/31	JU rp	13	HF1179/SF0957	3/31	FI rpa reED	13	HF1360/SFnone	4/1	GO rp reECF	13
HF1059/SFnone	4/6	AG h	14	HF1180*/SF1195	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1362/SF1222	4/1	GO h,a	14
HF1060/SF0604	4/6	AG rpa reENF	14	HF1182/SF1168	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF1363/SF1087	4/13	RI h	15
HF1061/SF0895	4/2	AG lo	14	HF1184/SFnone	3/29	LA rp	13	HF1365/SF1254	4/6	inc into HF0984	14
HF1062/SF0498*	4/5	AG h	14	HF1185/SF1413	3/29	LA rpa	13	HF1366/SF1184	4/2	TR rp	14
HF1063*/SF1572	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1186/SF1489	3/30	EN rp	13	HF1368/SF1376	3/26	ED/edf h	13
HF1064/SFnone	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1187/SF1199	4/2	LA rpa	14	HF1371/SF1552	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF1065/SF0894	3/29	AG rp	13	HF1189/SF1169	4/2	TA lo	14	HF1374/SFnone	3/29	LA h	13
HF1066/SF0516	4/7	Floor reAG	14	HF1190/SF1244	4/8	EN rpa reECF	14	HF1376/SF1081	4/13	LG rpa	15
HF1067/SF1088	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF1191/SF1097	3/29	JU rp	13	HF1377*/SF1371	3/25	HF sub	12
HF1068/SF1115	4/15	EN rpa	15	HF1195/SF1320	4/2	ED rpa	14	HF1380/SF1131	4/2	AG rp reENF	14
HF1070/SF0781	4/15	HH rp reHH/hsf	15	HF1199/SF1076	4/13	WM rpa	15	HF1382/SF1359	3/29	LA h	13
HF1071/SF1146	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1202/SF1303	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1384/SF0751	4/1	CED rpa	13
HF1072/SF1104	4/13	HH rpa reJU	15	HF1203/SF1054	4/6	GO rpa	14	HF1387/SF1313	3/29	LA rpa	13
HF1074/SF1531	4/8	fp 126-0	14	HF1209/SF1128	4/14	HH/hsf h,a	15	HF1391/SF1395	3/31	EN rp reENF	13
HF1076/SF1277	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF1210/SF1482	3/29	GL rpa reGO	13	HF1395/SF1173	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF1081/SFnone	4/8	ECF rp	14	HF1220/SF1046	3/30	JU rpa	13	HF1398/SF1264	4/14	TR rpa	15
HF1089/SF0588	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF1224/SF1147	4/1	GO h,a	14	HF1400/SF1078	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF1090/SF0931	4/8	GO h	14	HF1225/SF0879	4/13	EN rpa reENF	15	HF1402/SF1363	4/15	EN rpa reRU	15
HF1092/SF1100	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF1228/SF0664	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF1404/SF1005	4/14	fp 129-0	15
HF1094/SF1134	4/7	FI rpa	14	HF1232/SF1208	3/31	EN h,a	13	HF1405/SF1304	3/29	AG rpa reEN	13
HF1095/SF1446	3/30	FI rpa	13	HF1234/SF1068	4/2	ED rp	14	HF1406/SF1425	4/6	ED/edf h	14
HF1096/SF1129	4/13	FI rpa	15	HF1237/SF1037	4/6	HH rp reHH/hsf	14	HF1407/SF1297	4/13	CED rp reGO	15
HF1097/SF1109	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1239/SF1061	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1408*/SF0813	4/15	HF sub	15
HF1098/SF0840	3/30	HH rpa	13	HF1243/SF1480	4/1	GL rpa reECF	14	HF1410/SF1291	4/5	inc into HF0825	14

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 15, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action			
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF _____ † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage			
Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF1412/SF1468	4/13	HH/hsf reHH	15	HF1484/SF1317	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1572/SFnone	4/2	GO rp reGO/sgf	14
HF1415/SF1501	4/2	AG rp	14	HF1486/SF0787	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF1575/SF0253	4/13	CED rp	15
HF1419/SF1234	3/31	LG rp reTA	13	HF1487/SF1333	4/13	FI rp	15	HF1582/SF0537	4/13	CED rpa reTA	15
HF1420/SF1448	4/7	fp 128-1	14	HF1488/SF1471	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1585/SFnone	4/14	JU h	15
HF1423/SF1296	4/7	fp 127-0	14	HF1492/SF1367	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1588/SF1454	4/15	LG rpa reGO	15
HF1424/SF0975	4/8	EN rp	14	HF1493/SF0826	4/1	LG rpa	13	HF1602/SFnone	4/14	JU rp	15
HF1428/SF1299	3/30	HH rp	13	HF1494/SF1368	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1603/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14
HF1429/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1495/SF1188	4/5	LA rp reJU	14	HF1608/SFnone	3/31	HO rp	13
HF1434/SF1300	4/1	lo	13	HF1496/SF1318	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1609/SF1434	4/13	RI nrp	15
HF1435/SF1571	4/1	LG rpa	14	HF1504/SF1379	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF1610/SFnone	4/2	ED rp reCA	14
HF1436/SF1545	4/2	EN rp reENF	14	HF1505/SF1354	4/13	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1636/SF1114	4/15	CED rpa	15
HF1437/SF1203	4/8	ECF h	14	HF1511/SF1411	4/2	ED rpa	14	HF1639/SF0238*	4/2	AG rpa	14
HF1439/SF1171	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1514/SF1400	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF1640/SFnone	4/2	EN lo	14
HF1442/SF0980	4/15	GO rp	15	HF1519/SF1232	4/1	GL rp	14	HF1643/SFnone	4/6	inc into HF0350	14
HF1444/SF1295	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1521/SF0816	4/2	TR h,a	14	HF1650*/SF1557	4/7	HF sub	14
HF1445/SF1396	4/13	CED rp reECF	15	HF1525/SF0803	4/13	CED rp	15	HF1653/SFnone	4/15	CA h	15
HF1446/SF1289	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1527*/SF1431	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1654/SFnone	4/13	CA h	15
HF1450/SF1476	4/2	EN rpa	14	HF1528/SF1466	3/30	GO rp	13	HF1661/SF1418	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF1454/SF1391	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF1529/SF0001	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1667/SF1380	4/13	CED rpa	15
HF1456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF1548/SFnone	4/13	JU/ff rpa reJU	15	HF1694/SF1087	4/13	RI rpa	15
HF1472/SF1365	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1559/SF0795	3/31	TR h	13	HF1702/SF1275	4/15	EN rpa reENF	15
HF1474*/SF1124	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1561/SF1490	4/2	GO rp reGO/sgf	14	HF1709/SFnone	4/15	ECF rpa reWM	15
HF1475/SF1373	4/5	inc. into HF0825	15	HF1563/SF0663*	4/14	GL rpa	15	HF1727/SFnone	4/15	ED rpa reWM	15
HF1479/SF1336	4/1	LG rp reTA	13	HF1568/SF0582*	4/14	TR rpa	15				
HF1480/SF0306*	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1569/SF1551	4/2	EN rp reENF	14				



A war in Minnesota's Wright County? Surprisingly, yes. It occurred in 1859, the result of an unsolved murder.

A man named Oscar F. Jackson was accused of the crime, and he spent the entire winter of 1858 awaiting trial.

Jackson eventually was acquitted, but many of the locals thought him guilty anyway. They warned him to leave the county.

Refusing to be run out of town, Jackson was arrested on bogus theft charges on April 25, 1859. The arrest was part of a conspiracy "formed for the purpose of executing justice in an irregular manner," according to author William Folwell in *A History of Minnesota*.

As the Wright County sheriff — who was one of the conspirators — led the supposed criminal from his home, an an-

It's a fact!

gry mob grabbed Jackson, dragged him to the home of the man he had been cleared of murdering, and "hung him from the gable."

A week later, Gov. Henry Sibley announced a \$500 reward for the names of those responsible for the lynching.

Weeks passed; no one was arrested.

Then, on July 26, Jackson's widow stepped forward and accused a man named Aymer Moore of murdering her husband. Moore was arrested immediately, but on that very night, a mob of 30 armed men in disguise stole him away from custody.

A week later, Gov. Sibley declared a "state of insurrection" in the county and dispatched "three armed and uniformed" military companies to Monticello, Minn. to arrest the offenders and preserve order.

When the troops arrived, however, the streets were quite calm. The militia stayed for a week, then returned home. Newspapers, objecting to the military presence, labeled the situation the "Wright County War."

Eventually, 11 men were arrested for Jackson's lynching and Moore's escape from custody. Only three of those men were brought before a grand jury, which found no cause for their indictment. On Oct. 4, the men were released, and the case officially closed. The original murder, for which Jackson was arrested, remains unsolved.

In his annual message that year, Gov. Sibley used the case as a shining example of the "usefulness of a volunteer militia, armed and equipped for the suppression of insurrection."

Bill Introductions

HF1708-HF1735

Monday, April 12

HF1708—Sarna (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Commercial automobile insurance underwriting standards or guidelines restricted based on accidents, violations, or claims experience.

HF1709—Rice (DFL)

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Finance

Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance Committee omnibus appropriations bill.

HF1710—Asch (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Legislator salary and expense compensation provided and not to include per diem.

HF1711—Kelley (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Train movements at night prohibited in cities and towns if trains fail to meet federal noise emission standards.

HF1712—Orfield (DFL)

Judiciary

Fleeing a peace officer prosecution not to prevent prosecution for other contemporaneously committed crimes.

HF1713—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Advertising and play allowed of lotteries and games of chance legally operated in other jurisdictions; and occasional and ancillary lotteries and games allowed by business, charitable, religious, social, and commercial organizations.

HF1714—Sarna (DFL)

Taxes

Commercial seasonal recreational property tax rate reduced.

HF1715—Lynch (IR)

Health & Human Services

Speech apraxia and severe phonological disorder coverage required by health maintenance organizations.

HF1716—Rukavina (DFL)

Taxes

Homestead assessment property tax eligibility date extended to December.

HF1717—Lourey (DFL)

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

Budget; President and Congress to establish new priorities in spending and budgeting policies.

HF1718—Lourey (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Forest state land income provided to counties, management agreement rescission allowed, and money appropriated.

Tuesday, April 13

HF1719—Olson, K. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Swan Lake and Heron Lake projects appropriated money for federal matching money requirements for the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

HF1720—Jefferson (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Metropolitan Transit Commission membership to include a transit system disabled user.

Wednesday, April 14

HF1721—McGuire (DFL)

Judiciary

Birth information and certificate release provided to adopted persons.

HF1722—Tomassoni (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Day training and habilitation services employees provided inflationary salary adjustments.

HF1723—Lieder (DFL)

Capital Investment

Agassiz Environmental Learning Center in Polk County construction authorized, bonds issued, and money appropriated.

HF1724—Davids (IR)

Taxes

Lodging tax extended to private campgrounds.

HF1725—Waltman (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Wabasha grant authorized to establish an eagle interpretive center and money appropriated.

HF1726—Brown, C. (DFL)

Agriculture

Agricultural marketing and promotion duties transferred to the agriculture department, and money appropriated.

HF1727—Rodosovich (DFL)

Education

Omnibus higher education appropriations bill.

Thursday, April 15

HF1728—Lourey (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Wetlands mitigation requirement exemptions expanded for road repairs and aquaculture activities and interim rules extended.

HF1729—Pugh (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

LCMR; Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources membership increased.

HF1730—Anderson, R. (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Omnibus health, jobs and training, housing finance, and veterans affairs appropriations bill.

HF1731—Rest (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Finance department and state budget management reform provided.

HF1732—Bertram (DFL)

Judiciary

Dram shop action civil liability imputed to surviving heirs.

HF1733—Kalis (DFL)

Education

School district bus use required for transportation of senior citizens.

HF1734—Solberg (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Mississippi headwaters board notified of transportation projects, provided special project approval authority, and money appropriated.

HF1735—Rest (DFL)

Taxes

Omnibus tax bill with money appropriated.

Coming Up Next Week . . . April 19 - 23, 1993

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 19

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Allocations.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: HF1679 (Carlson) Higher Education Coordinating Board abolished and duties transferred to the Higher Education Board, Higher Education Board membership, terms, and functions modified, and technical college mergers authorized. Public testimony.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: Tax bill.

12:30 p.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: Omnibus Judiciary Finance bill.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Finalize division omnibus bill.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session.
(Session times for the remainder of the
week to be announced.)

After Session

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: Omnibus K-12 education finance bill.

Following Taxes Committee Meeting

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: Environment finance bill. Transportation finance bill.

HF1727 (Rodosovich) Higher Education finance bill. (Provided the bill is approved by all appropriate policy/finance committees.)

TUESDAY, April 20

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Allocations.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: To be announced.

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: To be announced.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Bonding allocations.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: To be announced.

WEDNESDAY, April 21

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Allocations.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: State Government Finance omnibus bill.

12:30 p.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: To be announced.

THURSDAY, April 22

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: To be announced.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest
Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: To be announced.

12:30 p.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: To be announced.

FRIDAY, April 23

8 a.m.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Bills re-referred by the State Government Finance Division.

12:30 p.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: To be announced.

Do you know?



A sketch of a snowstorm from the February 9, 1867 *Harper's Weekly*.

While this week's April snow flurries were unwelcome, things have been much worse. On April 13, 1949, a blizzard dropped 11 inches on parts of Minnesota.

But neither the current flurries nor the 1949 storm matches the fury of Minnesota's most deadly blizzard, which hit 120 years ago.

The morning of Jan. 7, 1873, began "so fine that many people ventured far from home," wrote historian William Folwell in his *History of Minnesota*. But shortly after noon, both snow and high winds hit western Minnesota and quickly spread across the southern half of the state.

"The snow piled against houses and stables, finally burying them. All trails and highways were obliterated. Transportation ceased," wrote Theodore Christianson, in *Minnesota, Land of Sky-Tinted Waters*.

The mercury dipped to 40 degrees below zero and the wind blew 75 miles per

hour. "Milk cows, precious treasures in rural households, were frozen in their stalls, and chickens shivered to death on their roosts," Christianson wrote.

Farmers reportedly lost their way from house to barn and "were frozen only 50 yards from the warmth of their kitchen

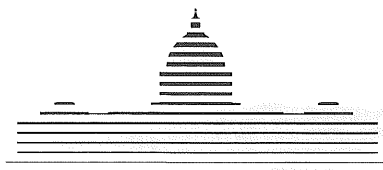
stoves." Others, like Michael Holden of Beaver Falls, Minn., were stranded more than 15 miles from home. Holden was lucky, and survived. His brother and traveling companion, Tom, did not.

Fifty-two hours after it began, the blizzard passed. People emerged from their homes to assess the damage. Livestock losses were heavy. Gov. Horace Austin pledged immediate support to those families wracked by the storm.

The Legislature quickly established a relief fund, setting aside \$5,000 to help defray medical and farming costs. A total of 94 families from 34 counties received some financial assistance to recoup what the storm had taken.

While early rumors placed the death toll near 800, the official count showed that 70 Minnesotans perished "and thousands of others barely escaped."

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



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

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Majority Leader: Irv Anderson
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Energy use in Minnesota

Number of nuclear power plants in the U.S.	111
in Minnesota	2
Number of commercial wind power plants in Minnesota	1
Cost to build the Prairie Island nuclear plant, in 1974 dollars, in millions	\$400
Percent of electricity used on the Prairie Island Mdewakanton Sioux reservation generated by NSP	0
Minnesotans' expenditures for electricity, in billions, 1990	\$2.6
Percent of all NSP electricity generated by coal	47
by nuclear power	31
by renewable resources	3
purchased from other sources	18
other	1
Percent of total Minnesota energy use that comes from nuclear power, 1990	10.2
from renewable energy sources, 1990	4.7
Pounds of coal it would take to produce the energy of one uranium pellet the size of a thimble	1,780
gallons of regular gasoline it would take	157
Percent of current available storage space in the plant's "spent fuel pool" that will be available in the spring of 1994	0
Number of U.S. nuclear facilities reprocessing spent fuel	0
Percent of France's spent nuclear fuel that is reprocessed	95
Year, as mandated by Congress, that a permanent federal nuclear waste storage facility must be built	1998
Year that the U.S. Department of Energy estimates it actually will be ready	2010
Average amount of spent uranium fuel generated annually by Minnesota nuclear power plants, in tons, 1987-1992	43
Number of Community Energy Councils in Minnesota	100
Rank of municipal waste among renewable energy sources used in Minnesota, 1990	2
Number of waste-to-energy facilities now operating in Minnesota	15
Cents of every Minnesotan energy dollar spent on petroleum products, 1990	47

Sources: *Transition into the 21st Century: 1992 Energy Policy and Conservation Report*, Minnesota Department of Public Service; *Prairie Island Tribal Council*; *Northern States Power Company*; *Findings of Fact of Administrative Law Judge Allan Klein*.



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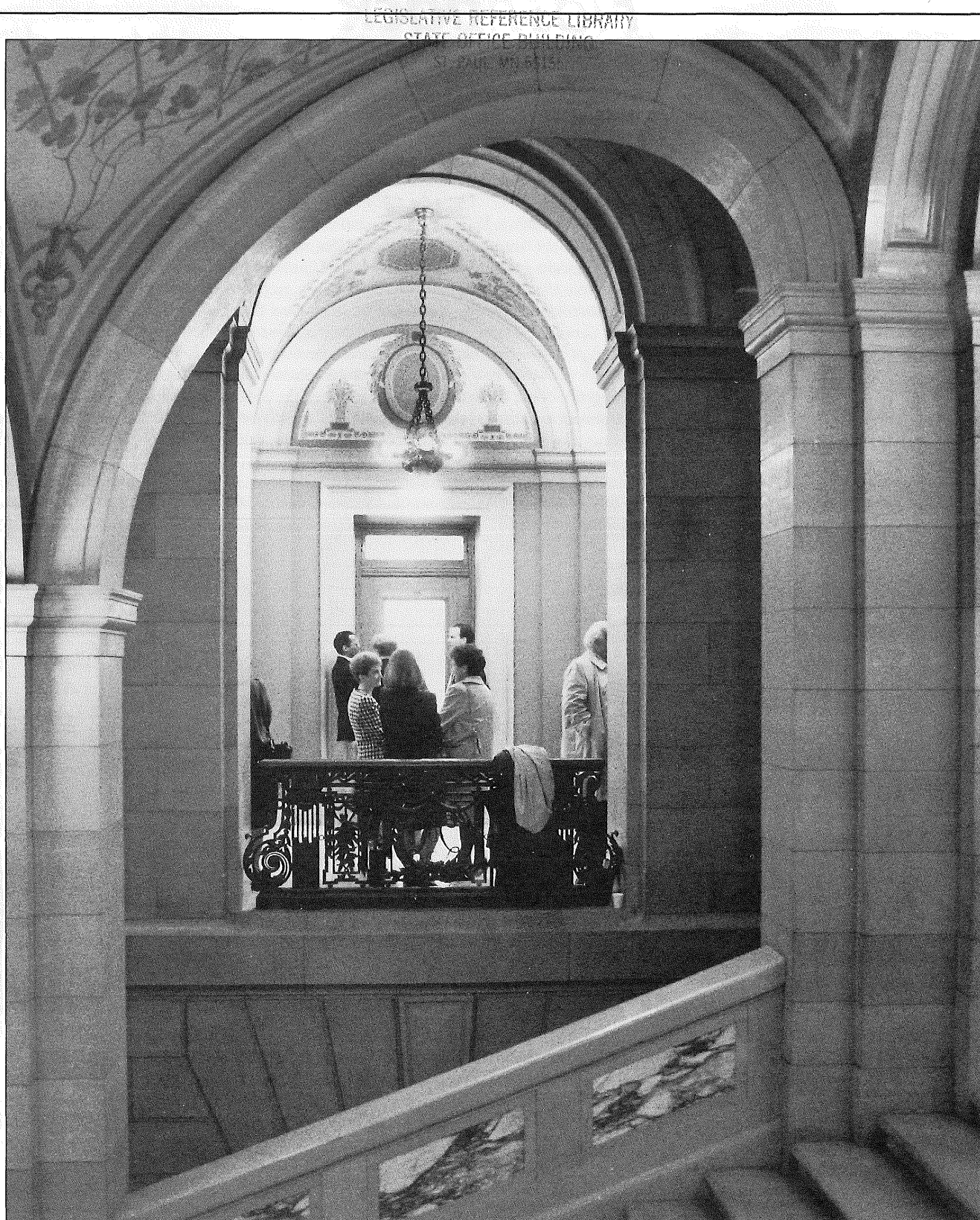
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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota, House of Representatives ♦ April 23, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 16



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Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
(612) 296-2146 or
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Mary Ann Schoenberger,
Timothy Walker

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 23, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 16

Flashback

Minnesota lawmakers this week celebrated the 60th anniversary of the state's income tax in extraordinary fashion: They repeated the debate of their long-gone forebears. At issue then as today: Is a tax increase really necessary? And if so, should the money be used to ease the local property tax burden or should it go to schools?

As originally proposed in 1933, the money raised from the income tax was to be a "strict replacement tax" to make up for lost property tax collections. At the time, the Great Depression was in full swing and the property tax delinquency rate was an astounding 55 percent in Minnesota.

But during the legislative process the bill was amended so the income tax funds would go straight into the "income tax school fund." That, too, had the effect of lowering local property taxes because it gave schools another source of funding. But it wasn't as dramatic a reduction as if it were a "strict replacement tax" as originally proposed. "Because many school districts were hovering on the edge of bankruptcy, [then-Gov. Floyd B.] Olson dared not object . . .," wrote George H. Mayer in *The Political Career of Floyd B. Olson*.

That, of course, gave Conservatives more ammunition to paint the populist Farmer-Labor governor as a soak-the-rich radical. Then tax increases weren't all that popular, either. But the urgency of the Depression must have muted the opposition. A proposed constitutional amendment to authorize the income tax was narrowly defeated in 1932 (a subsequent state Attorney General's opinion said amending the Constitution wasn't necessary, so lawmakers acted on their own) and the final House bill was approved on a 98-3 vote in 1933.

The rates set in 1933 seem almost quaint by today's standards. It was just 1 percent for the first \$1,000 of taxable income and 5 percent on taxable income above \$10,000. The top rate proposed in the House bill approved this week is 10 percent on taxable income over \$6,560 for single taxpayers and \$100,000 for married couples. (see page 3)

Then, as now, opposition to increased taxes was reduced when the money was channeled to schools. "An income tax was seen as the only tax that could produce enough money to appreciably relieve property tax burdens and aid the ailing education system," stated a 1983 Minnesota Taxpayers Association newsletter outlining the income tax's history. For that reason, the association and others "gave in to the need for property tax relief and a new replacement revenue source."

And then, as now, critics branded the idea of buying down property taxes with income taxes as a "transparent political trick." But while the arguments may not have changed much in the 60 years since the tax was first adopted, here's an anecdote for critics that may never have been used:

One of the first proponents of the income tax in Minnesota was Ignatius Donnelly, one of "the most meteoric of our political figures, a bewildering shooting star" who also believed that the lost city of Atlantis really existed, wrote James Baker, an author and former Minnesota Secretary of State.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Lobbyists waited outside Room 118 in the Capitol April 20; inside, the DFL caucus discussed the tax bill.

—photo by Laura Phillips

Highlights

House tax proposal approved . . .

Bill would increase taxes on wealthiest Minnesotans

A bill increasing the income tax rate by 1.5 percent on the wealthiest Minnesotans to provide more than \$300 million in property tax relief across the state passed the House April 20 on a 78-54 vote.

The mostly party-line vote came with a reminder from Independent-Republicans that Gov. Arne Carlson has threatened to veto the DFL-crafted plan, which now must be reconciled with the Senate's version of a tax bill.

The House bill (HF1735) is based on both fairness and a renewed commitment by the state to bolster funding to K-12 education, said bill sponsor Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), who chairs the Taxes Committee.

It is fair because income taxes are based more on ability to pay than are property taxes, Rest said, and the wealthiest Minnesotans — the top 3.3 percent income bracket most affected by the bill — have enjoyed substantial growth in their

Income tax rates would increase from 8.5 percent to 10 percent for married couples with taxable incomes over \$100,000, or \$56,560 for single taxpayers. For a couple with two children earning \$1 million a year, that means their state income tax tab would be about \$87,314 — an increase of \$12,000. The same couple earning \$150,000 a year would see a \$157 increase.

IRs condemned the plan, saying the mere redistribution of the tax hike pain falls far short of the true tax reform for which voters have been clamoring.

Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka) was among several who questioned the fairness of the plan, saying the state's wealthiest taxpayers have borne a greater share of tax hikes over the past seven years.

"What will have happened is that taxes collected from the upper 3.3 percent tax rates will increase 20 percent while everyone else sup-

polymakers have put too much emphasis on unpredictable taxes. And one of the most unpredictable of all is income taxes."

Other IRs said the bill would drive out businesses and force wealthy citizens to flee the state. "This isn't the Minnesota Miracle; this is the Minnesota debacle," said Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka).

DFLers rejected those arguments.

"It is not a tax increase, it's a question of which tax we are going to utilize," said Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter). Property taxes have been creeping higher in prominence among the state's three major taxes — on sales, property, and income. The House tax plan takes a step towards returning to a fairer balance, he said.

A House-Senate conference committee will be appointed to iron out differences in the respective tax bills. Assuming a compromise is agreed to by both legislative bodies, the proposal will then be presented to the governor. It would take 90 votes in the House to overturn a veto.

DFLers hold an 86-48 margin over IRs in the House — four votes shy of the margin needed to override a veto.

—Jim Anderson



Rep. Ann Rest presented the details of the tax bill on the House floor April 20.

wealth over the past decade compared to those of lower incomes.

And plowing the money back in to schools will both lower property taxes for everyone and improve the state's education system, she added.

Property taxes would drop 1.2 percent overall under HF1735, compared to an increase of nearly 6 percent under the governor's budget proposal, according to an analysis by the House Research Department.

posedly gets off scot-free," he said.

"Fairness is in the eye of the beholder," agreed Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester). Not only is the plan unfair, he said, it sets the state up for budget instability.

"This bill puts more and more emphasis on taxes which are economically sensitive," Gutknecht said. "Part of the reason that our state budget goes from a billion-dollar surplus to a billion-dollar shortfall is that we as public

BONDING

Capital projects narrowed

The governor's \$139 million bonding proposal was reduced by \$91 million before winning approval from the Capital Investment Committee April 20.

The \$48 million measure would postpone capital building proposals not related to health and safety, and those not needed for capturing federal or other matching funds. Major capital plans will be determined in the 1994 legislative session.

The largest share of the bonding authority — \$9.6 million — would go to the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center (RTC) so it could convert its campus to a 620-bed medium security prison. The complete project — limited to \$25 million — may receive more bonding authority in the next legislative session.

The Mississippi River — long subjected to pollution along its 72-mile path through the metropolitan area — would receive the next largest share of the bonding bill. The \$8.7

million in funds would continue a massive, 10-year effort to check the overflow of untreated sewage from combined sanitary and storm water sewers during large rainstorms and snow-melt runoff.

The cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and South St. Paul and the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC) are building separate sewers in places where the systems are now combined. Some \$200 million has been spent in the first seven years of the project, with funding from the three cities, the MWCC, the state, and the federal government. When 700 sewer separation projects are completed, more than 4.6 billion gallons of raw sewage overflow will be eliminated from the Mississippi River annually. While \$13.7 million was proposed by the governor, the \$8.7 million funding would allow construction to continue.

The measure also clarifies exactly how bonding money authorized in last year's bonding bill would be spent. A total of \$7.5 million authorized last year would be for a facility for "psychopathic personalities" at the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center; \$10.6 million would be spent for the same kind of facility at the Moose Lake RTC.

(People who are legally defined as psychopaths, and are therefore considered a threat to society, can be committed to an institution after they serve their prison terms. Many psychopaths are sex offenders.)

Lawmakers also approved \$5.9 million for road approaches to the Bloomington Ferry Bridge — funding required to secure federal dollars. The governor's recommendation of \$20.3 million would also have widened County Road 18 between the ferry bridge and Interstate 494.

The panel did not include in the bill a \$20 million Minnesota Zoo proposal for a new Marine Education Center with an upgraded dolphin pool, classrooms and labs. The proposal was reduced to \$3 million and referred, as **HF218**, to the Ways and Means Committee. The proposal would have represented nearly one-half of the committee's proposed capital bonding budget, and did not fall under the committee's health, safety or matching fund requirements.

All but \$3.4 million of the bill's spending would come from the sale of new bonds, with the remainder coming from other state funds. Nearly \$7 million in previously authorized, unused bonds would be canceled by the measure. The state currently has \$1.6 billion outstanding in general obligation bonds for previous capital projects.

Among the other provisions of the capital bonding bill:

- Four Grant County school districts would get \$6 million for building a consolidated high school;
- A total of \$3 million from the trunk highway fund (generated from state gas tax revenue)

would help remodel two floors of the Minnesota Department of Transportation building near the Capitol;

- Water pollution control projects: \$4.2 million to match federal grants for sewage treatment in Minnesota communities;
- Roads and bridges: \$3 million for grants to local governments seeking federal funds for bridge work. Another \$1.4 million would draw an 80 percent federal funding match for building Forest Highway 11 from Silver Bay to Hoyt Lakes, Minn.;
- University of Minnesota (U of M): \$2 million would be used for code compliance, water pipe repair, hazardous material and asbestos abatement and improved handicap access. The U of M Board of Regents also would be authorized to sell the Waseca campus to the city of Waseca or other political subdivision.
- Technical colleges, community colleges, and state universities: \$660,000 each for roof repair, asbestos abatement, code compliance, and improving handicap access;
- Capitol area sewer separation: \$1.3 million for sewer separation projects which must begin this summer to tie in with other city highway work;
- Architectural barriers grants: \$1 million for grants to local school districts to improve access for handicapped students. The grants would be matched with local government funds;
- The Red Wing Correctional Facility: \$245,000 to begin a 30-bed residential facility for violent, predatory juvenile offenders. The measure would set a \$3 million cap on the total project, and says that the 1994 Legislature would provide additional bonding. Earlier this session, Red Wing officials testified about community concerns resulting from the center's lack of security;
- Historical Society emergency repairs: \$160,000 for local historical society emergency improvements for historical buildings such as the Wanda Gag House in New Ulm and the Hubbard House in Mankato. And, \$10,000 would go for fencing to protect Stumne Indian burial mounds in Pine County from snowmobiles. However, the committee did not approve \$7 million proposed to continue renovation of the former Historical Society Building. The building eventually will become part of the new Judicial Center;
- Stillwater levee: \$200,000 would match federal funds for an Army Corps of Engineers flood control project to protect the St. Croix River; and
- The Veterans Homes Board: \$400,000 for emergency repairs to the Minneapolis Veterans Home, and the go-ahead to seek federal funds for a major rehabilitation.

HF1749 now moves to the Ways and Means Committee for further consideration.



CHILDREN

Foster care, adoption bill stalls

Lawmakers considered a bill that would amend the state's Minority Heritage Preservation Act on the House floor April 22, but after almost two hours of often passionate discussion, they sent it back to the Ways and Means Committee to receive further hearings.

The Minority Heritage Preservation Act states that authorities trying to place a child with adoptive parents or in a foster home must "ensure that the child's best interests are being met by giving due consideration of the child's race or ethnic heritage."

Bill author Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) said authorities have interpreted that language to mean absolute preference must be given to a child's relatives, even if placing the child with those relatives would be harmful to the child.

Blatz's bill (**HF994**) would allow authorities to bypass the dictates of the heritage act if they felt that strictly following them would not be in the child's best interests.

Opposition to the bill came from those who think it will too severely restrict the rights of a child's family members. Opponents say they



Regina Lai, a children's advocate, stood outside the House chamber April 19, urging members to vote "no" on **HF994**, a measure that would allow officials to bypass the Minority Heritage Preservation Act.

also believe the act serves the best interests of minority children whose sense of identity would be impaired if they were placed with a family of a different ethnic background.

"We have consistently heard from people of color . . . that the language in this bill is not good language," said Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul).

The floor debate abruptly ended when Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) raised a point of order and suggested that the bill might have fiscal implications and therefore should have been heard in an appropriations committee. House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) agreed and ruled that the bill be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey), chair of the Ways and Means Committee and a co-author of the bill, said the measure would be given a hearing as early as next week.



CRIME

Reducing car theft

Although the overall Minnesota crime rate may be stable or starting to drop slightly, the number of automobile thefts continues to climb, according to Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights).

McGuire has introduced a bill (HF1247) designed to reduce carjackings and other vehicle-related crimes. It would establish a new state board to help create more effective anti-theft measures, set up driver education programs, and coordinate prevention and enforcement activities by local law enforcement agencies.

The bill won approval April 16 from the Transportation and Transit Committee, and was discussed further by the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee April 21.

The seven-member board, whose members would be appointed by the governor, would include police officers, prosecuting attorneys, insurers, and the public. The board would be in place by January 1994.

Similar programs have been created in seven other states with significant results, McGuire said. In Michigan, for example, car thefts have been reduced by 17 percent since the start of its theft prevention program.

"If this does nothing except help cities hire a few extra cops to cut down on [car] thefts, it's a good bill," said Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul).

The program would be funded by a \$1 yearly surcharge on automobile insurance policies. The surcharge, which would be added to car insurance bills starting next year, would raise about \$3.5 million annually.

Insurers traditionally have opposed using policy surcharges to fund prevention programs but now support the proposal, saying that ultimately

it could lead to lower premium costs for drivers.

"We just feel it makes sense for Minnesota," said Bob Johnson, a lobbyist for the Insurance Federation of Minnesota.

HF1247 now moves to the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee for further consideration.

Judiciary spending plan approved

A \$670 million spending plan for the state's prison and court systems won easy approval from the Ways and Means Committee April 21.

The panel made no major changes to the bill (HF1746) assembled by the Judiciary Finance Division over the past several weeks. (See April 16, 1993, *Session Weekly*, p. 5)

That plan, said Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown), who chairs the division, accomplishes three main goals of providing adequate prison space, keeping a lid on property taxes, and preventing crime in some specific ways.

The \$15.4 million earmarked for converting the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center would add more than 300 prison beds to accommodate the state's burgeoning inmate population, while a similar number of beds would be saved through other initiatives in the bill. An increase in spending for inmate work-release programs, for example, would save 57 prison beds next year, she said.

Nearly \$21 million in the spending plan would have a direct effect on keeping property taxes down, Murphy added. The bulk of that funding — \$16 million — would be in state aid to the counties which have community corrections programs. Minnesota's 20-year-old Community Corrections Act, in which 30 counties participate, allows offenders to be jailed or treated in their local communities at a substantially lower cost.

The spending plan includes \$1.06 million for adding Stearns County to the list of program participants by 1995.

Finally, Murphy said, crime prevention and reducing the number of repeat offenders would be accomplished by such budget line-items as \$6.5 million for victims' services, \$760,000 for court supervision programs for offenders, and \$400,000 for building new battered women's shelters.

The omnibus Judiciary Finance bill moves next to the House floor for consideration. It must also be reconciled with the Senate version of the bill, which is substantially different.

Correction

An explanation on page 4 of the April 16, 1993, *Session Weekly* on the bookmaking tax in the House omnibus tax bill contained a mathematical error. The estimated 400 bookmakers in the state generate at least \$25,000 of business a year for a minimum total of \$10 million.

Gun restrictions altered

Anyone wanting to purchase a semi-automatic military assault weapon would have to wait seven days and undergo a background check under a bill approved by the Judiciary Committee April 16.

Both pro- and anti-gun forces claimed victory over the adopted gun-control provisions. Originally, the omnibus crime bill (HF1585) would have given cities and towns limited authority to regulate certain firearms under certain conditions. Current law prohibits cities from having ordinances that are tougher than statewide gun-control laws.

But that language was stricken from the bill, and the waiting period and background check provisions for semi-automatic weapons were inserted. If enacted, these stipulations would be identical to rules now in place regulating handgun purchases.

Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) characterized the fight as one between urban and rural concerns. Rural legislators who balk at stricter gun-control laws don't understand that guns have virtually destroyed some city neighborhoods, Wejcman said.

The Senate's omnibus crime bill (SF919) still contains language authorizing cities to write more restrictive gun-control ordinances. The House omnibus crime bill now moves to the Ways and Means Committee for further consideration.



EDUCATION

State's K-12 costs rise

The state's share of K-12 education funding would rise to 67 percent — up from the current 56 percent — under an omnibus funding bill now moving to the House floor.

The Taxes Committee added an additional \$419 million April 19 to fund Minnesota's K-12 school system, which would reduce property taxes statewide an average of 1.2 percent.

The committee also placed additional restrictions on school districts' ability to levy taxes, reflecting concern over a growing reliance on property tax-based referendums while the state's share of school funding through income tax revenue has decreased.

In the early 1980s, 70 percent of the costs of schools were provided through state funds.

The bill (HF350) now totals \$5.5 billion for the 1994-95 biennium — up from \$5.1 billion one week ago.

Under the bill, school districts would be prohibited from conducting referendums for the remainder of 1993 unless the district's operating debt is greater than the state allows, or if the district will go into statutory operating debt if a referendum is not passed. Districts with

referendums authorizations expiring this year would be exempt from the moratorium, which is in effect only during 1993. (Article 1, Section 34)

HF350 also would require school districts to take any previously approved referendums to the voters after 1999 — even those authorized to last indefinitely. (Article 1, Section 23)

Referendums heighten the differences between the kinds of programs school district programs can offer students, according to Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), chair of the K-12 Education Finance Division. Although "excess levy" referendums were originally intended to fund "extra" programs for school districts, two-thirds of Minnesota's 414 school districts now have excess levy referendums.

And while some districts fail repeatedly to get referendums approved, others with strong commercial property tax bases pass them easily with little effect on residential taxpayers, Vellenga said. Most of the referendum burden in those communities falls on businesses — a pattern that would change with **HF350**. The measure would require homeowners and others to bear a greater share of the referendum burden. (Article 1, Section 23)

HF350, approved by the Education Committee, the Taxes Committee, and by the Ways and Means Committee April 21, now moves to the House floor for a scheduled April 23 vote. (For other provisions, see *April 16 Session Weekly*, p. 6)

Other provisions of **HF350** include:

Decreasing class sizes

The bill would decrease K-4 class sizes with an additional \$12 million for the individualized learning and development aid (ILDA) program. (Article 3, Section 8)

More charter schools

An Education Committee amendment on April 16 would raise the current limit of eight "charter schools" to 16. The State Board of Education would need to take into account the number of approved charter schools already in the district when considering a proposal. (Article 9, Sections 4,5)

Supplemental revenue

The measure also would substantially reduce "supplemental revenue" that school districts receive by freezing such funds at FY'93 levels, and then subtracting the amount of new funds the district would receive under **HF350**. (Article 1, Section 14)

A Minnesota district court recently ruled that the supplemental revenue is unconstitutional. The case is being appealed to the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Special education pilots

The Education Committee also delayed by a year a three-year pilot special education program for 12 school districts. The bill would



Sitting in a pool of sunlight under the Capitol dome, Tom Deans, legal counsel for the Minnesota School Boards Association, looked over his notes on a busy April afternoon.

permit the pilot projects to disregard certain state rules — a matter of concern for some parents and special education teachers. (Article 3, Section 15)

Innovative education

"Change-oriented" schools were also added to the bill by the Education Committee. A five-year pilot project would exempt up to three schools from most state education statutes and rules. The purpose would be to develop innovative educational methods that improve learning. Pilot participants would have to make detailed reports to the Department of Education. (Article 9, Section 35)

Open enrollment athletics

The Education Committee also added an appeal process to the bill's attempt to discourage students from using open enrollment to change schools for athletic purposes. Students would be precluded from sports in the non-resident district during the first year. The amendment would allow those students to appeal the decision to the commissioner of education. (Article 9, Section 2)

Graduation rule

The Education Committee added \$1 million to the \$6 million for developing assessment standards for the proposed graduation rule of the State Board of Education. The additional funds were taken from transportation aid appropriations. (Articles 2,7)

HF350 also would require the State Board and the Department of Education to meet with

legislative education committees to discuss progress on the amended high school graduation rule at least 30 days before the rule is finally adopted. (Article 9, Section 31)



ENVIRONMENT

Natural Resources finance

A \$534 million bill funding everything from animal disease prevention to the Minnesota Zoo gained final passage in the House April 21.

The two-year omnibus funding bill (**HF1737**) passed on a 124-3 floor vote and is virtually unchanged from the bill adopted April 14 by the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee. (see *April 16 Session Weekly*, page 8).

Companion legislation in the Senate (**SF1570**) also received final approval April 21 and a conference committee soon will be named to work out differences between the two measures.

The Senate bill would increase solid waste disposal fees to 70 cents per cubic yard — up from the current 20 cents. The House bill includes only a 3-cent-per-cubic-yard hike.

The Senate proposal also would raise to \$25 — up from \$21.50 — the annual fee for non-resident fish house permits. It would also create a \$14 seven-day non-resident fishing license. Neither provision is included in the House bill.

HF1737 largely follows the recommendations of Gov. Arne Carlson, but restores many of the 5 percent across-the-board spending cuts the governor initially suggested for all state agencies.

Carlson also suggested adding about \$5.8 million for non-point source water pollution reduction projects by shifting money from previously approved proposals financed by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). Instead, the House chose to fund pollution control efforts through other sources, and with one exception, follows all the recommendations approved by the LCMR.

Additionally, the bill includes a total of \$1.9 million for Clean Water Partnerships grants, an \$800,000 increase over current levels. The bill also would make \$28 million available for SCORE grants to county governments for local recycling programs.

A total of \$10.2 million for block grants to local governments for shoreline management activities would be included, as would an additional \$3.2 million in grants to soil and water conservation districts for erosion prevention and water quality programs. Both programs would be administered by the Board of Water and Soil Resources.

The proposed \$68 million biennial budget for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

(MPCA) includes \$4 million to improve its computer system. The new system would allow the MPCA to automate its air, water, solid waste and hazardous permitting system and better monitor compliance.

HF1737 also would protect many jobs originally slated for elimination in the governor's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) funding recommendations.

The bill would give an extra \$1.2 million to the DNR's \$45 million parks budget and would keep services and staffing near current levels. About 24 positions in the Forestry Division and five posts in the DNR's Enforcement Division would be retained.

House members moved to slow implementation of a work training program for unemployed and under-employed people by requiring the DNR to first negotiate with affected public employee unions before those prospective trainees are placed in jobs.

The proposal includes \$364,000 to supply conservation officers with mobile display terminals and cellular telephones in their field vehicles, a move designed to increase contact between game wardens and their offices. Under the bill, conservation officers would be required to buy and wear standardized uniforms when they are working.

The measure would direct the DNR to study alternative revenue sources for state parks, reviewing new management strategies and seeking out possible cost savings. It also would establish a "semi-park" recreational area near Crosby and provides \$50,000 for land acquisition costs.

And the DNR would become the funding source for the Metropolitan Council to operate regional parks in the Twin Cities area. Currently, the \$2.2 million annual appropriation is funneled through the state Department of Trade and Economic Development.

Anti-milfoil bill advances

A proposal seeking to limit the spread of Eurasian milfoil and other exotic species by placing tougher fines on boaters navigated through another House panel April 22.

The bill as approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee would also increase the surcharge tacked on to the cost of three-year boat licenses to \$5 — up from the current \$3 surcharge.

The measure (**HF864**) would set first-time fines of \$500 on boaters launching a watercraft carrying milfoil or zebra mussels into a non-infested lake or river. Subsequent violations would carry a \$1,000 fine.

The bill originally called on a flat \$2,000 fine on launching violations — fines that have been lowered twice by author Rep. Loren Jennings



Several conversationalists gathered outside a hearing room in the Capitol April 19.

(DFL-Harris). (See *Session Weekly*, April 2, 1993, p. 8 and March 26, 1993, p. 9)

The bill retains, however, a provision giving judges authority to impose additional civil penalties of up to \$2,000 depending on the quantity of exotic species found on a violator's boat.

The penalties would go into effect in January 1994 and would expire two years later.

Fines collected under **HF864** would be earmarked for state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) public awareness programs, and law enforcement and research efforts to reduce the spread of exotic species.

The amended package would require the DNR to conduct 20,000 hours of random inspections of infested lakes. The department currently is spending about 10,000 hours for landing inspections.

Eurasian milfoil has been identified in 55 Minnesota lakes while zebra mussels have been found in parts of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, and in the Duluth harbor of Lake Superior.

Hopkins landfill cleanup

The city of Hopkins would receive an extra \$1 million to cover its costs for cleaning up a potentially explosive landfill under a bill approved April 22 by the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.

Lawmakers two years ago gave the city \$1.3 million from the Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Trust (MLCT) fund for cleanup of its old municipal landfill. Methane generated by waste in the facility was nearing explosive levels and was threatening residents of an adjacent apartment complex.

The cleanup is almost complete and a 50-foot wide barrier along the property line between the set of townhouses and the old dump has been erected.

But the project was more expensive than

initial estimates and eventually totaled about \$2.7 million. "We went into the project so quickly, we didn't know all the costs," said Steve Mielke, Hopkins city manager.

The bill (**HF1436**) would boost the state-administered financing available to the city to \$2.3 million. The city would retain responsibility for a \$400,000 share of the cleanup.

Mielke said the city is trying to recover nearly all costs from other cities that also hauled their waste to the landfill, as well as through an insurance claim. Any money the city receives through these actions would be returned to MLCT.

However, if recovery efforts don't pan out, the \$2.3 million MLCT "loan" would instead become a grant that would not have to be repaid, he said.

The metro landfill trust is financed through disposal fees imposed at Twin Cities landfills.

HF1436, sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), now moves to the Ways and Means Committee.



GOVERNMENT

State government bill approved

The salaries for legislators and constitutional officers would continue to be frozen for the third consecutive year, under a provision contained in a \$508 million state government spending bill approved by a House panel April 21.

And a 6 percent pay hike scheduled to take effect on July 1 of this year would be delayed until Jan. 1, 1994, and would be trimmed to just 3 percent. (Article 2)

The continued salary freeze was one of several provisions, including the imposition of a cap on the State Lottery director's salary to requiring regular audits of the Legislature, contained in the government finance bill approved



Three key changes in the proposed agreement between the state and the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe were announced at an April 20 press conference held by Gov. Arne Carlson, center, legislative leaders, authors of the proposed legislation, and Atty. Gen. Hubert Humphrey III. They would include: the elimination of an exclusive tribal use zone (Mille Lacs Band members would be allowed to spear and net according to Band regulation within the zone, but non-band members would be able to fish in the zone under state regulation); the state would give the Band an additional 7,500 acres of land; and the Band would be allowed to harvest up to 7 percent of the annual target harvest of game fish for subsistence use (the annual harvest of walleye on Mille Lacs is 519,000 pounds). The revisions are expected to be added to HF575 during an April 23 meeting of the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.

by the State Government Finance Division of the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee

The bill (HF1750) provides "proper investments in the future to reduce costs," said chief author and division chair Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples). A number of the investment initiatives are designed to update and improve the state's information systems.

The Department of Finance estimates that investments of \$43 million in several state projects will yield \$132 million in estimated savings by fiscal year 1998-99.

Highlights of the bill include:

Statewide systems project

A total of \$18 million would be used to develop a statewide telecommunications network. Of that amount, \$285,000 would be used to improve legislative access to executive branch budgeting and accounting information. It's estimated that the \$18 million investment would provide \$44 million of savings by fiscal year 1998-99. (Article 2, Section 9)

Accounts receivable project

An investment of \$8.5 million to improve collection practices of bills owed to the state would result in approximately \$16 million returned to state coffers by fiscal year 1998-99. (Article 2, Section 9)

Human resources management

The Department of Employee Relations would receive \$545,000 to implement some of the human resource management projects recommended by the Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) to upgrade management practices, training, recruitment, communications, and policy development. The Department of Finance estimates that implementation of the projects would result in \$40 million in savings by fiscal year 1998-99.

The bill also would require the agency to make every effort to reduce management and supervisory personnel at the same percentage as other personnel in the event of a layoff. In addition, the bill would limit the hiring of outside consultants by requiring state agencies to demonstrate that they cannot use available staff for a given project. (Article 2, Section 10)

Health promotion

A new health promotion and disease prevention grant program for state agencies would be established to help minimize workers' compensation claims, maximize worker productivity, and increase health care cost savings. A total of \$100,000 would be available each year, with each agency able to apply for up to a \$25,000 grant. (Article 2, Section 10)

Law students to the rescue

To address the backlog of hearings on workers' compensation cases and to reduce the average seven-month waiting period for a hearing,

the bill would establish a new program, at \$100,000 each year, to hire law students to serve as law clerks for workers' compensation judges. The bill would also add \$180,000 each year for additional clerical support. (Article 2, Section 10)

Legislative audits

The state auditor would audit the expenses of the Legislature for fiscal year 1993 and after the close of each biennium thereafter. The amendment was adopted despite opposition from some legislators who argued that it would violate the separation of powers between the branches of government. (Article 2)

TV

The Senate would have to share its television production facilities with the House of Representatives. (Article 2, Section 2)

Carry-forward limited

Unspent funds appropriated to the House of Representatives would no longer "carry-forward" into the next biennium indefinitely. Of the funds carried-forward into the biennium beginning July 1, 1993, the first \$400,000 would be placed in a special account that could be used only for special sessions, interim activity, or other public outreach efforts. Any additional funds would be used to improve technology and telecommunication systems in the House.

Starting July 1, 1995, any money carried

forward from the second year of a biennium to the first year of the next biennium would lapse at the end of that year if it is unspent. This would apply to appropriations to the Legislature, Senate, House of Representatives and legislative commissions and committees. (Article 2)

Agency carry-forward

Limited carry-forward would be extended to state agencies. They would be able to carry-forward non-grant operating balances from the second year of the biennium to the first year of the next biennium. These funds would have to be used for investments that enhance efficiency or improve effectiveness of a program. Currently, only the Legislature has a carry-forward provision. (Article 2, Section 67)

Benefits supplement

The bill would provide money to pay for the potential cost increases in state employee insurance benefits. (Article 2, Section 11)

Information Policy Office

Responsibility for administering the government data practices act would be transferred from the Department of Administration to an independent information policy office. The chief information officer would be appointed by the governor, and would have to be approved by the Senate.

The government data practices act governs public access to government data and the rights of people about whom the data pertains. The bill also would allow the chief information officer to give written opinions on the act and would provide for a \$200 fee to be paid by a unit of government requesting an opinion.

The chief information officer would be responsible for integrating the state's computer facilities and for establishing and developing standards and guidelines for the state's computer systems and activities. (Article 2, Sections 7, 26-34, 34-40, 45-47, 74, 76-79)

Performance reporting

Each major state department would have to develop a performance report for their operations. The report would have to include a statement of the department's mission, goals, and outcome measures. Worker participation committees would be created to help develop outcome measures and incentive programs. (Article 2, Sections 41-44)

No smoking

Smoking would be prohibited in all buildings managed or leased by the state, with the exception of educational and penal institutions. Currently, state agencies can prohibit smoking entirely or permit smoking only in designated areas. (Article 2, Section 75)

Amateur Sports Commission

The size of the commission would be increased to 12 from 9 members in order to ensure gender balance. The bill also would allow the commission to accept paid advertising to help fund its publications. (Article 2, Sections 83-84)

Early retirement incentives

State agencies that will have layoffs would have to offer early retirement incentives to their employees. The incentive would be available for people with at least 25 years of public service and who are at least 55 years old. (Article 2, Section 90)

Women's sports

Up to \$300,000 would be marked for promoting the women's Final Four NCAA basketball tournament to be held in Minnesota in 1995. The appropriation would have to be matched by non-state sources. And \$30,000 would be used for the international ringette tournament to be held in Minnesota in 1994. (Article 3, Section 2)

Community development

The bill would provide for a range of community development programs including \$3.7 million for an urban challenge grant program, \$11 million for economic recovery grants, and \$6 million for a regional revolving loan fund for a challenge grant program to regional organizations.

A grant program to encourage full-time employment of disabled people in areas of economic need also would be established. Grants could be used for training and support services for disabled people.

The urban challenge grant program would create a revolving loan fund for grants to non-profit corporations. The grants could be used to make loans in low-income areas to new and expanding businesses for job creation, and to promote minority businesses. Grants would have to be matched by an equal amount of nonstate money. (Article 3, Sections 2, 12-17)

Gambling education

At least 25 percent of the money spent for compliance review activities by the Gambling Control Board would be used for education and outreach. (Article 4, Section 2)

State Lottery

The Lottery Board would no longer be able to give a bonus to the lottery director. Instead, the director's salary would be set at 80 percent of the governor's salary. Currently, that would cap the lottery director's pay at \$87,243. (Article 4, Sections 5, 6)

Agency finance bill advances

A bill appropriating \$237 million over the next two years to pay operating costs for a number of state and quasi-state agencies — including \$400,000 for the World Trade Center in St. Paul — won approval from a House committee April 21.

The Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee's omnibus bill (HF1741) funds the Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota Technology Inc. and a number of other "semi-state" agencies.

The bill proposes spending almost \$6.3 million more than Gov. Arne Carlson recommended in his budget proposal.

Highlights of HF1741 include:

- \$45.7 million for the next biennium to fund the Department of Labor and Industry, including \$5 million to fund the Daedalus Project, an electronic imaging system to organize and distribute workers' compensation information (Article 2, Section 2);
- \$17.8 million for the next two years to fund the Department of Public Service (Article 2, Section 4), \$15.9 million to fund Minnesota Technology Inc., (Article 2, Section 5), and \$10.2 million to fund the Secretary of State's Office (Article 3, Section 2);
- \$28.8 million during the next two years to fund the Department of Commerce (Article 3, Section 4) and \$51.2 million to fund the Department of Public Safety (DPS) (Article 5, Section 2). The DPS, however, would be abolished if a bill (HF272) sponsored by Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) becomes law;
- \$36.5 million during the next two years to fund the Minnesota Historical Society, or \$2 million more than the governor's recommendation (Article 3, Section 6). Just over half of that extra money, said committee chair and bill sponsor Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls), is designed to allow the society to better maintain its outstate historical sites and to avoid layoffs; and
- \$400,000 for the World Trade Center Corporation (WTCC) during the next two years to subsidize the center's building operations costs (Article 2, Section 6).

The Legislature first funded the WTCC in 1987 with the support of then-Gov. Rudy Perpich, and it was supposed to receive state subsidies for the next 10 years. But Gov. Carlson vetoed a \$1 million WTCC appropriation in 1992, saying the center should be self-sufficient. At the time, however, the WTCC was losing \$40,000 per month.

Then, last year, the Legislature appropriated up to \$580,000 to WTCC to help in its sale to a private company. The appropriation was made, in part, to help preserve what is considered the WTCC's most valuable asset: 30 years of rent-free space in the World Trade Center building.

The measure also contains a provision to

move the alternative energy duties of the Department of Public Service (DPSv) to the Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

"The PUC hasn't been real friendly toward alternative energy," said Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester). Frerichs also argued that because Rice is the sponsor of a bill (HF981) to eliminate the DPSv, it would be wrong to "rescue" a portion of the department at this time. However, an amendment offered by Frerichs to delete portions of the omnibus bill transferring the duties was rejected by the committee.

In addition, the omnibus bill proposes spending \$798,000 during the next two years to fund the Ethical Practices Board, which is \$150,000 more than Gov. Carlson's recommendation (Article 3, Section 3). If the House campaign finance reform bill (HF163) becomes law, the board will have its workload tripled, Rice said, and will need the extra funds. The omnibus bill contains a rider specifying that the board will not receive the extra money if the reform bill fails to become law.

The bill also includes provisions to generate revenue, including an additional 25-cent fee that the DPS could charge for copies of motor vehicle registration records. That extra revenue would pay for updating the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's criminal justice records system, which is more than a year behind in updating criminal records.

It takes more than 400 days to note a conviction on a person's computerized criminal record, Rice said, which means that Minnesota judges sometime sentence repeat offenders without knowing their complete criminal backgrounds.

Overall, the \$6.3 million in appropriations exceeding Gov. Carlson's budget recommendations is equaled by the revenue generated in the bill, according to the committee's fiscal analyst.

The Senate passed a similar appropriations bill April 20 that contained about \$20 million more than Gov. Carlson has recommended. The House bill now goes to the Ways and Means Committee for further consideration, where it is scheduled to be heard April 23.

Abolishing the DPS

A bill to abolish the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and transfer its duties to other state agencies won quick approval from a House committee April 22.

That quick hearing before the Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance Committee was in marked contrast to the Judiciary Committee's April 16 debate on the proposal, where opponents of the bill gave often impassioned testimony trying to convince legislators to defeat the measure.

Chief author Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) told the Judiciary Committee that his bill (HF272) would save the state almost \$1.3 million over the next biennium by eliminating 64 positions and distributing the department's

duties to other agencies, including the Department of Transportation (MnDOT).

Under the bill, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA), which is now under the DPS' purview, would become a free-standing state agency.

"My goal here is to make this agency, and state government, more efficient," Solberg told the committee.

The DPS oversees and coordinates a variety of public service divisions and bureaus including the State Patrol, Emergency Management, Driver and Vehicle Services, and Traffic Safety.

The bill is opposed by the department and other law enforcement agencies in the Twin Cities area who argue that it would disrupt the cooperation that exists among units now under DPS control.

"I like it the way it is," said Dick Carlquist, deputy commissioner of the DPS, whose position would be eliminated if the bill becomes law. The department should remain intact, Carlquist told the Judiciary Committee, because its managers are in the best position to mediate disputes among the department's various branches that arise because of their conflicting goals and mandates.

That assessment of the department's role was disputed by Eliot Seide, a bill supporter representing AFSCME Council 6, which represents many DPS workers. The various branches of the department have for many years been operating as if they were separate agencies, Seide told the Judiciary Committee.

Also testifying against the bill was Minneapolis Police Chief John Laux, who argued that having a coordinating agency like the DPS is important during emergency situations when saving time is crucial.

Legislators shouldn't act hastily and abolish the department, said Don Omodt, Hennepin

County Sheriff. Instead, the issue should be studied further, he said.

Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake) agreed, and offered an amendment to save the DPS and create a task force to study how to make the department more efficient. It was defeated by a 7 to 11 vote that split mostly along party lines. Gov. Arne Carlson has said he opposes the bill.

The Judiciary Committee narrowly approved the bill April 16 by an 11 to 8 vote. The Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee sent HF272 to the Ways and Means Committee for further consideration.

Phone probe continues

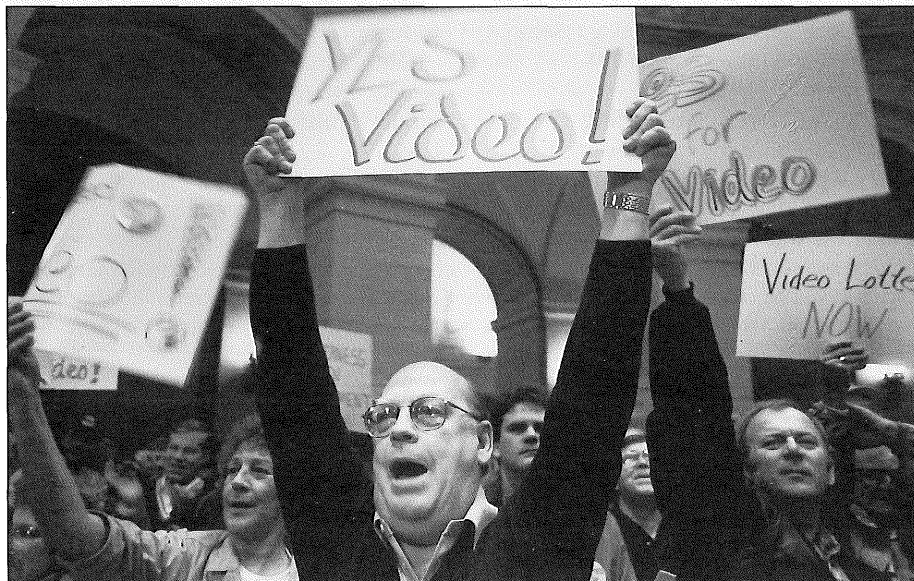
Legislative leaders routinely have delegated administrative duties to staff members but often provide few specific guidelines to carry them out, according to a report presented April 20 to the Special Committee on House Management and Administrative Practices.

The report, prepared by the House Research Department after recent interviews with eight House staff members, states that responsibility for day-to-day operations — including expenditure payments such as telephone bills — generally rests with two House staff members.

But when difficult management issues arise, the report continues, House leadership often is reluctant to address those issues when those staffers come to them for guidance.

The report does note that leaders and managers recently have begun to articulate guidelines — particularly those regarding phone use — to members and staff. Long-distance telephone records also have been more closely reviewed for "irregular" patterns since November 1991.

Tom Todd, director of the House Research



Joe Pallansch, owner of Homer's Lounge in Melrose, Minn., raised his sign in support of video lottery. Several hundred electronic gambling enthusiasts came to the Capitol April 22 to urge their legislators to support a measure that would allow video lottery terminals in bars.

Department, said his study does not try to assess blame for the incidents that may have led to the \$85,000 in fraudulent calls made on a House member's WATS line.

But Todd discovered there is a "never-never land" between the House majority leadership and the staff people they've selected for internal management and oversight duties — most notably, the director of House Administrative Services and the director of staff for the Majority Caucus.

"Important matters . . . may sometimes languish in uncertainty between leadership and top management," the report states. "The responsible managers lack authority to make critical management decisions, or they feel that they do."

The report also notes that the prolonged transition in the House leadership following the 1991 session may also have contributed to confusion over decision-making authority during the period when charges on the House WATS line began rising sharply.

And given the review practices in place at the time, it was unlikely that the House administrative services (HAS) director would have noticed possible abuses of the telephone system by members or staff or from outside sources, the report states.

Additionally, the director would not routinely check individual phone records for unusual charges. "This respected the prevailing attitude that these records were private and confidential," the report states.

But the bottom-line review used until late 1991 before authorizing long-distance phone bill payments was found "ineffective because it was not timely.

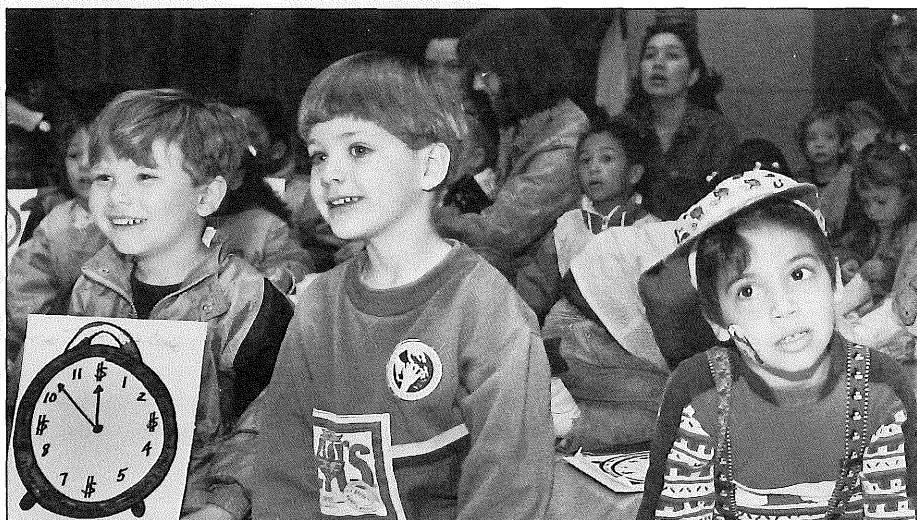
"The bills for one month arrived late in the following month; and sometimes were not reviewed and approved by (HAS) for some time thereafter. Thus the September bill was the most recent bill available to HAS when the fraud was discovered in mid-November," the report states.

David Kienitz, HAS director, said during testimony April 20 that misunderstandings regarding House telephones were common, even for managers such as himself. He was surprised, for example, to learn that the long-distance carrier for the House WATS system would not absorb the cost of the fraudulent calls.

"I was dead wrong," he said. "It was quite a shock when we met with MCI and they told us we'd have to pay for it."

He also asserted his belief that House members' phone logs were private and the steps taken following discovery of the \$85,000 phone fraud were proper.

"In my mind, we did report it to the proper authorities — the telecommunications division [of the Department of Administration] and MCI," he told the committee.



Children sang songs and held signs at the "Worthy Wage Day" rally at the Capitol April 22. Child care providers and workers brought attention to the importance of child care and the low wages associated with it.



HEALTH

Omnibus health and housing bill

Programs to avert homelessness, give construction jobs to young people, clean up lead that is harming children's health, and provide extra assistance to veterans are all part of the 1993 Omnibus Health and Housing Finance bill.

The bill (which was later incorporated into HF1751) was approved by the Health and Housing Finance Division April 13, then went on to the full Health and Human Services Committee, where it was approved April 21 and incorporated into the omnibus Health and Human Services Finance Bill.

Total appropriations in the Omnibus Health and Housing Finance Bill are \$293.8 million for the 1994-95 biennium — about \$5 million over Gov. Arne Carlson's recommendations.

A major difference between the governor's proposed budget and the division bill is that the Legislature decided not to create the Department of Children and Education Services. The governor had envisioned the creation of numerous Community Family Resource Centers, which would have been one-stop social services and health care centers to help families with young children.

But the finance division decided to spend money that would have been spent on the resource centers to increase funding for already-existent Community Action Programs and for a nutrition program for women and children.

The following provisions are included in the Health and Housing portion of the bill (HF1751):

Family homelessness prevention

A program to assist families who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness would

be established and administered by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. Counties in which the number of homeless families has increased significantly could be awarded grants for projects designed to stabilize families in their housing, shorten shelter stays, and assist families to secure transitional or permanent housing. A total of \$4 million would be appropriated for this program for the 1994-95 biennium. (Article 10, Section 42)

Mortgage foreclosure prevention

Low-income homeowners facing foreclosure, and low-income renters unable to pay their rent, could be given financial assistance to get through a time of crisis, under a new program to be established by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. People with incomes at or below 60 percent of their area's median income, adjusted for family size, would be eligible just once for up to \$4,500 of financial assistance. The grant would be used to pay housing costs, although up to half the grant may be used for counseling to help the people overcome the budgeting or other problems that contributed to the financial crisis. (Article 10, Section 45)

"Wet/Dry housing"

The division allocated \$250,000 in each year of the biennium to offer culturally designated "wet/dry housing" of up to 40 beds for an alcoholic population in Hennepin County. Residents would be people who may have been unsuccessful in overcoming their alcoholism but still need shelter. (Article 9, Section 4)

Housing for mentally ill

The mentally ill who cannot pay housing costs during short-term hospital stays would get help in paying their rent or mortgage for up to 90 days, under the mental illness crisis housing assistance program. The program would receive \$100,000. (Article 10, Section 46)

Lead fund

Minnesota's lead abatement program would be considerably strengthened, under the measure. When a child is found to have elevated blood-lead levels, buildings and other areas where the child spends time would need to be assessed by a licensed lead inspector. If the lead level is too high, the Department of Health must issue a lead abatement order and send a trained "swab team" to the residence within five working days of issuing the abatement order.

Renters who have to move because of lead abatement must be allowed to cancel their leases if they wish to. They would not be required to pay rent during the time that they must vacate their apartments. (Article 9, Sections 33-60)

The Health Department would be authorized to make grants to train swab teams to conduct lead abatement. (Article 10, Section 21.)

Funding would be divided among the three departments to be involved in the lead abatement program over the next biennium: \$380,000 to the Department of Health, \$100,000 to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, and \$600,000 to the Department of Jobs and Training.

WIC funding

A federal nutritional program for low-income mothers and children would receive a much larger state contribution in order to cover a larger percentage of those who are eligible. The division added \$5.7 million in funding over the \$1.8 million base for the 1994-95 biennium. The Women, Infants, and Children program monitors children's health and provides free coupons for milk, fruit juice, breakfast cereal, and other nutritional foods. (Article 9, Section 4)

Strep throat study

A study to determine the value of conducting throat cultures to diagnose strep throat in the schools would be conducted in four Minnesota schools, at a cost of \$100,000. Only symptomatic students would be tested. (Article 9, Section 4)

Funding gay rights bill

An additional appropriation of \$100,000 would go to the Department of Human Rights to fund the department's expected increased caseload because of a bill approved earlier this session (HF585) that extends human rights protection to gays and lesbians. (Article 11, Section 5)

Community Action Programs

The state's Community Action Programs (CAPs) recently lost the portion of federal low-income energy assistance funds that they relied on for their core base funding. The division agreed to increase Minnesota Economic Opportunity Grants to CAPs by \$9.75 million over

the biennium to make up for the loss of federal funds for operations.

CAPs across the state administer numerous self-sufficiency programs, including child care, youth employment, emergency rental assistance, and training for displaced homemakers. (Article 10, Section 4)

Farmer-lender mediation

Because the financial climate for Minnesota farmers is deteriorating once again, \$400,000 would go to the Minnesota extension service for the farmer-lender mediation program. This program helps negotiate alternatives to foreclosure for farmers in a financial crisis. (Article 10, Section 4)

CHILD program

A statewide volunteer program intended to provide support to parents who may be at risk of abusing their children would be established by the Department of Health. Volunteers would make home visits and assist families in coping with stresses that increase the risk of child abuse. Local agencies would train the volunteers to identify signs of abuse, to teach the families discipline methods, and to refer them to social services agencies as needed. (Article 9, Sections 72-78)

Assistance to veterans

The Veterans Homes Board would gain more direct control over the funding it receives from the federal government for veterans residing in its nursing homes. That money now will be placed in a dedicated account in the state treasury instead of being absorbed into the general fund. (Article 9, Section 81)

The Veterans Homes Board would be required to establish a veterans home in Fergus Falls with at least 60 beds, using federal and other nonstate funding. (Article 9, Section 82)

Operations of county veterans services offices would be enhanced by grants for staff training and the purchase of equipment. The training program for county service veterans officers would receive \$400,000 for the biennium. (Article 11, Sections 7 and 8)

Ambulance attendant training

Incentives would be offered to volunteer ambulance attendants in rural Minnesota. Reimbursement for volunteer ambulance attendant training would be increased. (Article 9, Section 4, 32) And \$300,000 would establish a trust account to fund an ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program. (Article 9, Sections 4, 62-70)

Services in high-rises

Two pilot projects would be developed to provide support for people living in public high-rise communities. The projects would be designed to reduce crime, improve participa-

tion of residents with mental illness and chemical dependency in building activities, and reduce discord among different residence groups. The high-rises once housed only elderly residents but now provide housing for younger low-income people with disabilities as well. (Article 10, Section 8)

Youthbuild

Very low income, at-risk youth from ages 16 to 24 would be eligible for jobs building or improving homes for the homeless under the Youthbuild program. Individual programs could receive grants of up to \$80,000 a year. Besides residential units for the homeless, construction projects could include improvements to buildings owned by agencies that serve the poor or homeless. The programs would have a leadership training and peer support component. Minnesota Youthbuild would receive \$3 million in fiscal year 1994 and \$2.3 million in fiscal year 1995. (Section 10, Articles 11-18)

Head Start funding sustained

Each Head Start program would need to receive at least as much state funding in fiscal years 1994 and 1995 as it did in 1993. \$25 million was allocated to fund the program for the biennium. (Article 10, Section 20)

Integrated Service Networks

A bill that encourages Minnesota's health care providers to organize into Integrated Service Networks (ISNs) in an effort to control costs was approved by the Health and Human Services Committee April 22.

Although HF1178 was subjected to some stinging critiques, it emerged from committee with only minor changes.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), objected to a suggestion by Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato) that HF1178 was moving Minnesota toward a "government-controlled system." Greenfield said the system proposed in the bill is "government-monitored, with some controls, but not government-controlled by any means."

A psychologist, Linda J. Solie, testified against the bill, saying it could hurt solo practitioners like herself. She said that she earned more and provided lower cost services as a solo practitioner than she did when working for a large medical provider. There, much of her time was occupied with meetings and paperwork, she said.

While the bill does not ban solo practitioners, Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) said that ISNs could effectively put them out of business by absorbing the supply of available patients.

Earlier this week, when **HF1178** was discussed and then approved by the committee's Human Services Finance Division, members raised questions about whether MinnesotaCare, the state's new health care plan for the uninsured, would remain fiscally sound.

"At every level, we've underestimated the number of people who will apply and how much it will cost," Gutknecht said. MinnesotaCare is funded with a 2 percent tax on health care providers, a tax whose legality has been challenged in court.

Greenfield responded that concerns about financial disaster were unfounded. Because MinnesotaCare is not an entitlement program like Medical Assistance, it could be shut down or have its enrollment limited if the need arose, he said.

Among the provisions in **HF1178** are ones that will make better health care coverage available to certain people.

- Low- and moderate-income children now enrolled in the state's Children's Health Plan for \$25 a year would be allowed to enroll in MinnesotaCare for \$60 a year. Benefits would also increase along with the fees. The Children's Health Plan covered only preventive, out-patient care. Along with other MinnesotaCare recipients, the children would be eligible for up to \$10,000 in in-patient hospital care.
- After July 1, insurance carriers would no longer be allowed to add riders to policies that exclude preexisting conditions from coverage. However, policies that already exclude preexisting conditions may continue to do so.
- Small employers would be helped by the state commissioners of health and commerce to form private small group purchasing pools, in order to obtain lower cost insurance coverage as a larger group.
- MinnesotaCare coverage would be expanded to include inpatient chemical dependency and mental health counseling.

Although the bill does not offer universal coverage or a single-payer system, such as the one used in Canada, some Health and Human Services Committee members feared the state may be moving too far down the road toward such a plan with Greenfield's bill.

"It seems to me this is certainly a socialist approach to providing health care," said Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley), who was joined by several other Independent-Republicans in voting against the bill. She warned that the bill could lead to health care rationing.

HF1178 will next be considered by the Taxes Committee April 23, then by the Ways and Means Committee and the full House next week.



HIGHER EDUCATION

No (again) to merger

Repeating action taken last year, House members voted overwhelmingly to scrap a planned merger of the state universities, community colleges, and technical colleges.

The 108-24 vote to repeal the controversial 1991 law came during debate over the \$2 billion higher education spending plan (**HF1727**) April 21.

After debate on the merger amendment, House members approved the bill on a 128-4 vote. The Senate rejected the House plan April 22, meaning a conference committee will now have to resolve the issue.

Representatives who wanted funding removed for the new Higher Education Board — often dubbed the "superboard" — rekindled the anger over how the merger was passed in the first place.

The plan, strongly backed by Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine), was tacked to the higher education spending bill in 1991, and passed in the waning moments of the legislative session's final day. Rejecting the merger would have meant returning for a special session.

"This is not a partisan issue," said Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul). "It's an issue of who's in



Chancellor Carole Johnson of the State Board of Technical Colleges spoke before members of the Higher Education Finance Division of the Education Committee April 19 in favor of a bill (**HF1679**) that would alter a planned merger of the state university, community college, and technical college systems.

charge of the Legislature. And it's not Roger Moe."

Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake), the amendment's author, said getting the state's higher education systems to work together is a valid way to save money, but the formal merger is not the way to do it.

It will cost the state \$120 million to create a new level of higher education bureaucracy, he said, which will take resources from students.

But Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul), a member of the Higher Education Finance Division, disputed both that figure and Stanius' argument.

Setting up the merger will have initial costs, Orenstein said, but will ultimately save the state money on a continuing basis by eliminating duplication in both administration and instruction at the merged institutions. The Office of the Legislative Auditor predicts long-range savings of \$100 million by bringing the systems under the control of a single board.

The House debate also mirrored that before the Higher Education Finance Division April 19, when Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) offered a bill (**HF1679**) substantially altering the merger law. That proposal was defeated on a 6-7 vote.



HUMAN SERVICES

Human services funding approved

Medical Assistance recipients would be assured access to dental care and 420 jobs at the state's regional treatment centers would be preserved under the Human Services Finance Division's omnibus bill (**HF1751**) approved April 22 by the Ways and Means Committee.

Child care, alternative care programs, and children's mental health services also would be funded under the bill, which previously won approval from House human services panels on April 19 and 21.

Under **HF1751**, the state would spend \$4.2 billion on human services in the 1994-95 bienium. Two-thirds of that total would be for health care spending, and 12.8 percent for "income maintenance" programs, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

The human services portion of the Health and Human Services Finance Bill was merged with the Health and Housing Finance bill April 19, and approved by the full Health and Human Services Committee April 21. It now moves to the House floor.

Some of the program cuts recommended by Gov. Arne Carlson have been reduced, using additional money from the general fund and \$32 million in increased surcharges on nursing homes, hospitals, and health maintenance organizations.

Provisions of the bill include:

Sliding fee child care

The same number of children now served in the sliding fee child care program would continue to be served over the next biennium. A \$3 million increase in the governor's proposed funding would allow current levels of service to be maintained. (Article 3, Section 33)

Hospital cuts reduced

The division restored half of the governor's recommended cuts to nursing homes and hospitals, and would increase proposed reimbursement to nursing homes by \$14.2 million and to hospitals by \$27 million. (Article 5)

Alternative care increases

A \$6.8 million increase over the governor's suggested 3 percent inflation increase for fiscal year 1995 would be made to several programs in which workers have historically been paid very low wages. The increase would cover day training and habilitation programs, waiver programs under Medical Assistance, mental health grants, semi-independent living services and alternative care.

Reimbursement increases would also be given for home-delivered meals and for transportation of Medical Assistance patients. (Articles 4-5)

Undocumented immigrants

The division decided no real savings would be achieved by barring undocumented immigrants from receiving medical care, as hospitals would be required by ethics to treat the desperately ill anyway.

The undocumented immigrants would not be cut from General Assistance (GA), which pays recipients \$203 a month, during fiscal year 1994, but would be barred from that program in fiscal year 1995. During 1994, county workers would be trained to make sure that they do not discriminate against other Spanish-speaking people as they enforce the ban against undocumented workers the following year.

The division increased the governor's proposed allocation to GA and General Assistance Medical Care by \$2.9 million to allow for better coverage of undocumented immigrants. (Article 1, Section 2; Article 6, Sections 29, 32)

Red Lake

The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians would be able to continue receiving social services on their reservation for at least another year. The division approved \$496,000 for welfare administration costs to the two counties serving the reservation in fiscal year 1994, and \$248,000 in fiscal year 1995. The governor had proposed abolishing that funding altogether in the next biennium, a reduction that might have caused reservation residents to have to drive 40 miles to Bemidji to receive services. The pro-

posed cut also would have placed an unbearable property tax burden on the impoverished Beltrami and Clearwater counties, a county official testified earlier this session.

Beltrami County Commissioner Audrey Richardson told the Health and Human Services Committee April 21 that the county's actual cost for serving the Red Lake reservation was \$590,000 in fiscal year 1992. She asked that the second year's allotment be doubled. (Article 2, Section 1)

Courage Center

Courage Center of Golden Valley, which provides rehabilitation services to the disabled, would be reimbursed at a rate that is 20 percent higher than the Medical Assistance rate for other providers because it serves such a high percentage of Medical Assistance clients. Other health care providers are normally able to make up for the low Medical Assistance reimbursement rates by spreading the costs to privately insured patients.

An additional \$163,000 would be allocated to cover the higher reimbursement rate. (Article 5, Section 114)

Regional Centers

The committee did not agree to the governor's plan to close the Faribault Regional Center, preferring instead to phase it down gradually, as residents are moved into community settings.

The Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center would be transferred to the Department of Corrections over the course of the biennium, and a 100-bed psychiatric hospital would be built at Moose Lake to serve people in north-eastern Minnesota. Delaying the shutdown of the two regional centers would save funds that would have been used to transfer residents from one center to another. HF1751 would preserve 420 jobs in the centers that the governor had recommended be cut. A number of those employees would transfer to community-based settings, as more of the developmentally disabled move away from the centers. (Article 1, Section 2; Article 7)

Dental care change

A pilot project to test a change in the way the state pays for dental services would be funded by a \$53,000 increase in the governor's proposed budget for fiscal year 1995. The state would pay a non-profit health plan or health maintenance organization to cover all of an individual's dental needs instead of reimbursing dentists on a fee-for-service basis. The change would affect all Medical Assistance, General Assistance Medical Care, and MinnesotaCare patients in the pilot project area. The proposal stems from the declining number of dentists who are willing to treat Medical Assistance recipients. (Article 5, Section 21)

Disposal of assets

Tighter regulations would make it more difficult for elderly people to transfer their assets to others in order to avoid having to pay for their own nursing home care. The time period in which such transfers can be penalized by Medical Assistance (MA) would be increased from 30 to 60 months prior to institutionalization.

The amount of assets that can be retained by a spouse when the other spouse is receiving MA long-term care services would be increased. (Article 5, Sections 25 to 33)

Electronic benefits transfer

An electronic benefit transfer system that is popular with both recipients and grocery stores in Ramsey County will be expanded into Hennepin County in fiscal year 1995, at a cost of \$2.8 million. Under the system, people receiving public assistance use cards that resemble bank cards to withdraw their grants electronically from instant cash machines and to pay for the monthly food allotment that they formerly used food stamps to pay for. Although costly to set up, the electronic system reduces the potential for theft and fraud. (Article 1, Section 2)

Child welfare initiative

Aid to Families with Dependent Children emergency assistance funds could be used once a year for crisis family-based services. The goal of the counseling services would be to preserve families and avoid out-of-home placement of children due to abuse, neglect, or delinquency. The federal funds could only be used to expand county family preservation services, and not to reduce the expense of currently offered services. (Article 3, Section 25)

Crisis nurseries

Crisis nursing care would be provided to children who are at risk of or have been subject to abuse or neglect. Children could stay at such centers for up to three days at a time. (Article 3, Section 30)

Children's mental health

An integrated children's mental health service system is set up to address children's emotional and behavioral problems. A county, school district, and mental health entity together can establish a children's mental health collaborative that would seek to maximize federal and state funding and coordinate services in order to serve troubled children. (Article 7, Sections 7 to 14)



SPORTS

Regulating athletic trainers

Athletic trainers would join the ranks of regulated professions, under a bill designed to ensure that athletes receive proper treatment for injuries.

HF1025, sponsored by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) provides for the education and registration of athletic trainers. It won approval from the Health and Human Services Committee April 21.

The bill specifies what type of treatment an athletic trainer can provide for athletic injuries, and when the trainer must refer the athlete to a licensed physician. The role of athletic trainers would be to give first-aid to athletes, prevent and evaluate athletic injuries, treat those injuries, and rehabilitate them.

Trainers must have bachelor's degrees and be able to show they have passed the written examination of the National Athletic Trainers Association Board of Certification. In order to renew their registration, trainers would be required to complete at least 60 hours of approved, continuing education in athletic training or sports medicine every three years.

An Athletic Trainer's Advisory Council would be established to review registration and to investigate complaints. Trainers could be disciplined for being dishonest, behaving in a sexual manner toward a patient, misusing alcohol, or other infractions — similar to the disciplinary rules set forth for many other professions.

No one in Minnesota could legally work as an athletic trainer without a certificate of registration.

"You have an extremely responsible bill here that helps people understand who is going to be taking care of their children, and who is going to be taking care of them," said Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks).

HF1025 now moves to the House floor.

Fish wars with Canadians

American anglers fishing in Canada would be required to carry their catch back across the border "in the round," under a bill approved April 22 by the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.

The provision, initially a separate measure (**HF763**) sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls), was rolled into a broader game and fish regulation bill (**HF1114**) by the finance panel.

Under the bill, Canadian fish would have to be brought back into Minnesota with their head, tail, fins, skin, and scales intact. It also would require the angler to have a valid Minnesota fishing license to transport the fish after it is filleted.

Violators could be fined \$10 per confiscated fish in addition to being charged with a misde-

meanor, which carries a maximum penalty of 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine.

The measure is intended to fight back at recent fee increases now being imposed on U.S. citizens fishing north of the border, Anderson said.

Canadian outfitters and resorts seeking potential customers would have to include summaries detailing the proposed rules and penalties in all broadcast and print advertisements distributed in Minnesota.

But the bill would allow the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to suspend enforcement of the new "fish in the round" provisions if Canadian authorities repeal their fees for non-resident anglers and eliminate the requirement that non-resident guides obtain special work permits.

Among the other regulatory changes contained in the bill:

- Non-residents in Minnesota would be allowed to take rough fish such as carp with spears and arrows. Currently, only residents can.
- Duck and other migratory waterfowl hunters would be exempted from requirements that they wear blaze orange clothing when they are on the water or in a duck blind.
- The DNR would be allowed to establish the hunting seasons for raccoons, and the trapping seasons for muskrat, beaver, mink, and otter through its internal rule-making authority. Those seasons are now set by state statute.
- Statutory size limits on muskellunge throughout the state would be lifted and the DNR would determine the minimum size of the fish that may be legally kept.
- Dog trainers still would not be allowed to carry live ammunition while working with hunting dogs when the season is not open for game birds. Individuals could, however, get a free permit from the DNR to use loaded firearms when they are training dogs on game farms. Current law only extends the game farm exemption to organizations.

The bill also would repeal existing prohibitions against using more than one boat when taking clams and mussels as well as other restrictions on using dredges, pitchforks, and crowbars. Instead, the DNR would have the authority by rule to open and close the mussel season and set conditions for their capture.



TRANSPORTATION

Light rail transit delay?

A plan to proceed with light rail transit between Minneapolis and Burnsville — and the expansion of interstates I-35W and I-494 — could be delayed following the amendment of a \$2.3 billion transportation funding bill that was approved by the House April 21.

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) successfully amended **HF1709** to prohibit the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) from initiating "land acquisition for highway capacity improvement projects on marked interstate highways 35W and 494." Osthoff said that planned changes in these highways, including a \$1.9 billion plan for a light-rail line and additional lanes, "should not begin until we know how to fund them."

Those large projects, Osthoff said, would be such a large drain on the state's transportation budget that few other projects across the state would get money for decades to come.

The proposed expansion projects should go forth as planned, argued Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie). She said residents of the southern metropolitan area dread using the overcrowded highways to commute into the Twin Cities. Pauly tried to amend Osthoff's motion to allow planning and land acquisition to proceed for carpool and bus lanes on Interstate 35W south of Interstate 494. Pauly's amendment failed on a divided voice vote.

Earlier this session, MnDOT Commissioner James Denn testified that only "hardship acquisitions" — purchases that are made from people who are unable to sell their homes because of an expected state construction project — were planned for 1994.

Other than Osthoff's amendment, the bill (**HF1709**) remains largely unchanged since approved by the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee April 15. It recommends spending more than \$156 million during the next two years to fund portions of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and \$2.079 billion to fund the Department of Transportation (MnDOT). Gov. Arne Carlson proposed spending about \$150 million for DPS and \$2.08 billion for MnDOT.

But the DPS may not be around to accept the funds. A separate proposal now pending before the Ways and Means Committee (**HF272**) would abolish the DPS and transfer its duties to other agencies.

Bus service in the metro area also came under fire during the debate.

Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) twice offered amendments that would have required the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to eliminate unprofitable bus routes. But both measures were defeated by wide margins.

Sviggum said the MTC is incredibly inefficient and offered as proof the many empty buses he sees running at night as he leaves the Capitol after a late session.

"Some accountability has to be put into the MTC system," Sviggum said.

Osthoff argued that the Sviggum amendments would be unfairly harsh on the people who work late night shifts and have no other option than to take buses to get to work.

HF1709 now moves to the Senate for further consideration.

Committee, Floor & Final Action*

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). When space allows, a *cumulative* listing of bills acted upon in the House since the beginning of the session will appear at the end of this section.

We urge you to save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a reference guide as you follow the progress of bills.

The bill status tracking sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/fj	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

*Unofficial action

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 15 - 22			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	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 re — re-referred without recommendation v — vetoed by governor † — footnote — version under consideration												
CAPITAL INVESTMENT												
HF0218	Stanis	Minnesota Zoo capital project—	2/9 CA	CA	4/20 rpa	re WM						
SF0182	Johnson, D.E.	funded	2/1 FN									
HF0950	Skaglund	Veterans Homes Board—federal	3/11 GL	CA	4/6 rp		4/13	131-0				
SF0605*	Samuelson	funding sought for Mpls. campus	3/1 VG	VG	3/22 rp	re FN	4/8	61-0	4/8			4/21 (37)
HF1651	Greenfield	Bonding for human services—	4/5 CA	CA	4/19 h							
SFnone		regional treatment centers										
HF1749	Kalis	Capital bonding authorized	4/21 WM	CA	4/20 rp	re WM						
SFnone												
COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF1525*	Perlt	Abstractors—liability exemption	3/29 CED	CED	4/13 rp		4/19	126-0	4/21			
SF0803	Betzold	for title companies	3/11 CCP	CCP	3/31 rpa							
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE												
HF0272	Solberg	Public Safety Department—	2/9 GO	ECF	4/22 rp	re WM						
SF0114	Kelly	abolished	1/28 GOR	GOR	3/25 rpa	re CP						
HF0299	Rodosovich	Elections—precinct boundary	2/11 GL	ECF	4/22 rp							
SF0410	Pogemiller	data procedures set	2/22 ETC	ETC	3/15 rp	re FN						
HF0948	Bauerly	Contractors—recovery	3/11 CED	ECF	4/22 rpa	re WM						
SF0938	Luther	fund established	3/15 CCP									
HF0998	Rice	Crane operators—licensed,	3/11 CED	ECF	4/19 rp							
SF0952	Solon	examining board created	3/15 CCP	CCP	4/8 rp	re GOR	GOR	4/14 rpa				
HF1094	Stanis	Insurance—omnibus bill	3/15 FI	ECF	4/22 rpa	re WM						
SF1134	Luther		3/22 CCP	CCP	4/1 rpa							
HF1137	Knickerbocker	Real estate—additional agent	3/15 CED	ECF	4/22 rpa	re WM						
SF1000	Solon	disclosures required	3/18 CCP									
HF1741	Rice	Economic development and	4/19 ECF	ECF	4/21 rpa	re WM						
SFnone		Regulation Finance—omnibus bill										
EDUCATION												
HF0647	Kelso	Change-oriented school	3/1 ED	ED	4/16 rpa†							
SF1452	Reichgott	pilot project established	3/1 ED									
Higher Education Finance Division EDUCATION												
HF1679	Carlson	Higher education—HECB abolished;	4/5 ED	ED/hif	4/19 nrp							
SFnone		duties shifted to HEB										
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES												
HF0033	Davids	Raccoon season—	1/11 EN	EN	4/13 rp		4/19	127-0				
SF0005*	Benson, D.D.	restrictions modified	1/7 EN	EN	3/11 rpa		4/5	62-1	4/5			
HF1424*	Munger	Ag. chemical, liquid gas storage	3/24 EN	EN	4/8 rp		4/15	129-0	4/16			
SF0975	Solon	tanks—exemptions allowed	3/15 EN	EN	4/8 rpa							
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE												
HF0050	Cooper	State honeybee regulations modified	1/14 AG	ENF	4/22 rpa	re WM						
SF0598	Berg		3/1 AGR	AGR	3/31 rpa							
HF0390	Jennings	Solid waste sales tax—	2/15 EN	ENF	4/20 rpa							
SF0870	Lessard	funds appropriated	3/11 EN	EN	4/16 —†							
HF0514	Sparby	Petrofund process, fees—	2/22 EN	ENF	4/22 rp	re WM						
SF0920	Novak	changed	3/15 EN	GOR	4/7 rpa	re FN†						
HF0673	Johnson, V.	Eurasian wild pigs—	3/1 EN	ENF	4/20 rpa	re WM						
SF0550	Dille	prohibited in Minnesota	3/1 AGR	GOR	4/2 rpa	re FN						
HF0864	Jennings	Exotic species inspections—	3/8 EN	ENF	4/22 rpa	re WM						
SF0883	Chandler	funded, penalties added	3/11 EN	EN/f	4/19 rpa							
HF0898	Weaver	Natural resources commissioner—	3/8 EN	ENF	4/20 rp							
SF0693	Merriam	rulemaking, powers clarified	3/4 EN	FN	4/17 rp							
HF0931	Peterson	Ethanol—producer payments,	3/11 AG	ENF	4/20 rpa							
SF0771	Bertram	oxygenate level changed	3/8 AGR	MLG	4/15 rpa	re EN						
HF1092	Ozment	Oil, hazardous substance discharges	3/15 EN	ENF	4/22 rpa	re WM						
SF1100	Morse	provided corporate prevention plan	3/18 EN	EN/f	4/21 rpa	re EN						

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET
 Bill action between April 15 - 22

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HF1106	Wagenius	Hazardous waste fee system—	3/15 EN	ENF	4/20 rp							
SF0880	Morse	restructured	3/11 EN									
HF1114	Milbert	Game and fish—omnibus bill	3/15 EN	ENF	4/22 rpa†	re WM						
SF0669	Berg		3/4 EN	EN	4/16 rpa	re FN						
HF1149	Bauerly	Rural Finance Authority—	3/15 AG	ENF	4/16 rp							
SF0861	Sams	loans expanded	3/11 AGR	RA	4/6 a	re FN						
HF1225	Steensma	Pesticides—licensure surcharges	3/18 AG	ENF	4/22 rpa	re WM						
SF0879	Morse	modified	3/11 AGR	EN/f	4/20 rpa	re EN						
HF1436	Kelley	Hopkins—increased reimbursement for	3/24 EN	ENF	4/22 rpa	re WM						
SF1545	Mondale	landfill methane remediation	4/5 EN	EN/f	4/21 rpa	re EN						
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0556	Bauerly	Banking—deposits, withdrawals	2/25 FI	FI	4/13 rp		4/19	124-1				
SF0394*	Solon	honored from other institutions	2/18 CCP	CCP	3/15 rpa		4/8	67-0	4/12			
HF1095*	Stanis	Insurance solvency act—	3/15 FI	FI	3/30 rpa		4/19	126-1†	4/21			
SF1446	Luther	auditing changes approved	3/31 CCP									
HF1247	McGuire	Automobiles—penalties added	3/18 TR	FI	4/21 †							
SF0867	Riveness	for unlawful use of titles	3/11 TPT	GOR	3/31 rpa	re CP†						
HF1523*	Reding	Insurance—guaranty fund	3/29 FI	FI	3/24 rpa		4/15	106-24	4/16			
SF1447	Solon	limits clarified	3/31 CCP									
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0418	Sparby	Grand Forks AFB—resolution	2/18 GL	GL	3/22 rp		4/8	116-10				
SF0371*	Stumpf	to keep base open	2/18 VG	VG	3/8 rp		3/22	42-24	3/25			4/19 (R2)†
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0010	Bauerly	Youth apprenticeship program—	1/7 ED	GO	4/16 rpa							
SF0029	Beckman	established	1/11 ED	GOR	4/15 rpa	re FN						
HF0038	Reding	Volunteer firefighter supplemental	1/14 GO	GO	4/16 rp	re GO/sgf						
SF0004	Bertram	retirement benefits—given funding	1/7 GOR	GOR	3/18 rp	re FN						
HF0441	Kahn	MERF—investments managed	2/18 GO	GO	4/16 rpa							
SF0409*	Pogemiller	independent of fund	2/22 GOR	GOR	3/18 rpa		4/8	66-0	4/12			
HF0690*	Winter	Worthington city employee disability	3/1 GO	GO	4/8 rp		4/5	129-0	4/16			
SF0557	Kelly	benefit reduction reduced	3/1 GOR	GOR	3/24 rpa							
HF0744	Johnson, R.	Early retirement—	3/4 GO	GO	4/16 rpa	re GO/sgf						
SF0817	Morse	health insurance for incentive	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa	re FN						
HF0768*	Jaros	Grain inspector provided state	3/4 GO	GO	4/8 rpa		4/15	128-0	4/16			
SF0617	Solon	retirement system purchase	3/1 GOR	GOR	3/24 rp							
HF0868	Milbert	Horse racing class A licenses eligibility	4/12 GO	GO	4/16 rpa							
SF0700*	Price	increased; class D licenses	3/4 GA	GA	3/11 rp		4/8	40-25	4/12			
HF0974*	Skoglund	CAAPB duties, powers clarified	3/11 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		4/21	129-0	4/22			
SF1013	Pappas		3/18 GOR	GOR	4/8 rpa							
HF0977*	Milbert	Minneapolis Employee Retirement	3/11 GO	GO	4/13 rpa		4/19	127-0	4/21			
SF0825	Metzen	Fund member allowed purchase	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa							
HF0986	Kelley	Metropolitan telecommunications	3/11 LG	GO	4/16 rpa							
SF1062	Mondale	board established	3/18 MLG	GOR	4/2 rpa							
HF1161*	Farrell	Ramsey County employee authorized	3/15 GO	GO	4/13 rpa		4/19	128-0	4/21			
SF0833	Kelly	payment in lieu of salary deductions	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa							
HF1407	Milbert	Architecture, land surveyor	3/24 CED	GO	4/16 rpa							
SF1297	Luther	board given licensing powers	3/25 CCP	CCP	3/30 rpa							
HF1442	Simoneau	Columbia Heights Police Relief Assoc. —	3/24 GO	GO	4/15 rp		4/21	130-0				
SF0980	Novak	salary computation inclusions	3/15 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa							
HF1649	Kelley	Information Network, Inc.	4/1 GO	GO	4/16 —	re GO/sgf						
SF1053	Mondale	act adopted, pilot program established	3/18 GOR	RA	4/14 —	re FN†						
HF1658	Krueger	Project Outreach Corporation	4/7 GO	GO	4/16 rpa							
SF1477	Morse	abolished, duties transferred	3/31 JEC	JEC	4/7 rpa							
HF1750	Krueger	State Government Finance—omnibus bill	4/21 GO	GO	4/22 rpa†	re WM						
SFnone												
		State Government Finance Division GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0980	Anderson, I.	Government innovation and	3/11 LG	GO/sgf	4/22 rpa	re GO						
SF0734	Reichgott	cooperation allowed established	3/8 MLG	GOR	4/7 rpa	re TT†						

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HF1131	Johnson, R.	Retirement—various plans modified,	3/15 GO	GO/sgf	4/22 rpa	reGO						
SF0860	Stumpf	clarified, provided	3/11 GOR	RA	4/14 —	re FN						
HF1572	Opatz	Public contract procedures—	3/31 GO	GO/sgf	4/22 —	re GO						
SF1585	Hottinger	modified	4/12 GOR									
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0241	Greenfield	Housing Finance Agency allowed	2/9 HH	HH	4/21 †							
SF0222	Berglin	to finance nursing homes	2/9 HC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re GOR						
HF0384	Mariani	Housing Finance Agency programs	2/15 HO	HH	4/21 rp							
SF0264	Anderson	modified, authorized	2/11 JEC	RA	3/25 —	re FN						
HF0617	Clark	Health assurance board created;	2/25 HH	HH	4/16 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0382	Pappas	drug, insurance practices regulated	2/18 CCP	HC	4/7 rpa							
HF0736	Wejcman	African-American young mothers	3/4 HH	HH	4/16 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0805	Berglin	provided residence pilot project	3/11 FA	FA	3/25 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1025	Milbert	Athletic trainers—licensed,	3/11 CED	HH	4/21 rpa							
SF0832	Hottinger	advisory board appointed	3/11 HC	HC	4/16 rp	re GOR						
HF1042	Farrell	Child support administration	4/1 JU	HH	4/22 —†	re WM						
SF0673	Cohen	enforcement provisions modified	3/4 FA	FA	4/21 rpa	re FN						
HF1073	Clark	Medical Assistance coverage	3/15 HH	HH	4/22 rp†							
SF0782	Berglin	expanded to include nutrition	3/8 HC	HC	3/31 rp		4/21	66-0				
HF1178	Greenfield	Integrated service network act	3/18 HH	HH	4/22 rpa	re TA						
SF0900	Berglin	adopted, funded	3/15 HC	HC	4/19 rpa	re FN						
HF1323	Garcia	Home, community-based care	3/22 HH	HH	4/16 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0979	Berglin	program pilot project established	3/15 HC	HC	4/1 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1412	Kelley	County/school district coordinated	3/24 HH	HH	4/21 rp	re ED						
SF1468	Piper	social services provided	3/31 FA									
HF1428*	Evans	Dentistry licensing requirements	3/24 HH	HH	3/30 rp		4/19	126-0	4/21			
SF1299	Salon	modified, discipline clarified	3/25 HC	HC	4/16 rpa							
HF1499	Cooper	Chiropractors, physical therapists	3/25 HH	HH	4/16 rpa							
SF1311	3/30 rpa	provided training requirements	3/25 HC	HC	3/30 rpa							
		Human Services Finance Division										
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0138	Cooper	Senior volunteer programs—	1/26 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpa†	re HH						
SF0111	Moe, R.D.	foster grandparents funded	1/26 FA									
HF0177	Wejcman	Paternity recognition forms	2/1 JU	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0130	Spear	created	1/28 JU	JU	3/1 rpa	re FA						
HF0211	Cooper	Compulsive gambling program	2/9 GO	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0210	Beckman	grantees specified, funded	2/9 HC									
HF0236	Welle	Nursing facility intra-family	2/9 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0230	Johnson, D.E.	sales allowed for upon owner's death	2/9 HC	HC	4/6 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0240	Greenfield	Nursing home surcharge on	2/9 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0134*	Berglin	licensed beds changed	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rpa		3/15	61-0	3/15			
HF0242	Greenfield	Nursing home reimbursement OK'd	2/9 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0133	Samuelson	for self-insured workers' comp	1/28 HC	HC	3/10 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0336	Tompkins	Foster care avoidance promoted	2/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0327	Kiscaden	by use of emergency assistance funds	2/15 FA	FA	3/23 a	re HC/f						
HF0391	Vickerman	Child care sliding fee program—	2/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0329	Stevens	money allocated to counties	2/15 FA	FI	4/19 rpa							
HF0402	Jefferson	Child care fund increase	2/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/16 rp†	re HH						
SF0642	Piper	to include more children	3/4 FA	FA	4/6 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0408	Van Dellen	Child support provisions,	2/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0296	Knutson	birth certificates modified	2/15 FA	JU	3/31 rpa	re FA						
HF0413	Onnen	Group residential housing act	2/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0398	Benson, J.E.	modified, rates provided	2/18 FA	HC	4/7 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0468	Clark	AFDC federal waiver request to allow	2/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SPhone		children to rejoin homeless parents										
HF0471	Neary	AFDC children's MA eligibility	2/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0433	Piper	to exclude child support payments	2/22 FA	FA	3/4 rpa	re FA/f						
HF0501	Garcia	Child abuse investigators	2/22 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0352	Betzold	required in licensed day cares	2/18 FA	HC/f	4/5 —							
HF0518	Leppik	Medical Assistance reimbursement	2/22 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0606	Benson, D.D.	increased for certain type of facility	3/1 HC	HC	3/9 rpa	re HC/f						

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HF0532	Work	AFDC eligibility modified;	2/22 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0399	Stevens	work experience program created	2/18 FA	JU	4/1 rp	re FA						
HF0611	Greenfield	Children's mental health fund,	2/25 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0377	Berglin	service system created	2/18 HC	GOR	3/29 rpa	re HC						
HF0621	Macklin	Food stamp fraud criminalized;	2/25 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0450	Runbeck	other welfare fraud penalties set	2/22 FA	CA	4/19 rpa	re FA						
HF0633	Clark	New chance demonstration	2/25 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0689	Berglin	project money appropriated	3/4 FA	FA	3/23 rp	re HC/f						
HF0710	Johnson, R.	Red Lake Band of Chippewa welfare	3/1 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0527	Moe	costs reimbursed to two counties	2/25 FA	FA	3/18 rp							
HF0714	Dawkins	AFDC waiver sought exempting	3/1 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0661	Piper	minor schoolchildren's wages	3/4 FA									
HF0721	Orfield	Statewide public works training act	3/1 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpa†	re HH						
SF0569	Riveness	to replace work readiness	3/1 FA	FA	3/30 rpa	re FA/f						
HF0728	Garcia	Medical care reimbursement	3/4 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0690	Berglin	increased for certain counselors	3/4 HC	HC	3/24 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0742	Pugh	Dakota County mental health services	3/4 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0756	Metzen	pilot project continued, funded	3/8 HC	HC	3/11 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0803	Jennings	Medical Assistance reimbursement	3/4 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0530	Solon	increased for transportation	2/25 HC									
HF0835	Luther	Concentrated residential area	3/4 CED	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF1177	Luther	action program established	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/8 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF0869	Simoneau	Medical Assistance claims adjudication	3/8 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0898	Samuelson	system required for pharmacies	3/11 HC	HC	4/8 rp	re HC/f						
HF0891	Gruenes	Home care services payment, nursing	3/8 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0791	Stevens	home preadmission screening changed	3/8 HC	HC	4/8 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0944	Stanius	IMPACT management plan for	3/11 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0710	Benson, D.D.	mentally retarded persons adopted	3/4 HC	HC	3/24 rpa	re HC/f						
HF0997	Lourey	Moose Lake northeast regional	3/11 HH	HH/hsf	4/16†							
SF0928	Chmielewski	services center established	3/15 HC	HC	4/8 ht							
HF1003	Greenfield	General assistance eligibility	3/11 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp	re HH						
Sfnone		allowed when kids in foster care										
HF1046	Jennings	Day training and habilitation	3/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
Sfnone		workers provided cost-of-living raise										
HF1064	Anderson, R.	Nursing home bed moratorium	3/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpa†	re HH						
Sfnone		exception provided										
HF1070	Greenfield	Mental illness definition,	3/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0781	Berglin	treatment requirements modified	3/8 HC	GOR	4/2 rpa	re FN						
HF1071	Greenfield	Nursing home bed moratorium	3/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF1146	Berglin	provisions modified	3/22 HC	HC	4/8 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1097	Stanius	Medical program eligibility prohibited	3/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF1109	Benson, D.D.	as insurance underwriting guideline	3/18 HC	HC	4/14 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1119	Lindner	Adoption assistance agreement	3/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0868	Kiscaden	conditions, funding changed	3/11 FA	RA	4/19 rp							
HF1176	Sviggum	Human service program payments	3/15 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF0982	Sams	rescheduled, money appropriated	3/15 FA	HC/f	4/7 h,a							
HF1209	Onnen	Maternal and child health programs,	3/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF1128	Solon	C.D. counseling modified	3/18 HC	HC	3/24 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1237	Neary	Child crisis nurseries,	3/18 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF1037	Piper	respite care grant programs funded	3/18 FA	FA	3/25 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1294	Greenfield	Medical Assistance asset allowance	3/22 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt							
SF0643	Berglin	increased, other restriction removed	3/4 HC	JU	3/31 rpa	re HC†						
HF1295	Greenfield	Medical assistance dental services	3/22 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF1136	Berglin	payment determination specified	3/22 HC	HC	3/30 rp	re HC/f						
HF1401	Lourey	Pine County provided alternative	3/24 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rpt	re HH						
SF1241	Chmielewski	grant application process	3/22 FA	FA	4/16 rpa†							
		JUDICIARY										
HF0264	Johnson, R.	Protective services expanded—children	2/9 JU	JU	3/15 rp		4/8	128-0				
SF0234*	Finn	living with perpetrators of child abuse	2/9 CP	JU	3/8 rp		3/25	65-0	3/29			4/19 (33)
HF0416	Pugh	Government data practices act—	2/18 JU	JU	4/16 rpa							
SF0248	Merriam	opinions by administration commissioner	2/9 JU	JU	4/8 rpa	re FN						

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HF0483	Greenfield	Trust restrictive clauses prohibited	2/22 HH	JU	4/16 rp†							
SF0044	Piper	if linked to welfare eligibility	1/14 HC	JU	2/17 rpa		4/21	64-2				
HF0484	Greenfield	MinnesotaCare—HealthRight Act	2/22 HH	JU	4/16 rpa							
SF0419*	Berglin	renamed, modified, corrected	2/22 HC	HC	2/25 rpa		3/18	66-0	3/18			
HF0500	Wejzman	Marriage dissolution notices—	2/22 JU	JU	4/2 rp		4/12	130-0				
SF0186*	Piper	include full name, SSN, birth date	2/1 JU	JU	2/22 rp		3/18	64-0	3/18			4/21 (34)
HF0552*	Pugh	Mortgage voluntary foreclosure—	2/22 JU	JU	3/5 rpa		3/25	130-0	3/31		4/14	4/21 (40)
SF0440	Spear	provisions modified	2/22 JU	JU	3/22 rpa							
HF0573	Stanislaus	Orphan drug prescription	2/25 JU	JU	4/16 rp							
SF0163	Berglin	requirements modified	2/1 HC	HC	3/15 rp		4/21	65-0				
HF0592*	Pugh	Homestead exemption capped	2/25 JU	JU	3/15 rpa		4/15	128-0	4/16			
SF0576	Spear	for credit repayment	3/1 JU	JU	4/12 rpa							
HF0726	Orfield	Asbestos abatement provisions	3/1 HH	JU	4/16 rpa							
SF0502	Mondale	modified, penalties provided	2/25 HC	JU	3/24 rpa	re H†						
HF0746	Osthoff	Title certificate transfer	3/4 TR	JU	4/16 rp							
SF0737	Johnston	required upon ownership	3/8 TPT	TPT	3/24 rpa		4/21	66-0				
HF1072	Laurey	Hearing aid dispensers—penalties	3/15 HH	JU	4/16 rp							
SF1104	Piper	provided for misleading information	3/18 HC	CP	4/1 rpa							
HF1122	Garcia	Transit buses provided right-of-way;	3/15 TR	JU	4/16 rp							
SF1142	Flynn	handicapped parking enforced	3/22 TPT	RA	4/6 rp							
HF1205	Clark	Housing calendar consolidation project	3/18 JU	JU	4/16 rp							
SF1192	Kelly	made permanent	3/22 JU	JU	4/7 rp							
HF1206	Brown, C.	Recorded sound or image	3/18 JU	JU	4/16 rpa							
SF1036	Cohen	transfers regulated	3/29 CP	CP	4/8 rpa							
HF1245	McGuire	Data privacy—omnibus bill	3/18 JU	JU	4/16 rpa	re TA						
SF0976	Ranum		3/15 JU	JU	3/31 rpa							
HF1248	McGuire	Civil commitment act—appeal	3/18 JU	JU	4/16 rpa							
SF0452*	Betzold	time initiations clarified	2/22 JU	JU	3/22 rpa		4/8	66-0	4/12			
HF1286	Murphy	Contests—prize notification	3/18 CED	JU	4/16 rp							
SF1032	Chandler	required, penalties added	3/18 CCP	CP	4/1 rpa							
HF1317	Bauerly	Hearing aid dispensers	3/22 HH	JU	4/16 rp							
SF1101	Sams	certified, penalties imposed	3/18 HC	GOR	3/31 rpa	re HC†						
HF1494	Orfield	Air pollution violations—	3/25 EN	JU	4/16 rp							
SF1368	Chandler	penalties provided	3/25 EN	EN	4/2 rpa							
HF1495	Jacobs	Child labor—additional legal	3/25 LA	JU	4/16 rpa							
SF1188	Price	penalties for death, serious injuries	3/22 JEC	CCP	3/30 rpa							
HF1514	Pugh	Statute of limitations clarified	3/29 JU	JU	4/16 rpa							
SF0918	Betzold	for civil actions; real property	3/15 JU	JU	4/5 rpa							
HF1585	Skoglund	Crime—omnibus bill	3/31 JU	JU	4/16 rpa	re WM						
SFnone												
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0606	Pugh	Workers' compensation insurance	2/25 LA	LA	4/5 rpa		4/19†					
SF0225	Metzen	assigned risk plan eligibility changed	2/9 JEC	JEC	3/25 rp		4/21	66-0				
HF1041	Kalis	Police—names stricken from	3/15 LA	LA	4/5 rp		4/12	130-0				
SF0903*	Beckman	civil service register	3/15 GOR	GOR	3/23 rp		3/29	66-0	3/29			4/21 (35)
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0248	Welle	City contract limit increased for	2/9 LG	LG	4/6 rp		4/13	132-0				
SF0198*	Johnson, D.E.	local government improvements	2/9 MLG	MLG	3/8 rp		3/15	59-1	3/15			4/21 (38)
HF0913	Orenstein	St. Paul approval of	3/8 LG	LG	4/6 rp		4/12	129-0				
SF0789*	Kelly	special laws validated	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/22 rpa		3/25	65-0	3/25			4/21 (36)
		TAXES										
HF0021	Anderson, I.	Income taxes—withholding provided	1/7 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0037	Johnson, D.J.	to federal annuitants	1/14 TT									
HF0036	Anderson, I.	Sales and use tax—computation	1/11 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0652	Lessard	changed for solid waste	3/4 EN									
HF0076	Johnson, B.	Excise and use tax—chore	1/21 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0071	Finn	services exempted	1/21 TT	TT	3/16 —							
HF0099	Lasley	Regional public library	1/25 LG	TA	4/14 †							
SF0124	Stumpf	districts—authorized to create	1/28 ED†									

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HF0129*	Carruthers	Property taxes—delinquent spousal	1/26 JU	TA	4/14 †		4/19	127-0	4/20			
SF0513	Betzold	maintenance payments allowed exemptions	2/25 JU	JU	4/8 rpa	re TT						
HF0137	Tunheim	Gasoline excise tax—exemption	1/26 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0154	Stumpf	given to resort passenger snowmobiles	1/28 TPT	RA	4/7 —	re FN						
HF0166	Jennings	Sales tax—fire, emergency	2/1 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0246	Johnson, J.B.	vehicle part purchases exempted	2/9 TT									
HF0179	Wogenius	Property taxes—assessments changed	2/1 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0686	Flynn	on homes over 40 years old	3/4 TT									
HF0191	Ostrom	Education—school district contracted	2/1 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0515	Novak	vehicles eligible for fuel credit	2/25 TT									
HF0247	Klinzing	Levy limits—certain penalties	2/9 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SFnone		eliminated										
HF0275	Dauner	Property taxes—game, fish funds	2/11 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0281	Finn	modified for in-lieu taxes	2/11 EN	EN	3/4 rpa		3/22	65-0				
HF0277	Peterson	Livestock—cervidae farming	2/11 AG	TA	4/14 †							
SF0237	Berg	promoted as agricultural pursuit	2/9 AGR	TT	4/8 rp							
HF0293	Beard	Property taxes—payments by	2/11 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0254	Price	credit card allowed	2/11 TT									
HF0394	Cooper	Sales tax—church cemetery	2/18 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0420	Johnson, D.E.	purchases exempted	2/22 TT									
HF0476	Carruthers	Property taxes—homestead eligibility	2/22 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1343	Luther	expanded	3/25 TT									
HF0505	Krueger	Homestead property taxes—filing	2/22 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SFnone		requirements changed										
HF0508	Clark	Property taxes—commercial/industrial	2/22 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0482	Berglin	confession of judgment increased	2/25 TT									
HF0517	Dawkins	St. Paul authorized special	2/22 LG	TA	4/14 †							
SF0640	Pappas	assessments for parking services	3/4 MLG	MLG	3/15 rp†							
HF0547	Tunheim	Property taxes—corporations allowed	2/22 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SFnone		homestead classification										
HF0629	Carruthers	Truth in taxation—Metropolitan	2/25 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1194	Mondale	special taxing districts included	3/22 MLG	MLG	3/31 rpa	re TT						
HF0671	Orfield	Low-income housing to be	3/1 HO	TA	4/14 †							
SF0529	Novak	spread throughout metro area	2/25 MLG	MLG	4/1 rpa	re TT						
HF0713	Orenstein	Counties—joint property tax	3/1 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0586	Pappas	advisory panel created in Ramsey Cty.	3/1 TT									
HF0753	Tunheim	Sales tax—groups for physically	3/4 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0678	Stumpf	disabled exempted	3/4 TT									
HF0792	Solberg	Motor fuel excise tax—waste	3/4 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0677	Lessard	oil exempted	3/4 TT									
HF0920	Wagenius	Taxation—technical changes to	3/8 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF0510	Reichgott	comply with federal law	2/25 TT	TT	3/31 rpa							
HF1026	Wenzel	Local sales tax—Garrison	3/11 LG	TA	4/19 †							
SF1284	Samuelson	allowed to levy tax for sewer system	3/24 MLG	MLG	4/19 rpa	re TT						
HF1147	Solberg	Floodwood, neighboring towns allowed	3/15 LG	TA	4/14 †							
SF0874	Lessard	to create joint ambulance district	3/11 MLG	MLG	3/29 rp	re TT						
HF1159	Mariani	St. Paul housing rehabilitation	3/15 HO	TA	4/14 †							
SF0998	Kelly	ban program bonding authorized	3/18 MLG	MLG	3/31 rpa	re TT						
HF1189	Rest	Taxes—contaminated property	3/18 EN	TA	4/14 †							
SF1169	Mondale	tax created	3/22 EN	EN	4/15 rpa	re TT						
HF1193	Tunheim	Gravel tax—reporting requirements,	3/18 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1205	Stumpf	penalties changed	3/22 TT									
HF1303	Neary	Property taxes—private golf clubs	3/22 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1327	Pappas	valued as residential in some cases	3/25 TT									
HF1308	Ozment	Agricultural taxes—ratifae	3/22 AG	TA	4/14 †							
SF1211	Pariseau	farming defined as ag. pursuit	3/22 AGR	AGR	4/14 †							
HF1319	Orenstein	Sales tax—St. Paul allowed	3/22 LG	TA	4/14 †							
SF1249	Pappas	to levy local sales tax	3/22 TT									
HF1321	Blatz	Property taxes—handicapped	3/22 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SFnone		accessibility improvements exempted										
HF1335	Milbert	Sales and use tax—pollution	3/22 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1287	Price	control equipment exempted	3/24 TT									

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET
 Bill action between April 15 - 22

rp — recommended to pass h — heard
 rpa — recommended to pass as amended — re-referred without recommendation
 nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor
 re — re-referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote
 a — amended * — version under consideration

			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
HF1348	Cooper	Property tax—grain elevators	3/22 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1517	Sams	allowed modified rates	4/1 TT									
HF1355	Winter	Llamas, ostriches, other	3/22 AG	TA	4/14 †							
SF1178	Vickerman	species defined as livestock	3/22 AGR	AGR	4/14 rpa							
HF1388	Peterson	Property taxes—rates lowered on	3/24 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1618	Beckman	certain commercial/industrial land	4/21 TT									
HF1419	Battaglia	Cook County allowed to impose	3/24 LG	TA	4/14 †							
SF1234	Johnson, D.J.	sales, other tax to improve hospital	3/22 TT									
HF1478	Gruenes	Aggregate material tax—late	3/25 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1255	Bertram	payment fees modified	3/24 TT									
HF1520	Rice	Income taxes—credits provided	3/29 TA	TA	4/22 h							
SF1399	Kroening	for home improvement	3/29 TT									
HF1524	Rest	Public finance—public debt,	3/29 TA	TA	4/22 rpa							
SF1419	Pogemiller	financial obligation issuance modified	3/29 TT									
HF1533	McCollum	Homestead classification—homes	3/29 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1197	Kelly	under renovation reclassified	3/22 TT									
HF1579	Rest	Bonds—mortgage bond allocation	3/31 HO	TA	4/15 rpa							
SF1487	Pogemiller	procedures modified	3/31 JEC	JEC	4/16 rpa	re TT						
HF1582	Mariani	Economic development—enterprise	3/31 CED	TA	4/22 †							
SF0537	Runbeck	zone created in inner-city areas	2/25 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re TT						
HF1655	Krueger	Property taxes—valuation for	4/5 TA	TA	4/19 †							
SF1563	Sams	vacant hospitals changed	4/7 TT									
HF1683	Battaglia	Property taxes—recreational property	4/7 TA	TA	4/19 †							
SF1565	Johnson, D.J.	for disabled veterans exempted	4/7 TT									
HF1706	Rest	Real property—leasehold cooperative	4/8 TA	TA	4/14 †							
SF1554	Pogemiller	property tax treatment approved	4/5 TT									
TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT												
HF0111*	Olson, K.	Jackson County—Grotum	1/25 TR	TR	3/19 rp		3/25	131-0	3/31		4/13 (127-0)	4/21 (39)
SF0128	Vickerman	Memorial Highway designated	1/28 TPT	TPT	3/10 rpa		4/8	61-5				
HF0148	Johnson, A.	Bus—regular route	1/28 TR	TR	4/16 rpa							
SF0131	Hanson	limits re-imposed	1/28 TPT	TPT	3/24 rp							
HF0357	Pugh	Traffic laws—delayed arrests	2/15 TR	TR	4/16 rpa							
SF0334	Vickerman	permitted for certain offenses	3/4 TPT	CP	3/18 rpa		4/19	56-0				
HF0451	Mahan	Buses—use of off-duty officers	2/18 TR	TR	4/16 rpa	re GO						
SF1262	Anderson	from agencies permitted	3/24 CP	CP	4/1 rpa							
HF0953	Neary	St. Croix River—more studies	3/11 TR	TR	4/16 a, nrp							
SF0877	Krentz	required for bridge project	3/11 TPT	TPT/f	4/16 —	re TPT†						
HF1169	Jefferson	Metropolitan Transit Commission;	3/15 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/21	129-2				
SF1228	Ranum	consent required for parkway use	3/22 MLG	MLG	3/30 rpa							
HF1398*	Evans	Speed limits established	3/24 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/21	128-0	4/22			
SF1264	Novak	on residential roadways	3/24 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa							
HF1568	Steensma	Nonresident temporary vehicle	3/31 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/19	127-0				
SF0582*	Ranum	permits extended	3/1 TPT	TPT	3/18 rp		4/8	65-0	4/14			
HF1720	Jefferson	Transit commission required to	4/13 TR	TR	4/16 rpa							
SF0269	Cohen	have physically disabled member	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/3 rpa							
WAYS & MEANS												
HF0350	Vellenga	K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/15 ED	WM	4/21 rpa							
SF1559	Pogemiller		4/7 ED									
HF0859	Wolf	Natural resources contributions—	3/8 EN	WM	4/21 rp							
SF0760	Price	allowed	3/8 EN	EN/f	4/20 rpa	re EN						
HF1021	Bergson	Cook County—Horseshoe Bay property	3/11 EN	WM	4/21 rp							
SF0842	Merriam	exempted from certain requirements	3/11 EN	EN	4/13 rpa							
HF1026	Wenzel	Garrison sales tax authorized	3/11 LG	WM	4/16 †							
SF1284	Samuelson	to fund sewer system construction	3/24 MLG	MLG	4/15 rpa	re TT						
HF1060	Mosel	Rural Finance Authority—technical	3/15 AG	WM	4/21 rp							
SF0604	Sams	changes for ban eligibility	3/1 AGR	AGR	4/1 rpa	re FN						
HF1138	Mosel	Rural Finance Authority	3/15 AG	WM	4/21 rp							
SF1292	Sams	participation eligibility expanded	3/25 AGR									
HF1551	Skoglund	Public defenders—eligibility—	3/29 JU	WM	4/19 †							
SF1261	Cohen	determination through tax records	3/24 CP	CP	4/12 rpa	re FN						

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 15 - 22			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 — re-referred without recommendation v — vetoed by governor † — footnote * — version under consideration									
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
HF1655	Krueger	Hospitals—vacant property given	4/5 TA	WM	4/16 †							
SF1563	Sams	tax valuation	4/7 TT									
HF1683	Battaglia	Recreational property for disabled	4/7 TA	WM	4/16 †							
SF1565	Johnson, D.J.	veterans exempted from taxation	4/7 TT									
HF1709*	Rice	Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	4/12 ECF	WM	4/19 rp		4/21	98-33	4/22			
SFnone												
HF1727	Rodosovich	Higher Education Finance—	4/14 ED	WM	4/19 rpa†	re WM	4/21	128-4				
SF1407*	Stumpf	omnibus bill	3/29 ED	ED	4/12 rpa	re FN	4/21	128-4	4/21	4/22		
HF1735	Rest	Taxes—omnibus bill	4/15 WM	WM	4/19 rp		4/20	78-54				
SF0408	Johnson, D.J.		2/22 TT									
HF1737	Battaglia	Environment, Natural Resources	4/19 WM	WM	4/19 rpa†		4/21	124-3				
SF1570*	Morse	Agriculture—omnibus bill	4/7 EN	FN	4/19 rpa†		4/21	61-3	4/21			
HF1746	Murphy	Judiciary Finance—	4/19 JU	WM	4/21 rpa							
SF1503*	Beckman	omnibus bill	4/1 CP	FN	4/19 rpa		4/20	64-3	4/21			
HF1751	Greenfield	Health and Human Services Finance—	4/21 WM	WM	4/22 rpa†							
SFnone		omnibus bill										

ED
†HF0647-incorporated into HF0350

ENF
†HF1114-HF0763 incorporated into HF1114
†SF0870-incorporated into SF1570

FI
†HF1247-discussed
†SF0867-3/22 TPT rpa CCP; 3/25 CCP rpa reGOR

GL
†SF0371-R means Resolution

GO
†SF1053-4/7 rpa reRA
†HF1750-4/21 GO/sgf rp reGO

GO/sgf
†HF0734-3/22 MLG rpa reFN; Rule 35 reRA; 3/25 RA—GOR

HH
†HF0241-laid over
†SF0832-4/16 withdrawn, reFN
†HFs 1042, 1073-recalled from HH/hsf

HH/hsf
†HF0138-appropriation only incorporated into the Human Services
Finance Omnibus Bill
†HFs 0177, 0211, 0211, 0236, 0240, 0242, 0336, 0391,
0408, 0413, 0468, 0471, 0518, 0532, 0611, 0621, 0710,
0714, 0721, 0728, 0742, 0803, 0835, 0869, 0891, 0944,
1003, 1070, 1071, 1097, 1119, 1176, 1209, 1237, 1295,
1401 incorporated into the Human Services Finance Omnibus Bill
†HFs 0402, 1046-appropriation only incorporated into the Human
Services Finance Omnibus Bill
†HFs 0501, 0633, 0728-incorporated into the Human Services
Finance Omnibus Bill as riders
†HF0997-tabled
†HF1064-language only incorporated into the Human Services
Finance Omnibus Bill
†HF1294-4/16 rp; language only incorporated into the Human
Services Finance Omnibus Bill
†SF0928-incorporated into SF1302
†SF0781-3/29 HC rpa; 4/8 withdrawn, reHC
†SF1241-4/16 Joint Rule 2.03; reRA

JU
†HF0483-4/15 rpa reJU

LA
†HF0606-incorporated into HF1095 on House Floor

TA
†HFs 0021, 0036, 0076, 0099, 0129, 0137, 0166, 0179,
0191, 0247, 0275, 0277, 0293, 0394, 0476, 0505, 0508,
0517, 0547, 0629, 0671, 0713, 0753, 0792, 0920, 1147,
1159, 1189, 1193, 1303, 1308, 1319, 1321, 1335, 1348,
1355, 1388, 1419, 1478, HF1533, 1706, incorporated into
HF1735 (Taxes Omnibus Bill)
†HF1026-laid over
†HFs 1582, 1655, 1683-laid over

TR
†SF0334-3/2 TPT rpa reCP
†SF0877-4/13 rpa reTPT/f

WM
†HF1026-incorporated into HF1735
†HF1551-4/12 JU rpa reTA; incorporated into HF1735
†HF1655-incorporated into HF1735
†HF1683-incorporated into HF1735
†HF1727-4/15 ED rpa reWM
†HF1737-4/13 ENF rpa reWM; includes HF0269, HF1045
†HF1751-4/21 HH/hsf Omnibus Bill and HH/hsf Omnibus Bill
rpa; incorporated into HF1751 (Health and Human Services
Finance Omnibus Bill)
†SF0124-withdrawn from ED reTT
†SF1211-laid over; incorporated into SF1178



An otherwise run-of-the-mill Taxes Committee session April 22 marked an historic occasion: It was the first time in his 23 years as a lawmaker that he had ever testified before the panel, said Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls).

Waxing philosophical, Rice recalled once

turning down an offer to chair the panel in favor of taking the helm of the former Appropriations Committee. His decision was based on some sage advice from his grandfather: "Better to be the first man in an Iberian village than the second man in Rome."

It also allowed him to reject the "tax-and-spend" label with which DFLers are often tagged, he added. "I take no credit at all for the people who do all that taxing."

Rep. Jim Rice's reputation as the House's resident grammarian also came up during a hearing on the omnibus tax bill before the Ways and Means Committee April 19.

"An otherwise perfect and flawless bill," said a sharp-eyed Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) was marred by a split infinitive in a sentence on page 99 of the 248-page bill. "This is sure to get a castigation from Rep. Rice."

English teachers everywhere will rest easy

Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), chair of the Taxes Committee, is pleased with the omnibus tax bill which passed on the House floor April 20 (see page 3). She expects other Minnesotans will feel the same way, as she indicated to the Ways and Means Committee, which approved the bill April 19.

Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) asked Rest whether she would be willing to fill her gas tank and take the plan on the road across the state for public scrutiny.

"Not only will I fill the gas tank," Rest replied, "I'll drive with the top down."

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 22, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
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

Cumulative listing of latest House action on bills*

Editor's note: This section, which is organized numerically by House file number, shows the latest House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1993 session through the date at the top of the page. 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, where bills are organized by committee.

The Bill Introductions section, which appears each week, lists bills numerically by House file number and provides a short description of the content of each bill. We suggest that you save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a bill reference guide in conjunction with this listing.

House Committee Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
WM	WAYS & MEANS

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0001*/SF0038	3/5	g CH 4	9	HF0113*/SF0148	4/1	HF sub	14
HF0002/SF0100	4/2	ED rpa reJU	14	HF0114/SF0435	3/12	inc into HF0350	11
HF0005/SF0026	3/26	TR rpa reCA	13	HF0117/SF0019*	3/29	g CH 11	13
HF0006/SF0012*	3/25	g R 1	13	HF0122/SF0164	3/16	GO h,a	11
HF0007/SF0020	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0123/SF0279	2/17	ED/edf h	7
HF0009/SF0291	3/1	fp 130-1	9	HF0125*/SF0153	2/25	HFsub	8
HF0010/SF0029	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF0127/SF0300*	4/7	g CH 15	14
HF0011*/SF0047	1/28	g CH 2	6	HF0129*/SF0513	4/20	fp 127-0 HF sub	16
HF0018/SF0190	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF0132/SF0127	2/25	GO rp	8
HF0020*/SF0018	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0134*/SF0117	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0021/SF0037	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0137/SF0154	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0022*/SF0002	1/21	g CH 1	6	HF0138/SF0111	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16
HF0029*/SF0032	3/31	g CH 14	13	HF0139/SF0159	2/17	FI rp	7
HF0030/SF0043	1/27	FI h,a	6	HF0141/SF0167	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0031/SF0017	3/8	fp 77-54	10	HF0142/SF0119*	3/10	g CH 5	11
HF0033/SF0005*	4/19	fp 127-0	16	HF0145*/SF0173	4/7	g CH 19	14
HF0035*/SF0052	2/17	g CH 3	7	HF0146*/SF0109	3/23	g CH 7	12
HF0036/SF0052	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0147/SF0162	4/8	GO rpa	14
HF0037/SF0034	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0148/SF0131	4/16	TR rpa	16
HF0038/SF0004	4/16	GO rp reGO/sgf	16	HF0149/SF0263	2/17	ED/edf h	7
HF0042/SFnone	3/3	ED/edf h	9	HF0151/SF0099*	4/13	g CH 24	15
HF0043/SF0773	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0152/SF0098*	4/13	g CH 25	15
HF0045/SF0040*	3/22	CC	12	HF0156/SF0122	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0046/SF0050*	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF0157/SF0129	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0047/SF0048*	3/4	g CH 6	11	HF0158/SF0155	3/29	ED/edf h,a	13
HF0050/SF0598	4/22	ENF rpa reWM	16	HF0159*/SF0158	4/7	g CH 18	14
HF0051*/SF0041	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0161/SF0069	3/11	CED rp reGO/sgf	10
HF0052/SF0092	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF0163*/SF0152	4/8	HF sub	14
HF0053/SF0068	3/29	LA nrp	13	HF0165/SF0317	3/2	CED rpa reJU	9
HF0055*/SF0086	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0166/SF0246	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0057*/SF0497	3/31	HF sub	13	HF0167/SF0338	4/13	WM rp	15
HF0060/SF0432	3/26	ED/hhf rp	13	HF0168/SF0531	3/8	fp 133-0	10
HF0061/SF0080	2/10	ED/edf h	6	HF0169/SF0480	3/29	inc into HF1185	13
HF0064/SF0053	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0170/SF0339	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0065/SFnone	4/8	w	14	HF0174*/SF0091	3/26	g CH 9	13
HF0070*/SF0116	3/22	HFsub	12	HF0177/SF0130	4/19	HH/hsf rp	16
HF0072/SF0888	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0179/SF0686	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0073/SF0058	4/15	LG rpa	15	HF0180/SF0172	2/15	ED/edf h	7
HF0074*/SF0524	3/25	fp 76-53	13	HF0181/SF0181	3/1	JU rpa	9
HF0076/SF0071	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0183/SF0054	2/24	inc into HF0334	10
HF0079/SF0106	3/1	fp 128-0	9	HF0185/SFnone	3/8	fp 128-0	10
HF0086/SF0059	3/4	fp 133-0	10	HF0187/SF0176	4/14	FI rpa	15
HF0087/SF0095	3/29	RI rpa	13	HF0189/SF0235*	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0089/SF0311	4/7	ECF h	14	HF0191/SF0515	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0090/SF0353	3/24	FI h reHH	12	HF0192/SF0255	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF0094/SF0035	4/7	fp 120-8	14	HF0193/SF0151	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF0095/SF0081	3/25	fp 131-0	13	HF0194/SF0215*	4/15	g CH 29	15
HF0096/SF0229*	4/13	EN rp	15	HF0199/SF0112	3/30	FI rp	13
HF0097*/SF0093	3/93	w/o g CH 12	13	HF0201/SF0189	3/4	fp 128-5	10
HF0099/SF0124	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0202/SF0224	3/1	ED/edf h	9
HF0103/SF0101	3/25	EN rp reNF	12	HF0203*/SF0094	4/12	g CH 21	15
HF0104/SF0160	4/14	fp 131-0	15	HF0208/SF0859	3/22	fp 131-0	12
HF0105/SF0123	3/14	ED/edf h	10	HF0210/SF0239	2/22	AG rp reGO/sgf	8
HF0107/SF0066	3/15	ED/edf h	11	HF0211/SF0210	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0111*/SF0128	4/21	g CH 39	16	HF0216/SF0057	3/30	HH nrp	13
HF0112/SFnone	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0218/SF0182	4/20	CA rpa reWM	16

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 22, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action			
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage			
								g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to committee of last action t — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0219/SFnone	2/10	ED/edf h	6	HF0319/SF0758	3/24	TR nrp	12	HF0436/SF0282*	3/31	g CH 20	13
HF0220/SF0491	3/30	LG nrp	13	HF0322/SF0503	3/26	ED/hif rpa	13	HF0437/SF0356	3/11	HH rp reHH/hsf	10
HF0221/SF0252	3/29	ED/edf h,a	13	HF0323/SFnone	3/22	GL rpa	12	HF0439/SF0262*	4/6	LG rpa	14
HF0226*/SF0319	3/18	HF sub	11	HF0324/SF0187	3/31	TR h	13	HF0441/SF0409*	4/16	GO rpa	16
HF0227*/SF0242	3/25	g CH 10	13	HF0327/SF0088	4/2	TR rpa reECF	14	HF0442*/SFnone	3/25	g CH 8	13
HF0229/SF0241	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10	HF0328/SF0188	3/23	CED rpa reTR	12	HF0443*/SF0607	3/25	fp 128-0	13
HF0232/SFnone	3/15	GL rpa	11	HF0329/SF0185	3/23	ED a	12	HF0444/SF0406	3/30	FI rp	13
HF0233*/SF0331	4/13	g CH 27	15	HF0330/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0449*/SF0375	4/8	HF sub	14
HF0236/SF0230	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0332/SF1278	4/2	JU h	14	HF0451/SF1262	4/16	TR rpa reGO	16
HF0237/SF0501	3/4	fp 131-0	10	HF0333/SF0355	3/16	EN rp reGO/sgf	11	HF0454*/SF0932	4/15	HF sub	15
HF0238/SF0421	3/29	GL rp	13	HF0334/SF0344	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0455/SF0460	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0240/SF0134*	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0335/SF0337	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13
HF0241/SF0222	4/21	lo	16	HF0336/SF0327	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0461*/SF0581	3/22	HF sub	12
HF0242/SF0133	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0341*/SF0265	4/7	g CH 17	11	HF0463/SF0358	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF0243/SF0141	2/22	JU rpa	8	HF0342/SFnone	3/8	RI rp	10	HF0464/SF0427	3/11	LG rpa	10
HF0246/SF0486	2/19	ED/edf h	8	HF0343/SF0236	3/29	LA rpa	13	HF0465/SF0333	3/29	GL rpa reECF	13
HF0247/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0344/SF0386	4/14	TR rp reECF	15	HF0467/SF0453	4/15	LG rpa reTA	15
HF0248/SF0198*	4/21	g CH 38	16	HF0349/SF0785	3/22	LA rp	12	HF0468/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0249/SF0297	3/22	ED/edf h	12	HF0350/SF1559	4/21	WM rpa	16	HF0469*/SF1389	3/29	HF sub	13
HF0250/SF0987	3/16	EN rp	12	HF0351/SFnone	2/15	ED/edf h	7	HF0471/SF0433	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0251/SF0288	3/25	fp 130-0	13	HF0352/SF0060	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0472/SFnone	3/31	EN rpa reENF	13
HF0253/SF0416	3/1	GL rpa	9	HF0357/SF0334	4/16	TR rpa	16	HF0476/SF1343	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0254*/SF0312	4/15	g CH 29	15	HF0358*/SF0294	3/31	g CH 13	14	HF0477*/SF0076	4/15	HF sub	15
HF0255/SFnone	3/8	LA rpa reECF	10	HF0362/SF0318	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0481/SF0443	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0256/SF0115	4/2	JU rpa reTA	14	HF0365/SF0373	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0483/SF0044	4/16	JU rp	16
HF0258/SF0490	4/8	EN rpa	14	HF0366/SF0283*	4/6	EN rp	14	HF0484/SF0419*	4/16	JU rpa	16
HF0259/SF0233	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF0368/SF0349	3/26	ED/hif rpa	13	HF0485/SF0400	3/30	HH nrp	13
HF0260/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0373/SF0891	3/22	LA rpa	12	HF0489/SF0207	4/7	JU rpa	14
HF0261/SF0381	3/16	CA — reED	11	HF0377/SF1483	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0490/SF0566	4/15	GO rp	15
HF0263/SF0217	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF0378/SF0376	4/15	GO rpa	13	HF0494/SF0496	3/11	HH rpa	10
HF0264/SF0234*	4/8	fp 128-0	16	HF0379/SFnone	2/15	ED/edf h	7	HF0498*/SF0459	3/22	HF sub	12
HF0269/SF0213	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF0381*/SF0509	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0499/SF0384	3/15	JU rpa	11
HF0270/SF1488	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF0383/SF0313*	4/13	g CH 23	15	HF0500/SF0186*	4/21	g CH 34	16
HF0271/SF0286	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0384/SF0264	4/21	HH rp	16	HF0501/SF0352	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0272/SF0114	4/22	ECF rp reWM	16	HF0385*/SF0346	3/31	HF sub	13	HF0502/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf rpa	13
HF0275/SF0281	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0386/SF0565	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF0503/SFnone	2/24	ED/edf h	8
HF0276/SFnone	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0387/SF1033	3/23	HH nrp	12	HF0504/SF0675	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0277/SF0237	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0389/SF0260	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0505/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0278/SF0488	3/15	HO rpa reHH	11	HF0390/SF0870	4/20	ENF rpa	16	HF0506/SF0211	3/25	GO rpa	12
HF0280/SF0559	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0391/SF0329	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0507*/SF0481	4/14	HF sub	15
HF0281*/SF0425	4/14	HF sub	15	HF0394/SF0420	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0508/SF0482	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0283/SF0471	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0397/SF0418	4/2	FI nrp	14	HF0509/SF0567	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0287/SF0271	3/11	EN rpa	10	HF0399*/SF0578	4/15	g CH 31	15	HF0511/SF0403	3/29	JU rpa	13
HF0291/SF0280	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0402/SF0642	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16	HF0513/SF0963	3/16	EN rpa	11
HF0292/SF0299	3/2	EN rpa reFN	9	HF0403/SF0414	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0514/SF0920	4/22	ENF rp reWM	16
HF0293/SF0254	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0407/SF0540	3/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	11	HF0515/SF0660	3/17	TR h,a	11
HF0294/SF0249	3/4	HH rp reHH/hsf	9	HF0408/SF0296	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0516/SF0270	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0295*/SF0424	3/24	HF sub	12	HF0409/SF0345	3/30	HH lo	13	HF0517/SF0640	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0296*/SF0276	4/15	v	15	HF0413/SF0398	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0518/SF0606	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0298*/SF0277	4/7	g CH 16	14	HF0415/SF1157	4/15	CA h	15	HF0519/SF0184	4/14	TR rpa reENF	15
HF0299/SF0410	4/22	ECF rp	16	HF0416/SF0248	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0520*/SF0528	4/15	HF sub	15
HF0301/SF0273*	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF0418/SF0371*	4/19	g R 2	16	HF0522*/SF0405	3/15	HF sub	11
HF0302/SF0602	3/19	ED/edf h	12	HF0419/SF1234	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF0528/SF0434*	4/13	g CH 26	15
HF0304/SF0227	4/8	HH — reHH/hsf	14	HF0420/SF0379	3/22	GL h	12	HF0531/SF0415	3/31	JU rp	13
HF0307/SF0083	4/5	inc. into HF0825	14	HF0421*/SF0347	3/15	HF sub	9	HF0532/SF0399	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0311/SF1223	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0426/SF0233	3/4	HH rp reHH/hsf	9	HF0534/SF0096	4/2	EN rp	14
HF0314/SF0357	4/2	inc. into HF1521	14	HF0427/SF0585	3/15	WM rp	11	HF0535/SF0441	4/5	LA rpa	14
HF0315/SF0367	4/7	ED/edf rpa inc. into HF0350	14	HF0430*/SF0362	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0536/SF0806	3/12	inc into HF0350	11
HF0316/SF0487	4/1	CED rpa	13	HF0431/SF0508	3/30	LG rp	13	HF0538/SF0514	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0318/SF0431	4/6	GO rpa	14	HF0432/SFnone	3/11	GO h reGO/sgf	10	HF0540/SF0142	4/5	LA rpa	14

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g — governor signed bill
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 liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill
 ret — returned to committee of last action
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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0541/SF0823	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF0654/SF0704	4/8	fp 126-2	14	HF0783/SF0656	4/14	fp 126-0	15
HF0542/SF0389	4/6	inc into HF0543	14	HF0655/SF0741	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0784/SF0470	3/22	GL rp	12
HF0543/SF0388	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0658/SF0563	3/17	TR rpa reJU	11	HF0785/SF0662	4/12	fp 130-0	15
HF0544/SF0463	4/1	CED rpa re GO/sgf	14	HF0659/SF0561	3/17	TR h,a	11	HF0789/SF0735	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0545/SF0999	3/12	inc into HF0350	11	HF0661*/SF0730	4/1	HF sub	14	HF0792/SF0677	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0546/SFnone	3/15	fp 130-0	11	HF0663/SF0625	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0794/SF0555	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0547/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0665/SF0560	3/30	HH rp	13	HF0795/SF0742	4/8	fp 129-0	14
HF0548/SF0247*	3/30	HH rpa reJU	13	HF0666/SFnone	3/1	ED/edf h	9	HF0798/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0550/SF0610	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0667/SF0587	4/14	fp 130-0	15	HF0800/SF0960	3/31	ED/edf h	13
HF0552*/SF0440	4/21	g CH 40	16	HF0670/SF0769	4/14	fp 104-25	15	HF0801/SF0885	4/7	fp 129-0	14
HF0554/SFnone	4/12	fp 80-49	15	HF0671/SF0529	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0802/SF0672	4/14	TR — reJU	15
HF0555/SF0683	4/14	FI rpa	15	HF0673/SF0550	4/20	ENF rpa reWM	16	HF0803/SF0530	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0556/SF0394*	4/19	fp 124-1	16	HF0674/SF0583	3/29	LA h	13	HF0804/SF1107	4/8	fp 130-0	14
HF0560/SF0404	4/8	fp 120-10	14	HF0676/SF0174*	4/13	CED rpa	15	HF0805/SF0639	4/15	EN rp	15
HF0562/SF0506	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0677/SF0479	4/2	TA lo	14	HF0806/SF0666	4/14	fp 122-8	15
HF0566/SF0670	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF0678/SF0731	4/1	JU/jf rpa reJU	13	HF0807/SF0685	4/12	fp 128-0	15
HF0569/SF0426	4/13	ECF h	15	HF0680/SF0589	3/23	LG rpa	12	HF0811/SF0489	3/23	LG rp reTA	12
HF0570/SF0579	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0683/SF0201	3/3	FI h	9	HF0812/SF0485	3/23	LG rp	12
HF0571/SF0511	3/18	ED rp	11	HF0687/SF0304	4/8	EN rp	14	HF0813/SF0064	4/13	EN rp	15
HF0573/SF0163	4/16	JU rp	16	HF0690*/SF0557	4/15	fp 129-0 HF sub	16	HF0815/SF0796	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0574/SF0519	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0692/SF1334	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0818/SF0521	4/13	HH rpa	15
HF0575/SF0220	3/18	EN h	11	HF0694/SFnone	3/23	EN held over, interim study	12	HF0819/SF0629	4/1	GO rp	13
HF0576*/SF0570	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0695/SFnone	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0820/SF1018	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0577/SF0321	3/15	JU rpa reTA	11	HF0698/SF0681	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0821/SFnone	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0580/SF0568	3/30	FI rp	13	HF0699/SF0848	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0822/SF0974	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0581/SF0413	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0700/SF0654	3/15	LA rpa	11	HF0823/SF0921	3/15	RI h	11
HF0582/SF0523	3/16	EN rp reENF	11	HF0704/SF0697	3/25	EN rp	12	HF0824/SF0701	4/14	fp 128-0	15
HF0584*/SF0698	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0705/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0825/SF0429	4/5	RI rpa	14
HF0585*/SF0444	4/2	g CH 22	14	HF0706/SF0545	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0826/SF0692	3/22	LA rpa	12
HF0587/SF0526	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF0710/SF0527	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0827*/SF0475	3/29	HF sub	13
HF0588/SF0615	3/26	JU rpa	13	HF0712/SF0608	3/11	ED rpa	10	HF0828/SF0699	3/18	HH rp	11
HF0591/SF0532	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0713/SF0586	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0829/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0592*/SF0576	4/15	fp 128-0 HF sub	16	HF0714/SF0661	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0832/SF0973	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0593/SFnone	3/19	TR h,a	12	HF0720/SF0653	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0833/SF1021	3/15	RI h	11
HF0596/SF0251	3/2	EN rp reENF	9	HF0721/SF0569	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16	HF0834/SF0788	4/1	GO rp	13
HF0597/SF0597	3/31	EN h	13	HF0723/SF0525	4/2	GO nrp	14	HF0835/SF1177	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0598/SF0545	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0726/SF0502	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0836*/SF0944	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0606/SF0225	4/19	inc into HF1095	16	HF0727/SF0623	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0839/SF0927	3/12	ED/edf lo	11
HF0607/SF0483	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0728/SF0690	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0846/SF0850	4/7	fp 129-0	14
HF0608/SF0708	4/8	ENF rpa	14	HF0732/SF0631	4/7	fp 127-1	14	HF0854/SF1216	4/14	TR rpa	15
HF0611/SF0377	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0734/SF0484	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0856/SF0851	3/30	ED/edf h	13
HF0617/SF0382	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF0735/SF0551	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0858/SF0902	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0619/SF1084	4/2	FI rpa	14	HF0736/SF0805	4/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	16	HF0859/SF0760	4/21	WM rp	16
HF0621/SF0450	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0738/SF1052	4/2	ED rp	14	HF0863/SF0636	4/15	EN rpa	15
HF0622/SF0695	4/14	fp 113-17	15	HF0739/SF0997	3/23	ED rpa	12	HF0864/SF0883	4/22	ENF rpa reWM	16
HF0626/SF0499	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0742/SF0756	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0867/SF0739	4/15	HH rpa	15
HF0627/SF0467	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF0744/SF0817	4/16	GO rpa reGO/sgf	16	HF0868/SF0700*	4/16	GO rpa	16
HF0629/SF1194	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0746/SF0737	4/16	JU rp	16	HF0869/SF0898	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0630/SF0454	3/8	RI h,a	10	HF0747/SF0674	3/29	JU rpa	13	HF0874/SF0837	3/19	TR rp	12
HF0633/SF0689	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0751/SF0512*	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0877/SF0812	3/23	EN rpa reTA	12
HF0634/SF1263	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF0752/SF0599	3/31	EN h	13	HF0879/SF1122	3/30	EN rpa	13
HF0636/SF0761	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0753/SF0678	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0880/SF0630	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF0639/SFnone	3/22	fp 134-0	12	HF0761/SF0580	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0882*/SF0712	4/1	HF sub	13
HF0640/SF0948	3/17	FI rpa	11	HF0763/SF1066	4/1	EN rp	13	HF0884/SF1348	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14
HF0643*/SF0809	4/15	HF sub	15	HF0764/SF0873	4/1	inc into HF0763	13	HF0886/SF0841	3/17	ED/edf h	11
HF0644/SF0192*	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0768*/SF0617	4/15	fp 128-0 HF sub	16	HF0887/SF0719	3/17	CED/t rpa reCED	11
HF0647/SF1452	4/16	ED rpa	16	HF0771/SF0596	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0888/SF0361*	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF0648*/SFnone	4/1	fp 130-1	14	HF0774/SFnone	3/31	EN h	13	HF0889/SF0916	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0651/SF0544	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0777/SF0612	4/13	CED rp	15	HF0891/SF0791	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0653/SF1143	3/31	TR h	13	HF0778/SF0831	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11	HF0892/SFnone	4/1	EN rpa reENF	13

* Unofficial listing

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ret — returned to committee of last action
t — laid on table

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0893*/SF0709	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1022/SF1158	3/29	LA rp	13	HF1133/SF0834	4/13	RI rpa reECF	15
HF0894/SF0770	3/18	ED h	11	HF1023/SF0913	3/18	GO rpa	11	HF1137/SF1000	4/22	ECF rpa reWM	16
HF0898/SF0693	4/20	ENF rp	16	HF1024/SF1150	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1138/SF1292	4/21	WM rp	16
HF0900/SF0694	3/31	JU rpa	13	HF1025/SF0832	4/21	HH rpa	16	HF1144/SF0924	3/23	TA h	12
HF0902/SF1325	3/30	ED rpa	13	HF1026/SF1284	4/19	inc into HF1735	16	HF1146/SF1358	3/31	ED/edf h	13
HF0903/SF0051	3/31	TR h	13	HF1036/SF1077	4/15	HH rpa	15	HF1147/SF0874	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0908/SF0892	3/30	HH lo	13	HF1039*/SF1378	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1149/SF0861	4/16	ENF rp	16
HF0909/SF0762	3/19	TR rp	12	HF1041/SF0903*	4/21	g CH 35	16	HF1151/SF0101	3/24	LA rpa	12
HF0913/SF0789*	4/21	g CH 36	16	HF1042/SF0673	4/22	HH — reWM	16	HF1152/SF0869	3/25	EN rpa	12
HF0915/SF0729*	4/15	g CH 30	15	HF1043/SF1338	4/6	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1153/SF0984	4/14	fp 131-0	15
HF0918/SF0728	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1045/SF0886	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF1156/SF1102	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0919/SF0801	3/22	ED/edf h	12	HF1046/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1157/SF0120	3/26	ED/edf h	13
HF0920/SF0510	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1049/SF1437	3/29	RI rpa	13	HF1159/SF0998	4/14	TA †	16
HF0924/SF0845	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13	HF1050*/SF1439	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1161*/SF0833	4/21	fp 128-0 HF sub	16
HF0929/SF0226	3/31	CED rp reTA	13	HF1051/SF1436	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1162/SF1116	4/5	AG h	14
HF0930/SF1329	3/22	RI h, a	12	HF1052/SF0875	3/26	TR rpa reECF	13	HF1164/SFnone	3/25	EN rp	12
HF0931/SF0771	4/20	ENF rp	16	HF1054/SF0911	4/5	LA rp	14	HF1169/SF1228	4/21	fp 129-2	16
HF0934/SF0754	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF1057/SF0950	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1174/SF0240	3/30	HH rp	13
HF0936/SF0961	4/1	GO rp	13	HF1058/SF1532	3/31	JU rp	13	HF1175/SF0965	4/1	GO h, a	14
HF0944/SF0710	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1059/SFnone	4/6	AG h	14	HF1176/SF0982	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0945/SF0991	4/14	fp 129-0	15	HF1060/SF0604	4/21	WM rp	16	HF1177/SF0439	3/30	CED rp reGO	13
HF0947/SF0896	4/8	EN rp	14	HF1061/SF0895	4/2	AG lo	14	HF1178/SF0900	4/22	HH rpa reTA	16
HF0948/SF0938	4/22	ECF rpa reWM	16	HF1062/SF0498*	4/5	AG h	14	HF1179/SF0957	3/31	FI rpa reED	13
HF0949/SF0391	4/15	ED lo	15	HF1063*/SF1572	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1180/SF1195	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15
HF0950/SF0605*	4/21	g CH 37	16	HF1064/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1182/SF1168	4/12	fp 130-0	15
HF0951*/SF0495	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1065/SF0894	3/29	AG rp	13	HF1184/SFnone	3/29	LA rp	13
HF0952/SF0464	4/13	EN rp	15	HF1066/SF0516	4/7	Floor reAG	14	HF1185/SF1413	3/29	LA rpa	13
HF0953/SF0877	4/16	TR a, nrp	16	HF1067/SF1088	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF1186/SF1489	3/30	EN rp	13
HF0961/SF0613	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1068/SF1115	4/15	EN rpa	15	HF1187/SF1199	4/2	GO rpa	14
HF0962/SF0814	4/6	LG rp	14	HF1070/SF0781	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1189/SF1169	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0963/SF0536	4/2	JU rpa reENF	14	HF1071/SF1146	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1190/SF1244	4/8	EN rpa reECF	14
HF0964/SF0798	4/12	fp 128-1	15	HF1072/SF1104	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1191/SF1097	3/29	JU rp	13
HF0968/SF0993	4/14	TR rpa reECF	15	HF1073/SF0782	4/22	HH rp	16	HF1193/SF1205	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0969/SF1504	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1074/SF1531	4/8	fp 126-0	14	HF1195/SF1320	4/2	ED rpa	14
HF0971/SF0866	3/26	ED/edf h, a	13	HF1076/SF1277	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF1199/SF1076	4/13	WM rpa	15
HF0972/SF0853	4/1	GO rpa	13	HF1081/SFnone	4/8	ECF rp	14	HF1202/SF1303	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF0973/SF0937	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF1089/SF0588	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF1203/SF1054	4/6	GO rpa	14
HF0974*/SF1013	4/22	fp 129-0 HF sub	16	HF1090/SF0931	4/8	GO h	14	HF1205/SF1192	4/16	JU rp	16
HF0976/SF0821	4/7	fp 128-0	14	HF1092/SF1100	4/2	EN rpa reENF	16	HF1206/SF1036	4/16	JU rpa	16
HF0977*/SF0825	4/21	fp 127-0 HF sub	16	HF1094/SF1134	4/22	ECF rpa reWM	16	HF1209/SF1128	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0978/SF0910	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1095*/SF1446	4/21	fp 126-1 HF sub	16	HF1210/SF1482	3/29	GL rpa reGO	13
HF0980/SF0734	4/22	GO/sgf rpa reGO	16	HF1096/SF1129	4/13	FI rpa	15	HF1220/SF1046	3/30	JU rpa	13
HF0981/SF1139	3/30	GO h, a	13	HF1097/SF1109	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1224/SF1147	4/1	GO h, a	14
HF0984/SF1307	4/6	GO rpa	14	HF1098/SF0840	3/30	HH rpa	13	HF1225/SF0879	4/22	ENF rpa reWM	16
HF0986/SF1062	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1099/SF1105	4/8	HH/hhf rp reHH	14	HF1228/SF0664	4/12	fp 130-0	15
HF0990/SFnone	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1100*/SFnone	3/29	fp 132-0	13	HF1232/SF1208	3/31	EN h, a	13
HF0991/SF0847	3/22	RI rpa	12	HF1102/SF1132	3/30	EN rpa reTA	13	HF1234/SF1068	4/2	ED rp	14
HF0993/SF0750	4/14	GL rpa reECF	15	HF1103/SF0968	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1237/SF1037	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0994/SF1332	3/26	JU rpa	13	HF1106/SF0880	4/20	ENF rp	16	HF1239/SF1061	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF0996/SF0797	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1107/SF1467	4/2	EN rpa	14	HF1243/SF1480	4/1	GL rpa reECF	14
HF0997/SF0928	4/16	HH/hsf t	16	HF1112/SF1201	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1244/SF0726	4/6	LG — reTA	14
HF0998/SF0952	4/19	ECF rp	16	HF1114/SF0669	4/22	ENF rpa re WM	16	HF1245/SF0976	4/16	JU rpa reTA	16
HF1000/SF0897	3/24	FI — reTR	12	HF1117/SF0981	4/13	HH rp	15	HF1247/SF0867	4/21	FI h	16
HF1001/SF1221	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1119/SF0868	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1248/SF0452*	4/16	JU rpa	16
HF1003/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1122/SF1142	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1251/SF1141	4/6	LG rp	14
HF1008/SF0934	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1123/SF0748*	4/15	HH rp	15	HF1253/SF0970	4/13	RI rpa	15
HF1012/SF0437	4/13	ECF h	15	HF1125/SF0811	4/14	TR rpa reECF	15	HF1256/SF1015	4/15	CED rp reGO/sgf	15
HF1015/SF0632	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1129/SF1239	3/30	ED nrp	13	HF1259/SF1167	4/1	LG rp	13
HF1018*/SF0746	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1130/SF0914	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1266/SF1001	3/29	ED/edf h	13
HF1021/SF0842	4/21	WM rp	16	HF1131/SF0860	4/22	GO/sgf rpa reGO	16	HF1267/SF1152	4/1	LG rp reTA	13

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 22, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF _____
† — footnote

Floor Action

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

Final Action

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

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF1269/SF1186	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1407/SF1297	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1572/SF1585	4/22	GO/sgf — reGO	16
HF1272/SF0397	3/31	TR rp	13	HF1408*/SF0813	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1575/SF0253	4/13	CED rp	15
HF1273/SF1006	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF1410/SF1291	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1579/SF1487	4/15	TA rpa	16
HF1274*/SF1007	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1412/SF1468	4/21	HH rp reED	16	HF1582/SF0537	4/22	TA lo	16
HF1275/SF1080	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1415/SF1501	4/2	AG rp	14	HF1585/SFnone	4/16	JU rpa re WM	16
HF1280/SF1096	4/8	ECF rpa	14	HF1419/SF1234	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1588/SF1454	4/15	LG rpa reGO	15
HF1282/SF1064	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1420/SF1448	4/7	fp 128-1	14	HF1602/SFnone	4/14	JU rp	15
HF1285/SF1074	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1423/SF1296	4/7	fp 127-0	14	HF1603/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14
HF1286/SF1032	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1424*/SF0975	4/15	fp 129-0 HFsub	16	HF1608/SFnone	3/31	HO rp	13
HF1291/SF1133	3/30	EN h	13	HF1428*/SF1299	4/21	fp 126-0 HFsub	16	HF1609/SF1434	4/13	RI nrp	15
HF1294/SF0643	4/19	HH/hsf rp	16	HF1429/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1610/SFnone	4/2	ED rp reCA	14
HF1295/SF1136	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1434/SF1300	4/1	lo	13	HF1636/SF1114	4/15	CED rpa	15
HF1296/SF0716	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF1435/SF1571	4/1	LG rpa	14	HF1639/SF0238*	4/2	AG rpa	14
HF1301/SF1226	4/2	FI rpa reTA	14	HF1436/SF1545	4/22	ENF rpa reWM	16	HF1640/SFnone	4/2	EN lo	14
HF1303/SF1327	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1437/SF1203	4/8	ECF h	14	HF1643/SFnone	4/6	inc into HF0350	14
HF1308/SF1211	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1439/SF1171	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1649/SF1053	4/16	GO — reGO/sgf	16
HF1310/SF1290	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF1442/SF0980	4/21	fp 130-0	16	HF1650*/SF1557	4/7	HF sub	14
HF1311*/SF1160	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1444/SF1295	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1651/SFnone	4/19	CA h	16
HF1313/SF1453	4/2	FI h	14	HF1445/SF1396	4/13	CED rp reECF	15	HF1653/SFnone	4/15	CA h	15
HF1317/SF1101	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1446/SF1289	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1654/SFnone	4/13	CA h	15
HF1319/SF1249	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1450/SF1476	4/2	EN rpa	14	HF1655/SF1563	4/19	inc into HF1735	16
HF1321/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1454/SF1391	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF1658/SF1477	4/16	GO rpa	16
HF1322/SF1298	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF1661/SF1418	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF1323/SF0979	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF1472/SF1365	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1667/SF1380	4/13	CED rpa	15
HF1325*/SF1387	3/31	HF sub	13	HF1474*/SF1124	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1679/SFnone	4/19	ED/hif nrp	16
HF1326/SFnone	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF1478/SF1255	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1683/SF1565	4/19	inc into HF1735	16
HF1330/SFnone	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1479/SF1336	4/1	LG rp reTA	13	HF1694/SF1087	4/13	RI rpa	15
HF1332/SFnone	3/30	ED rpa reED/edf	13	HF1480/SF0306*	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1702/SF1275	4/15	EN rpa reENF	15
HF1335/SF1287	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1484/SF1317	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1706/SF1554	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF1340/SF1229	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1486/SF0787	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF1709*/SFnone	4/22	fp 98-33 HF sub	16
HF1346/SF1121	4/7	ED/edf rpa inc into HF0350	14	HF1487/SF1333	4/13	FI rp	15	HF1720/SF0269	4/16	TR rpa	16
HF1348/SF1517	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1488/SF1471	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1727/SF1407*	4/21	fp 128-4	16
HF1349/SF1187	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1492/SF1367	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1735/SF0408	4/20	fp 78-54	16
HF1353/SF1153	4/5	inc into HF0825	13	HF1493/SF0826	4/1	LG rpa	13	HF1737/SF1570*	4/21	fp 124-3	16
HF1355/SF1178	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1494/SF1368	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1741/SFnone	4/21	ECF rpa reWM	16
HF1357/SF1247	4/8	ED/edf h	14	HF1495/SF1188	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF1746/SF1503*	4/21	WM rpa	16
HF1360/SFnone	4/1	GO rp reECF	13	HF1496/SF1318	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF1749/SFnone	4/20	CA rp reWM	16
HF1362/SF1222	4/1	GO h,a	14	HF1499/SF1311	4/16	HH rpa	16	HF1750/SFnone	4/22	GO rpa reWM	16
HF1363/SF1087	4/13	RI h	15	HF1504/SF1379	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF1751/SFnone	4/22	WM rpa	16
HF1365/SF1254	4/6	inc into HF0984	14	HF1505/SF1354	4/13	HH — reHH/hsf	15				
HF1366/SF1184	4/2	TR rp	14	HF1511/SF1411	4/2	ED rpa	14				
HF1368/SF1376	3/26	ED/edf h	13	HF1514/SF0918	4/16	JU rpa	16				
HF1371/SF1552	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1519/SF1232	4/1	GL rp	14				
HF1374/SFnone	3/29	LA h	13	HF1520/SF1399	4/22	TA h	16				
HF1376/SF1081	4/13	LG rpa	15	HF1521/SF0816	4/2	TR h,a	14				
HF1377*/SF1371	3/25	HF sub	12	HF1523*/SF1447	4/15	fp 106-24 HF sub	16				
HF1380/SF1131	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1524/SF1419	4/22	TA rpa	16				
HF1382/SF1359	3/29	inc into HF1185	13	HF1525*/SF0803	4/21	fp 126-0 HF sub	16				
HF1384/SF0751	4/1	CED rpa	13	HF1527*/SF1431	4/8	HF sub	14				
HF1387/SF1313	3/29	LA rpa	13	HF1528/SF1466	3/30	GO rp	13				
HF1388/SF1618	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1529/SF0001	4/15	GO rpa	15				
HF1391/SF1395	3/31	EN rp reENF	13	HF1533/SF1197	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF1395/SF1173	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1541/SF1400	4/6	LG rpa	14				
HF1398*/SF1264	4/22	fp 128-0 HF sub	16	HF1548/SFnone	4/13	JU/if rpa reJU	15				
HF1400/SF1078	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1551/SF1261	4/19	inc into HF1737	16				
HF1401/SF1241	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1559/SF0795	3/31	TR h	13				
HF1402/SF1363	4/15	EN rpa reRU	15	HF1561/SF1490	4/2	GO rp reGO/sgf	14				
HF1404/SF1005	4/14	fp 129-0	15	HF1563/SF0663*	4/14	GL rpa	15				
HF1405/SF1304	3/29	AG rpa reEN	13	HF1568/SF0582*	4/19	fp 127-0	16				
HF1406/SF1425	4/6	ED/edf h	14	HF1569/SF1551	4/2	EN rp reENF	14				

Bill Introductions

HF1736 - HF1754

Monday, April 19

HF1736—Orfield (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Hazardous waste abandonment provided private cause of action.

HF1737—Battaglia (DFL)

Ways & Means

Omnibus environmental, natural resources, and agricultural appropriations bill.

HF1738—Greiling (DFL)

Education

Pupil unit formula modified for certain middle school students.

HF1739—Olson, M. (IR)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals abolished and jurisdiction transferred to the Minnesota Court of Appeals, suitable job defined, permanent total disability benefits modified, and occupational disease supplementary benefits eliminated.

HF1740—Olson, M. (IR)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Income tax political contribution refund restricted to candidates not accepting contributions or donations from a political fund.

HF1741—Rice (DFL)

Economic Development, Infra., & Reg. Finance

Omnibus community development, public safety, labor and industry, public service, and state agency appropriations bill.

HF1742—Pugh (DFL)

Taxes

Tax abatement refund payment provided for school districts.

HF1743—Winter (DFL)

Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

National guard tuition reimbursement modified.

HF1744—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Handicapped assisted hunting organization permits provided and firearm transportation restriction exemptions provided.

HF1745—Olson, M. (IR)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Efficiency review and advisory board established to study having private enterprise perform certain state and local government activities.

HF1746—Murphy (DFL)

Judiciary

Omnibus criminal justice, courts, workers' compensation, and youth works act appropriations bill.

HF1747—Wenzel (DFL)

Taxes

Child passenger restraint systems exempted from sales tax.

HF1749—Kalis (DFL)

Ways & Means

Omnibus bonding bill and money appropriated.

HF1750—Krueger (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Omnibus legislative and state government administrative expense appropriations bill.

HF1751—Greenfield (DFL)

Ways & Means

Omnibus human services, health, jobs and training, housing finance and veterans affairs appropriations bill.

Thursday, April 22

HF1752—Carruthers (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Employee rest and meal break requirements clarified.

HF1753—Carruthers (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Rules; LCRAR membership and duties modified, rule disapproval provided, attorney general rule review functions transferred to the administrative hearings office, agency rulemaking procedures and authority modified, and money appropriated.

HF1754—Kahn (DFL)

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Indian tribal gambling negotiating committee established for negotiating tribal-state compacts.

Wednesday, April 21

HF1748—Krinkie (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Civilian federal conservation corps members provided free state park admissions.

"We call them wild cattle because they are like our domestic cattle; they are not longer, but almost as big again, and more corpulent."

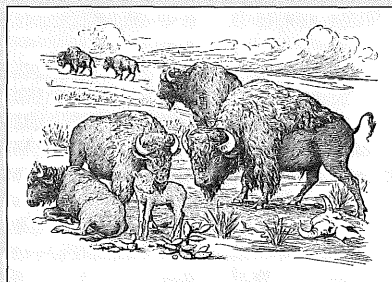
What are they? Buffalo—a valued source of both food and trade for centuries, as described by French explorer Father Jacques Marquette in 1673.

And while their numbers in Minnesota have dwindled, "raising buffalo has become popular with some people as a source of tasty, low-cholesterol meat and also as a novelty attraction," said Merlin Johnson, manager of Blue Mounds State Park.

Currently, the state park near Luverne, Minn., is home to a herd of 47 buffalo. Several private buffalo herds also exist in Minnesota, like the 150 head at Eichten's Cheese Farm near Chisago City, Minn.

And while they don't roam free in Minnesota anymore, back in the 1800s buffalo hunts were common and the kill was large.

It's a fact!



Buffalo on the prairie. A drawing from the book *Minnesota: The Star of the North*, by Mary Vance Carney.

On July 4, 1840, near the Cheyenne River, "at least two thousand buffaloes must have been killed," wrote Edward O'Neill in his 1873 *History of Minnesota*. Such hunts were highly structured and regulated activities, as shown by the "camp rules" adopted by the council of captains at Pembina in 1840.

Here, then, are those rules:

1. No buffalo to be run on the Sabbath day.
2. No party to fork off, lag behind, or go before without permission.
3. No person to run buffalo before the general order.
4. Every captain with his men, in turn to patrol the camp and keep guard.
5. For the first trespass against these laws, the offender to have his saddle and bridle cut up.
6. For the second offense, the coat to be taken off the offender's back, and cut up.
7. For the third offense, offender to be flogged.
8. Any person convicted of theft, even to the value of a sinew, to be brought to the middle of the camp, and the crier to call out his or her name three times, adding the word "Thief," at each time.

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 26

8:30 a.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

HOUSE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh
Agenda: Follow-up discussions: Department
of Administration; House Administration. Dis-
cussion of collected information.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session.

7 p.m.

JOINT HOUSE/SENATE EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chrs. Rep. Lyndon Carlson, Sen. LeRoy Stumpf
Agenda: University of Minnesota Regent selec-
tion.

TUESDAY, April 27

8 a.m.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest
Agenda: HF1570 (Clark) Petroleum tank re-
lease cleanup fee to include a lead fee, paint
wholesale tax imposed, lead fund established,
penalties imposed, and money appropriated.
HF475 (Carruthers) Arts nonprofit organiza-
tions provided support through certain increased
taxes and dedicated lottery proceeds; and state
arts account created.
HF1245 (McGuire) Licensing, security service,
retirement, and motor carrier operating data
classified; private and nonpublic data classifica-
tions proposed; and collection, classification,
and dissemination of data provided.

1 p.m.

The House meets in Session.

7 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement

112 State Capitol
Chr. Sen. Phil Riveness
Agenda: To be announced.

WEDNESDAY, April 28

8:30 a.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: To be announced.

12 Noon

JOINT HOUSE/SENATE CONVENTION

House Chamber
University of Minnesota Regent selections.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session.

7 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Children, Youth, and Their Families

125 State Capitol
Chr. Sen. Jane Ranum
Agenda: Update on PEW trust.
SF1361/HF1411 (Johnson, A.) Legislative Com-
mission on Children, Youth, and Their Families
authorized to hire staff, meetings and state
officer cooperation and consultations provided,
and community-based program
grants authorized, and money appropriated.
State of children's initiatives: governor's recom-
mendations; House recommendations; Senate
recommendations.

THURSDAY, April 29

8:30 a.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: To be announced.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session.

FRIDAY, April 30

8:30 a.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

HOUSE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh
Agenda: Committee discussion. Review draft
report.

12 Noon

The House meets in Session.

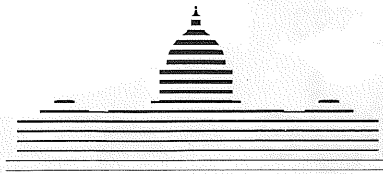
SATURDAY, May 1

11 a.m.

The House meets in Session.

Correction

The April 9, 1993, *Session Weekly*,
page 32 correctly identified the state flower
as the Lady Slipper, but the Latin *Cypripedium Spectabile* should have said
Cypripedium Reginae. Confusion arises
because the Latin name *reginae* was at
one point in history changed to *spectabile*,
and several early sources, including the
Legislative Manual, cite the *spectabile* in-
stead of the *reginae*.



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

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Irv Anderson
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

U. S. House of Representatives

Number of seats in the U.S. House	435
Number held by Minnesota, 1910	10
in 1992	8
by California, 1910	11
in 1990	52
Number of U.S. Representatives that have served at least 20 years, 1990	1 in 6
Number of lawyers in Congress, 1953	247
in 1990	183
Lawyers, bankers and businesspeople as a percent of all members of Congress, 1990	78
Percent of Congress people who were veterans in 1975, the last year <i>Congressional Quarterly</i> kept track	71
Number of former professional athletes in the House, 1991	3
former actors/entertainers	2
Number of Catholics in the House, 1991	122
Change in the number of Catholics, most prevalent religion among House members, 1963-1991	+35
Number of Methodists, 1991	78
Change among Methodists, ranking second, 1963-1991	-9
Number of African-Americans elected to the House since 1935	252
Number of those elected as Republicans	1
Number of women elected to the House since 1935	416
Number of those elected as Republicans	169
Amount spent by an incumbent member of Congress to get re-elected for each dollar spent by their challengers, 1990	\$3.65
Number of U.S. House candidates spending more than \$500,000 to get elected, 1974	0
in 1990	168
Number of U.S. House candidates spending more than \$200,000 to get elected, 1974	10
in 1990	428
Percent of all campaign dollars reported that were PAC contributions, 1980	30
in 1990	41
Change in the number of U.S. House standing committees, 1971-1991	+1
Change in the number of full-time employees for those committees, 1971-1991	+1,257
Dollars appropriated to the U.S. House of Representatives, per House member, 1990	\$1,234,958.62
Dollars appropriated to the U.S. Senate, per Senator, 1990	\$3,737,610
Average decline in congressional mailings, in years following election years, since 1980, in millions of pieces of mail	-210.2
Average length of a 1948 law, in number of pages	2.5
of a 1990 law	8.9

Source: *Vital Statistics on Congress, 1991-1992*, Norman Ornstein, Thomas Mann, and Michael Malbin.



For more information . . .

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FAX: (612) 296-1563

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93, April 30

PL015

SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ April 30, 1993 ♦ Volume 10X, Number 17



Session Weekly is a publication of the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office. During the 1993-94 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
(612) 296-2146 or
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Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Mary Ann Schoenberger,
Timothy Walker

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 30, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 17

Flashback

When asked by a debating opponent how long a man's legs should be, Abraham Lincoln once answered, "Long enough to reach the ground." There's a temptation to offer a similar response when asked how long a legislative session will last.

But the reality is that legislative sessions tend to last as long as the constitution says they can. In fact, it's been 30 years since the Legislature adjourned *before* the deadline set forth in the constitution for an odd-numbered year. In 1963, the Legislature cleared out of the Capitol on May 23 — four whole days before the May 27 deadline. In every odd year since then, the last day of session has been the last day permitted under the constitution.

And it's probably only fair to put an asterisk by that 1963 date. Just one year before, Minnesota voters approved a constitutional amendment extending the time the Legislature could meet to 120 consecutive days — up from 90. (The formula has been changed since then, but the length of the odd-year sessions has remained about the same.)

But the urge to push the legislative time deadline — just as taxpayers line up at the Post Office every April 15 to file their income tax returns at the last minute — could change this year. The Legislature is well ahead of its normal pace, and the hallways at the Capitol are filled with rumors of an adjournment before the May 17 deadline set forth in the constitution.

There is no official word on that, of course. And given the recent history of early adjournments, the odds are against it. But the pace at which major spending bills have been approved is the quickest in recent memory. If everything goes smoothly, the session could end as early as May 10 — a full week ahead of schedule, according to one rumor.

But even if things don't go smoothly, as is usually the case, that would still leave a full week to make changes to some of the more controversial bills that are being considered this year. So if the governor does veto a spending bill or two, there would still be time to patch things up.

It's no secret that the institution has taken a beating in recent months. The problems with the House phone system are still casting a shadow over much of what goes on at the Capitol. Adjourning early could give the Legislature a much-needed boost, both in the morale of members and staff and in the public perception's of the institution.

One thing is for certain: The calling of a special session, which could happen if a major spending bill were vetoed and the Legislature couldn't either fix the bill or override the veto, would be a public relations disaster.

It would take a mediator of Lincoln-esque stature to bridge the rift such a development would cause between the government and the people it serves.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: With the passing of the third committee deadline April 23, attention now shifts to the House chamber, where daily — including Saturday — sessions are being held. The Minnesota Constitution prohibits the Legislature from meeting on Sundays.

— photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Omnibus crime bill. . .

Transmitting of AIDS could become felony offense

Willingly transmitting the AIDS virus would be a felony offense under the \$1.25 million omnibus crime bill unanimously passed by the House April 29.

House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) successfully amended the bill (HF1585) to make it a felony for a person infected with the AIDS virus to have sexual intercourse with another person without telling that person of the risks involved. Failure to do so could be punished by up to a five-year prison sentence and a \$10,000 fine.

Sviggum said he modeled the language in his amendment after similar laws in effect in 24 other states, adding that the harsh penalties are needed to deter people who would knowingly transmit the deadly virus to unwilling victims.

"Unfortunately for the victim, the penalty is death," Sviggum said.

Currently, Minnesota has no such criminal penalty specifically addressing AIDS transmission to an unknowing partner.

Additionally, the 172-page bill would make "stalking" a gross misdemeanor, strengthen gun-control laws, establish harsh penalties on drug- and gun-related crimes committed in school "safe zones," and permit the state to withhold jurors' names under certain conditions.

Other unchanged provisions increase arson, domestic abuse, and child-endangerment penalties. (See April 16 Session Weekly, p. 4.)

The bill also was amended to establish tougher penalties for drug- and gun-related crimes in "shopping center zones." Lawmakers were right to try to protect children by imposing tougher penalties for these crimes in school zones, said Rep. H. Todd Van Dellen (IR-Plymouth), the author of the amendment. But children also gather in shopping malls, Van Dellen said, so it's only logical to try to give them the same protection there.

The sponsor of the crime bill, Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), objected to the Van Dellen amendment because its definition of "shopping center zone" was so broad that it would include any

business area, and not just malls. Such a law would only push gang members and drug dealers into residential areas, Skoglund said.

Other provisions of HF1585 try to tackle the issue of violent crimes involving firearms.

While still in committee, legislators "reached a real compromise" on regulating assault weapons, said Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul). As lawmakers worked on the bill in the Judiciary Committee, gun-control proponents amended it to impose a seven-day waiting period and a background check on those wanting to buy semi-

automatic assault weapons. Opponents of gun control were successful in persuading legislators to remove language that would have allowed cities to enact tougher gun-control ordinances than those called for in existing state law.

The bill also would increase the maximum sentence for drive-by shootings to five from three years, if the vehicle or building being fired upon is occupied. High school students found guilty of bringing guns to school also would have their driving privileges canceled until they turn 18.

The bill also would make many changes in what type of information—including criminal justice information—should be private and which should be made public. As part of the bill's anti-stalking provisions, people registering their cars with the state could request to keep their name private. Under current law, only a person's address can be kept private.

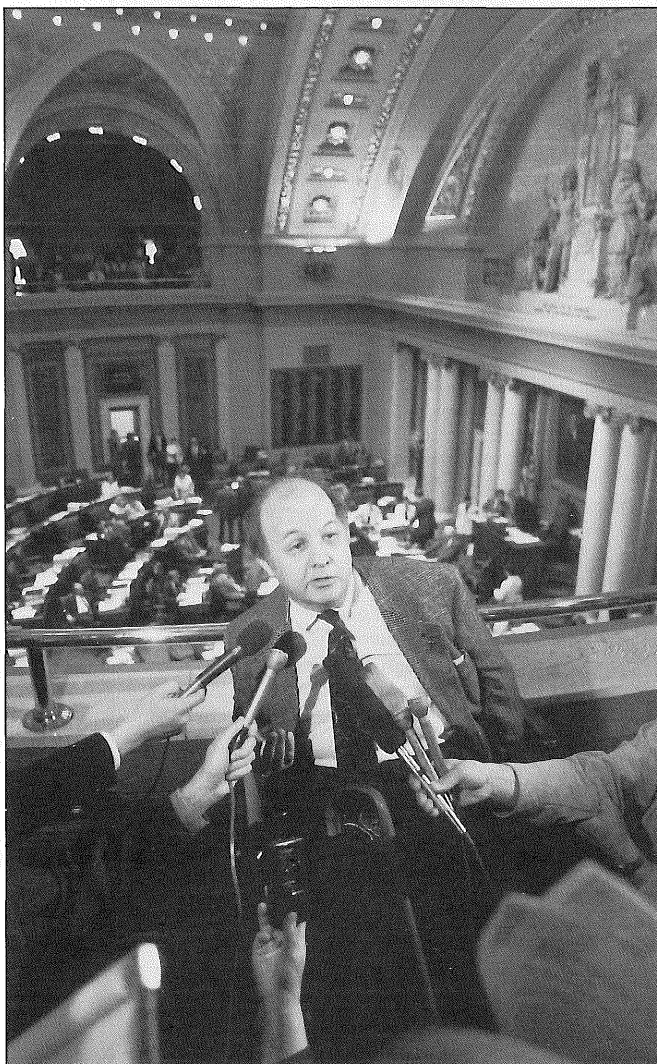
In order to keep jurors safe from possible retribution from a criminal defendant, the bill would make jurors' names forever private under certain conditions. Under the bill, the courts would not be required to release a juror's name if doing so "would threaten the personal safety or property of the juror."

Lawmakers debated at length a section of the bill that would give the public access to the statewide criminal records kept by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA), but an amendment to keep the data private eventually failed. Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) offered the amendment because he said the data could be misused, especially if prospective employers use the information to screen job applicants. Currently, criminal data is public at the county level, but the statewide BCA data is private.

Just as credit rating agencies can place inaccurate credit information into a person's credit history, so can an employer make a mistake when he or she searches for the criminal history of someone with a common name, Brown said.

The bill, passed on a 131-0 vote, now moves to the Senate for further consideration.

—Tim Walker



James Brady, former press secretary to President Ronald Reagan, made a guest appearance in the House chamber April 30 just prior to debate on the omnibus crime bill (HF1585). Brady has been a champion of gun control legislation since he, President Reagan, and three others were shot March 30, 1981.



AGRICULTURE

Modified milk price bill passes

Dairy farmers will get more money for their milk, but consumers may pay a little more at the supermarket under a bill given final approval by the House April 23.

On a 111-17 vote, House members agreed to accept minor changes made by the Senate to the "over-order premium" bill (HF661). The bill is now on the governor's desk awaiting his consideration.

The plan could mean a retail increase of up to 39 cents per gallon of milk. But backers of the bill say that large an increase is unlikely because the measure also calls for the deregulation of retail milk prices, which could lead to increased competition and the slashing of milk prices.

Under the plan, wholesalers of Class I dairy products — bottled milk and cream — would pay an assessment when milk prices drop below \$13.20 per hundredweight (or about 11.5 gallons). For each cent that the price falls below \$13.20, wholesalers would kick in 2.25 cents to a special fund.

The money would be distributed among the state's 13,636 dairy farmers based on state Department of Agriculture production figures.

Last year, the Legislature passed a bill guaranteeing dairy farmers a minimum price of \$13.20 per hundredweight for Grade A milk, which is bottled for drinking or used in frozen products. Under the law, processors were required to pay the difference when the price dropped below that level. Processors then challenged the law in court.

Last December, a federal judge blocked enforcement of the added charge on all milk produced in other states. Minnesota milk processors, however, could be assessed.

To avoid paying that extra fee, processors have shipped drinking milk (and milk used in frozen products) to other states to be sold. Meanwhile, milk sold in Minnesota is being shipped in from other states, where the extra fee can't be assessed.

HF661 has the same goal of the 1992 law: providing dairy farmers price protection, said Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), the bill's chief author, and it does so while complying with the federal court ruling. Safeguards for small grocers were also added since the bill's introduction.

"We have the support of the wholesalers, processors, and dairy associations," Wenzel said. "All were part of this compromise."

The state's dairy industry, which had ranked second only to Wisconsin's, has been in a tailspin because of federal price regulations, Wenzel added. Farmers have been disappear-

ing in Minnesota at a rate of three per day for the past decade, and HF661 is designed to stabilize those losses.

Minnesota's consumers pay more for their milk than most other states — despite the fact that Minnesota dairy farmers get the lowest price in the nation for their milk, Wenzel said.

The new milk price bill would take effect April 30 if it is approved by the governor.

Making the dairy bill work

If approved by the governor, here's how HF661 would work:

Currently, the milk price is \$12.22 per hundredweight — 98 cents below the \$13.20 threshold called for in the bill. For each cent that the price falls below \$13.20, the bill calls on wholesalers to kick in 2.25 cents to a special fund.

That means wholesalers would pay an assessment of \$2.20 per hundredweight (98 cents x 2.25 cents = \$2.20).

Since Minnesota dairy farmers sell 1 million hundredweight of Class I dairy products (bottled milk and cream), the total assessment would be \$2.2 million. When that pool of money is divided by the total 7.5 million hundredweight of milk farmers produce in an average month, it brings a 29-cent increase per hundredweight in the price, or \$12.51.

The bottom-line for an average-size dairy farm with typical production under that scenario is additional monthly income of \$169. It also translates to a 19-cent-per-gallon increase in retail milk prices.

In the worst-case price scheme — a very unlikely scenario where prices would tumble to about \$11 per hundredweight — retail prices could increase 39 cents per gallon. Any increases may be mitigated by the loosening of tight price controls over retail milk that have been in place since 1957, said chief author Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls).

Under the bill, that partial price deregulation doesn't allow retailers to sell milk below 107.5 percent of their actual cost. The old law had a 115 percent threshold. It would also allow retailers to give milk away, donate dairy products to charities or sell milk to charity groups at a discount.

Beginning in 1994, that minimum retail price would be suspended each June, which is National Dairy Month.

The measure, if approved by the governor, would take effect April 30.



BONDING

Bonding bill passed

Additional space for prisoners and "psychopathic personalities" — and additional improvements to the Bloomington Ferry Bridge thoroughfare — are among the key components included in the \$48 million capital bonding proposal approved by the House April 27 on a nearly unanimous vote.

The measure (HF1749) narrows major capital funding to proposals for health and safety, and projects which procure other matching funds.

The largest share of the bonding authority (\$9.6 million) would convert the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center (RTC) into a 620-bed medium security prison. The next largest project (\$8.7 million) would continue a 10-year metropolitan sewer separation project to stop sewage overflow into the Mississippi River.

The bonding bill provides \$6.7 million (\$4.2 million in new bonding authority) to match federal grants for sewage treatment in small cities in outstate Minnesota. The state funds would capture up to \$34 million in federal funding.

Other projects winning approval from the House include \$7.5 million for a facility for "psychopathic personalities" at the St. Peter RTC, and \$11.4 million for the same kind of facility at the Moose Lake RTC. The two projects would not receive new funding, but would receive bonds authorized by the Legislature in the last biennium. (For more detailed bonding projects under HF1749, see April 23 Session Weekly, p. 3.)

Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee) offered an amendment to increase state bonding for the Bloomington Ferry Bridge from \$5.9 million to \$14.1 million — a motion which failed on a 36-93 vote. The \$5.9 million the House did approve would fund road approaches on both sides of the bridge, and improvements on Highway 101 to the south.

Capital Investment Committee chair Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) said that additional bonding to complete County Road 18 north of the Bloomington Ferry Bridge will be taken up in the 1994 session, when major capital projects will be considered.

"Our bonding authority this year is very small if we're to have any bonding authority next year," Kalis told lawmakers.

He said that the Legislature will have between \$3 to \$5 in additional bonding authority next year for every dollar that is not spent this year. "We ought to step back and take a real good hard look at what we're doing with our bonding authority," Kalis said.

"In my judgment, I don't know why we want to try to borrow our way to prosperity, folks,"

Kalis added. "We probably would do the residents of this state a great service if we passed no bonding bill this year." The state currently has \$1.6 billion outstanding in general obligation bonds for previous capital projects.

An amendment offered by Rep. Mark Olson (IR-Big Lake) to approve an \$8.3 million maximum effort school loan for the Big Lake School District also failed. The district is proposing a new high school, improvements to its elementary school, and a conversion of the present high school to a middle school. The amendment failed on a vote of 40-92.

All but \$3.1 million of the bonding package comes from the sale of new bonds, with the remainder coming from other state funds. Nearly \$5.6 million in previously authorized, unused bonds would be canceled by the measure.

HF1749 was approved on a 129-1 vote.

Zoological bonding

The House voted 94 to 37 to grant the Minnesota Zoo \$3 million in bonding authority for a new Marine Education Center April 27 — a figure \$17 million less than what the zoo had requested.

The Minnesota Zoological Garden proposes the bonding to build a new marine education center with an upgraded dolphin pool, classrooms, and labs.

The proposed funding in HF218 would be used to begin the planning and construction of the education center, which eventually will house the zoo's six Atlantic bottlenose dolphins, a presentation pool, a holding pool, a maternity pool, and a veterinary pool.

An indoor dolphin theater with 1,000 year-round seats also is planned. The current outdoor area, open five months per year, has seating for 125 people.

The marine education center also will have a new shark exhibit and space for after-hour events such as banquets, private parties, and fundraising.

"Wet" classrooms, where kids can interact with living animals such as starfish and sea anemones, are also planned.

In the past two years, 1.1 million people have visited the zoo. Zoo officials expect attendance to increase 10 percent when the marine education center is unveiled. The target date for opening is May 1, 1996.

All of the bond's debt service costs must be paid from zoo receipts.

HF218, sponsored by Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake), now goes to conference committee to be reconciled with the Senate bill.



"A.J." the penguin lobbied for the Como Zoo in the Capitol rotunda April 27. Volunteers brought A.J. and his friends (an owl and an iguana) to promote St. Paul's popular zoo.



CHILDREN

Adoption, foster care bill passed

After heated floor debate on two separate days, House members April 26 voted overwhelmingly (102-24) to decrease the importance of race in the placement of children with adoptive and foster care families.

The bill (HF994) sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) would establish timelines for enforcement of the Heritage Preservation Act — which gives preference to a child's relatives and foster parents of the same race as the child — in adoptions and foster care placements.

But opponents argued that the bill would change the basic nature of foster care. It's "moving [foster care] away from family reunification to permanency," said Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls).

The bill would require that when adoptive placement proceedings begin less than a year after a child has been placed outside the home, the list of preferences included in the Heritage Preservation Act would be followed. But if the child has been outside the home for more than a year, the placement decision must follow a "best interest" test.

The child's religious, racial, or ethnic background and the proposed family's ability to raise the child in his/her heritage would be considered as one of the factors in the "best interest" test.

But the bill would require consideration of

other factors, including: the parents' wishes about placement; the child's adjustment to home, school and community and ability to adjust to changes in these environments; and the proposed family's ability to love and guide the child.

In addition, the length of time the child has lived in a stable environment and the preference of continuity for the child, must be considered. Children whom the court determines are old enough to state a preference would be allowed to do so.

Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) said that the bill could change the expectations of foster parents and hurt efforts at family reunification because foster parents could view placement as a step towards adoption. He said the bill "elevated the foster care parents to the same level as genetic parents."

But Blatz said her bill would prevent children from languishing in foster care while social workers looked for relatives or same-race adoptive families. The bill would make social service agencies ask about relatives when the child is first placed in foster care and complete a relative search. A 1992 law eased state data privacy laws to aid in locating a child's relatives.

Another provision of the bill would prevent the emotional trauma that can occur with multiple placements, Blatz said. After six months, a child only could be moved to another foster home if the new placement is in the child's best interest.

When a child becomes available for adoption, the bill would require notice of that fact to be given to any adult with whom the child lives

at that time. Any other person the child has lived with for at least a year would also need to be notified, as would anyone who has visited the child under the child's case plan.

Mariani said that the Heritage Preservation Act has been unfairly maligned because of problems with its application in Hennepin County. "The best interest of the child is something that runs through the Heritage Act," he said.

He said that most foster care children have connections with an extended family. "The trauma is not just being taken out of the home. The trauma is being taken out of a particular ethnic community and introduced to another one."

Before approving the bill, the House adopted an amendment that would require a prospective adoptive parent of a different race than the child "to complete a course of training in cultural sensitivity to the child's racial or ethnic heritage."

HF994 now moves to the Senate.



EDUCATION

K-12 education funding

A \$5.5 billion K-12 education bill that would provide more funding for students while reducing school districts' dependence on property tax-based referendums passed the House April 23. The vote was 118-10.

Under HF350, the state's share of K-12 education funding would rise to 67 percent — up from the current 56 percent. The measure would reduce property taxes statewide an average of 1.2 percent, and would restrict school districts' use of property tax-based referendums.

This week the House and the Senate met in conference committee April 28 and 29 to begin working out the differences between the two

versions of the K-12 education finance bills.

The Senate bill, SF1559, creates an income tax-based referendum levy that would begin in fiscal year 1997. It also would establish a new income tax rate of 9.25 percent for individuals with taxable incomes over \$56,560 and married couples with joint taxable incomes over \$100,000. In the House tax bill, HF1735, the top tax rate would be 10 percent.

The House K-12 bill would halt all existing referendum levies that have not otherwise expired on June 30, 1999. Previously approved referendums would have to be taken to voters — even those authorized to last indefinitely. In the Senate, the K-12 legislation would repeal existing referendum levies in 1996.

Both bills would create a new state aid formula for supplies and equipment for students of limited English proficiency, and would create a new state aid formula to reimburse districts with excessive special education costs.

The House version also would establish a three-year pilot project to permit 11 school districts and one rural special education cooperative to use an alternative process for delivering special education services and programs.

The House bill also would provide additional funding for the individualized learning and development aid (ILDA) program, and would implement individualized learning plans for fourth graders.

HF350 also would create a new formula for determining a district's desegregation levy.

In addition, an April 23 amendment to the bill would promote the equal employment of women as referees in state high school league-sponsored events. The amendment was approved on a 119-9 vote.

Conference committee negotiations on HF350 are expected to continue for several days.



ELECTIONS

Ethical board appointees approved

Three people — one each from the two major political parties and another from the new Minnesota Independence Party that sprang from the presidential campaign of H. Ross Perot — have been confirmed to serve on the Ethical Practices Board.

The House approved the appointments of Elsa Carpenter, John Holahan Jr., and Carolyn Deshon Rodriguez April 28. All three had been serving temporarily on the six-member panel that oversees campaign finance and lobbying laws.

Carpenter is a one-time Independent-Republican state Senate candidate from Minneapolis who served as assistant executive director of the board during its first five years of existence.

Rodriguez, of Edina, served two terms as a DFL House member, and is currently a manager with Community Action Council Inc.

An attorney in private practice, Holahan was one of the organizers of the petition drive that placed Perot on the ballot and an original organizer of the Independence Party. He resigned as secretary of the party when Gov. Arne Carlson appointed him to the board earlier in April.

Both Rodriguez and Holahan were easily confirmed on a voice vote. The election of Carpenter, however, was subject to a voice vote after Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) objected to her nomination. Osthoff said her views on the board were "extremist" and disruptive to its operations. Carpenter was approved on an 81-40 vote.

All three candidates had been recommended by the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee two days before the House confirmation.

The state Senate previously confirmed the three candidates.



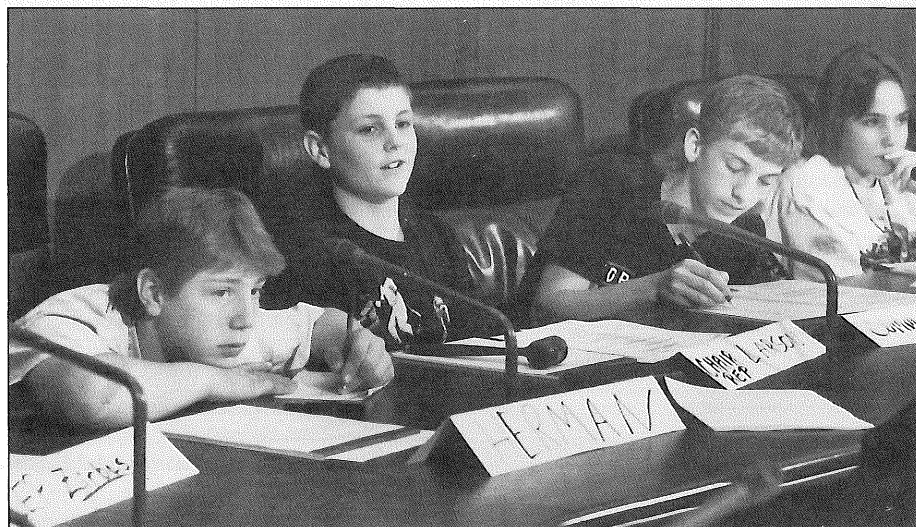
ENVIRONMENT

Treaty pact advances

The stage has been set for floor votes in both the state House and Senate on a revived treaty compromise between the state and the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians. At issue are native hunting and fishing rights, ceded lands, and one of Minnesota's prime walleye lakes.

The Ways and Means Committee April 28 voted 18-7 in favor of the revised settlement (HF575) that would give the Mille Lacs Band 15,000 acres of land near its reservation in east-central Minnesota and a one-time payment of \$8.6 million.

In exchange for the money and land —



East Central High School students, (left to right), Keith Herman, Matt Larson, Todd Johnson, and Jenny Dempich and their Sandstone, Minn. classmates became state representatives for a day April 23. The students took part in a mock committee hearing to introduce them to the legislative process.

double the acreage offered in an earlier settlement proposal — the tribe would give up commercial harvesting rights for fish, timber, and big game in the territory they ceded to the U.S. government under an 1837 treaty.

The controversial exclusive tribal fishing zone on Lake Mille Lacs, opposed by some sporting groups and adjacent landowners, is no longer included in the settlement. Band members would be permitted to gill net and spear in the 6,000 acre area, but could not restrict hook-and-line fishing by non-band members in the zone.

The new pact also would increase the amount of fish the 2,600-member band could take from Lake Mille Lacs, five other nearby lakes, and portions of the Rum and St. Croix rivers.

A maximum of 36,600 pounds of game fish could be taken annually, or about 12,000 pounds more than originally proposed.

Should the Legislature approve **HF575**, the bill states that the band would have until Aug. 31 to ratify the proposal. Without a ratified agreement, the ongoing dispute over Indian fishing and hunting rights in the treaty lands would have to be settled in federal court.

Bill sponsor Rep. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) said that a settlement should be reached in the Legislature rather than in a courtroom.

"Compromise is better than confrontation and I think [this bill] will make for the potential for two winners," he said. "Either of the particular sides of the issue going to court and winning will produce two losers. There won't be a winner with the court process."

Battaglia chairs the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee, which April 23 approved the revised treaty settlement by an 8-6 vote.

The proposal also has cleared all necessary committees in the Senate, which will debate the proposal before the full House does, Battaglia said.

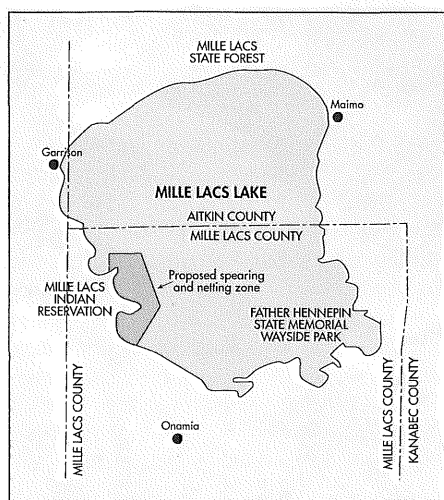
He acknowledged that many of his colleagues still have deep reservations about several aspects of the bill — particularly provisions allowing the Mille Lacs Band to gill net within the 6,000-acre fishing zone.

Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) said any gill netting on Mille Lacs would seriously damage one of the state's prime vacation destinations for walleye fishing.

"That lake is going to crash — the same way Red Lake has," Stanius said. "Red Lake is netted and its [walleye] population has crashed and they have nothing but little fish left."

"Mille Lacs has been a diamond for this state, it's been a well-managed resource, and we're going to lose it under this agreement."

The state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) owns about 500,000 acres in the Lake Mille Lacs region; the transaction would involve about 3.6 percent of those tracts. While the state would not have to buy any land to complete the deal, the proposal includes \$492,000 in funding to the DNR for property



A map showing the proposed spearing and netting zone of the treaty pact.

transfer costs.

The estimated value of the land to be transferred to the Ojibwe is \$3 million. The tracts have not yet been selected but would not include any privately held lands.

Battaglia said the amended agreement also addresses concerns previously voiced by county officials. He said none of the 12 counties in the area near the Mille Lacs reservation would lose more than 15 percent of trust lands they now control. Counties would be compensated for both the land value and its accompanying assets.

Even if the Legislature does approve the proposed treaty agreement, there is no guarantee that band members will accept it.

"I want [this] to pass, very badly, because I think it's extremely important," said Battaglia. "But I have no idea whether it's going to be approved. This is a major issue."

Expanding emissions monitoring

A bill that would have an estimated 232 additional Minnesota businesses paying fees for toxic emissions won approval from a House finance panel April 23.

The proposal (**HF892**) would extend to non-manufacturing companies such as airlines, railroads, utilities, and hospitals the pollution prevention requirements now placed on about 500 manufacturers in the state.

According to the state Office of Waste Management, the additional fees would generate about \$500,000 a year.

The bill also would allow the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to use "health-based" standards in assembling its new air quality regulations due in 1995. Effectively, this means the regulations would be written to limit toxic air emissions according to their overall impact on the environment.

Under the bill, the agency also would maintain a broad inventory of toxic emissions and increase existing monitoring efforts.

The bill also would require a \$1 million appropriation from the state's general fund over the next budget cycle, according to bill sponsor Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth).

While the bill must clear one additional committee before moving to the House floor, much of the language contained in **HF892**, is included in the Senate environmental omnibus spending bill. That bill is now being negotiated in conference committee.

Some state regulators have objected to portions of the bill, saying that many of the companies added by the bill produce few or no toxic substances — yet they would be required to submit extensive emission and inventory reports.

"It takes 43 hours for a facility to report on a single chemical and catalogue emissions," said Paul Ossen, director of the Emergency Response Commission.

"We have about 10 percent of the facilities currently reporting no emissions and taking a full work week to report nothing seems a little beyond what we'd like to ask people to do," he said.

Among the other companies that would be expected to file pollution control plans and pay emission fees would be a wide array of service industries, including selected wholesalers for machinery, plumbing and heating parts, chemicals, petroleum, and paint.

A move to exempt farm supply wholesalers from provisions of the bill failed on a tie vote by the Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance Committee.

Waste management act additions

A bill to improve state waste management efforts won House approval April 27, but a provision requiring consumer labeling for certain hazardous household products was voted down in the process.

An amendment offered by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) removed a section of the bill (**HF287**) which called for manufacturer labels on products with certain hazardous materials. The labeling provision, which would have taken effect in 1996, had the support of the Association of Minnesota Counties and the Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board.

Bill sponsor Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) said the labeling would "give a clue to the consumer that some of these things ought not to be thrown in the trash, but put on the shelf [until disposed through county household hazardous waste disposal programs]."

"It is education at the point of purchase, rather than at the point of disposal..." Wagenius said. "We have a \$450 million liability from leaking landfills — leaking products which never should have gone into the landfills in the first place."

Of the 4.2 million tons of waste generated in Minnesota annually, 5 million pounds is house-

hold hazardous waste. The Association of Minnesota Counties reports that metropolitan counties have budgeted more than \$6 million for household hazardous waste programs this year.

Brown, whose amendment was approved by a 70-58 vote, said the labeling requirement would affect up to 700,000 products, and that the standard proposed would be "overly broad for household products."

Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) spoke in favor of the consumer labeling provisions. "If there's no label on the product, you don't know whether it's hazardous or not," he said.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) agreed and said: "To protect the status quo with regard to hazardous materials is to pollute . . . I encourage you to . . . make change happen."

Wagenius said that manufacturers will comply with environmental provisions if they are required to. After state laws began requiring lower amounts of mercury in batteries three years ago, she said, manufacturers were able to meet the new standards. Currently, standard batteries sold in Minnesota are now 99.975 percent mercury free.

HF287 addresses dozens of other issues brought to the Legislative Commission on Waste Management. It includes exemptions that would give car and airplane manufacturers additional time to remove toxic heavy metals from primer coatings. It also would:

- require cities with at least 5,000 residents to collect glossy paper, magazines, and catalogs for recycling by July 1, 1994 (Section 12);
- ban fluorescent light bulbs and high-intensity discharge lamps such as highway lights from solid waste. Two Minnesota firms now accept fluorescent bulbs for recycling. (Section 18);
- make it illegal for farmers to burn or bury hazardous household waste, appliances, used motor oil and car batteries, or burn tires or plastics. The requirement would bring farms more in line with other residences. (Section 1);
- expand the number of municipalities required to ensure that homes have solid waste collection. Affected municipalities would include those with 1,000 or more residents; currently, municipalities of 5,000 or more residents have this requirement. The provision would be effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Section 21);
- ban certain automobile fluids and motor oil filters from solid waste or state waters (Section 15); and
- permit public agencies to use a 10 percent "price preference" for recycled products (Section 2).

HF287 won approval of the House on a 113-18 vote. It now moves to the Senate to be reconciled with a Senate bill.



Five-year old J.J. almost lost his sailor's hat as he placed a life preserver over his head. The preserver symbolized the adequate funding needed for child care services, and was part of a dramatization entitled "Missing the Boat for Children" held by children's advocates in the Capitol Rotunda April 18.

Getting the lead out

Taxpayers who get rid of toxic lead from housing units would be allowed an income tax credit for their costs under a plan approved by the Taxes Committee April 27.

The bill (**HF1570**) would allow for a tax credit of 40 percent of the lead clean-up costs up to a maximum of \$1,000 per housing unit. Although there would be no limit to the number of sites a person may clean up, the tax credit would only be granted if lead abatement orders are obtained from the state for each housing unit.

A provision in the bill that would have charged a dime-per-gallon tax on paint sales to pay for lead cleanup was dropped, however.

Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), the bill's author, told the panel that lead poisoning is fast becoming an acute health problem — especially for children in older housing that is most common in inner cities and rural parts of the state.

A major source of lead is dust from deteriorating paint on those older homes, along with auto emissions from decades of leaded fuel use. Dust gets on children's fingers, then is ingested. Drinking water is also a significant lead source in many communities, due to older plumbing.

Medical studies consistently link high lead levels to mental impairment in children, affecting both their ability to learn and behavior, Clark said. Those studies show that IQs decrease significantly when lead concentrations

reach high levels. It is believed those impairments are not reversible.

Lead poisoning is getting more national recognition as a health concern, added Clark, who is also a registered nurse. The U.S. Center for Disease Control recently reduced its childhood lead poisoning standards to 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood — down from 25 micrograms.

Because of the problem, more money is needed to protect the health of affected children, Clark said. "We're still not screening enough, because we just don't have the dollars to do it."

There also isn't enough public funding for cleaning up lead sources that have been identified, she added, leaving homeowners and landlords to foot costly clean-up bills on their own.

The paint tax is a modest proposal that would launch efforts to get rid of lead in those housing environments, she said.

Though sympathetic to the bill's goals, opponents balked at the idea of taxing paint to pay for it.

Judy Cook, president of the Minnesota Retail Merchants Association, said the tax unfairly targets a single product for an additional tax. It also would put Minnesota businesses at a disadvantage, since paint wholesalers in other states would avoid the tax. Clark said the bill's language would specifically prevent that.

Mark Uglem, vice president of Hirshfield's Paint Mfg., one of two paint manufacturers in the state, said his firm would incur extra costs of about \$50,000 if the tax were imposed. And his company has never made lead-based paint, which was largely discontinued in the 1960s.

"It's another case where Minnesota business will be operating with one hand tied behind its back," Uglem said.

Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), who chairs the Taxes Committee, also disagreed with targeting a single product for such a tax, but supported the credit concept. Her amendment to delete the tax passed on a 13-8 vote.

HF1570 now moves to the Ways and Means Committee for consideration.

The House's Health and Human Services Finance omnibus bill (**HF1751**) also contains just under \$1 million for lead abatement measures.

Cleaning up contaminated property

Up to 60 more contaminated properties throughout the state could be cleaned up under a bill now moving to the House floor.

The proposal (**HF1702**) would expand on the Land Recycling Act adopted by the 1992 Legislature and would encourage more property owners to voluntarily clean up a polluted site, said Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), chief sponsor of the bill.

Her bill would extend liability protection to banks that provide financing for cleanup sites

and to new land owners who were not directly responsible for the contaminants found at a site.

The protection clause assumes that site cleanup participants are working under an approved "voluntary response action" plan in coordination with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

The bill also includes \$687,000 over the next biennium which, in part, would fund five additional MPCA Site Response Division employees, adding to the 11 employees already in the division.

The land recycling program is virtually self-supporting, recovering about 95 percent of its costs, said Ken Haberman, Site Response Division director. Participating land owners repay MPCA project oversight costs and the agency now is using a collection service to help recoup unpaid cleanup expenses.

Haberman said between 80 and 90 contaminated sites have been restored since the program was started last year.

HF1702 was approved April 23 by the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee and April 28 by the Ways and Means Committee.



GOVERNMENT

No legislative pay raise

The House voted to freeze the salaries for legislators and constitutional officers until Jan. 1, 1995, with an amendment that dominated the April 27 debate concerning a \$508 million state government spending bill.

The bill later passed on a vote of 114-18.

A 6 percent pay hike recommended by the Legislative Coordinating Commission's Compensation Council would be cut in half to just 3 percent. The raise was originally to take effect in January 1992, but has been delayed by law and administrative action since then. Lawmakers currently make a base salary of \$27,979 per year.

The amendment, offered by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul), initially failed on a voice vote. But after further debate, it was reconsidered and adopted.

Several legislators said a low and stagnant legislative salary will discourage high-quality candidates from running for office. Rep. Jerry Knickerbocker (IR-Minnetonka) said that there is a romantic notion of a part-time Legislature that used to meet for six months and then go home for a year-and-a-half and "let the department heads run everything."

But since the adoption of annual sessions following a 1972 constitutional amendment, he said that public expectations have grown. Demands for legislators' attendance year-round at district meetings and events run counter to a

part-time citizen Legislature, Knickerbocker said.

But other members argued that legislators should not accept a pay raise when the salaries of many state workers could be frozen this year.

In addition to the pay freeze, the House adopted three other amendments to the bill (**HF1750**).

In a much less controversial move, Rep. Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville) successfully added an amendment that would provide \$1,000 to install shelves and hooks in public restrooms in the State Office Building. Morrison said that most visitors come to the building with a coat and an armful of papers that they have to deposit on the floor in order to wash their hands. "The public should feel more welcome than that," Morrison said.

Another amendment would enhance the availability of a job-sharing program in the Department of Employee Relations to the extent that "additional employees wish to participate in the program, and use of the program is consistent with effective management of state agencies."

The House also amended the bill to require that grants made by the System of Technology to Achieve Results (STAR) be distributed throughout the state.

The bill covers a wide range of issues relating to state governmental operations. Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples), chair of the State Government Finance Division of the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee, said that the bill contains numerous strategies and investments for long-term reform and cost savings. (See April 23 Session Weekly, p. 7-9.)

A conference committee has been appointed to iron out the differences between **HF1750** and a similar bill passed by the Senate.

Agency finance bill approved

A financing bill appropriating \$237 million over the next biennium to fund the operating costs of a number of state and quasi-state agencies was approved 92 to 39 by the House April 27, but not before it survived many attempts to amend it — including a move to delete a \$400,000 appropriation to the Minnesota World Trade Center.

The bill (**HF1741**) funds state departments such as Labor and Industry (\$45.7 million), Commerce (\$28.8 million), and Public Service (\$17.8 million). The bill also funds the Minnesota Historical Society (\$36.5 million), Minnesota Technology Inc. (\$15.9 million), and the World Trade Center Corporation (\$400,000).

The money for the World Trade Center (WTC) was the subject of an amendment offered by Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon), who moved to delete the appropriation. The Legislature first funded the WTC in 1987 with the support of then-Gov. Rudy Perpich, and it was supposed to receive state subsidies for the

next 10 years. But Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a \$1 million appropriation in 1992, saying the center should be self-sufficient. At the time, however, the WTC was losing \$40,000 per month.

The 1992 Legislature appropriated \$580,000 to the WTC to help in its sale to a private company, Sviggum said, but that sale has yet to take place.

"We ought not to be spending any more taxpayer money to subsidize the World Trade Center," Sviggum said.

Bill sponsor Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls), said the center "is an asset to the state" and deserves the money. "This appropriation is just to fulfill the obligations the state entered into," he said.

The amendment to delete the WTC appropriation failed on a largely partisan vote of 47 to 83.

Additionally, Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) objected to provisions in the bill that would move the alternative energy duties of the Department of Public Service (DPSv) to the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Frerichs argued that a fundamental conflict of interest would exist if the PUC — which sets electric, natural gas, and telephone rates — were also to develop and manage the state's alternative energy plans.

"This is not good public policy," Frerichs said. "The PUC would act as both advocate and judge on decisions regarding alternative energy."

However, all four of Frerichs' amendments to keep the DPSv in charge of alternative energy failed.

The bill now goes to a joint House/Senate conference committee.

Phones secure

State officials April 28 defended their decision to use a potentially less-secure telephone system in exchange for less expensive per-call costs, saying the trade-off has saved the state millions of dollars.

Despite a pair of now well-publicized cases of telephone fraud, Bill Schnellman, director of the Department of Administration's telecommunications division, estimated the state's long distance phone system has saved taxpayers an average of \$500,000 annually since it was installed in 1986.

Moreover, Schnellman said the department has put monitoring systems in place that should prevent repeats of the telephone "break-ins" at the House and the Department of Natural Resources that together cost more than \$140,000.

Schnellman indicated that equipment was installed during 1992 that allows for around-the-clock monitoring of long distance lines with triggers automatically shutting down access when calls exceed predetermined limits.

"Every system is vulnerable, somewhat, but we now have as secure a system as any in the

state — bar none,” Administration Commissioner Dana Badgerow told the Special Committee on House Management and Administrative Practices.

The remarks from Badgerow and Schnellman run counter to observations presented April 26 to the committee by Legislative Auditor James Nobles, who said the state’s telephone system likely is as susceptible to improper use now as it was two years ago.

Nobles said current monitoring of telephone records by administrators within the House and elsewhere in state government probably are not enough to prevent costly phone frauds in the future and he urged “a very serious comprehensive review of the controls and securities around the state’s phone system.”

But Badgerow later described Noble’s analysis as “wholly inaccurate” and said statewide system safeguards already have been developed and are constantly being upgraded.

The panel is completing its examination of the events that led to more than \$85,000 being rung up on a House member’s WATS line in 1991. A preliminary report on the committee’s findings and administrative remedies is expected May 3.



HEALTH

MinnesotaCare amended

Whether for-profit companies should be allowed to deliver health care — and how much is too much for the state to spend on the uninsured — continued to be debated as a health care reform bill moved through committees during the past week.

HF1178, sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), calls for a system of “managed competition.” Most medical care would be delivered by organized networks of health care providers called integrated service networks (ISNs), which would provide a full spectrum of care to a more medically diverse group of people. Data collected on those ISNs would give consumers a chance to see which ones are providing the best care at the lowest cost.

The bill initially called for all ISNs to be non-profit companies, although for-profit companies could participate by creating a non-profit subsidiary in Minnesota. In the Health and Human Services Committee April 14, an amendment offered by Rep. Gregory Davids (IR-Preston) opened the competition to for-profit companies. But in the Taxes Committee April 23, an amendment by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int’l Falls) tacked the non-profit requirement back on.

An additional matter of concern was the increasing number of people who are becoming eligible for publicly funded medical assistance.

As people apply for MinnesotaCare, the state’s new subsidized insurance plan for the working poor who are presently uninsured, many are learning that they are poor enough to qualify for Medical Assistance (MA), a primarily federally funded program. An estimated \$34.4 million of additional MA and General Assistance Medical Care will be spent in 1994-95 because of this so-called “radiation effect.”

Greenfield said there is no way to be certain that all of the increased enrollment in MA is due to MinnesotaCare. But a 2 percent tax on health care providers and a 1 percent tax on health maintenance organizations’ premiums must also cover the state’s additional costs for its share of the “radiation effect.”

MinnesotaCare “is going to be the Pac-Man or Pac-Girl of our budget,” Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) said, warning that the program could develop a deficit amounting to \$300 million or \$400 million by 1996.

Osthoff and Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka) offered an amendment requiring that the state develop a plan to adjust MinnesotaCare’s benefit levels and eligibility guidelines to make sure that the state health plan’s expenditures are no more than what is collected in the special provider taxes.

Unless the 1994 Legislature has adopted a plan to balance the MinnesotaCare budget for 1996-97, all further enrollment in MinnesotaCare and hiring of staff to administer the plan would be frozen on June 1, 1994. The amendment was adopted.

The bill was approved by the Taxes Committee on April 23 and by the Ways and Means Committee on April 26. It is expected to be considered on the House floor on Friday, April 30.



HIGHER EDUCATION

Pay hikes for top jobs

Two of the state’s top education officials would receive a 2.5 percent salary boost under a bill the House passed April 28.

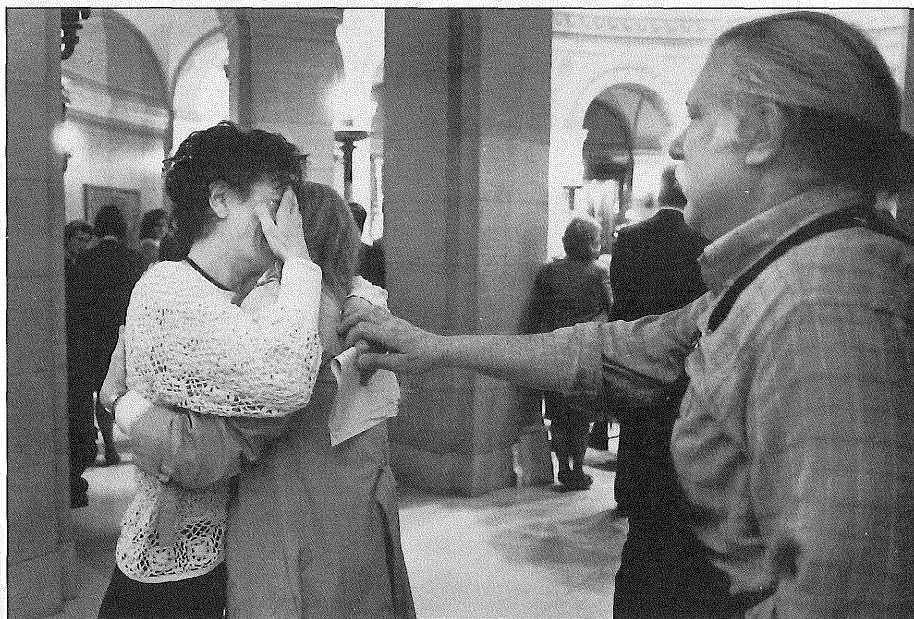
The salary of the chancellor of the technical college system would increase by \$2,250, from \$90,550 to \$92,800. The salary of the director of the Higher Education Coordinating Board would rise \$2,300, from \$91,050 to \$93,350. The pay hikes had been approved by the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations, but were deleted by the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee earlier this session. Then, the House Ways and Means Committee reinstated them.

“I feel it’s wrong to raise the wages of two people making more than \$90,000 a year when others stay the same,” said Rep. Bob Haukoos (IR-Albert Lea) when the bill was debated on the House floor.

The bill also would set at \$103,600 the salary of the chancellor of the state’s new Higher Education Board, who will oversee the integration of the state university, technical, and community college systems.

In addition, the proposal retroactively adopts a raise of 6.75 percent for Minnesota Highway Patrol officers and others in their bargaining unit for the current biennium, which ends in July 1993. The highway patrol officers, state conservation officers, and gambling enforcement officers have been without a contract since July 1991.

HF1199, sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin), passed on a 96-35 vote. It now moves to the Senate for further consideration.



Lynette Aurzada of Greenwich, Conn., left, is comforted after she told a Capitol rally crowd of 100 how her parents were killed by a drunken driver on Thanksgiving Day. She spoke April 26 in the rotunda to raise awareness of Minnesota Crime Victims’ Rights Week.



Bill Hogan, (center) was congratulated April 28 after being chosen by lawmakers to serve on the University of Minnesota's Board of Regents. He'll represent the 3rd Congressional District.

IRs balk at regent selection

Five members were elected to the University of Minnesota's Board of Regents by a joint session of the House and Senate April 28.

But their election was partially tainted by the exodus of many Independent-Republican members who walked out of the session because they claimed their preferred regent candidates were passed over by the DFL majority.

All but a handful of IRs walked out of a joint convention in the House chambers after candidates they had endorsed to fill Board of Regents seats from the 2nd and 3rd Congressional Districts were passed over in favor of those backed by the DFL-dominated House and Senate education committees.

Before parting, IRs chastised DFLers for what they called an abuse of the regent selection process and disregard for the wishes of constituents in those two districts.

"You have not given the people of Minnesota a chance to express their opinion," said Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester), adding that DFLers did not honor the IR endorsements. "I think your process now stinks."

But DFLers countered that Minnesota has one of the most open processes to select regents of any state — a process which resulted in selection of a slate of strong candidates who will provide needed leadership for the university.

"In demeaning the process, you have demeaned them," said Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul).

"I give no apology for what happened here today," added Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls). The new regents are not only highly qualified, but also bring needed racial and gender diversity to the university's governing board. Those decisions, she added, shouldn't be ruled by parochial interests.

"When I came here, I came to serve the entire state," Kahn said.

Ironically, the process by which Minnesota selects the governing body of its university recently won a national award for its innovation and openness.

The first round of balloting by the joint House-Senate convention was for regents representing the 2nd, 3rd, and 8th Congressional Districts.

Julie Bleyhl of Madison, legislative director for the Minnesota Farmers Union, was elected for the 2nd district seat. She defeated New Prague farmer Dallas Bohnsack 127-73. Bleyhl was recommended by the joint education committee, Bohnsack by 2nd district lawmakers.

On a 126-72 vote, Medtronic Inc. executive Bill Hogan defeated incumbent regent Dr. M. Elizabeth Craig for the 3rd district seat. Both are from Minnetonka. Again, Hogan was recommended by the joint committee, Craig by 3rd district lawmakers. He also succeeds former Regent Alan Page as the board's sole black member.

The only uncontested candidate was incumbent regent Thomas Reagan of Gilbert, U.S. Rep. Jim Oberstar's chief of staff. Recommended by both the joint committee and 8th district lawmakers, he collected 200 votes.

At the conclusion of that balloting round, House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) led his party's exodus from the chamber, calling the partisan votes "incredible and intolerable."

That left the balloting for two at-large seats on the board — one to fill the remainder of Page's term and another for a full six years — almost entirely to House and Senate DFLers.

Lawrence Perlman, a Ceridian Corp. executive and DFLer appointed by Gov. Arne Carlson to fill Page's seat temporarily, won the two-year term with 126 votes.

Bill Peterson, secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO, will serve the six-year term. He also collected 126 votes, and continues the tradition of having labor representation on the board. Both men handily defeated other candidates who had collectively garnered about a dozen votes in each election.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), one of only a few members of his party who stayed behind to vote for all the regents, said he was disturbed by the discord, but noted that members of his

minority party feel excluded from the regent selection process. He urged a re-examination to find ways to make it more fair.

"We need to get back to a process that is bigger than partisanship," he said.

Selecting U of M regents

Here's the process by which members are selected to serve on the University of Minnesota Board of Regents:

- Candidates are first nominated to fill positions on the 12-member board, normally four in every odd-numbered year. (There were five this year because Alan Page left the board after being elected to serve on the Minnesota Supreme Court.) Anyone can nominate a candidate, and a person may nominate him/herself.
- Candidates then agree to a review by a 24-member Regent Selection Advisory Council that was established in 1988. The council recommends two to four candidates for each seat on the board.
- Since eight board seats represent each of the state's congressional districts, a caucus of state legislators from each district endorses a candidate. The votes of each legislator are weighted depending on the number of their constituents living within that Congressional district.
- A joint meeting of the House and Senate education committees then reviews the candidates, the advisory council recommendations, and the caucus endorsements. The joint committee then recommends candidates to the House and Senate as a single slate.
- House and Senate members then decide for whom they wish to vote, either for the entire recommended slate or for individual members.

The newly elected regents are:

Julie Bleyhl of Madison
Bill Hogan of Minnetonka
Lawrence Perlman of Minneapolis
Bill Peterson of Edina
Thomas Reagan of Gilbert



HOUSING

Low-income housing in suburbs

Suburbs would have to do more to encourage the development of affordable housing, or face financial penalties, under a bill that was given final approval by the House April 29. The vote was 79-51.

HF671, sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), pitted legislators representing the wealthier suburbs against urban and inner-ring suburban legislators. Debate centered around whether the expansion of low-rent housing in the suburbs would truly help solve the growing problems of the inner cities.

The intent of the bill, Orfield has said, is to make it easier for lower-income people to live near the jobs that are being developed in the suburbs, particularly in the economically booming southwest corridor, and to help suburbanites who face economic hardship to move into less expensive housing without having to leave their hometowns.

But some legislators representing suburban areas suspected the bill was a way to shift the problems of the cities to the suburbs, and suggested that poor government management in Minneapolis — not the lack of low-income housing opportunities in suburbs such as Apple Valley — led Minneapolis into economic crisis.

Rep. Warren Limmer (IR-Maple Grove) said that Orfield's presentation on the problems of Minneapolis-St. Paul and inner-ring suburbs — where children's poverty is increasing — was moving. But Limmer said he didn't think that Orfield's bill was the solution.

HF671 calls for suburbs to eliminate obstacles to the development of affordable housing, defined as housing for which a household's occupants must pay no more than 30 percent of their income. Suburbs can accomplish this by eliminating expensive zoning requirements and being more cooperative with low-income housing developers.

The Metropolitan Council would develop a formula for the distribution of affordable housing throughout the metropolitan area and annually review each metropolitan city or town's compliance. Those not in compliance could be penalized by withholding approval for increased sewer service for new developments. Homestead and agricultural credit payments from the local government trust fund could also be withheld for noncompliance.

The bill now moves to the Senate for further consideration.



HUMAN SERVICES

Health, Human Services omnibus bill

Most illegal immigrants would be excluded from receiving routine government-paid medical care, and more funding would be given to child care and a foster grandparents' program under changes made to the omnibus Health and Human Services Finance bill on the House floor April 26.

After more than three hours of debate, the bill (**HF1751**) passed on a 111-19 vote. It contains \$4.2 billion in spending, including \$2.8 billion for medical care "for vulnerable people," said chief author Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls).

Exclusion of illegal immigrants from receiving General Assistance (GA), Work Readiness (WR), and General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) has been a point of contention throughout the session.

When brought to the House floor, **HF1751** protected illegal immigrants' eligibility for GAMC but barred them from receiving GA cash grants of \$203 a month beginning in fiscal year 1995.

But an amendment offered by Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead) April 26 would make undocumented workers ineligible for GAMC, except for emergency services. The exclusion would begin Oct. 1 of this year. Children under 18, and the aged, blind, or disabled would be able to keep their GAMC eligibility.

Earlier this session, Goodno sponsored a bill that would have accomplished much the same thing, but it was defeated in the Health and Human Services Committee.

Goodno said his amendment, projected to save the state \$2.9 million over the biennium, affects only people who have violated federal immigration laws in order to live in the United States. "Do our priorities lie with the people who are violating federal law or with people in the state of Minnesota?" he asked.

Opponents argued that the projected cost savings were deceptive, as small health problems can become major ones if no health care is provided. Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) said the cutoff of state funding amounted to a tax on the health-care providers who would end up footing the bill for treating uncovered patients.

"What this is really all about is us in the Legislature doing the worst we can do: pitting people against people," said Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul).

The Goodno amendment was adopted on an 83-46 vote. (Article 6, Sections 29, 30) Several other amendments were proposed, with mixed results. **HF1751** now moves to a conference committee, where differences with the Senate version of the health and human services bill will be worked out.

The final bill also included the following provisions:

More social service spending

An amendment offered by Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) would have eliminated the expansion of an electronic welfare payment system into Hennepin County (Article 1, Section 2), and instead, spent the funds on a variety of social programs. Stanius referred to the electronic system, which is already used in Ramsey County, as "AFDC credit cards." After being divided, this portion of Stanius' amendment failed on a 45-83 vote.

But also in the amendment was \$2.75 million in social spending over and above allocations already in the omnibus bill. These appropriations were approved, and include funding for the sliding-fee child care program (\$1 million); Women, Infants, and Children nutrition program (\$500,000); food shelves (\$250,000); meals for the elderly (\$250,000); mortgage foreclosure assistance (\$200,000); farmer lender mediation program (\$200,000); foster grandparent program, \$150,000; child immunization (\$100,000); and adoption assistance (\$100,000). (Article 6, Section 55)

Family planning grants

A report describing how family planning funds are being spent, and which organizations are receiving money, would have to be prepared for the Legislature by the Department of Health, as the result of an amendment that was adopted on a 76-55 vote (Article 9, Section 4). Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), who offered the amendment, said a written report would help legislators make sure that a variety of organizations, including those that promote natural family planning, would be funded.

Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) said the report would probably reveal "a lot of other birth control methods that a lot of us would be shocked to know about."

Pets for the elderly

Tenants living in subsidized, handicapped-accessible apartments would be allowed to have well-behaved pets, under an amendment offered by Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) and strengthened by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls). The adopted amendment would allow handicapped renters to have two birds or one spayed or neutered dog or cat (Article 10, Section 48). Gutknecht said he proposed the amendment to help a bedridden constituent who had been told she was no longer allowed to have visits from a loving dog named "Hershal," and others who might benefit from the companionship of a pet. Jefferson authored a similar bill during the last biennium.



LAW

'Deadbeat parent' bill approved

A bill creating a "super arrears-collection agency" to collect overdue child support payments by offering financial rewards to counties and by allowing private companies to track down deadbeat parents was approved by the House April 28 on a 125-8 vote.

The bill would reward county agencies with a \$100 "finder's fee" for each parent they locate who is behind in court-ordered child-support payments.

In addition, the Department of Human Services could contract with the Department of Revenue or private collection agencies to collect child-support that is more than 90 days past due. The revenue department and any collection agencies could tack on up to 30 percent of the past due amount and keep that "surcharge" if they succeed in collecting it.

"This bill requires parents to be responsible for the children they bring into this world," said bill author Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul).

The bill (HF1042) would also make parents behind in their child-support payments ineligible for higher education grants from the state. In addition, the interest rate charged to outstanding child-support balances would be raised to 10 percent. The interest charged on delinquent accounts under current law is equal to the interest rate paid on U.S. treasury bills, which typically is below 10 percent.

Charging a higher interest rate on these outstanding balances, Farrell said, might be just the right incentive for a delinquent parent deciding between making a credit card payment or a child-support payment.

Farrell said about \$469 million is owed to Minnesota parents with children who are supposed to receive regular support from non-custodial parents.

"We're going to try to nip away at that with this bill," Farrell said.

Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn) voiced her support for the bill, citing statistics from a recent report on the status of children of divorced parents.

The average amount of a monthly child-support payment in Minnesota is only \$77, Olson said, who then asked lawmakers with children whether they thought \$77 was adequate to pay for the expenses of raising a child. Olson added that 53 percent of children in Minnesota who are supposed to be receiving court-ordered payments are owed, on average, more than \$1,000.

The bill also would allow courts to add to the types of medical and dental expenses that can be included in a child-support order. These would include orthodontic work, eye care, including prescription lenses, and "any existing or anticipated extraordinary medical expenses."

However, many lawmakers argued that the bill was too one-sided and didn't address the

problem of parents who deny ex-spouses their court-ordered visitation rights.

Some non-custodial parents who are unjustly kept from seeing their children "rebel" against their ex-spouses and withhold their child-support payments, said Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby). She added that she was distressed that the bill also ignores the problem of custodial parents who spend child-support payments on themselves rather than their children.

Farrell agreed that visitation rights and parental accountability issues were important problems, but that this bill was intentionally designed to deal with only one particular portion of this complex social issue.

HF1042 would also:

- raise to \$7,500 per month — up from \$4,000 — the maximum income upon which child support payments are based. Effectively, this would make non-custodial parents with higher incomes pay a higher portion of their income to the custodial parent;
- reduce the classification of continued non-support from a felony to a gross misdemeanor, while increasing the fine for the crime from \$300 to \$700; and
- lower from \$1,000 to \$600 the minimum lottery prize that is subject to withholding to pay for delinquent child support.

The bill now moves to the Senate for further consideration.



TAXES

Smokers off hook for MCHA

Smokers may be able to breathe a little easier, thanks to a decision made by the Taxes Committee April 23. The committee voted down a 5-cent per pack cigarette tax increase that would have helped fund the state health insurance plan for people who are denied coverage through the usual channels.

The Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association (MCHA), also known as the state high-risk pool, insures 35,000 Minnesotans who are considered medically uninsurable. Premiums for MCHA enrollees are set at no more than 125 percent of the market average. But even though MCHA enrollees pay more for coverage than the average consumer, MCHA premiums cover only 54 percent of program costs. This is because many enrollees have serious ongoing health problems.

The difference between premium revenue and actual program costs is made up through an assessment on the state's health insurance companies and health maintenance organizations. But those entities have argued that the additional assessment is unfair because it can't be extended to the self-insurance plans of Minnesota companies, which now cover an estimated 50 percent of all state residents.

The cigarette tax was proposed to help MCHA make up a projected deficit of \$50 million in

1993, the rationale being that illnesses attributed to smoking cause an estimated \$15.4 million, or 20 percent, of MCHA's total claim payments.

Opponents of the cigarette tax said it was unfair to shift the costs of MCHA away from health insurers and toward smokers, many of whom have low incomes. "The reason [people] are on MCHA is that they were booted out by some insurance company," said Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia). Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) offered a successful amendment that deleted the cigarette tax.

Because the proposed cigarette tax was eliminated, the MCHA board has recommended premium increases to make up the difference.

MCHA enrollees with a \$1,000 deductible plan would face a premium increase of 19 percent, while those with a \$500 deductible plan would face a 9.9 percent increase. The state commissioner of the Department of Commerce will make a decision on that recommendation by May 15.

HF1301, sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), now moves to the House floor.



TRANSPORTATION

High-speed train study derailed

A bill to fund the second phase of a study for a high-speed train route between Minneapolis-St. Paul and Chicago failed to win approval from a House finance committee April 23.

The proposed high-speed train would carry passengers between the Twin Cities and Chicago as fast as 300 miles per hour, making stops at Rochester, La Crosse, Madison and Milwaukee. Bill author Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) said that the train has the potential to stimulate not only the economy in his home town of Rochester, but throughout all of southern and southeastern Minnesota.

But the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee voted down the bill (HF1052) and its request for \$500,000 to fund the study.

The full cost of the \$2 million study was to be split equally among Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and the federal government. Committee Chair Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) argued against the bill, saying that the state just doesn't have the \$500,000 needed to fund its portion of the study's second phase. That phase of the study calls for developing possible design and construction plans for the train route. The now-completed first phase of the study essentially roughed out a "pencil sketch" of the proposal.

Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul) also spoke against the bill, saying that a high-speed train would benefit Chicago more than Minnesota, and only increase the exodus of Minnesotans to the Chicago area.

The measure failed on a 5 to 6 vote, which split along party lines.

'Runs' are accurate, but have local limitations

The arrival of House Research "computer runs" at the Capitol each spring is as certain as blooming tulips and the greening of the Capitol lawn.

Every year, legislators intently study the computer simulations of how the latest proposed tax bill will affect property taxes in his or her legislative district. Voting on the tax bill is arguably the most important decision legislators make.

But are the computer simulations accurate, and have they made the Legislature more parochial — at the expense of solid overall state tax policy?

"They [the runs] have had a very significant impact on tax policy over the last 15 years," said Bill Schreiber, a former House member and Taxes Committee chair. "The big difference is that information is now available to all legislators as well as the public."

Fifteen years ago, the information was held almost exclusively by the committee chair and a few staff people. Other lawmakers relied solely on their expertise to gauge the impact of a particular tax bill.

But the introduction of the House Research computer simulations in 1982, when the department took over and rewrote the model provided by the outgoing Tax Study Commission (1979-81), has made the process much more democratic, say legislators and staff members.

"There is no question that having the runs available has made people more aware of policy options," said Matt Shands, a fiscal analyst for the House.

And Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) said it's not hard to put parochial interests in perspective.

"You need to put on different hats," said Dawkins. "The first hat is your constituency, the second hat is good state policy, and the third hat is a balance between the two."

And by all accounts, the computer simulations get high marks for their overall accuracy. In 1991, for example, the model underestimated actual statewide property tax collections by just 0.9 percent. In 1990, the simulation was under actual collections by 1.6 percent, and in 1989 under by 3.2 percent.

The runs "are highly regarded by both

Democrats and Republicans and people on the outside," said Schreiber, adding that Minnesota's tax system is "clearly the most complicated in the country."

But House Research analysts are quick to point out that the narrower the focus of a "run," the less accurate it is likely to be.

Why?

Because it is impossible for House Research to keep abreast of the "political winds" at work on the specific county, school district, and city levels, said House Research analyst Steve Hinze, one of the chief architects of the model.

Research analysts are always trying to counter the impression that "just because they come out of a computer, they're right," he added.

Because of the inability to predict local tax levies, House Research has never encouraged the use of local runs, and has instead developed a regional system that Hinze calls "our bread and butter."

Anxiety over local runs peaked in 1988 when the popular homestead credit became a political issue. Was it really eliminated, as some had argued, or was it there in a slightly different form? Everyone wanted city runs, said Hinze, and they used the numbers in all kinds of ways for campaign literature.

"They [the runs] have had a very significant impact on tax policy over the last 15 years, . . . the big difference is that information is now available to all legislators as well as the public."

—Former Rep. Bill Schreiber

House Research Director Tom Todd has developed a policy that required members to provide their own local levy assumptions before a local run is conducted. House Research allows the simulations to be run, but won't author the report, said Hinze.

"The county officials may know that they're going to keep local levies down but we can't make all those phone calls," said Alan Hopeman, House Research's public finance coordinator.

And all it takes for a region to be significantly off-target is if local governments buck the trend in spending that has been factored into the computer model.

In Minneapolis, for example, the simula-

tion projected an average tax increase of 8.6 percent for residential homesteads in 1991. But the actual average increase was more than twice that — 22.1 percent, according to the Department of Revenue. The reason: Minneapolis passed a \$65 million excess levy school referendum to limit class size.

And in St. Paul, the model predicted a 10.2 percent average increase for residential homesteads when the actual increase was 19.3 percent. In this case all the levies were underestimated.

However, when groups of cities, or a given area, are lumped together, the result of "off-setting errors" is often much more accurate.

For example, the projection for southeastern Minnesota cities was right on target for 1991: a 14.1 percent increase. Over the last three years projections for most regions were within 5 percent of the actual tax for all property.

But even in a region as accurate as southeast cities, percentages have little meaning on the local level. For example, four residential homesteads in the city of Preston were chosen at random by the Fillmore County assessor by looking for market values that matched the computer model's report. All four properties experienced net

tax increases of between 37 and 41 percent — more than twice the projection of a 14.1 percent increase.

"Everyone understands that these are models — guesses," said Shands. More important than dollar-figure accuracy, he said, is that the models give legislators the ability to see what effect different policy options have on various classes of property.

And regardless of how the runs are used, legislators and analysts say they are here to stay.

—Bob DeBoer

Tax increases vary from home to home

Homeowners with a passing interest in their property taxes probably heard rumblings two sessions ago of a property tax increase in 1992.

If they listened for the key words "residential homesteads," which are single family, non-farm dwellings, they probably even remember a projected increase of between 7 or 8 percent for the state as a whole.

But that general number means little for a specific homeowner — a fact House Research has stressed for years.

Although House Research projected that homeowner property taxes in St. Paul were expected to increase by 10.2 percent for taxes in 1991, the following sampling of a few St. Paul homes showed how tax changes varied greatly from property to property.

The big 1991 tax increases are off-

set by the so-called "targeting refund," whereby the state kicks in extra money to buy down property taxes for those homeowners whose property taxes increased by more than 10 percent, regardless of income. The current targeting program is in effect through 1994.

House Research projections do not include the targeting refund in its estimates because it is not a permanent program.

The examples below show what happened to a few homes in light of the projected 1991 increase of 10.2 percent. The actual increase in St. Paul turned out to be 19.3 percent.

A one-and-a-half story home on the East Side saw its taxes jump from \$425 in 1990 to \$743 in 1991, an increase of 74.8 percent. Valued at \$39,700, a targeting refund of \$210 brought the net taxes down to \$533,

a 25.4 percent increase.

Taxes went up on a Summit Avenue home valued at \$387,000 from \$9,699 in 1990 to \$11,971 in 1991, a 23.4 percent increase. A targeting refund of \$1,132 brought its taxes down to \$10,839, an 11.8 percent increase.

A two-story home in St. Anthony Park valued at \$105,400 had taxes of \$1,452 in 1990 and \$1,734 in 1991, a 19.4 percent increase. A targeting refund of \$178 will brought the taxes down to \$1,556, a 7.2 percent increase.

A one-and-a-half story rambler in Highland Park, valued at \$86,900 saw taxes go up from \$1,063 in 1990 to \$1,285 in 1991, a 20.9 percent increase. Targeting would yield an \$87 refund and bring the taxes down to \$1,198, a 12.7 percent increase.

Computer model vs. actual property taxes

Region	1989		1990		1991		1992	
	projected taxes	actual taxes	projected taxes	actual taxes	projected taxes	actual taxes	projected taxes	actual taxes
Statewide	5.8	9.0	1.4	3.0	10.8	11.7	7.7	6.0
Metro area	8.5	11.9	1.8	2.6	10.5	13.0	6.2	4.9
Non-metro area	0.8	3.4	0.8	3.8	11.4	8.9	10.9	8.4
NW cities	-1.6	5.8	-6.5	-4.4	11.1	7.6	9.6	11.1
NW rural	6.5	8.3	5.0	1.1	9.6	2.4	7.4	7.0
N Central cities	2.7	7.1	-2.5	-1.1	11.4	14.0	11.6	6.2
N Central rural	12.4	11.0	3.7	8.4	9.0	6.9	8.0	8.5
NE cities	-12.4	-14.5	2.3	7.0	14.2	12.9	20.3	10.7
NE rural	6.5	7.2	1.9	13.5	9.3	-1.0	12.2	7.8
Taconite cities	-13.4	-15.5	-4.6	-5.4	6.5	12.9	20.6	5.3
Taconite rural	9.9	9.9	3.3	10.7	7.4	-0.2	11.8	3.4
SW cities	-9.7	-4.0	-6.7	-8.7	10.8	8.8	10.0	2.7
SW rural	-0.3	0.4	6.4	11.3	14.9	8.0	13.0	10.6
Central cities	8.0	15.6	1.8	1.4	13.1	13.4	9.5	10.1
Central rural	9.0	11.8	3.9	6.6	10.5	8.6	9.2	9.7
SE cities	-2.1	1.4	-3.1	-1.4	10.6	10.5	8.6	7.0
SE rural	0.8	0.9	6.0	11.5	14.2	11.5	13.6	12.2
N suburbs	8.2	10.7	-1.7	2.7	12.1	12.1	8.5	8.0
E suburbs	9.4	13.7	6.6	7.8	12.1	15.4	6.0	4.4
S suburbs	13.3	15.6	-1.0	0.8	14.0	15.0	10.5	13.5
W suburbs	10.8	14.2	4.2	2.6	10.4	10.6	6.0	3.6
Metro rural	13.4	13.8	0.8	8.1	13.7	20.9	9.2	9.9
Minneapolis	3.3	9.9	3.7	3.3	7.3	12.9	3.5	0.9
St. Paul	4.4	3.9	-6.9	-3.8	7.5	14.0	3.1	2.2

This chart compares the computer simulations prepared by the House Research Department with the Department of Revenue estimates based on preliminary tax receipts.

Committee, Floor & Final Action*

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). When space allows, a *cumulative* listing of bills acted upon in the House since the beginning of the session will appear at the end of this section.

We urge you to save all issues of the Session Weekly to use as a reference guide as you follow the progress of bills.

The bill status tracking sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/fj	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
Bill action between April 22 - 29

rp — recommended to pass h — heard
rpa — recommended to pass as amended — re-referred without recommendation
nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor
re — re-referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote
a — amended * — version under consideration

			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0654*	Perlt	Secretary of State—	3/1 CED	CED	3/16 rp		4/8	126-2	4/12			4/26 (48)
SF0704	Finn	housekeeping bill	3/4 JU	JU	3/24 rpa		4/19	57-0				
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE										
HF0089	Anderson, I.	International Falls cold weather resource	1/25 ECF	ECF	†							
SF0311	Lessard	center grants authorized	2/15 JEC	JEC	3/11 rp	re JU						
HF0255	Johnson, A.	Employee wage protection fund—	2/9 LA	ECF	4/23 h							
SF1314	Novak	established	3/25 JEC	JEC	4/27 rpa	re FN						
HF0909	Rice	Lake Superior, Mississippi River—	3/8 TR	ECF	4/23 rpa	re CA						
SF0762	Morse	port development program funded	3/8 TPT†									
HF1052	Frerichs	High-speed rail comprehensive	3/15 TR	ECF	4/23 nrp							
SF0875	Morse	second-phase study required	3/11 TPT									
HF1280	Skoglund	Integrated criminal justice	3/18 JU	ECF	†							
SF1096	Ranum	system implemented	3/18 CP									
HF1366	Lieder	Toll highways and	3/22 TR	ECF	4/23 rp							
SF1184*	Chmielewski	bridges authorized	3/22 TPT	TPT	3/31 rp		4/27	41-21	4/28			
HF1437	Lourey	Carlton County Historical Society—	3/24 ECF	ECF	†							
SF1203	Chmielewski	grant for Moose Lake fire project	3/22 VG	GOR	4/6 rpa							
		EDUCATION										
HF0329	Ozment	Governor's education bill	2/15 ED	ED	†							
SF0185	Olson		2/1 ED									
HF0647	Kelso	Change-oriented school	3/1 ED	ED	†							
SF1452	Reichgott	pilot project established	3/1 ED									
HF0879	Tomassoni	Open enrollment athletics—	3/8 ED	ED	†							
SF1122	Janezich	transfers restricted	3/18 ED									
HF0902	Tunheim	Arts Education Center—	3/8 ED	ED	†							
SF1325	Price	governance transfer	3/25 ED									
HF1129	Lasley	Teachers of hearing impaired—	3/15 ED	ED	†							
SF1239	Ranum	licensure requirements provided	3/22 ED									
HF1234	Pelowski	Graduation rule adoption	3/18 ED	ED	†							
SF1068	Price	requirements—modified	3/18 ED									
HF1511	Greiling	Racial harassment, violence policy—	3/29 ED	ED	†							
SF1411	Ranum	adoption by schools required	3/29 ED									
		K-12 Education Finance Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF0042	Kelso	Faribault academies—	1/14 ED	ED/edf	†							
Sfnone		student activity account authorized										
HF0052	Johnson, A.	Community-based program	1/4 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0092	Johnson, J.B.	grants provided	1/25 ED									
HF0061	Steensma	School revenue reduction—	1/19 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0080	Vickerman	formula modified	1/25 ED									
HF0105	Tunheim	Badger schools—	1/25 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0123	Stumpf	exemption extended	1/28 ED									
HF0107	Kelso	ECFE—funding change	1/25 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0066	Mondale		1/25 ED									
HF0114	Steensma	Chandler/Slayton schools—	1/25 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0435	Vickerman	cooperation year set	2/22 ED									
HF0118	Kinkel	Capital revenue expenditures—	1/26 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0354	Finn	authorized	2/18 ED									
HF0149	Bauerly	Referendum revenue—	1/28 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0263	Johnson, J.B.	formula changed	2/11 ED									
HF0158	Vickerman	Springfield schools—	1/28 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0155	Frederickson	funds transferred	1/28 ED	ED	3/17 h							
HF0193	Kinkel	Remer-Longville	2/1 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0151	Finn	funds transferred	1/28 ED	ED	3/17 h							
HF0202	Vellenga	Humanities Commission	2/1 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0224	Pogemiller	teaching institute funded	2/9 ED									
HF0219	Olson, K.	School fund balance reduction—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	†							
Sfnone		formula changed										

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HF0221	Tunheim	Argyle schools—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0252	Stumpf	funds transferred	2/11 ED	ED	3/19 h							
HF0221	Tunheim	Argyle schools—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0252	Stumpf	funds transferred	2/11 ED	ED	3/19 h							
HF0246	Brown, K.	Transportation levy—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0486	Neuville	late activities	2/25 ED									
HF0263	Rukavina	Consolidated school districts—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0217	Janezich	aid provided	2/9 ED									
HF0276	Peterson	Joint Powers District No. 6011—	2/11 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone		revenue exemptions allowed										
HF0302	Lasley	North Branch schools—money	2/11 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0602	Johnson, J.B.	appropriated for debt error	3/1 ED									
HF0315	Seagren	School instruction hours—	2/11 ED	ED/edf	4/7 rpa†							
SF0367	Belanger	flexibility allowed	2/18 ED									
HF0351	Johnson, A.	School lunch/breakfast—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone		funds increased										
HF0362	Davids	Preston/Harmony schools—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0318	Benson, D.	referendum alternative allowed	2/15 ED	ED	3/12 h							
HF0370	Bauerly	General education revenue—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0749	Beckman	allowance increased	3/8 ED									
HF0379	Bauerly	School breakfast program—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone		required in certain schools										
HF0381*	Bauerly	Property tax mailing notice—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	3/31 rp		4/7	129-0	4/8			4/23 (44)
SF0509	Murphy	requirement modified	3/15 ED	ED	3/26 rp		4/15	64-0				
HF0386	Johnson, A.	Commission on Children, Youth and	2/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0565	Ranum	Families authorized to hire	3/1 FA									
HF0389	Jennings	Reorganization debt levy—	2/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0260	Johnson, J.B.	allowed	2/11 ED	ED	3/12 h,a†							
HF0486	Bauerly	Big Lake school district	2/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0204	Adkins	maximum effort loan authorized	2/9 ED									
HF0502	Kelso	K-12 education—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone		capital investment										
HF0503	Olson, K.	Agriculture education—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone		leadership council funded										
HF0530	Battaglia	Nett Lake school district—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0390	Johnson, D.J.	maximum effort loan authorized	2/18 ED									
HF0536	Steensma	Lake Benton/Verdi schools—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0806	Lesewski	levy dissolution	3/11 ED									
HF0545	Girard	Echo schools—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0999	Lesewski	referendum authorized	3/18 ED									
HF0587	Sparby	Sparsity revenue—	2/25 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0526	Stumpf	definitions modified	2/25 ED									
HF0618	Kelso	Charter schools—	2/25 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone		expanded										
HF0627	Klinzing	St. Michael-Albertville schools—	2/25 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0467	Adkins	funds transferred	2/25 ED	ED	3/17 h							
HF0645	Lasley	Maximum effort school loans—	3/1 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0985	Chmielewski	tax rate modified	3/15 ED									
HF0706	Lasley	K-12 education—	3/1 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0545	Krentz	financing modified	2/25 ED									
HF0745	Hausman	On-line state library catalog—	3/4 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1093	Pappas	funded	3/18 ED									
HF0800	Greiling	K-12 education—	3/4 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0960	Reichgott	financing method	3/15 ED									
HF0839	Winter	Slayton school district—	3/4 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0927	Vickerman	general education exemption	3/15 ED									
HF0875	Seagren	School facility replacement—	3/8 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0668	Riveness	levies authorized	3/4 ED									
HF0880	Evans	Debt redemption fund—	3/8 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0630	Marty	transfers clarified	3/4 ED									
HF0886	Hausman	Education K-12 Finance—	3/8 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0841	Ranum	finances modified	3/11 ED									

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HF0919	Carlson	Arts education—training, materials provided	3/8 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0801	Pappas		3/11 ED									
HF0971	Hausman	Early childhood, parent educators of color program—established	3/11 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0866	Pappas		3/11 ED									
HF1006	Tunheim	Secondary sparsity formula— modified	3/11 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0854	Stumpf		3/11 ED									
HF1044	Krueger	School financial reporting— provided to school districts	3/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone												
HF1146	Koppendrayner	Onamia schools— money appropriated	3/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1358	Stevens		3/25 ED	ED	3/30 h							
HF1157	Tomassoni	School year, instructional time requirements clarified	3/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0120	Krentz		1/28 ED	ED	3/19 rpa							
HF1160	Hausman	Minority teacher alternative licensure— funded	3/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0865	Pappas		3/11 ED									
HF1165	Kelso	Violence prevention curricula— grants funded	3/15 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0977	Ranum		3/15 ED									
HF1201	Bauerly	Reading early intervention— program established	3/18 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1594	Ranum		4/14 ED									
HF1202	Bauerly	Sartel schools— funds transferred	3/18 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1303	Bertram		3/25 ED									
HF1207	Vellenga	Learning readiness program— expanded	3/18 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1057	Ranum		3/18 ED									
HF1233	Pelowski	Winona school district— lease authorized	3/18 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1225	Morse		3/22 ED									
HF1266	Dorn	Mankato schools— funds transferred	3/18 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1001	Hottinger		3/18 ED	ED	3/26 h							
HF1278	Murphy	Equalization aid— provided	3/18 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1059	Solon		3/18 ED									
HF1332	Bauerly	Education delivery system— clarified	3/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone												
HF1346	Battaglia	Nett Lake schools provided grant for unemployment insurance	3/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1121	Johnson, D.J.		3/18 ED	ED	3/30 —							
HF1352	Pelowski	INTERNET school access— money provided	3/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1180	Price		3/22 ED									
HF1357	Solberg	Open enrollment— aid, education plans modified	3/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1247	Lessard		3/22 ED									
HF1368	Peterson	Interdistrict cooperation plan— members allowed combination revenue	3/22 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1376	Stumpf		3/29 ED									
HF1406	Olson, K.	Challenging school instruction— funded	3/24 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1425	Olson		3/29 ED									
HF1421	Johnson, A.	Radon testing— requirements provided	3/24 HH	ED/edf	†							
SF0933	Anderson		3/15 HC	HC	4/1 rpa	re ED						
HF1472	Dehler	Hollingford schools funds transferred	3/25 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1365	Bertram		3/25									
HF1485	Lieder	Capital fund balance— exception provided	3/25 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone												
HF1560	Vellenga	Minnesota Business Partnership— proposal adopted	3/29 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1426	Krentz		3/29 ED									
HF1626	Ozment	Disabled adult funding— study authorized	4/1 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1521	Krentz		4/1 ED									
HF1634	Mosel	Glencoe school district— fund transfer authorized	4/1 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF0772	Frederickson		3/8 ED									
HF1641	Brown, C.	Appleton school district— referendum levy ratified	4/1 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone												
HF1643	Bauerly	Postsecondary options— financing arrangements changed	4/1 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone												
HF1688	Bertram, Jeff	Rocori school district— fund transfer authorized	4/7 ED	ED/edf	†							
SF1538	Bertram, Joe		4/1 ED									
HF1699	Skoglund	Superintendent contracts— renewals modified	4/7 ED	ED/edf	†							
SFnone												

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		Higher Education Finance Division EDUCATION										
HF0060	Opatz	Semester system—feasibility	1/19 ED	ED/hif	3/26 rpt							
SF0432	Hottinger	studied by HECB	2/22 ED									
HF0322	Ness	Career counseling developed—	2/11 ED	ED/hif	3/26 rpa†							
SF0503	Beckman	postsecondary systems	2/25 ED	ED	3/31h							
HF0368	Pelowski	Technical college student	2/15 ED	ED/hif	3/26 rpa†							
SF0349	Morse	association updated	2/18 ED	ED	3/25 rp							
HF0446	Orenstein	Child care—higher education	2/18 ED	ED/hif	†							
Sfnone		institutions required to adopt plans										
HF0649	Tomassoni	U of M-Duluth—taconite	3/1 ED	ED/hif	†							
SF0522	Solon	research endowed chair authorized	2/25 ED									
HF0757	Dorn	Financial aid — similar public	3/4 ED	ED/hif	†							
SF0552	Hottinger	institutions defined	3/1 ED	ED	†							
HF0770	Clark	Health occupations—nursing school	3/4 ED	ED/hif	†							
SF0718	Stumpf	provided to persons of color	3/8 ED	ED	†							
HF0793	Pelowski	Student loans—SELF loan recipients	3/4 ED	ED/hif	†							
SF0573	Morse	given consumer protection	3/1 ED									
HF1254	Mariani	Health occupations—nursing school	3/18 ED	ED/hif	†							
Sfnone		grants provided to persons of color										
HF1288	Rukavina	U of M — mineral research	3/18 ED	ED/hif	†							
SF1137	Janezich	endowed chair established	3/22 ED	ED	†							
HF1337	Solberg	U of M — mineral research	3/22 ED	ED/hif	†							
Sfnone		endowed chair established										
HF1573	Rodosovich	Higher Education —private business,	3/31 ED	ED/hif	†							
SF1535	Wiener	trade, correspondence school act adopted	4/1 ED									
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0033	Davids	Raccoon season—	1/11 EN	EN	4/13 rp		4/19	127-0				
SF0005*	Benson, D.D.	restrictions modified	1/7 EN	EN	3/11 rpa		4/5	62-1	4/5			4/26 (51)
HF0287*	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/11 EN	EN	3/11 rpa		4/27	113-18	4/29			
SF0271	Johnson, J.B.	amendments	2/11 EN	EN	4/16 rpa							
HF0421*	Wenzel	Lindbergh State Park—	2/18 EN	EN	3/2 rp		3/11	131-0	3/15			4/23 (43)
SF0347	Samuelson	lands added	2/18 EN				4/15	64-0				
HF0607	Johnson, A.	Hunting by disabled—	2/25 EN	EN	3/16 rp		4/23	124-0				
SF0483	Meriam	crossbow allowed for big game	2/25 EN	EN	3/24 rp		4/15	59-5	4/19			
HF0947*	Bauerly	Sherburne County—	3/11 EN	EN	4/8 rp		4/23†	126-0	4/26			
SF0896	Stevens	land sale authorized	3/11 EN	EN	4/5 rp							
HF1424*	Munger	Ag. chemical, liquid gas storage	3/24 EN	EN	4/8 rp		4/15	129-0	4/16		4/29 (130-0)	
SF0975	Solon	tanks—exemptions allowed	3/15 EN	EN	4/8 rpa		4/27	65-0				
HF1450*	Trimble	RIM expenditures authorized for	3/25 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		4/23	124-0	4/26			
SF1476	Kelly	fish, wildlife habitat restoration	3/31 EN	EN	4/23 rp	re RA						
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE										
HF0892	Munger	Pollution Prevention Act—	3/8 EN	ENF	4/23 rpa	re WM						
Sfnone		expanded										
HF1067	McGuire	Off-road recreational vehicle operation,	3/15 EN	ENF	4/23 rpa	re WM						
SF1088	Luther	registration regulated	3/15 EN	EN	4/23 rpa	re FN						
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0556	Bauerly	Banking—deposits, withdrawals	2/25 FI	FI	4/13 rp		4/19	124-1				
SF0394*	Solon	honored from other institutions	2/18 CCP	CCP	3/15 rpa		4/8	67-0	4/12			4/26 (52)
HF0580	Reding	Insurance—non-profits allowed	2/25 FI	FI	3/30 rp		4/23	122-2				
SF0568*	Solon	to invest in dental corporations	3/1 CCP	CCP	3/8 rp		4/5	61-0	4/7			
HF0670*	Laurey	Mental health—outpatient	3/1 HH	FI	3/30 rpa		4/14	104-25	4/15		4/27 (110-19)	
SF0769	Berglin	benefits re-regulated	3/8 CCP	CCP	4/5 rpa		4/23	61-0				
HF1100*	Stanius	Insurance—health coverage	3/15 FI	FI	3/24 rp		3/29	132-0	3/31			4/23 (47)
Sfnone		reinsurance association regulated					4/15	67-0				
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0516	Opatz	Election results—minimum	2/22 GL	GL	3/15 rpa		4/23	123-0				
SF0270*	Cohen	vote requirement decreased	2/11 ETC	ETC	3/4 rpa		4/8	60-0	4/13			

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HF1074*	Brown, C.	Candidacy affidavit filing date—	3/15 GL	GL	3/29 rp		4/8	126-0	4/12			4/28 (59)
SF1531	Sams	publication, posting requirements provided	4/1 ETC	ETC	4/19 rp		4/21	66-0				
HF1089*	Knickerbocker	Redistricting—Hennepin County Park	3/15 GL	GL	4/1 rp		4/7	129-0	4/8			4/28 (58)
SF0588	Mondale	Reserve	3/1 ETC	ETC	4/19 rp		4/21	66-0				
HF1527*	Steensma	Lake Benton, Pipestone, Verdi	3/29 ED	GL	4/1 rp		4/7	128-0	4/8			4/23 (45)
SF1431	Lesewski	school districts—election requirements	3/29 ED	ED	4/1 rp		4/15	66-0				
HF1552	Hasskamp	Mpls. Veterans Medical Center—	3/29 GL	GL	†							
SF0893	Hanson	nurses statute provided funding	3/11 VG	VG	3/30 rpa	re FN						
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0086*	Vellenga	Governor's Residence Council—	1/21 GO	GO	2/25 rpa		3/4	133-0	3/8			4/23 (46)
SF0059	Olson	expiration date extended	1/21 GOR				4/15	67-0				
HF0318	Bishop	Optical disk storage	2/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa		4/23	124-0				
SF0431*	Hottinger	provided for government records	2/22 GOR	GOR	3/9 rpa		4/8	64-0	4/13		4/26 (61-0)	
HF0520*	Dorn	Independent School Dist. No. 77—	2/22 GO	GO	4/8 rp		4/14	124-0	4/15			4/28 (56)
SF0528	Hottinger	Medicare coverage referendum	2/25 GOR	GOR	3/24 rp		4/21	64-0				
HF0576*	Greiling	Gender balancing for advisory bodies	2/25 GO	GO	3/11 rpa		3/25	87-43	3/29		4/27 (88-41)	
SF0570	Wiener		3/1 GOR	GOR	3/18 rpa		4/23	57-0				
HF0667*	Haukoos	Volunteer firefighter relief associations—	3/1 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/14	130-0			4/29 (129-0)	
SF0587	Larson	nonprofit registration simplified	3/1 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa		4/27	64-0				
HF0768*	Jaros	Grain inspector provided state	3/4 GO	GO	4/8 rpa		4/15	128-0	4/16		4/29 (131-0)	
SF0617	Solon	retirement system purchase	3/1 GOR	GOR	3/24 rp		4/27	51-9				
HF1131	Johnson, R.	Retirement—various plans modified,	3/15 GO	GO	4/23 rp							
SF0860	Stumpf	clarified, provided	3/11 GOR	FN	4/28 rp							
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0226*	Cooper	Ambulance service mandatory for	2/9 HH	HH	3/9 rpa		3/15	131-0	3/18			4/26 (50)
SF0319	Vickerman	health maintenance organizations	2/15 HC				4/19	61-0				
HF0507*	Clark	Hospital patients given choice	2/22 HH	HH	3/11 rpa		4/8	130-0	4/12			4/28 (54)
SF0481	Berglin	of disclosing presence	2/25 HC	HC	3/15 rpa		4/21	65-0				
HF0945	Asch	Nursing Board membership	3/11 HH	HH	4/1 rpa		4/14	129-0	4/16		4/29 (132-0)	
SF0991	Wiener	expanded, exam clarified	3/15 HC	HC	4/1 rpa		4/27	61-0				
		JUDICIARY										
HF0079*	Peterson	Grandparents' visitation rights	1/21 JU	JU	2/22 rpa		3/1	128-0	2/25		4/23 (121-0)	
SF0106	Vickerman	clarified	1/25 JU	JU	4/5 rpa		4/21	65-0				
HF0483	Greenfield	Trust restrictive clauses prohibited	2/22 HH	JU	4/16 rp		4/28†	133-0				
SF0044*	Piper	if linked to welfare eligibility	1/14 HC	JU	2/17 rpa		4/21	64-2	4/23			
HF0573	Stanis	Orphan drug prescription	2/25 JU	JU	4/28 rp		4/28	133-0				
SF0163*	Berglin	requirements modified	2/1 HC	HC	3/15 rp		4/21	65-0	4/23			
HF0588	Pugh	Disabled persons—employment	2/25 JU	JU	3/26 rpa		†					
SF0615	Cohen	protections granted	3/1 JU	JU	4/14 rpa	re RA						
HF0592*	Pugh	Homestead exemption capped	2/25 JU	JU	3/15 rpa		4/15	128-0	4/16		4/27 (132-0)†	
SF0576	Spear	for credit repayment	3/1 JU	JU	4/12 rpa		4/23	62-0				
HF0746	Osthoff	Title certificate transfer	3/4 TR	JU	4/16 rp		4/28†	131-0				
SF0737*	Johnston	required upon ownership	3/8 TPT	TPT	3/24 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/23		4/29 (48-0)	
HF0893*	Bertram, Jeff	Crime—prosecutor provided for	3/8 LG	JU	4/2 rp		4/12	129-0	4/15		4/29 (132-2)	
SF0709	Bertram, Joe	petty misdemeanor offenses	3/4 CP	CP	3/31 rpa		4/27	64-0				
HF1122*	Garcia	Transit buses provided right-of-way;	3/15 TR	JU	4/16 rp		4/22	127-0	4/23			
SF1142	Flynn	handicapped parking enforced	3/22 TPT	RA	4/6 rp		4/28	62-0				
HF1205*	Clark	Housing calendar consolidation project	3/18 JU	JU	4/16 rp		4/22	127-0	4/23			
SF1192	Kelly	made permanent	3/22 JU	JU	4/7 rp							
HF1604	Clark	American Indian—child welfare	3/31 JU	JU	†							
SF1383	Piper	defense grants established	3/29 CP		†							
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0070*	Opatz	St. Cloud State University land	1/21 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0	3/22		4/23 (130-0)	
SF0116	Benson, J.E.	transferred to city of St. Cloud	1/28 EN	EN	3/25 rpa		4/21	65-1				
HF0461*	Jefferson	Reward offers by cities for	2/18 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/18	132-0	3/22		4/23 (128-0)	
SF0581	Ranum	felon information allowed	3/1 CP	CP	4/19 rp		4/21	66-0				
HF0976*	Simoneau	Community action agency contracts	3/11 LG	LG	3/30 rp		4/7	128-0	4/12			4/23 (42)
SF0821	Merriam	authorized with counties	3/11 MLG	MLG	3/22 rp		4/15	57-0				

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET
 Bill action between April 22 - 29

rp — recommended to pass h — heard
 rpa — recommended to pass as amended r — referred without recommendation
 nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor
 re — referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote
 a — amended * — version under consideration

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 22 - 29			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
HF1296*	Laurey	Pine County allowed to extend	3/22 LG	LG	3/30 rp		4/7	129-0	4/8			4/28 (55)
SF0716	Chmielewski	temporary land use controls	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/18 rp		4/21	65-0				
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0295*	Jacobs	Energy—utility cost rate	2/11 RI	RI	3/15 rpa		3/22	131-0	3/24			4/26 (49)
SF0424	Chmielewski	adjustments authorized	2/22 JEC				4/19	62-0				
HF0566*	Jacobs	Telephones—incentive plan for	2/25 RI	RI	3/29 rp		4/7	129-0	4/12			4/23 (41)
SF0670	Novak	noncompetitive services extended	3/4 JEC	JEC	3/15 rp		4/15	56-0				
		TAXES										
HF0467	Simoneau	Tax-forfeited land sale	2/18 LG	TA	4/27 rpa							
SF0453	Betzold	option provided to counties	2/22 MLG	EN	4/2 rpa							
HF1102	Pauly	Hazardous waste tax—	3/15 EN	TA	4/23 rpa	EN/f						
SF1132	Johnson, J.B.	restructured	3/22 EN									
HF1245	McGuire	Data privacy—omnibus bill	3/18 JU	TA	4/27 rpa							
SF0976	Ranum		3/15 JU	JU	3/31 rpa							
HF1301	Greenfield	Comprehensive Health Association—	3/22 FI	TA	4/23 rpa							
SF1226	Price	funding through cigarette tax	3/22 CCP	CCP	4/16 rpa	re TT						
HF1570	Clark	Lead abatement—tax and	3/31 HH	TA†	4/27 rpa	re WM						
SF1548	Berglin	credits created to remove lead	4/5 HC									
		TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT										
HF0043*	Kinkel	Town bridges replaced by	1/14 TR	TR	3/26 rpa		4/23	124-0	4/26			
SF0773	Sams	culverts allocated funding	3/8 TPT	TPT	3/30 rpa							
HF0057*	Murphy	School bus regulations	1/19 TR	TR	3/17 rp		3/25	131-0	3/31		4/27 (129-0)	
SF0497	Murphy	clarified	2/25 TPT	TPT	3/11 rpa	re RU	4/23	57-0				
HF0469*	Gruenes	School bus drivers—license	2/18 TR	TR	3/19 rp		3/25	125-0	3/29			4/28 (57)
SF1389	Johnston	physical testing rules changed	3/29 TPT				4/21	66-0				
HF0854*	Wejzman	Drivers' license—special service	3/8 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/22	128-0	4/23			
SF1216	Olson	endorsement requirement clarified	3/22 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa							
HF0969*	Pauly	Federal motor carrier safety	3/11 TR	TR	3/31 rpa		4/23	122-1	4/26			
SF1504	Belanger	regulations adopted	4/1 TPT									
HF1568	Steensma	Nonresident temporary vehicle	3/31 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/19	127-0				
SF0582*	Ranum	permits extended	3/1 TPT	TPT	3/18 rp		4/8	65-0	4/14			4/26 (53)
HF1720*	Jefferson	Transit commission required to	4/13 TR	TR	4/16 rpa		4/23	122-7	4/26			
SF0269	Cohen	have physically disabled member	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/3 rpa		4/29	63-0				
		WAYS & MEANS										
HF0010	Bauerly	Youth apprenticeship program—	1/7 ED	WM	4/26 rpa							
SF0029	Beckman	established	1/11 ED	GOR	4/15 rpa	re FN						
HF0050	Cooper	State honeybee regulations modified	1/14 AG	WM	4/27 rpa							
SF0598	Berg		3/1 AGR	AGR	3/31 rpa							
HF0163*	Sparby	Campaign reforms—	2/9 GL	WM	3/30 rpa		4/7	89-41	4/8	4/21		
SF0152	Luther	rules modified, limits set	1/28 ETC	ETC	4/8 rpa	re FN	4/20	43-24		4/23		
HF0199	Winter	Workers' compensation—loan to	2/1 LA	WM	4/28 rp							
SF0112	Moe	state fund mutual authorized	1/26 JEC	CCP	3/3 rp							
HF0218*	Stanislaus	Minnesota Zoo capital project—	2/9 CA	WM	4/23 rp		4/27	94-37	4/28			
SF0182	Johnson, D.E.	funded	2/1 FN									
HF0272	Solberg	Public Safety Department—	2/9 GO	WM	4/27 rp							
SF0114	Kelly	abolished	1/28 GOR	FN	4/28 —	re FN						
HF0299	Radosovich	Elections—precinct boundary	2/11 GL	WM	4/27 rp							
SF0410	Pogemiller	data procedures set	2/22 ETC	ETC	3/15 rp	re FN						
HF0327	Haskamp	License plates—fees	2/15 GL	WM	4/28 rp							
SF0088	Samuelson	exempted for POW's	1/25 TPT									
HF0344	Johnson, A.	Motorcycle endorsement fee	2/15 TR	WM	4/28 rp							
SF0386*	Vickerman	increased	2/18 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa		4/21	62-4	4/23			
HF0350*	Vellenga	K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/15 ED	WM	4/21 rpa		4/23	118-10	4/26	4/26		
SF1559	Pogemiller		4/7 ED	TT	4/23 rpa	re FN	4/26	40-26		4/26		
HF0514	Sparby	Petrofund process, fees—	2/22 EN	WM	4/27 rpa							
SF0920	Novak	changed	3/15 EN	GOR	4/7 rpa	re FN						
HF0519	Dorn	Motorcycles—off-highway	2/22 TR	WM	4/28 rpa							
SF0184	Luther	motorcycles regulated	4/12 TPT	EN	4/23 rpa	re FN						

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
Bill action between April 22 - 29

rp — recommended to pass h — heard
rpa — recommended to pass as amended re-referred without recommendation
nrip — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor
re — re-referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote
a — amended * — version under consideration

File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Intro Con	Con	Con (date)	Re- f	Final	Vote	First body	Refer Con	Con Rep	Gov Sign (Ch)
HF0575	Battaglia	Mille Lacs Chippewa	2/25 EN	WM	4/28 rp							
SF0220	Morse	treaty agreement—ratified	2/9 EN	FN	4/27 rpa							
HF0661*	Wenzel	Dairy prices—	3/1 AG	WM	3/30 rp		4/1	118-12	4/1		4/23 (111-17)	
SF0730	Sams	fair trade practices act	3/8 AGR	EN	4/6 rpa	re FN	4/23	60-1				
HF0673	Johnson, V.	Eurasian wild pigs—	3/1 EN	WM	4/26 rpa							
SF0550	Dille	prohibited in Minnesota	3/1 AGR	GOR	4/2 rpa	re FN						
HF0864	Jennings	Exotic species inspections—	3/8 EN	WM	4/28 rp							
SF0883	Chandler	funded, penalties added	3/11 EN	EN	4/27 rpa	re FN						
HF0948	Bauerly	Contractors—recovery	3/11 CED	WM	4/27 rp							
SF0938	Luther	fund established	3/15 CCP	RA	4/14 —	re FN						
HF0963	Murphy	Snowmobile accident investigations	3/11 JU	WM	4/28 rpa							
SF0536*	Finn	provided by sheriffs	2/25 CP	CP	3/29 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/22			
HF0980	Anderson, I.	Government innovation and	3/11 LG	WM	4/28 rp							
SF0734	Reichgott	cooperation board established	3/8 MLG	TT	4/26 rpa							
HF0994*	Blatz	Foster care, adoption—given	3/11 JU	WM	4/23 rp†		4/26	102-24	4/27			
SF1332	Merriam	time limits for placement	3/25 FS									
HF1042*	Farrell	Child support administration	4/1 JU	WM	4/26 rp		4/28	125-8	4/29			
SF0673	Cohen	enforcement provisions modified	3/4 FA	FN	4/22 rpa							
HF1094	Stanisus	Insurance—omnibus bill	3/15 FI	WM	4/27 rp							
SF1134	Luther		3/22 CCP	CCP	4/1 rpa							
HF1114	Milbert	Game and fish—omnibus bill	3/15 EN	WM	4/27 rp							
SF0669	Berg		3/4 EN	EN	4/16 rpa	re FN						
HF1125	Mahon	Buses—metropolitan area high-speed	3/15 TR	WM	4/28 rp							
SF0811	Riveness	bus system studied; money appropriated	3/11 TPT	TPT	4/13 rpa	re FN						
HF1133	Hausman	Energy—alternative fuels	3/15 RI	WM	4/28 rp							
SF0834	Johnson	exempted certain taxes	3/11 JEC	RA	4/7 a	re FN						
HF1137	Knickerbocker	Real estate—additional agent	3/15 CED	WM	4/27 rp							
SF1000	Solon	disclosures required	3/18 CCP	CCP	4/14 rpa							
HF1178	Greenfield	Integrated service network act	3/18 HH	WM	4/26 rpa							
SF0900	Berglin	adopted, funded	3/15 HC	HC	4/19 rpa	re FN						
HF1190	Trimble	Historic sites act—	3/18 EN	WM	4/28 rp							
SF1244*	Chandler	adopted	3/22 VG	VG	3/31 rp		4/21	66-0	4/23			
HF1199	Reding	Education—	3/18 GO	WM	4/13 rpa		4/28	96-35				
SF1076	Flynn	administrative salary recommendations	3/18 GOR	GOR	4/26 rpa	re FN						
HF1225	Steensma	Pesticides—licensure surcharges	3/18 AG	WM	4/27 rpa							
SF0879	Morse	modified	3/11 AGR	EN	4/27 rpa	re FN						
HF1247	McGuire	Automobiles—penalties added	3/18 TR	WM	4/28 rp							
SF0867	Riveness	for unlawful use of titles	3/11 TPT	GOR	3/31 rpa	re CP†						
HF1315	Bertram, Jeff	Semi-trailer and trailer three-vehicle	3/22 TR	WM	4/28 rp							
SF1148*	Bertram, Joe	combination permits modified	3/22 TPT	TPT	4/1 rpa		4/19	59-3	4/19			
HF1436	Kelley	Hopkins—increased reimbursement for	3/24 EN	WM	4/26 rpa							
SF1545	Mondale	landfill methane remediation	4/5 EN	EN	4/23 rpa	re FN						
HF1445	Bettermann	Manufacturing—state grants	3/24 CED	WM	4/28 rp							
SF1396	Berg	for collaborative networks	3/29 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1585	Skoglund	Crime—omnibus bill	3/31 JU	WM	4/26 rpa		4/29	131-0				
Sfnone												
HF1702	Wagenius	Hazardous substances—cleanup,	4/8 EN	WM	4/28 rp							
SF1275	Mondale	loan program created, funded	3/24 EN	JU	4/2 rp		4/27	63-0				
HF1709*	Rice	Economic Development, Infrastructure	4/12 ECF	WM	4/19 rp		4/21	98-33	4/22	4/26		
SF1251		and Regulation Finance—omnibus bill					4/23	58-8				
HF1727	Rodosovich	Higher Education Finance—	4/14 ED	WM	4/19 rpa	re WM	4/21	128-4		4/23		
SF1407*	Stumpf	omnibus bill	3/29 ED	ED	4/12 rpa	re FN	4/21	128-4	4/21	4/22		
HF1735*	Rest	Taxes—omnibus bill	4/15 WM	WM	4/19 rp		4/20	78-54	4/21	4/23		
SF0408	Johnson, D.J.		2/22 TT				4/22	45-21	4/26			
HF1737	Battaglia	Environment, Natural Resources	4/19 WM	WM	4/19 rpa		4/21	124-3		4/23		
SF1570*	Morse	Agriculture—omnibus bill	4/7 EN	FN	4/19 rpa		4/21	61-3	4/21	4/22		
HF1741	Rice	Economic development and	4/19 ECF	WM	4/23 rpa†		4/27	92-39		4/29		
SF1613*	Kroening	Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	4/16 FN	FN	4/19 rpa		4/20	65-1	4/27	4/28		
HF1746	Murphy	Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill	4/19 JU	WM	4/21 rpa		4/23	113-15		4/26		
SF1503*	Beckman		4/1 CP	FN	4/19 rpa		4/20	64-3	4/21	4/26		
HF1749	Kalis	Capital bonding authorized	4/21 WM	WM	4/23 rpa		4/27	129-1				
Sfnone												

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 22 - 29			COMMITTEE				FLOOR				FINAL	
			Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date /action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/ Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp — recommended to pass	h — heard											
rpa — recommended to pass as amended	r — re-referred without recommendation											
nrp — not recommended to pass	v — vetoed by governor											
re — re-referred to another cmte./div.	† — footnote											
a — amended	* — version under consideration											
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF1750	Krueger	State Government Finance—omnibus bill	4/21 GO	WM	4/23 rpa		4/27	114-16		4/29		
SF1620*	Merriam		4/23	FN	4/22		4/23	61-0	4/26	4/28		
HF1751	Greenfield	Health and Human Services	4/21 WM	WM	2/21 rpa		4/26	111-19		4/27		
SF1496*	Samuelson	Finance—omnibus bill	3/31 FA	FN	4/22 rpa		4/23	50-10	4/26	4/27		

ECF

†HF0089, 1280, 1437-incorporated into HF1741

†SF0762-4/16 withdrawn, reFN

ED

†HF0329-incorporated into HF0350

†HF1129-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 3)

†HFs 0647, 0879, 1234, 1511-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 9)

†HF0902-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 11)

ED/edf

†HFs 0061, 0105, 0149, 0219, 0370, 0587, 0800, 0839, 1006, 1146, 1406, 1560, 1641, 1699-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 1)

†HFs 0246, 1357-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 2)

†HF0315-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 2, 9)

†HFs 0503, -706, 1201-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 3)

†HFs 0052, 0107, 0386, 1165, 1207, 1626-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 4)

†HFs 0118, 0302, 0486, 0502, 0530, 0645, 0875, 1233, 1421, 1485-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 5)

†HFs 0114, 0263, 0276, 0362, 0389, 0536, 0545, 1044, 1332, 1352, 1368-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 6)

†HFs 0202, 0919, 1346-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 7)

†HFs 0158, 0193, 0221, 0351, 0379, 0627, 0880, 0971, 1160, 1202, 1266, 1472, 1634, 1688-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 8)

†HF1157-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 8, 9)

†HFs 0618, 0886, 1278, 1643-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 9)

†HF0745-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 10)

†HF0042-incorporated into HF0350 (Art. 11)

ED/hif

†HFs 0060, 0322, 0368, 0446, 1288, 1337-incorporated into HF1727

†HFs 0649, 0757, 0770, 0793, 1254, 1573-some provisions incorporated into HF1727

†SFs 0552, 0718, 1137-incorporated into SF1407

EN

†HF0947-amended on Floor

GL

†HF1552-incorporated into HF1741

JU

†HF0483-4/15 rpa reJU, amended on floor

†HF0588-4/23 incorporated into HF0592 during Senate floor vote

†HF0592-4/23 HF0588/SF0615 incorporated into HF0592 on Senate floor

†HF0746-amended on floor

†HF1604-incorporated into HF1741

†SF1383-incorporated into SF1503 (Sec. 3, 16)

TA

†HF1570-4/1 reTA

WM

†HF0994-4/22 h on Floor, reWM

†SF0867-withdrawn, reFN

†HF1741—includes HFs 0089, 1280, 1437, 1552, 1604

Minnesota was first among the states to offer troops to the Union to aid in the Civil War effort.

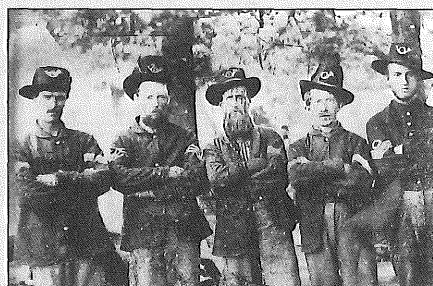
Ultimately, 21,982 Minnesotans served in the war. And while the overwhelming majority of these soldiers performed valiantly, at least six were dishonorably discharged by Pres. Abraham Lincoln.

In April 1862, the Third Regiment of Minnesota Infantry was ordered to Murfreesboro, Tenn., "a minor, but still important, strategic point," wrote William Folwell in *History of Minnesota*.

Three months later, Confederate Gen. Nathan B. Forrest and a thousand of his men advanced toward Murfreesboro. To the east of town was a small force of Michigan troops. Forrest attacked them first. Although the Michigan men were outnumbered, they stemmed Forrest's assault for several hours.

But they fought without the help of the

It's a fact!



Four members of the Third Minnesota Regiment at Nashville, Tenn. in 1862.

Minnesota troops encamped nearby. Col. Henry Lester, commander of the Minnesota forces, held his troops back "without making any attempt to go to the aid of the hard-pressed Michigan men," wrote Mary Carney, in *Minnesota, The Star of the North*.

Ultimately, the Michigan men surren-

dered. Forrest demanded that the Minnesotans do the same. Lester left the decision to his officers. A majority of them voted to fight. Lester then waited for some of the holdouts to leave the group and then called for another vote. This time six men voted to surrender and three men to fight. Lester's men laid down their arms, and "the shameful surrender was made."

The rank-and-file Minnesota soldiers were soon paroled, but the officers were held captive in southern prisons for several months. On Dec. 1, 1862, Lincoln dishonorably discharged the six men who voted to surrender.

Lester's failure to defend the Michigan troops was "hardly less disgraceful than was the surrender of his own regiment," wrote Folwell.

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF
nd — no date
† — 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 comte. of last action
t — laid on table

Cumulative listing of latest House action on bills*

Editor's note: This section, which is organized numerically by House file number, shows the latest House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1993 session through the date at the top of the page. 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, where bills are organized by committee.

The Bill Introductions section, which appears each week, lists bills numerically by House file number and provides a short description of the content of each bill. We suggest that you save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a bill reference guide in conjunction with this listing.

House Committee Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hhf	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/jf	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
WM	WAYS & MEANS

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0001*/SF0038	3/5	g CH 4	9	HF0117/SF0019*	3/29	g CH 11	13
HF0002/SF0100	4/2	ED rpa reJU	14	HF0118/SF0354	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0005/SF0026	3/26	TR rpa reCA	13	HF0122/SF0164	3/16	GO h,a	11
HF0006/SF0012*	3/25	g R 1	13	HF0123/SF0279	2/17	ED/edf h	7
HF0007/SF0020	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0125*/SF0153	2/25	HFsub	8
HF0009/SF0291	3/1	fp 130-1	9	HF0127/SF0300*	4/7	g CH 15	14
HF0010/SF0029	4/26	WM rpa	17	HF0129*/SF0513	4/20	fp 127-0 HF sub	16
HF0011*/SF0047	1/28	g CH 2	6	HF0132/SF0127	2/25	GO rp	8
HF0018/SF0190	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF0134*/SF0117	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0020*/SF0018	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0137/SF0154	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0021/SF0037	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0138/SF0111	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16
HF0022*/SF0002	1/21	g CH 1	6	HF0139/SF0159	2/17	FI rp	7
HF0029*/SF0032	3/31	g CH 14	13	HF0141/SF0167	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0030/SF0043	1/27	FI h,a	6	HF0142/SF0119*	3/10	g CH 5	11
HF0031/SF0017	3/8	fp 77-54	10	HF0145*/SF0173	4/7	g CH 19	14
HF0033/SF0005*	4/26	g CH 51	17	HF0146*/SF0109	3/23	g CH 7	12
HF0035*/SF0052	2/17	g CH 3	7	HF0147/SF0162	4/8	GO rpa	14
HF0036/SF0652	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0148/SF0131	4/16	TR rpa	16
HF0037/SF0034	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0149/SF0263	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0038/SF0004	4/16	GO rp reGO/sgf	16	HF0151/SF0099*	4/13	g CH 24	15
HF0042/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0152/SF0098*	4/13	g CH 25	15
HF0043*/SF0073	4/23	fp 124-0 HF sub	17	HF0156/SF0122	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0045/SF0040*	3/22	CC	12	HF0157/SF1729	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0046/SF0050*	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF0158/SF0155	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0047/SF0048*	3/4	g CH 6	11	HF0159*/SF0158	4/7	g CH 18	14
HF0050/SF0598	4/27	WM rpa	17	HF0161/SF0069	3/11	CED rp reGO/sgf	10
HF0051*/SF0041	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0163*/SF0152	4/21	CC	17
HF0052/SF0092	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0165/SF0317	3/2	CED rpa reJU	9
HF0053/SF0068	3/29	LA nrp	13	HF0166/SF0246	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0055*/SF0086	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0167/SF0338	4/13	WM rp	15
HF0057*/SF0497	4/27	cr	17	HF0168/SF0531	3/8	fp 133-0	10
HF0060/SF0432	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0169/SF0480	3/29	inc into HF1185	13
HF0061/SF0080	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0170/SF0339	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0064/SF0053	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0174*/SF0091	3/26	g CH 9	13
HF0065/SFnone	4/8	w	14	HF0177/SF0130	4/19	HH/hsf rp	16
HF0070*/SF0116	4/23	cr	17	HF0179/SF0686	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0072/SF0888	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0180/SF0172	2/15	ED/edf h	7
HF0073/SF0058	4/15	LG rpa	15	HF0181/SF0181	3/1	JU rpa	9
HF0074*/SF0524	3/25	fp 76-53	13	HF0183/SF0054	2/24	inc into HF0334	10
HF0076/SF0071	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0185/SFnone	3/8	fp 128-0	10
HF0079*/SF0106	4/23	cr	17	HF0187/SF0176	4/14	FI rpa	15
HF0086*/SF0059	4/23	g CH 46	17	HF0189/SF0235*	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0087/SF0095	3/29	RI rpa	13	HF0191/SF0515	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0089/SF0311	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF0192/SF0255	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF0090/SF0353	3/24	FI h reHH	12	HF0193/SF0151	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0094/SF0035	4/7	fp 120-8	14	HF0194/SF0215*	4/15	g CH 29	15
HF0095/SF0081	3/25	fp 131-0	13	HF0199/SF0112	4/28	WM rp	17
HF0096/SF0229*	4/13	EN rp	15	HF0201/SF0189	3/4	fp 128-5	10
HF0097*/SF0093	3/93	w/o g CH 12	13	HF0202/SF0224	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0099/SF0124	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0203*/SF0094	4/12	g CH 21	15
HF0103/SF0101	3/25	EN rp reENF	12	HF0208/SF0859	3/22	fp 131-0	12
HF0104/SF0160	4/14	fp 131-0	15	HF0210/SF0239	2/22	AG rp reGO/sgf	8
HF0105/SF0123	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0211/SF0210	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0107/SF0066	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0216/SF0057	3/30	HH nrp	13
HF0111*/SF0128	4/21	g CH 39	16	HF0218*/SF0182	4/27	fp 94-37 HFsub	17
HF0112/SFnone	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0219/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0113*/SF0148	4/1	HF sub	14	HF0220/SF0491	3/30	LG nrp	13
HF0114/SF0435	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0221/SF0252	nd	inc into HF0350	17

* Unofficial listing

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action			
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF _____ nd — no date † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage			
								g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to cmte. of last action t — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0226*/SF0319	4/26	g CH 50	17	HF0328/SF0188	3/23	CED rpa reTR	12	HF0444/SF0406	3/30	FI rp	13
HF0227*/SF0242	3/25	g CH 10	13	HF0329/SF0185	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0446/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF0229/SF0241	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10	HF0330/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0449*/SF0375	4/8	HF sub	14
HF0232/SFnone	3/15	GL rpa	11	HF0332/SF1278	4/2	JU h	14	HF0451/SF1262	4/16	TR rpa reGO	16
HF0233*/SF0331	4/13	g CH 27	15	HF0333/SF0355	3/16	EN rp reGO/sgf	11	HF0454*/SF0932	4/15	HF sub	15
HF0236/SF0230	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0334/SF0344	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0455/SF0460	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0237/SF0501	3/4	fp 131-0	10	HF0335/SF0337	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13
HF0238/SF0421	3/29	GL rp	13	HF0336/SF0327	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0461*/SF0581	4/23	cr	17
HF0240/SF0134*	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0341*/SF0265	4/7	g CH 17	11	HF0463/SF0358	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF0241/SF0222	4/21	lo	16	HF0342/SFnone	3/8	RI rp	10	HF0464/SF0427	3/11	LG rpa	10
HF0242/SF0133	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0343/SF0236	3/29	LA rpa	13	HF0465/SF0333	3/29	GL rpa reECF	13
HF0243/SF0141	2/22	JU rpa	8	HF0344/SF0386*	4/28	WM rp	17	HF0467/SF0453	4/27	TA rpa	17
HF0246/SF0486	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0349/SF0785	3/22	LA rp	12	HF0468/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0247/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0350*/SF1559	4/26	CC	17	HF0469*/SF1389	4/28	g CH 57	17
HF0248/SF0198*	4/21	g CH 38	16	HF0351/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0471/SF0433	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0249/SF0297	3/22	ED/edf h	12	HF0352/SF0060	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0472/SFnone	3/31	EN rpa reENF	13
HF0250/SF0987	3/16	EN rp	12	HF0357/SF0334	4/16	TR rpa	16	HF0476/SF1343	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0251/SF0288	3/25	fp 130-0	13	HF0358*/SF0294	3/31	g CH 13	14	HF0477*/SF0076	4/15	HF sub	15
HF0253/SF0416	3/1	GL rpa	9	HF0362/SF0318	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0481/SF0443	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0254*/SF0312	4/15	g CH 29	15	HF0365/SF0373	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0483/SF0044*	4/28	fp 133-0	17
HF0255/SF1314	4/23	ECF h	17	HF0366/SF0283*	4/6	EN rp	14	HF0484/SF0419*	4/16	JU rpa	16
HF0256/SF0115	4/2	JU rpa reTA	14	HF0368/SF0349	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0485/SF0400	3/30	HH nrp	13
HF0258/SF0490	4/8	EN rpa	14	HF0370/SF0749	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0486/SF0204	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0259/SF0233	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF0373/SF0891	3/22	LA rpa	12	HF0489/SF0207	4/7	JU rpa	14
HF0260/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0377/SF1483	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0490/SF0566	4/15	GO rp	15
HF0261/SF0381	3/16	CA — reED	11	HF0378/SF0376	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF0494/SF0496	3/11	HH rpa	10
HF0263/SF0217	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0379/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0498*/SF0459	3/22	HF sub	12
HF0264/SF0234*	4/8	fp 128-0	16	HF0381*/SF0509	4/23	g CH 44	17	HF0499/SF0384	3/15	JU rpa	11
HF0269/SF0213	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF0383/SF0313*	4/13	g CH 23	15	HF0500/SF0186*	4/21	g CH 34	16
HF0270/SF1488	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF0384/SF0264	4/21	HH rp	16	HF0501/SF0352	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0271/SF0286	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0385*/SF0346	3/31	HF sub	13	HF0502/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0272/SF0114	4/27	WM rp	17	HF0386/SF0565	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0503/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0275/SF0281	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0387/SF1033	3/23	HH nrp	12	HF0504/SF0675	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0276/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0389/SF0260	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0505/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0277/SF0237	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0390/SF0870	4/20	ENF rpa	16	HF0506/SF0211	3/25	GO rp	12
HF0278/SF0488	3/15	HO rpa reHH	11	HF0391/SF0329	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0507*/SF0481	4/28	g CH 54	17
HF0280/SF0559	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0394/SF0420	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0508/SF0482	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0281*/SF0425	4/14	HF sub	15	HF0397/SF0418	4/2	FI nrp	14	HF0509/SF0567	3/15	GL rpa	11
HF0283/SF0471	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0399*/SF0578	4/15	g CH 31	15	HF0511/SF0403	3/29	JU rpa	13
HF0287*/SF0271	4/27	fp 113-18	17	HF0402/SF0642	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0513/SF0963	3/16	EN rpa	11
HF0291/SF0280	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0403/SF0414	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0514/SF0920	4/27	WM rpa	17
HF0292/SF0299	3/2	EN rpa reFN	9	HF0407/SF0540	3/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	11	HF0515/SF0660	3/17	TR h,a	11
HF0293/SF0254	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0408/SF0296	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0516/SF0270	4/23	fp 123-0	17
HF0294/SF0249	3/4	HH rp reHH/hsf	9	HF0409/SF0345	3/30	HH lo	13	HF0517/SF0640	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0295*/SF0424	4/26	g CH 49	17	HF0413/SF0398	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0518/SF0606	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0296*/SF0276	4/15	v	15	HF0415/SF1157	4/15	CA h	15	HF0519/SF0184	4/28	WM rpa	17
HF0298*/SF0277	4/7	g CH 16	14	HF0416/SF0248	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0520*/SF0528	4/28	g CH 56	17
HF0299/SF0410	4/27	WM rp	17	HF0418/SF0371*	4/19	g R 2	16	HF0522*/SF0405	3/15	HF sub	11
HF0301/SF0273*	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF0419/SF1234	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF0528/SF0434*	4/13	g CH 26	15
HF0302/SF0602	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0420/SF0379	3/22	GL h	12	HF0530/SF0390	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0304/SF0227	4/8	HH — reHH/hsf	14	HF0421*/SF0347	4/23	g CH 43	17	HF0531/SF0415	3/31	JU rp	13
HF0307/SF0083	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF0426/SF0233	3/4	HH rpa reHH/hsf	9	HF0532/SF0399	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0311/SF1223	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0427/SF0585	3/15	WM rp	11	HF0534/SF0096	4/2	EN rp	14
HF0314/SF0357	4/2	inc into HF1521	14	HF0430*/SF0362	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0535/SF0441	4/5	LA rpa	14
HF0315/SF0367	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0431/SF0508	3/30	LG rp	13	HF0536/SF0806	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0316/SF0487	4/1	CED rpa	13	HF0432/SFnone	3/11	GO h reGO/sgf	10	HF0538/SF0514	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0318/SF0431*	4/23	fp 124-0	17	HF0436/SF0282*	3/31	g CH 20	13	HF0540/SF0142	4/5	LA rpa	14
HF0319/SF0758	3/24	TR nrp	12	HF0437/SF0356	3/11	HH rp reHH/hsf	10	HF0541/SF0823	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF0322/SF0503	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0439/SF0262*	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF0542/SF0389	4/6	inc into HF0543	14
HF0323/SFnone	3/22	GL rpa	12	HF0441/SF0409*	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF0543/SF0388	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0324/SF0187	3/31	TR h	13	HF0442*/SFnone	3/25	g CH 8	13	HF0544/SF0463	4/1	CED rpa re GO/sgf	14
HF0327/SF0088	4/28	WM rp	17	HF0443*/SF0607	3/25	fp 128-0	13	HF0545/SF0999	nd	inc into HF0350	17

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action			
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF _____ nd — no date † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage			
								g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill lv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to comte. of last action t — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0546/SFnone	3/15	fp 130-0	11	HF0661*/SF0730	4/23	cr	17	HF0789/SF0735	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0547/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0663/SF0625	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0792/SF0677	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0548/SF0247*	3/30	HH rpa reJU	13	HF0665/SF0560	3/30	HH rp	13	HF0793/SF0573	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF0550/SF0610	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0666/SFnone	3/1	ED/edf h	9	HF0794/SF0555	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0552*/SF0440	4/21	g CH 40	16	HF0667*/SF0587	4/29	cr	17	HF0795/SF0742	4/8	fp 129-0	14
HF0554/SFnone	4/12	fp 80-49	15	HF0670*/SF0769	4/27	cr	17	HF0798/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0555/SF0683	4/14	FI rpa	15	HF0671/SF0529	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0800/SF0960	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0556/SF0394*	4/26	g CH 52	17	HF0673/SF0550	4/26	WM rpa	17	HF0801/SF0885	4/7	fp 129-0	14
HF0560/SF0404	4/8	fp 120-10	14	HF0674/SF0583	3/29	LA h	13	HF0802/SF0672	4/14	TR — reJU	15
HF0562/SF0506	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0676/SF0174*	4/13	CED rpa	15	HF0803/SF0530	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0566*/SF0670	4/23	g CH 41	17	HF0677/SF0479	4/2	TA lo	14	HF0804/SF1107	4/8	fp 130-0	14
HF0569/SF0426	4/13	ECF h	15	HF0678/SF0731	4/1	JU/jf rpa reJU	13	HF0805/SF0639	4/15	EN rp	15
HF0570/SF0579	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0680/SF0589	3/23	LG rpa	12	HF0806/SF0666	4/14	fp 122-8	15
HF0571/SF0511	3/18	ED rp	11	HF0683/SF0201	3/3	FI h	9	HF0807/SF0685	4/12	fp 128-0	15
HF0573/SF0163*	4/28	fp 133-0	17	HF0687/SF0304	4/8	EN rp	14	HF0811/SF0489	3/23	LG rp reTA	12
HF0574/SF0519	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0690*/SF0557	4/15	fp 129-0 HF sub	16	HF0812/SF0485	3/23	LG rp	12
HF0575/SF0220	4/28	WM rp	17	HF0692/SF1334	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0813/SF0064	4/13	EN rp	15
HF0576*/SF0570	4/27	cr	17	HF0694/SFnone	3/23	EN held over, interim study	12	HF0815/SF0796	3/31	TR rp	13
HF0577/SF0321	3/15	JU rpa reTA	11	HF0695/SFnone	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0818/SF0521	4/13	HH rpa	15
HF0580/SF0568*	4/23	fp 122-2	17	HF0698/SF0681	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0819/SF0629	4/1	GO rp	13
HF0581/SF0413	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0699/SF0848	3/16	EN rp	11	HF0820/SF1018	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0582/SF0523	3/16	EN rp reENF	11	HF0700/SF0654	3/15	LA rpa	11	HF0821/SFnone	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0584*/SF0698	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0704/SF0697	3/25	EN rp	12	HF0822/SF0974	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0585*/SF0444	4/2	g CH 22	14	HF0705/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0823/SF0921	3/15	RI h	11
HF0587/SF0526	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0706/SF0545	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0824/SF0701	4/14	fp 128-0	15
HF0588/SF0615	4/23	inc into HF0592	17	HF0710/SF0527	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0825/SF0429	4/5	RI rpa	14
HF0591/SF0532	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0712/SF0608	3/11	ED rpa	10	HF0826/SF0692	3/22	LA rpa	12
HF0592*/SF0576	4/27	cr	17	HF0713/SF0586	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0827*/SF0475	3/29	HF sub	13
HF0593/SFnone	3/19	TR h, a	12	HF0714/SF0661	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0828/SF0699	3/18	HH rp	11
HF0596/SF0251	3/2	EN rp reENF	9	HF0720/SF0653	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0829/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0597/SF0597	3/31	EN h	13	HF0721/SF0569	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16	HF0832/SF0973	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0598/SF0545	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0723/SF0525	4/2	GO nrp	14	HF0833/SF1021	3/15	RI h	11
HF0606/SF0225	4/19	inc into HF1095	16	HF0726/SF0502	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0834/SF0788	4/1	GO rp	13
HF0607/SF0483	4/23	fp 124-0	17	HF0727/SF0623	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0835/SF1177	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0608/SF0708	4/8	ENF rpa	14	HF0728/SF0690	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0836*/SF0944	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0611/SF0377	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0732/SF0631	4/7	fp 127-1	14	HF0839/SF0927	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0617/SF0382	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF0734/SF0484	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0846/SF0850	4/7	fp 129-0	14
HF0618/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0735/SF0551	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0854*/SF1216	4/23	fp 128-0 HF sub	17
HF0619/SF1084	4/2	FI rpa	14	HF0736/SF0805	4/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	16	HF0856/SF0851	3/30	ED/edf h	13
HF0621/SF0450	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0738/SF1052	4/2	ED rpa	14	HF0858/SF0902	3/31	TR rp	13
HF0622/SF0695	4/14	fp 113-17	15	HF0739/SF0997	3/23	ED rp	12	HF0859/SF0760	4/21	WM rp	16
HF0626/SF0499	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0742/SF0756	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0863/SF0636	4/15	EN rpa	15
HF0627/SF0467	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0744/SF0817	4/16	GO rpa reGO/sgf	16	HF0864/SF0883	4/28	WM rp	17
HF0629/SF1194	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0745/SF1093	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0867/SF0739	4/15	HH rpa	15
HF0630/SF0454	3/8	RI h, a	10	HF0746/SF0737*	4/28	fp 131-0	17	HF0868/SF0700*	4/16	GO rpa	16
HF0633/SF0689	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0747/SF0674	3/29	JU rpa	13	HF0869/SF0898	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0634/SF1263	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF0751/SF0512*	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0874/SF0837	3/19	TR rp	12
HF0636/SF0761	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0752/SF0599	3/31	EN h	13	HF0875/SF0668	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0639/SFnone	3/22	fp 134-0	12	HF0753/SF0678	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0877/SF0812	3/23	EN rpa reTA	12
HF0640/SF0948	3/17	FI rpa	11	HF0757/SF0552	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0879/SF1122	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0643*/SF0809	4/15	HF sub	15	HF0761/SF0580	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0880/SF0630	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0644/SF0192*	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0763/SF1066	4/1	EN rp	13	HF0882*/SF0712	4/1	HF sub	13
HF0645/SF0985	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0764/SF0873	4/1	inc into HF0763	13	HF0884/SF1348	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14
HF0647/SF1452	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0768*/SF0617	4/29	cr	17	HF0886/SF0841	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0648*/SFnone	4/1	fp 130-1	14	HF0770/SF0718	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0887/SF0719	3/17	CED/1 rpa reCED	11
HF0649/SF0522	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0771/SF0596	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0888/SF0361*	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF0651/SF0544	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0774/SFnone	3/31	EN h	13	HF0889/SF0916	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0653/SF1143	3/31	TR h	13	HF0777/SF0612	4/13	CED rp	15	HF0891/SF0791	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0654*/SF0704	4/26	g CH 48	17	HF0778/SF0831	3/18	HH rp reHH/hsf	11	HF0892/SFnone	4/23	ENF rpa reWM	17
HF0655/SF0741	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0783/SF0656	4/14	fp 126-0	15	HF0893*/SF0709	4/29	cr	17
HF0658/SF0563	3/17	TR rpa reJU	11	HF0784/SF0470	3/22	GL rp	12	HF0894/SF0770	3/18	ED h	11
HF0659/SF0561	3/17	TR h, a	11	HF0785/SF0662	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF0898/SF0693	4/20	ENF rp	16

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action			
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF _____ nd — no date † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage			
								g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to comte. of last action t — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0900/SF0694	3/31	JU rpa	13	HF1026/SF1284	4/19	inc into HF1735	16	HF1147/SF0874	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0902/SF1325	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1036/SF1077	4/15	HH rpa	15	HF1149/SF0861	4/16	ENF rp	16
HF0903/SF0051	3/31	TR h	13	HF1039*/SF1378	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1151/SF1193	3/24	LA rpa	12
HF0908/SF0892	3/30	HH lo	13	HF1041/SF0903*	4/21	g CH 35	16	HF1152/SF0869	3/25	EN rpa	12
HF0909/SF0762	4/23	ECF rpa reCA	17	HF1042*/SF0673	4/28	fp 125-8 HFsub	17	HF1153/SF0984	4/14	fp 131-0	15
HF0913/SF0789*	4/21	g CH 36	16	HF1043/SF1338	4/6	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1156/SF1102	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0915/SF0729*	4/15	g CH 30	15	HF1044/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1157/SF0120	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0918/SF0728	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1045/SF0886	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF1159/SF0998	4/14	TA inc into HF1735	16
HF0919/SF0801	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1046/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1160/SF0865	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0920/SF0510	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1049/SF1437	3/29	RI rpa	13	HF1161*/SF0833	4/21	fp 128-0 HF sub	16
HF0924/SF0845	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13	HF1050*/SF1439	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1162/SF1116	4/5	AG h	14
HF0929/SF0226	3/31	CED rp reTA	13	HF1051/SF1436	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1164/SFnone	3/25	EN rp	12
HF0930/SF1329	3/22	RI h,a	12	HF1052/SF0875	4/23	ECF nrp	17	HF1165/SF0977	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0931/SF0771	4/20	ENF rpa	16	HF1054/SF0911	4/5	LA rp	14	HF1169/SF1228	4/21	fp 129-2	16
HF0934/SF0754	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF1057/SF0950	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1174/SF0240	3/30	HH rp	13
HF0936/SF0961	4/1	GO rp	13	HF1058/SF1532	3/31	JU rp	13	HF1175/SF0965	4/1	GO h,a	14
HF0944/SF0710	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1059/SFnone	4/6	AG h	14	HF1176/SF0982	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0945*/SF0991	4/29	cr	17	HF1060/SF0604	4/21	WM rp	16	HF1177/SF0439	3/30	CED rp reGO	13
HF0947*/SF0896	4/23	fp 126-0 HF sub	17	HF1061/SF0895	4/2	AG lo	14	HF1178/SF0900	4/26	WM rpa	17
HF0948/SF0938	4/27	WM rp	17	HF1062/SF0498*	4/5	AG h	14	HF1179/SF0957	3/31	FI rpa reED	13
HF0949/SF0391	4/15	ED lo	15	HF1063*/SF1572	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1180*/SF1195	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15
HF0950/SF0605*	4/21	g CH 37	16	HF1064/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1182/SF1168	4/12	fp 130-0	15
HF0951*/SF0495	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1065/SF0894	3/29	AG rp	13	HF1184/SFnone	3/29	LA rp	13
HF0952/SF0464	4/13	EN rp	15	HF1066/SF0516	4/7	Floor reAG	14	HF1185/SF1413	3/29	LA rpa	13
HF0953/SF0877	4/16	TR a, nrp	16	HF1067/SF1088	4/23	ENF rpa reWM	17	HF1186/SF1489	3/30	EN rp	13
HF0961/SF0613	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1068/SF1115	4/15	EN rpa	15	HF1187/SF1199	4/2	GO rpa	14
HF0962/SF0814	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF1070/SF0781	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1189/SF1169	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0963/SF0536*	4/28	WM rpa	17	HF1071/SF1146	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1190/SF1244*	4/28	WM rp	17
HF0964/SF0798	4/12	fp 128-1	15	HF1072/SF1104	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1191/SF1097	3/29	JU rp	13
HF0968/SF0993	4/14	TR rpa reECF	15	HF1073/SF0782	4/22	HH rp	16	HF1193/SF1205	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0969*/SF1504	4/23	fp 122-1 HF sub	17	HF1074*/SF1531	4/28	g CH 59	17	HF1195/SF1320	4/2	ED rpa	14
HF0971/SF0866	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1076/SF1277	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF1199/SF1076	4/28	fp 96-35	17
HF0972/SF0853	4/1	GO rpa	13	HF1081/SFnone	4/8	ECF rp	14	HF1201/SF1594	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0973/SF0937	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF1089*/SF0588	4/28	g CH 58	17	HF1202/SF1303	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0974*/SF1013	4/22	fp 129-0 HF sub	16	HF1090/SF0931	4/8	GO h	14	HF1203/SF1054	4/6	GO rpa	14
HF0976*/SF0821	4/23	g CH 42	17	HF1092/SF1100	4/2	EN rpa reENF	16	HF1205*/SF1192	4/23	fp 127-0 HFsub	17
HF0977*/SF0825	4/21	fp 127-0 HF sub	16	HF1094/SF1134	4/27	WM rp	17	HF1206/SF1036	4/16	JU rp	16
HF0978/SF0910	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1095*/SF1446	4/21	fp 126-1 HF sub	16	HF1207/SF1057	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0980/SF0734	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1096/SF1129	4/13	FI rpa	15	HF1209/SF1128	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0981/SF1139	3/30	GO h,a	13	HF1097/SF1109	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1210/SF1482	3/29	GL rpa reGO	13
HF0984/SF1307	4/6	GO rpa	14	HF1098/SF0840	3/30	HH rpa	13	HF1220/SF1046	3/30	JU rp	13
HF0986/SF1062	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1099/SF1105	4/8	HH/hhf rp reHH	14	HF1224/SF1147	4/1	GO h,a	14
HF0990/SFnone	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1100*/SFnone	4/23	g CH 47	17	HF1225/SF0879	4/27	WM rpa	17
HF0991/SF0847	3/22	RI rpa	12	HF1102/SF1132	4/23	TA rpa reEN/f	17	HF1228/SF0664	4/12	fp 130-0	15
HF0993/SF0750	4/14	GL rpa reECF	15	HF1103/SF0968	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1232/SF1208	3/31	EN h,a	13
HF0994*/SF1332	4/26	fp 102-24 HFsub	17	HF1106/SF0880	4/20	ENF rp	16	HF1233/SF1225	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0996/SF0797	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1107/SF1467	4/2	EN rpa	14	HF1234/SF1068	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0997/SF0928	4/16	HH/hsf t	16	HF1112/SF1201	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF1237/SF1037	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0998/SF0952	4/19	ECF rp	16	HF1114/SF0669	4/27	WM rp	17	HF1239/SF1061	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF1000/SF0897	3/24	FI — reTR	12	HF1117/SF0981	4/13	HH rpa	15	HF1243/SF1480	4/1	GL rpa reECF	14
HF1001/SF1221	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1119/SF0868	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1244/SF0726	4/6	LG — reTA	14
HF1003/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1122*/SF1142	4/23	fp 127-0 HF sub	17	HF1245/SF0976	4/27	TA rpa	17
HF1006/SF0854	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1123/SF0748*	4/15	HH rp	15	HF1247/SF0867	4/28	WM rp	17
HF1008/SF0934	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1125/SF0811	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1248/SF0452*	4/16	JU rpa	16
HF1012/SF0437	4/13	ECF h	15	HF1129/SF1239	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1251/SF1141	4/6	LG rp	14
HF1015/SF0632	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1130/SF0914	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1253/SF0970	4/13	RI rpa	15
HF1018*/SF0746	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1131/SF0860	4/23	GO rp	17	HF1254/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF1021/SF0842	4/21	WM rp	16	HF1133/SF0834	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1256/SF1015	4/15	CED rp reGO/sgf	15
HF1022/SF1158	3/29	LA rp	13	HF1137/SF1000	4/27	WM rp	17	HF1259/SF1167	4/1	LG rp	13
HF1023/SF0913	3/18	GO rpa	11	HF1138/SF1292	4/21	WM rp	16	HF1266/SF1001	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1024/SF1150	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1144/SF0924	3/23	TA h	12	HF1267/SF1152	4/1	LG rp reTA	13
HF1025/SF0832	4/21	HH rpa	16	HF1146/SF1358	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1269/SF1186	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through April 29, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF
nd — no date
† — 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 cmte. of last action
t — laid on table

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF1272/SF0397	3/31	TR rp	13	HF1405/SF1304	3/29	AG rpa reEN	13	HF1561/SF1490	4/2	GO rp reGO/sgf	14
HF1273/SF1006	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF1406/SF1425	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1563/SF0663*	4/14	GL rpa	15
HF1274*/SF1007	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1407/SF1297	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1568/SF0582*	4/26	fp 127-0	17
HF1275/SF1080	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1408*/SF0813	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1569/SF1551	4/2	EN rp reENF	14
HF1278/SF1059	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1410/SF1291	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1570/SF1548	4/27	TA rpa reWM	17
HF1280/SF1096	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF1412/SF1468	4/21	HH rp reED	16	HF1572/SF1585	4/22	GO/sgf — reGO	16
HF1282/SF1064	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1415/SF1501	4/2	AG rp	14	HF1573/SF1535	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF1285/SF1074	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1419/SF1234	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1575/SF0253	4/13	CED rp	15
HF1286/SF1032	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1420/SF1448	4/7	fp 128-1	14	HF1579/SF1487	4/15	TA rpa	16
HF1288/SF1137	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF1421/SF0933	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1582/SF0537	4/22	TA lo	16
HF1291/SF1133	3/30	EN h	13	HF1423/SF1296	4/7	fp 127-0	14	HF1585/SFnone	4/29	fp 131-0	17
HF1294/SF0643	4/19	HH/hsf rp	16	HF1424*/SF0975	4/29	cr	17	HF1588/SF1454	4/15	LG rpa reGO	15
HF1295/SF1136	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1428*/SF1299	4/21	fp 126-0 HFsub	16	HF1602/SFnone	4/14	JU rp	15
HF1296*/SF0716	4/28	g CH 55	17	HF1429/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1603/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14
HF1301/SF1226	4/23	TA rpa	17	HF1434/SF1300	4/1	lo	13	HF1604/SF1383	nd	inc into HF1741	17
HF1303/SF1327	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1435/SF1571	4/1	LG rpa	14	HF1608/SFnone	3/31	HO rp	13
HF1308/SF1211	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1436/SF1545	4/26	WM rpa	17	HF1609/SF1434	4/13	RI nrp	15
HF1310/SF1290	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF1437/SF1203	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF1610/SFnone	4/2	ED rp reCA	14
HF1311*/SF1160	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1439/SF1171	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1626/SF1521	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1313/SF1453	4/2	FI h	14	HF1442/SF0980	4/21	fp 130-0	16	HF1634/SF0772	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1315/SF1148*	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1444/SF1295	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1636/SF1114	4/15	CED rp	15
HF1317/SF1101	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1445/SF1396	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1639/SF0238*	4/2	AG rpa	14
HF1319/SF1249	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1446/SF1289	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1640/SFnone	4/2	EN lo	14
HF1321/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1450*/SF1476	4/23	fp 124-0 HF sub	17	HF1641/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1322/SF1298	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1454/SF1391	4/7	fp 129-0	14	HF1643/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1323/SF0979	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF1456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF1649/SF1053	4/16	GO — reGO/sgf	16
HF1325*/SF1387	3/31	HF sub	13	HF1472/SF1365	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1650*/SF1557	4/7	HF sub	14
HF1326/SFnone	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF1474*/SF1124	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1651/SFnone	4/19	CA h	16
HF1330/SFnone	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1478/SF1255	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1653/SFnone	4/15	CA h	15
HF1332/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1479/SF1336	4/1	LG rp reTA	13	HF1654/SFnone	4/13	CA h	15
HF1335/SF1287	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1480/SF0306*	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1655/SF1563	4/19	inc into HF1735	16
HF1337/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF1484/SF1317	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1658/SF1477	4/16	GO rpa	16
HF1340/SF1229	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1485/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1661/SF1418	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF1346/SF1121	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1486/SF0787	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF1667/SF1380	4/13	CED rpa	15
HF1348/SF1517	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1487/SF1333	4/13	FI rp	15	HF1679/SFnone	4/19	ED/hif nrp	16
HF1349/SF1187	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1488/SF1471	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1683/SF1565	4/19	inc into HF1735	16
HF1352/SF1180	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1492/SF1367	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1688/SF1538	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1353/SF1153	4/5	inc into HF0825	13	HF1493/SF0826	4/1	LG rpa	13	HF1694/SF1087	4/13	RI rpa	15
HF1355/SF1178	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1494/SF1368	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1699/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1357/SF1247	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1495/SF1188	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF1702/SF1275	4/28	WM rp	17
HF1360/SFnone	4/1	GO rp reECF	13	HF1496/SF1318	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF1706/SF1554	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF1362/SF1222	4/1	GO h,a	14	HF1499/SF1311	4/16	HH rpa	16	HF1709*/SF1251	4/26	CC	17
HF1363/SF1087	4/13	RI h	15	HF1504/SF1379	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF1720*/SF0269	4/23	fp 122-7 HF sub	17
HF1365/SF1254	4/6	inc into HF0984	14	HF1505/SF1354	4/13	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1727/SF1407*	4/23	CC	17
HF1366/SF1184	4/23	ECF rp	17	HF1511/SF1411	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1735*/SF0408	4/23	CC	17
HF1368/SF1376	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1514/SF0918	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF1737/SF1570*	4/23	CC	17
HF1371/SF1552	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1519/SF1232	4/1	GL rp	14	HF1741/SF1613*	4/27	fp 92-39	17
HF1374/SFnone	3/29	LA h	13	HF1520/SF1399	4/22	TA h	16	HF1746/SF1503*	4/26	CC	17
HF1376/SF1081	4/13	LG rpa	15	HF1521/SF0816	4/2	TR h,a	14	HF1749/SFnone	4/27	fp 129-1	17
HF1377*/SF1371	3/25	HF sub	12	HF1523*/SF1447	4/15	fp 106-24 HF sub	16	HF1750/SF1620*	4/27	fp 114-16	17
HF1380/SF1131	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1524/SF1419	4/22	TA rpa	16	HF1751/SF1496*	4/26	fp 111-19	17
HF1382/SF1359	3/29	inc into HF1185	13	HF1525*/SF0803	4/21	fp 126-0 HF sub	16				
HF1384/SF0751	4/1	CED rpa	13	HF1527*/SF1431	4/23	g CH 45	17				
HF1387/SF1313	3/29	LA rpa	13	HF1528/SF1466	3/30	GO rp	13				
HF1388/SF1618	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1529/SF0001	4/15	GO rpa	15				
HF1391/SF1395	3/31	EN rp reENF	13	HF1533/SF1197	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF1395/SF1173	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1541/SF1400	4/6	LG rpa	14				
HF1398*/SF1264	4/22	fp 128-0 HF sub	16	HF1548/SFnone	4/13	JU/fi rpa reJU	15				
HF1400/SF1078	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1551/SF1261	4/19	inc into HF1737	16				
HF1401/SF1241	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1552/SF0893	nd	inc into HF1741	17				
HF1402/SF1363	4/15	EN rpa reRU	15	HF1559/SF0795	3/31	TR h	13				
HF1404/SF1005	4/14	fp 129-0	15	HF1560/SF1426	nd	inc into HF0350	17				

* Unofficial listing

Conference committees iron out differences

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

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

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

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

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

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

For updated information on this session's conference committees, including meeting times and places, call the House Public Information Office, (612) 296-2146.

To date, the following conference committees have been named:

Election campaign and ethics reform—omnibus bill

HF163*/SF152

House conferees: Sparby, Lasley, Ostrom, Pawlenty, Long

Senate conferees: Marty, Johnson, D.E., Luther, Chandler, Reichgott

K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill

HF350*/SF1559

House conferees: Vellenga, Kelso, Bauerly, Carlson, Koppendrayer

Senate conferees: Pogemiller, Krentz, Pappas, Beckman, Janezich

Human rights—sexual orientation added

HF585*/SF444

House conferees: Clark, Orenstein, Bishop

Senate conferees: Spear, Reichgott, Belanger
Passage: House - 3/31; Senate - 4/1

Nursery stock dealer certificate exemption provided

HF1408*/SF813

House conferees: Limmer, Smith, Wenzel

Senate conferees:

Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance—omnibus bill

HF1709*/SF1251

House conferees: Rice, Mariani, Steensma, Sarna, Lieder

Senate conferees:

Taxes—omnibus bill

HF1735*/SF408

House conferees: Rest, Olson, E., Anderson, I., Wagenius, Long

Senate conferees: Johnson, D.J., Reichgott, Flynn, Hottinger, Belanger

Durable power of attorney for health care established

HF45/SF40*

House conferees: Bishop, Skoglund, Orenstein

Senate conferees: Reichgott, Knutson, Spear

Higher Education Finance—omnibus bill

HF1727/SF1407*

House conferees: Rodosovich, Dorn, Pelowski, Kinkel, Morrison

Senate conferees: Stumpf, Wiener, Price, Benson, J.E., Solon

Health and Human Services Finance—omnibus bill

HF1751/SF1496*

House conferees: Greenfield, Anderson, R., Simoneau, Lourey, Gruenes

Senate conferees: Samuelson, Berglin, Piper, Day, Sams

Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill

HF1746/SF1503*

House conferees: Murphy, Pugh, Orenstein, Swenson, McGuire

Senate conferees: Beckman, Spear, Kelly, Neuville, Ranum

Environment, Natural Resources, Agriculture—omnibus bill

HF1737/SF1570*

House conferees: Battaglia, Osthoff, Trimble, Munger, Johnson, V.

Senate conferees: Morse, Merriam, Laidig, Johnson, J.B., Lessard

Economic Development and Regulation Finance—omnibus bill

HF1741/SF1613*

House conferees: Rice, Clark, Dempsey, Lieder, Mariani

Senate conferees: Kroening, Novak, Metzen, Anderson, Lesewski

State Government Finance—omnibus bill

HF1750/SF1620*

House conferees: Krueger, Kahn, Johnson, R., Knickerbocker, Haukoos

Senate conferees: Cohen, Merriam, Luther, McGowan, Frederickson



When the chief clerk announced that the House would take up an amendment April 29 from Reps. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield) and Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) labeled "4-FUN," lawmakers knew something unusual was afoot.

Garcia, who like many representatives this session has been under scrutiny by the media, told her fellow lawmakers that her amendment would expand the definition of harassment outlined in the omnibus crime bill.

The amendment, Garcia said, would declare reporters guilty of harassing a legislator if their "repeated, intrusive, or unwanted acts, words, questions, stories, or gestures . . . distort the truth and are intended to adversely affect the safety, security, political future, or privacy of the legislator." She added that this amendment would keep snooping reporters from falling out of trees as they pursue their stories.

"If we pass this amendment, no one gets hurt," Garcia said.

Although the "4-FUN" amendment received resounding "ayes" when it was put to a vote, House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) — with a grin on her face — rapped her gavel and declared that the amendment did not prevail.

In an impassioned speech in defense of a pay raise for legislators, Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) said on the House floor April 27 that legislators often work late into the night while their staff goes home at 5 p.m.

That irked House pages, whose hourly pay amounts to about \$2.50 an hour when all their overtime (for which they would receive remuneration in other work situations) is considered, and other staff members who regularly burn the midnight oil at the State Office Building.

Bishop offered his mea culpas to the offended employees on the House floor the next day. "We all know our staff puts in long hours that would normally be paid overtime," Bishop said. House staff have not had a pay increase since Dec. 1, 1991, and legislators since Jan. 1, 1991.

An anonymous group of House employees presented Bishop with a gift to remind him of his blunder. He read the card on the House floor April 28: "From the crew that goes home at 5: a new tie." The tie was a noose.

Bill Introductions

HF1755 - HF1760

Friday, April 23

HF1755—Mosel (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Health care facilities required to provide transportation to disabled residents and patients on public funded disabled-accessible vehicles.

Monday, April 26

HF1756—Waltman (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Douglas trail in Goodhue County provided bond issuance for land acquisition and money appropriated.

HF1757—McGuire (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Recreational use civil liability and easements clarified for private lands and waters.

HF1758—Simoneau (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Woman's right to know act adopted.

Thursday, April 29

HF1759—Simoneau (DFL)
Judiciary
State-of-the-art defense provided for product design, testing and labeling civil actions.

HF1760—Simoneau (DFL)
Judiciary
Punitive damages relation to compensatory damages provided.

Coming Up Next Week . . . May 3 - 7, 1993

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, May 3

9 a.m.

The House meets in Session.

10 a.m./After Session

HOUSE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh
Agenda: Review of final report.

TUESDAY, May 4

9 a.m.

The House meets in Session.

WEDNESDAY, May 5

9 a.m.

The House meets in Session.

THURSDAY, May 6

9 a.m.

The House meets in Session.

FRIDAY, May 7

9 a.m.

The House meets in Session.

SATURDAY, May 8

9 a.m.

The House meets in Session.

For updated conference committee information, call (612) 296-2146.

Do you know?

He was no Sir Thomas More, but Frans Herman Widstrand also had dreams of utopian proportions.

In April 1856, Widstrand, a Swedish-born "reformer" and publisher, settled on the banks of Lake Constance in Buffalo Township, Minn. There he hoped to establish a utopian community, a "Farist" colony, where he defined "farity" as "a feeling at once of friendship, benevolence, justice, frankness, uprightness, dignity and expressive of principles."

Widstrand's dream was to enlist as many as 400 colonists, and to persuade Congress to grant him even more land for his Utopian interpretation.

Neither wish would come true.

After seeing his newspaper, *Truth Teller* — "dedicated to the abolition of poverty, ignorance and wickedness" — shut down due to lack of funds, he placed an ad in a Chicago magazine in December of 1878, soliciting potential Farists.

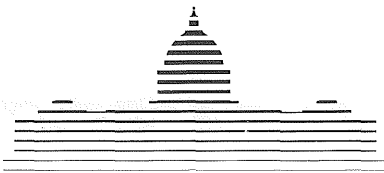
The response was disheartening. Widstrand deemed only six respondents to be legitimate prospects, and invited them to his home.

The following June, the colony reached its pinnacle of eight members — five men and three women. "All promised they would refrain from using alcohol, tobacco and obscene language, and would do no harm to others," according to author Helen White in *Tale of the Comet and Other Stories*.

Widstrand soon tired of his new guests, and journeyed to Kansas to visit friends. In his absence, his fellow Farists drank, smoked, and argued amongst themselves. They ate and sold the communal crops, lived in Widstrand's house, and went to work for other farmers instead of tending their own gardens.

When Widstrand returned, only one couple remained. The man, W.D. Sutton, refused to let Widstrand into his own house. In fact, he billed the founding Farist \$175, for services rendered in his absence. Widstrand refused to pay, and Sutton was granted possession of the property.

So, homeless and broke, Frans Widstrand abandoned his lakeside home and idyllic notions, and ultimately settled in Litchfield. There he served again as a publisher and editor until his death in 1891.



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

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Irv Anderson
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota game and wildlife

Number of Minnesota deer hunters, by DNR estimate, fall, 1992	400,000
Ratio of deer to people in Minnesota during a typical fall season	1:3.7
Number of deer taken by archers at Camp Ripley, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 1992	248
Number of hunters trying	3,559
Dollars generated from taxpayer donations to the Minnesota	
non-game wildlife fund, 1991	\$940,000
percent of taxpayers donating	5.9
average donation	\$7.02
Number of Minnesota animal species, (excluding invertebrates)	
that are considered non-game wildlife	490
Dollars given to DNR non-game wildlife program grant recipients, spring '92	\$50,000
research projects funded by those dollars	23
Number of trout and salmon stamps sold by the DNR in a typical year	95,000
Number of wild turkey licenses authorized by the DNR, 1993	9,625
Number of trumpeter swans rescued by Minnesota DNR personnel	
in Alaska, in September 1992	18
Number of free-flying trumpeter swans in Minnesota	160
Number hatched in wild nests, summer 1992	40
Number of buffalo auctioned at Blue Mound State Park, October 1992	18
highest bid	\$1,950
Total dollars generated by the auction	\$19,550
Number of remaining buffalo in the state park herd	47
Estimated number of wolves in Minnesota	1,650
in Wisconsin	40
Number of state dollars paid per year, on average, to farmers suffering	
livestock losses due to wolves, 1978-1991	\$26,762
average number of farms suffering damages during those years	27
Number of wolves killed by federal trappers in 1990	90
in 1991	54
Number of black bear taken by Minnesota hunters, 1992	3,130
Statewide, black bear population, 1991 survey	14,000
Current price for a resident black bear license	\$35
non-resident	\$166

Source: DNR news releases



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

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



Telecommunications device for the deaf.
To ask questions or leave messages, call:
TDD Line (612) 296-9896 or
1-800-657-3550

93. May 7

P6015

SESSION WEEKLY

MAY 07 1993

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ May 7, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 18

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

ST. PAUL, MN 55155



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To subscribe, contact:
Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
(612) 296-2146 or
1-800-657-3550
TDD (612) 296-9896

Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Mary Ann Schoenberger,
Timothy Walker

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • May 7, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 18

Flashback

It's hard to believe there could be anything spiritual about a fish known for its bulging eyes and laid-back demeanor. But this week the Legislature found itself caught in a battle over the spiritual and temporal significance of spearing and netting walleye. (see page 3)

On one side are the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians and their supporters, who say netting walleye in the spring is a celebration of rebirth — analogous to Easter for Christians — and is a key ingredient to a settlement between the state and the band over disputed hunting and fishing rights. On the other are sports conservationists, who argue that permitting nets and spear fishing in Mille Lacs Lake would destroy one of the premier fishing resources in the state.

As usual, the Legislature is in the middle — just as it was in 1987 when lawmakers were in a similar quandary. Then, however, the issue was the orange and red slow-moving vehicle emblem. It's hard to find much sacred or profane about a symbol that is typically askew on the back of an old tractor, but that's how the Old Order Amish from southeastern Minnesota saw it.

The reasoning is a bit difficult for the "English," their word for everyone who is not Amish, to follow. But for the Amish, including the symbol in their lives ran counter to two Biblical admonitions: "Be not conformed to this world" (Romans 12:2) and "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers" (2 Corinthians 6:14). That's us.

Understandably, people from southeastern Minnesota were concerned because many can recall near misses with Amish buggies at night. The battle then was between religion and public safety. But in the mid-1980s, a compromise was reached. The Department of Public Safety agreed the Amish could use a black sign with a white fluorescent border in lieu of the orange one.

That seemed to work for awhile, but concerns about public safety continued. In 1987, the Legislature approved a law that required the Amish to use the orange sign at night and during inclement weather. The Amish, however, refused to follow the law and some even went to jail over it. Then, the lawyers got involved and the issue took a serpentine route from the Minnesota Supreme Court, to the United States Supreme Court, and back to the Minnesota Supreme Court for another look. The Amish won.

With the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, the issue over spearing and netting can be characterized as a debate between religion and a public resource. The skirmish will now likely end up in federal court. While the Amish debate bumped around the courts for five years, the treaty dispute could last much longer — if a similar dispute in Wisconsin is any indication.

And like the Amish, supporters of the negotiated settlement between the state DNR and the band say the Ojibwe are likely to win. That, ironically, could lead to the Indian version of hell for the many white ice fishermen who form small cities on Mille Lacs Lake every winter.

"Chief Bemidji described the Indian's 'Hell' as a place where the hungry Indian could see hundreds of walleyes through six feet of ice with no way to cut through..." wrote Duane Lund in *Tales of Four Lakes*.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: People on the inside of the Minnesota History Center get a clear view of the Capitol, unlike the view reflected from outside the giant window of the center, which faces the Capitol's east side.

— photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Treaty of 1837 . . .

House amends, twice rejects revised settlement

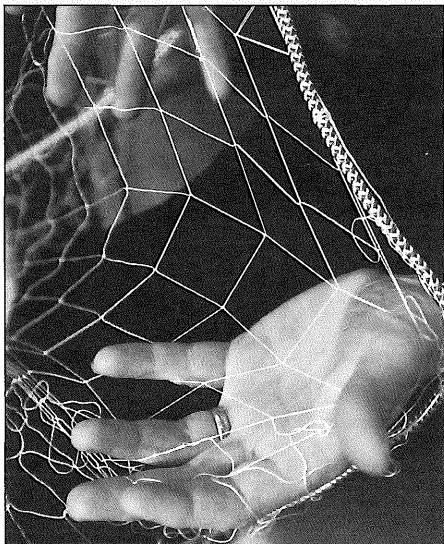
The Minnesota House twice rejected a proposal to resolve disputed fishing and hunting rights of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians in central Minnesota, making it more likely the issue will be decided in federal court.

The 64-70 vote by House members May 3 followed more than five hours of often emotional debate. Supporters of the proposal (SF1619, formerly HF575) argued that the netting and spearing of fish was sacred to American Indians, comparable to sacramental rites in the Christian church.

Opponents of the proposal just as strongly asserted that the proposed agreement could destroy one of the region's best walleye resources. They urged that the legal process be allowed to run its course in hopes of attaining a court ruling more favorable to area property owners and outdoor enthusiasts.

After private negotiations with band members May 4, settlement proponents resurrected the proposal May 5. But it failed again, this time by a 64-69 vote.

Despite the setbacks, Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester), a co-sponsor of the settlement proposal, said the state and the band still have time to develop another agreement before the dispute goes to trial in May 1994.



The nylon gill net was the subject of three amendments during House floor debate on SF1619 May 3. Members voted to ban use of the nets during spawning season, an amendment bill author Rep. Dave Battaglia called a "deal killer." Opponents said the nets are very unforgiving, and damage the walleye population by snaring too many large females.



Jim Genia, legal counsel for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians, reacted May 5 to speculation that a vote to reconsider the treaty-rights settlement bill would also fail. Later that day, the House defeated the settlement bill (SF1619) for a second time by a 64 to 69 vote.

"Maybe this is a healthy thing," Bishop said of the opposition the proposed settlement generated in recent weeks. "But we've got another year, another whole session to work this out."

Band representatives were less optimistic.

"We wish the legislative process for a settlement would have worked, but it didn't. So now we will pursue a court alternative," said Jim Genia, deputy solicitor for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians.

"In one sense, it's a little disappointing, but in another sense, we now know what's going to happen. I think it was an unfortunate vote but we always knew that this was only one of the alternatives to getting our rights [affirmed]."

The bill rejected by the House closely mirrored the pact approved 40-25 by the Senate April 30. The proposal would have given the band 15,000 acres of land and \$8.6 million in exchange for relinquishing commercial harvesting rights in much of the territory ceded to the U.S. in 1837.

In spite of assertions from settlement proponents that it would be a "deal-killer", both legislative bodies amended the proposal to prohibit the band from gill netting during spawning season on Mille Lacs Lake. House members narrowly accepted an amendment to enforce the netting ban as long as it did not "limit band members in the exercise of their spiritual and

cultural beliefs." The vote was 67-65.

Also added to the bill were "buy-out" provisions for resorts near the proposed tribal netting zone, and provisions that would have retained existing public boat accesses and prohibited several county parks from inclusion in any land exchange.

In total, the House considered 15 separate amendments — three specifically tackling the issue of gill netting on Mille Lacs. One that effectively would have banned all gill netting by tribal members on Mille Lacs Lake failed on a 66-66 vote.

Describing Mille Lacs as a uniquely managed "jewel" in the state's tourism industry, Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) said walleye netting, particularly during the spring spawning season, would decimate the lake's breeding population.

He and others argued that the proposed settlement would not resolve the dispute. "This issue is headed to court no matter how you vote," Stanius said.

Had the House approved the bill, its ratification by the Mille Lacs Band members was in doubt.

Marge Anderson, tribal chairwoman of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, wrote letters dated May 1 to House and Senate bill sponsors stating that any attempt to interfere with band netting or

spearfishing was "unacceptable" and demonstrates "ignorance and disrespect for Indian culture."

Genia said the tradition of netting and spearfishing is more than 300 years old.

"The best way I can compare what spearfishing and netting mean to Indian people is to talk about Easter for the Christian people. Spearfishing and netting in the springtime is kind of a celebration, an observance of the rebirth and the renewal that occurs in the spring."

He said the Mille Lacs Band believes it has a strong case should the dispute go to trial.

"The same treaty of 1837 already has been litigated in Wisconsin, and the federal courts found that the Wisconsin band had the right to hunt, fish, and gather," Genia said. "We feel like we have a very strong case and that's what we will pursue."

—Dave Price



AGRICULTURE

Bee bill takes wing

Minnesota's beekeepers are concerned about the potential harm of Africanized honeybees.

A measure, sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island), would ban the Africanized honeybee in Minnesota. It passed the House May 4 on a 130-0 vote.

Dubbed "killer bees" for their fierce behavior, Africanized honeybees last year made their first inroads into the U.S., crossing the Rio Grande River in Texas for the first time after moving steadily north from South America since the late 1950s.

Africanized honeybees are no more venomous than their more docile cousins from Europe, which make up most commercial apiaries. What makes them so dangerous, however, is their hair-trigger aggressiveness and tendency to attack in swarms.

They were initially brought to South America for breeding experiments to increase honey production. But, like a plot from a "B" horror movie, the experiment went awry and the hot-tempered bees escaped.

Minnesota's \$10 million honey crop is among the leaders in the nation. In addition to providing that crop, honeybees fill an even more important role of pollinating billions of dollars worth of crops.

Cooper's bill is aimed at making sure those feistier bees don't hitchhike back to Minnesota with local beekeepers who head south for the winter to maintain their operations.

Federal law also prohibits beekeepers from using the killer bees in their operations.

Under the bill, a Department of Agriculture inspector also could inspect an apiary after giving 24-hour notice to the owner. No notice would be required, however, if the inspection is the result of a complaint, or if an emergency is declared by the Department of Agriculture. Should the in-

spector find Africanized bees, they are to be destroyed. If the owner refuses to do so, the state inspector could do the job — without having to pay remuneration to the beekeeper.

Additionally, the bill would raise the annual bee registration fee to \$10, up from \$7.50.

HF50 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

'Implements of husbandry'

Farmers and others who were confused by various traffic laws governing farm equipment may have an easier time making sense of state law in the future.

A measure approved by the House May 1 assembles all laws governing "implements of husbandry" into one chapter and requires the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to make a compilation of the laws available to farmers. The phrase "implements of husbandry" refers to vehicles, including farm tractors and farm wagons, used in farming or horticultural operations.

Currently, there is no such compilation and there have been misunderstandings — both by law enforcement and farmers — over existing traffic laws, said bill sponsor Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia).

"There have been tickets given that probably shouldn't have been given," said Johnson.

The 21-page bill was drafted after a series of meetings of a DPS task force that included a wide range of farm groups, trucking organizations, and the American Automobile Association, said Johnson.

The bill also would call on the DPS to provide more information about the significance of the orange slow-moving vehicle symbol so it can be used in driver education courses.

The measure also reduces the speed limit for some large farm trailers to 25 miles per hour — down from 30 — to bring state law into conformity with federal safety guidelines governing slow-moving vehicles.

HF735, which was approved on a 125-2 vote, now moves to the Senate for consideration.

Increasing ethanol levels

Minnesota corn farmers and producers of ethanol could see an expanded market for their products under a measure the House approved May 1. The vote was 123-2.

The bill would raise the required minimum oxygen content of gasoline sold during the winter in the 10-county metro area to 2.7 percent — up from the current 2 percent.

That minimum would be extended year-round to the 10-county metro area after Oct. 31, 1995, and statewide after Oct. 31, 1997.

Supporters of the measure (HF931) say it would help stimulate the rural economy by increasing demand for the four Minnesota-

based ethanol producers and three others that are in the final planning stages.

Adding ethanol to gasoline is one way to increase oxygen content. By adding it to metro area gas last winter, the Twin Cities met Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for carbon monoxide emissions for the first time since 1975. Another factor that contributed to satisfying EPA standards was the vehicle emission testing program.

The addition of ethanol, or a petroleum-based oxygenate, to gas makes it burn cleaner with fewer harmful emissions. The requirement has been limited to winter months in Minnesota (Oct. 1 to Feb. 1) because automobile pollution control devices are least efficient then.

A 1991 state law set the minimum content standard at 2.7 percent, but it was reduced to 2 percent in 1992, explained Ralph Groschen, director of the Department of Agriculture's Marketing Division.

The 2.7 percent standard is in place in about half of the 30 states that mandate a minimum oxygen content for gas, said Groschen.

Besides the seven-county metro area, the minimum level also would apply to Carver, Chisago, and Isanti counties.

HF931 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

Wetlands rules delayed

A bill that would delay implementation of the Wetlands Conservation Act found smooth sailing in the House May 1, winning approval on a 129-0 vote. The bill also passed the Senate May 6 on a 63-0 vote.

Not only would the bill (HF1402) put off enactment of permanent rules for the two-year-old law until Jan. 1, 1994, but it would modify how wetlands that are drained, filled or burned are to be replaced.

Under the bill, wetlands in non-agricultural lands would be replaced at a 2:1 ratio. For wetlands in agricultural areas, or where at least 80 percent of wetland acreage that existed before statehood in 1858 is still intact, the ratio is 1:1. Most of that 80 percent acreage is in the Arrowhead region of northeastern Minnesota.

House Majority Leader Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l. Falls), the bill's author, earlier told the Agriculture Committee that the change is more equitable, since counties in northeastern Minnesota have had a long history of preserving their wetlands.

Since the 1991 wetlands protection law was passed, the state has been operating under temporary rules, with permanent regulations due to go into effect on July 1.

Some members have expressed concern that the rules developed by the Board of Water and Soil Resources don't reflect the intent of the Legislature. They hope to study the rules further during the interim.



BUSINESS

Keeping up taconite companies

Taconite companies would be required to keep their plants in operational condition for at least one year after they shut down under a bill approved 119-11 by the House May 1.

Supporters of the measure (SF487) said that allowing a steelmaker to dismantle an idled facility soon after it closes all but guarantees the jobs it once provided would be lost permanently.

The one-year delay would allow state and regional officials time to find a new owner for the facility.

House sponsor Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) has said the costs of building a new taconite mill in today's market are prohibitively high. His bill would require owners to maintain the plant "in salable condition," making the facility a more attractive commodity to a potential buyer.

SF487 earlier passed the state Senate 65-0 and now goes to the governor for his consideration.



CHILDREN

Foster care restricted

The safety of children would be given greater weight than the interests of foster parents or potential foster parents under a bill the House passed May 6 on a 130-0 vote.

SF190 would bar people convicted of serious felonies such as criminal sexual conduct, child abuse, and armed robbery from providing foster care or family day care for periods ranging from seven years to a lifetime.

Previously, the Department of Human Services could review cases and reinstate licenses when deemed appropriate. But the new law would forbid the department from granting such individual waivers, unless the information about the felony is incorrect.

Under SF190, if a disqualification is set aside, the nature of the disqualification will become a matter of public record along with the reason for the "waiver."

Data on individuals' criminal records kept by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension would be made public. A study would be required to evaluate whether public access to such records will have a discriminatory impact on different racial groups, or whether it will adversely impact ex-criminals' chances for rehabilitation through employment.

Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) urged legislators to pass the bill, citing the *Star Tribune* investigative series, "License to Abuse," that showed that children were endangered because of liberal foster parent licensing procedures.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), as HF18. SF190 now returns to the Senate for reconsideration because Carruthers added an amendment to the bill on the House floor. The amendment would limit the time a person's conviction is public record to 15 years after the person finishes serving the sentence for that crime.



CONSUMERS

Homeowner protection

Consumers would be able to recover damages for shoddy work done by residential, state-licensed contractors through a new fund, under a bill approved by the House May 4.

The measure (HF948), approved 96-32, would establish a set of sliding fees charged to contractors based on the contractor's volume of business. The fees would be paid into a dedicated state account. A dissatisfied customer could tap into that account and be compensated up to \$50,000 for incomplete or incompetent work, or for losses due to fraud or negligence.

The fund is modeled after a similar program operated by the Department of Commerce that reimburses the victims of crooked real estate agents and brokers.

The contractor reimbursement fund is designed as a "fund of last resort," and could be tapped only if a victim is unsuccessful in collecting a court judgment from an unscrupulous contractor.

In these cases, the fund would reimburse the victim. But the contractor would be liable to repay the fund double the amount of that judgment, plus interest.

Supporters said this provision would lead to a more rapid resolution of disputes. Few con-

tractors would want to risk such a large loss, and those who don't pay the penalty would have their license suspended until they make good on the debt, say supporters.

Provisions of the bill also would revise state residential contracting licensure rules. In general, these rules would not apply to contractors working exclusively in Minneapolis or St. Paul who are subject to more stringent local regulations.

The bill also contains provisions allowing for accelerated payments from the account to consumers on certain claims.

HF948 now moves to the Senate, which considered a similar proposal in 1991 but deleted provisions to establish a consumer recovery fund.

Caller identification

Minnesotans soon could discover who's calling before even picking up the telephone.

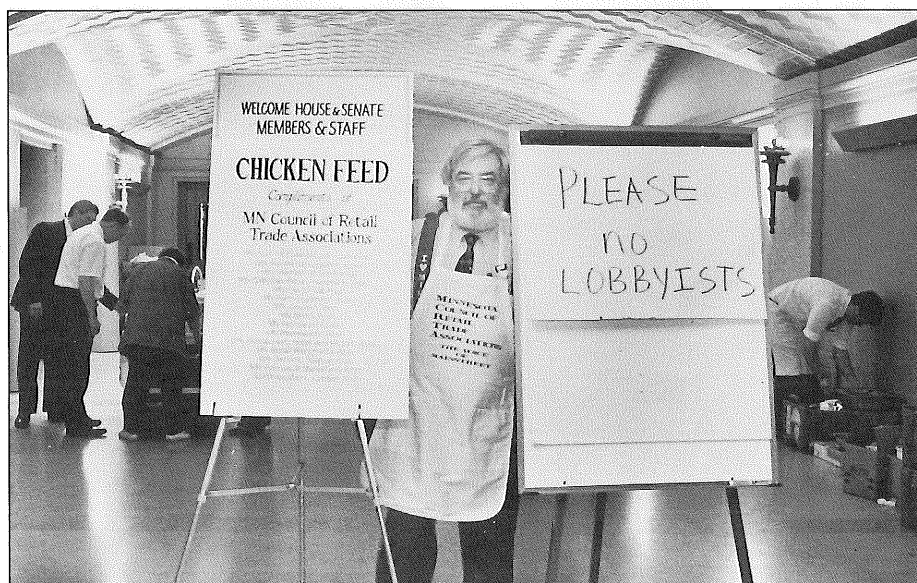
A bill (HF87) passed by the House May 1 would mandate that custom local area signaling services (CLASS) be made available in the seven-county metro area by Jan. 1, 1995.

Those services include caller identification, selective call acceptance and rejection, automatic redial, and a number of others. The optional services would be billed separately from basic telephone service fees.

Chief author Rep. Walter Perl (DFL-Woodbury) said many companies are "on standby" waiting to provide CLASS options. Perl said the bill would "be good for delivery companies and taxi drivers," and protect them against crank calls.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), telling members that he was once a victim of harassing telephone calls, said the bill also would be an effective consumer protection service, benefiting individuals as well as businesses.

But some members expressed concern that



Al Brodie of the Minnesota Council of Retail Trade Associations welcomed House and Senate staff and legislators to the annual "Chicken Feed" in the Great Hall of the Capitol May 6.

caller identification devices could result in the "redlining" of services in economically depressed areas. Perl reassured members that the standards the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) developed governing CLASS services should address such questions.

Under HF87, the PUC would need to develop those standards by Jan. 1, 1994. After the standards are in place, greater Minnesota companies may begin to develop the CLASS options as well, but are not subject to the Jan. 1, 1995, service availability deadline.

Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) successfully amended the bill to prohibit telephone companies from taking legal action to recover unpaid bills resulting from "unauthorized" 1-900 calls.

The amendment would treat unauthorized 1-900 service charges the same way unlawful gambling debts are treated — as illegal and uncollectible in a court of law. Gutknecht said his intent is to go after "illegitimate services preying on Minnesota consumers." He hopes to "take the [payment] responsibility off the consumer and put it on the company."

The bill, passed on a 118-9 vote, now moves to the Senate for consideration.



CRIME

Omnibus crime bill

The \$1.15 million anti-crime bill (HF1585) unanimously passed by the House April 29 would establish a stalking law and impose additional penalties on drive-by shootings. (See April 30 Session Weekly, p. 3.)

In addition, it would create a "pattern of harassing conduct" crime, punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

But it also increases penalties for a host of other crimes, and addresses issues as varied as DNA testing and police officers on bicycles. The following are just a few of the many provisions contained in the bill:

Guns in schools

Juvenile courts would be required to order that the drivers' licenses of minors found in possession of guns or other "dangerous weapons" at school be canceled, or their driving privileges revoked, until they turn 18. (Article 1, Section 4)

The definition of a dangerous weapon also would be expanded to include combustible liquids likely to cause death or great bodily harm, or any fire that causes a death or great bodily harm. (Article 5, Section 5)

Forfeiting guns

Guns and ammunition could be seized under the state's administrative forfeiture law if they

Crime bill highlights

- Impose a felony penalty for possessing or storing a gun or other "dangerous weapon" in a school zone, with a maximum penalty of two years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. (Article 1, Section 11)
- Make it a felony offense, punishable by up to two years in prison and a \$5,000 fine, to recklessly fire a gun in a residential area. (Article 1, Section 9)
- Make it a felony offense, punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, for recklessly firing a gun in a school, public housing, or park zone. (Article 1, Section 9)
- Make it a felony offense, punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, to own, possess, or operate a device to convert any firearm into a semi-automatic or automatic weapon. (Article 1, Section 12, 13)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor to carry a rifle or shotgun in a public place, with limited exceptions, including transportation or ceremonial purposes, and for law enforcement officers. (Article 1, Section 31)
- Make it a five-year felony penalty for a second violation of carrying a pistol in a public place without a permit. Currently, the crime is a gross misdemeanor. (Article 1, Sections 15-30)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor to videotape or otherwise record a person (without the consent of the person being recorded) in a "private place." A private place is defined as a place where someone may reasonably expect to be safe from casual or hostile intrusion or surveillance. Certain exemptions for law enforcement officers and "legal business purposes" would exist. (Article 10, Section 27)
- Increase to a five-year felony from a gross misdemeanor child neglect and endangerment crimes that cause substantial harm to a child's mental or physical health. (Article 10, Section 20)
- Establish a penalty under child endangerment statutes of up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for "intentionally or recklessly" leaving a loaded gun where it can be accessed by a child under 16. (Article 10, Section 20)
- Establish a sentence of life in prison without possibility of parole for killing a peace officer or a correctional employee. (Article 10, Sections 6, 7, 13)
- Establish a felony crime punishable by up to 20 years in prison and a \$35,000 fine for anyone found guilty of participating in a riot armed with a gun or other dangerous weapon where a death results. (Article 4, Section 6)
- Expand second-degree arson to include crimes causing property damage over \$1,000. Currently, property damage must exceed \$2,500. (Article 5, Sections 6, 7)
- Expand the three-year felony penalty for negligently causing a fire to include property damage over \$2,500. Current law requires damage over \$10,000 to be charged with the crime. (Article 5, Section 8)
- Create a felony penalty of up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for tampering with a fire alarm system or device if people are injured as a result. Current law has no penalty tougher than a misdemeanor for such an offense. (Article 5, Section 9)
- Expand from three to five years the statute of limitations for all arson crimes. (Article 5, Section 11)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor, up from a misdemeanor, for violating a harassment restraining order within 10 years after serving a sentence for harassment, assault, terroristic threats, or domestic abuse. (Article 2, Sections 15, 16)
- Increase penalties for stalking and harassment crimes to a gross misdemeanor, up from a misdemeanor. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 1)
- Make it a felony offense to commit an act of harassment because of bias, or to commit a telephone or mail harassment crime. Both would be punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Currently, these crimes are gross misdemeanors. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 2)
- Make it a felony, punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, for harassing with intent to influence a jury or a judicial proceeding or to retaliate against a judge or lawyer. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 2)
- Create a felony "pattern of harassing conduct" crime, punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine. The charge could result from two or more acts that violate state misdemeanor assault, domestic abuse, terroristic threats, or harassment laws. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 4)
- Make it a misdemeanor to trespass on school property. Anyone not a student (or parent or guardian) or anyone without a legitimate reason to be at the school could be found guilty. School employees also are authorized to detain anyone they think is violating the school trespass law until authorities arrive. (Article 1, Section 8)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor to violate an order for protection (OFP) within 10 years of a previous OFP violation. Current law allows for the gross misdemeanor penalty for a second violation within two years. (Article 2, Section 8)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor to commit a misdemeanor domestic assault within 10 years after a previous similar conviction, or an assault against the same victim. Current law makes it a gross misdemeanor for a second conviction within five years. Additionally, the 10-year period wouldn't begin until the sentence for the first crime has been completed. Current law starts the timeline at the conviction date. (Article 2, Section 9)
- Make it a felony offense to shoot from a car (or after just leaving a car) at a person, another car, or building, punishable by a maximum of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. If the building or car fired upon is not occupied, the maximum would be three years in prison and a \$6,000 fine. (Article 1, Sections 6, 7, 10)

are found in a car used to commit a felony drug offense, near a person who was carrying a felony-level amount of drugs, or on the property where the drugs were seized. Current forfeiture law allows for money, precious stones and metals to be seized. Under the state's forfeiture law, it is up to the person whose property was seized to prove it was not connected to the alleged criminal activity. (Article 1, Section 7)

No guns for abusers

Any person convicted of domestic assault with a firearm — whether in Minnesota or previously in another state — would be ineligible to possess a pistol or military assault weapon. This expands on a law passed last year, which prohibited convicted abusers who used a firearm in their assault to forfeit the firearm for three years. Currently, those offenders are also prohibited from owning a pistol for three years from the date of their conviction. (Article 1, Section 19)

Harassment by picketers

"Targeted residential picketing" would be considered harassment, meaning a person could seek a court restraining order to prohibit the picketing. Violators would then be subject to increased penalties. Such a restraining order could apply to organizations and would then apply to any member of that organization. *See crime bill highlights page 6.* (Article 2, Sections 10, 12, 14, 17)

Assessing stalkers

Courts would have to order mental assessments for offenders convicted of felony-level harassment or stalking crimes. If the offenders show a need for treatment (and are deemed amenable), then treatment must be required as part of the sentence. Offenders who can afford it would need to pay for the assessments. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 5)

Victims' rights

Harassment victims would need to be notified by prosecutors — and could provide input — concerning a decision to place an alleged offender in a diversion program instead of going to trial. If charges are dismissed, or when a decision to decline prosecution is made, the victim must also be notified, and informed of other protection, such as a restraining order or order for protection. (Article 2, Sections 21, 22)

Additionally, the crime victims "bill of rights" would be changed so that the victim would receive two notices. The first, given by a police officer "at the time of initial contact with the victim," must inform the victim of the right to apply for reparations; the right to ask that his/her identity remain private on any documentation; the identity of the nearest crime victim assistance program; and include the right to participate in the court process and ask for

restitution. (If the victim is one of domestic abuse, information on additional rights that apply for these abuse victims must be given.)

The second notice, to be distributed by the prosecuting attorney after charges are filed, must inform victims of their rights under victims rights laws. (Article 6, Section 9)

Juvenile offender work program

Juvenile offenders who owe their crime victims restitution could work to earn money to repay their debt. Community corrections agencies and nonprofits would be among those eligible for grants to run such programs, and the juvenile workers would not replace any currently employed workers. Juvenile work crew grant program jobs would include park maintenance, recycling, and other related work services. A total of \$500,000 would be marked for the program. (Article 6, Section 2)

Juvenile traffic offenses

Courts would be ordered to make juvenile traffic offenders pay "reasonable restitution" for damage caused to a person or property as a result of their offense. (Article 6, Section 5)

Juvenile testimony

A minor testifying in a case involving an assault or a "crime of violence" — a definition including about three dozen felony offenses ranging from burglary to first-degree murder — would be entitled to have a "supportive person" present during their testimony. Current law only allows for a supportive person to be present during a child abuse case. (Article 6, Section 23)

Cops on bikes

Cops using bicycles on the job would be exempted from traffic laws governing bikes. (Article 7, Section 2)

Additionally, bicyclists would be allowed to put a red, flashing light above the rear tire. (Article 10, Sections 2, 3)

Registering sex offenders

The sex offender registration law established by the 1991 Legislature would be expanded to include offenders convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct against an adult victim. Current law requires some sex offenders whose victims were minors to register their address with law enforcement officials for 10-15 years upon prison release. (Article 7, Section 8)

Prison wages

Convicts could have their prison job wages garnered to pay court-ordered fines, surcharges, or restitution payments to victims — even if the payments were ordered for a crime for which the prisoner isn't currently doing time. (Article 6, Section 3)

Similarly, wages earned on a work-release program could be deducted. (Article 8, Section 3)

Criminal data

State criminal history data at the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) would be public for 15 years following the end of an offender's sentence. Prosecutors and public defenders could copy and view the data free of charge. The BCA could charge others a fee. Currently, the data is public at the county level, but not through the state BCA office, which has access to the data from all 87 Minnesota counties. (Article 10, Sections 1)

The BCA also would be mandated to obtain the names of offenders participating in pre-trial diversion programs in counties where such programs exist. The programs are used in lieu of prosecution for a criminal offense. The data must be maintained for 20 years from the date of the offense. (Article 7, Section 9)

Bus cops

The Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) would have their own "police" force to work on MTC property and bus routes. The officers would have the authority to arrest, and are responsible for processing offenders. Subsequent investigations become the responsibility of the local law enforcement agency. To ensure effective communication, MTC police vehicles would be equipped with the same radio communications capabilities as other local law enforcement personnel. (Article 7, Sections 13, 22-24)

Early release for ill inmates

Inmates could be released from prison early if they suffer from "a grave illness or chronic medical condition and the release poses no threat to society." The conditional medical release could be rescinded — without a hearing — by the commissioner of corrections if the offender's health improves to the extent that the offender presents "a more serious risk to the public." Corrections officials have said they anticipate about three inmates per year being released under such circumstances.

Unless the inmate has insurance through a state social service program, the state would not pay for the continued health care of the offender. (Article 8, Section 5)

More boot camp participants

More offenders would qualify to participate in the state's "challenge incarceration program," authorized by the 1992 Legislature. Offenders who previously committed a crime that would disqualify them from the "boot camp" program (any crime involving intentional personal injury), could participate if they were convicted of that crime at least 10 years ago. Additionally, anyone convicted of a crime involving personal injury — provided it wasn't intentional — would be eligible for the program. (Article 8, Section 6)

Extended probation

Failure to pay a court-ordered fine would permit the court to extend an offender's probation by a year. If necessary, the one-year extension could be renewed. Current law allows for such an extension for failure to pay court-ordered restitution. (Article 8, Sections 13-15)

DNA admissibility

The Minnesota Supreme Court would be prohibited from promulgating rules of evidence that would override state statutes pertaining to the admissibility of statistical probability evidence based on DNA test results. Minnesota is one of two states prohibiting such evidence. (Article 10, Section 8)

Mandatory DNA specimens

More sex offenders would have to submit a DNA specimen to the state. Anyone initially charged with a sex crime, then convicted of another offense arising from the same circumstances, would be required to submit a DNA specimen, as would any sex offender coming to Minnesota from another state under a parole supervision program. Parolees couldn't come to Minnesota if they don't agree to have the sample taken. Current law calls for specimens to be taken from all convicted sex offenders (or those adjudicated for a sex crime) and those sentenced as "patterned sex offenders." (Article 8, Sections 16)

Jury member names confidential

The identities of jury members and the information contained in their completed questionnaires would be private if the judge determines the information would jeopardize either the safety or property of the juror, or the defendant's right to a fair trial. Jurors could request their identities be shielded. The determination would rest with the judge. (Article 10, Sections 9)

Therapist-client sex crimes

Psychotherapist-patient relationships would be included under the state's criminal sexual conduct statutes relating to sexual abuse of a patient or former patient. A psychotherapist would include anyone who is or "purports to be" a member of the profession. Spiritual counseling would be added to the definition of psychotherapy as well.

Third- and fourth-degree sexual conduct charges could be brought against a psychotherapist who has sexual contact during or outside of therapy sessions if an ongoing therapist-patient relationship exists.

This measure expands the definition of a "position of authority" to include psychotherapists and spiritual counselors as outlined in the criminal sexual conduct codes. (Article 10, Sections 12, 14-18)



Motorcycle enthusiasts brought their bikes to the Capitol May 3 during a news conference to kick off Motorcycle Safety Month.

No cars for johns

Cities would be authorized to adopt local ordinances calling for the forfeiture of cars used to commit a prostitution offense. The car would be forfeited only after the offender is convicted of the prostitution crime. The city of St. Paul had such an ordinance, but the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled it invalid, ruling that only the state — not cities — have the power to authorize forfeiture. This section of law is designed to address the Supreme Court's concerns. (Article 10, Section 23)

Statute of limitations

The bill would clarify that any time an alleged offender is not living in Minnesota, the statute of limitations "time clock" governing an alleged Minnesota crime is interrupted. (Article 10, Sections 29, 35)

No reduction in crime severity

The bill would repeal a controversial 1992 law that authorized the conference of chief judges to compile a list of misdemeanor offenses that would become petty misdemeanors. Under current law, a petty misdemeanor is not a crime, and is punishable by a fine of up to \$200. A misdemeanor is punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine. (Article 10, Section 32)

LSD

Selling or possessing LSD in a school, park or public housing zone would be punishable by up to 25 years in prison. The provision adds LSD to a list of controlled substances (including heroin and cocaine) that carry a stiffer penalty if sold within one of the three zones. Currently, the maximum crime for sale or possession of LSD, regardless of the crime's location, is 10 years in prison. (Article 3, Sections 1, 2)

Judiciary spending bill passes

A long week of negotiating ended May 6 with final House approval of a \$467.6 million biennial spending plan for the state's judiciary system.

The bill (SF1503) passed on a 133-0 vote, and won Senate approval the same day on a 60-6 vote. It now heads to Gov. Arne Carlson for his decision.

The amount agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee is substantially less than the \$670 million total reached by the House Judiciary Finance Division.

Some of the nearly \$200 million difference resulted from cuts in the budget by the 10 conferees, but most of it came from a leadership decision to send the court system and attorney general's budget to another conference committee.

Judiciary finance conferees trimmed \$8.8 million from funds which had been approved by the House. Most of that came in a \$4.7 million cut to the Youth Works program, whose purpose is to give young people a chance to earn education grants for community service work. Funding was set at \$5 million.

The resulting changes, said Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown), chair of the House Judiciary Finance Division, is a budget that is still consistent with goals set for the panel when the session began: conserving prison space even as demands increase, reducing the impact of state spending decisions on county budgets (and local property taxes), and preventing crime.

"We held fast to these commitments," Murphy told the House before the final vote.

SF1503 would add about 500 prison beds over the next biennium, she said. That includes \$15.4 million for converting the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a prison, \$3.9

million in contracting with counties to house inmates serving terms under a year and \$1.7 million for work release programs.

It would help counties by boosting spending for community corrections programs by more than \$6 million, giving \$2.2 million for the innovative "sentencing to service" program and \$1.7 million for probation programs.

Preventive measures include \$5.1 million for victims services, \$500,000 for more intensive probationary supervision of repeat drunk-driving offenders, and \$400,000 to establish three new battered women's shelters.

The \$405 million earmarked for the Department of Corrections is virtually identical to the original House position. That represents a \$59 million increase from current spending, but is \$8.5 million less than the governor had recommended.

Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake), who represented his caucus on the conference committee, also said he was satisfied with the bill. Had the bipartisan House bill only been drawn up by IRs, he added, it would have spent less, increased spending for corrections, and cut spending for Youth Works.

The compromising by the conference committee did all those things, Swenson said, "So I think we made progress in all those areas."



EDUCATION

K-12 conference advances

The budget for K-12 education would be set at about \$5.3 billion, depending on provisions finally approved by the House and Senate conference committee working on the K-12 education finance bill (HF350) this week. Spending on K-12 programs totaled \$4.4 billion for the 1992-93 biennium.

Both the House and the Senate bills place restrictions on school districts' ability to use excess levies, reflecting concern over a growing reliance on property-taxed based referendums. Under HF350, the state-paid percentage of education funding (through the added income tax revenue) would increase.

The conference committee granted preliminary approval to a series of measures, including a provision which would set the limit on charter schools at 20. Current law caps the number of charter schools at eight. School boards would be allowed to convert one or more of their existing schools to outcome-based charter schools if 90 percent of the full-time teachers at the school sign a petition seeking conversion. Conversion would have to take place at the beginning of an academic year.

The committee also voted to create a teacher compensation task force to recommend alternatives to paying teacher salaries based on training and experience. The task force would consider a compensation system that considers

"knowledge, skills, responsibilities, or other considerations."

Under the bill, teachers hired by school districts after July 1, 1995, would not have salary schedules based on training and experience. The school district and the collective bargaining representative would negotiate an alternative method of compensation.

The conference committee also voted to repeal a number of state education rules and statutes many believe hamper innovation and flexibility in local schools.

Representatives of the Department of Education and the State Board of Education (SBE) agreed that decision-making should be decentralized, and that state rules should emphasize performance rather than procedures.

The SBE's general rulemaking authority would be repealed, according to the preliminary agreement reached by committee members. The board would need specific authority from the Legislature to make new rules or amend existing ones.

The following provisions are only some of those adopted by the committee as of May 7. The conference committee is expected to complete work on the K-12 finance bill by the end of the week.

Year-round learning centers

The current cap of 10 placed on the number of year-round learning sites would be lifted.

Harassment

Schools would have to expand their sexual violence and harassment policy to include racial and religious violence and harassment.

Preparation time

Starting in 1995, teacher collective bargaining agreements would have to include provisions for preparation time or a provision stating that the parties chose not to include it in the contract. Five minutes of prep time for every 25 minutes of instruction time would be provided if no agreement is reached.

Principals

Each school would no longer have to retain a principal, as now required by law. This would allow site-based management teams more flexibility in deciding how to run their individual schools.

Task forces

The legislation would establish various task forces, including three which would address desegregation, school bus safety and education for children with disabilities.

Youth apprenticeships approved

House members approved a \$1 million youth apprenticeship program May 3 that is designed to better prepare high school students for skilled work. The vote was 131-1.

Under HF10, the apprenticeships would include both technical course work in schools and work experience at participating Minnesota businesses. Courses would be developed with input from the state's technical colleges, as well as business, labor, and secondary education representatives.

"This is the way Minnesota can be competitive in the global economy," said bill sponsor Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids). "We're the only industrialized nation in the world that does not have a youth apprenticeship program."

During committee hearings on the bill, business leaders said that they need better trained workers to deal with improved and changing technologies.

Bauerly said studies have shown that 70 percent of jobs created in the year 2000 will not require a college education. He said the apprenticeship program would help match trained workers with jobs. "We can no longer be training people for jobs that don't exist."

The apprenticeship program would change the way Minnesota educates students, Bauerly said. "We would hope to make school interesting, challenging, and enjoyable for those students who do not plan to go on to college . . . thus reducing dropout rates."

He said the bill intends to increase choices rather than "provide a tracking system" as some opponents of the bill suggest.

"Now, we would have the college choice, youth service choice, and youth apprenticeship choice," Bauerly said.

(The "youth service choice," or Minnesota Youth Works, is a proposed program that would allow young people to perform community service work in exchange for education grants. See page 8.)

Under HF10, women and minorities would be encouraged to participate in the apprenticeship program. The majority of participants in a similar Wisconsin apprenticeship program are women, Bauerly said.

The bill also would establish a youth apprenticeship council to help develop and implement youth apprenticeship programs. The council would be responsible for awarding grants of up to \$100,000 for demonstration projects throughout the state. A total of \$1 million would be marked to pay for both grants and implementation of the program.

A provision of the bill would prevent participating employers from displacing current employees whose work is similar to that of youth apprentices.

HF10 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

Aircraft noise in the classroom

Say what?

Some students in Eagan, Bloomington, Mendota Heights, Minneapolis, Richfield, and St. Paul may get a better idea why they sometimes have trouble hearing their teacher, under a measure approved by the House May 1.

The bill calls on the Metropolitan Airports Commission to study the effect of aircraft noise in the classroom.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington), is the latest in a long-running dispute between the airport and its nearby communities over airport noise.

The bill would require that the testing be done in at least two classrooms — in either public or private schools — in each of the cities mentioned above.

HF962, which was approved on a 116-10 vote, now moves to the Senate for consideration.



ELECTIONS

Campaign reform bill compromise

A House-Senate conference committee finished work on a campaign finance reform bill May 5, but a gubernatorial veto remains "a very strong possibility," according to Senate Minority Leader Dean Johnson (R-Willmar).

Johnson said Gov. Arne Carlson's main objection to the current version of the bill are provisions concerning "independent expenditures."

The bill specifies that individuals or lobbying groups making independent expenditures — often last-minute negative ad campaigns against a candidate — must notify the Ethical Practices Board within 24 hours after they formalize plans to spend more than \$100 on such a campaign.

Johnson, one of five senators on the conference committee, said the governor wants candidates to be given prior notice of such expenditures, and wants public financing so targeted candidates may respond to last-minute "smear

campaigns." In its current form, the bill includes no such allowance for a response to an independent expenditure.

Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville), sponsor of the Senate bill and co-chair of the conference committee, said putting a prior notice provision in the bill would unconstitutionally limit free speech.

The current bill, which is a compromise between HF163 and SF152, limits the amount of money candidates can receive from individuals and political action committees (PACs) during election years. The version of the bill passed by the Senate April 20 prohibited an individual from donating more than \$1,000 to a gubernatorial campaign, while the House bill set a higher limit of \$6,000. The compromise version sets the limit at \$2,000, one-tenth of the \$20,000 limit under current law.

In addition, the compromise version limits individuals from giving more than \$1,000 to attorney general candidates and more than \$500 to candidates running for the state legislature, or for the offices of auditor, treasurer or secretary of state.

The compromise version leaves unchanged the limits state office candidates can spend on their campaigns, but it does incorporate a provision from the Senate bill that would allow first-time candidates for a particular office to exceed those limits by 10 percent. The unchanged limits are \$1.6 million for gubernatorial campaigns, \$40,669 for Senate candidates, and \$20,335 for House candidates.

Other provisions in the compromise bill would:

- ban "friends of" committees, thus ending the practice of shifting campaign money from one political campaign to another;
- limit the amount of money a candidate for an office could receive from lobbyists and PACs to 20 percent of the campaign spending limits for that office;
- eliminate public campaign subsidies for unopposed candidates;
- prohibit "carrying forward" more than 50 percent of the money in a campaign fund remaining after an election. Any leftover money above that amount would have to be returned to the state if the candidate accepted

public campaign subsidies; and

- eliminate wording on ballots that would identify which judicial candidates were incumbents seeking re-election.

House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) said she plans to give the conference committee report its final hearing on the floor as soon as possible to give lawmakers time to deal with a gubernatorial veto, should that occur.

The bill incorporated the concerns of many public-interest groups, Long said, including Common Cause and the Citizens League.

"This bill contains a lot of things that people have been asking for for years," she said.

Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), sponsor of the House bill and co-chair of the conference committee, said he believes there are enough votes in the House to override a veto. The bill passed the House one vote shy of that needed to override a veto and the Senate passed its version two votes shy.



ENERGY

Alternative fuel development

A bill that would encourage the development and promotion of alternative fuel vehicles won approval in the House by a vote of 133-0 May 3.

HF1133 would give the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) the ability to raise utility rates to recover the costs of the development and promotion of alternative fuel vehicles if it determines that it is in the public interest to do so.

The bill states that it is in the long-term economic, environmental, and social interest of the state to promote the use of alternative fuels and to develop additional markets for indigenous crop-based fuels.

"Alternative fuel" is defined as natural gas, L.P. gas, hydrogen, coal-derived liquids, electricity, methane, denatured ethanol, other alcohols, and any other fuel defined as an alternative fuel under federal law.

The state policies developed to promote alternative fuel vehicles would be part of the plan the governor must submit to the federal government under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Chief author Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) said that passage of the bill could help the state obtain federal money for the development of alternative fuel vehicles.

The bill now moves to the Senate for consideration.

Campaign contribution limits

Office	Current Law (election year + off years)		Conference bill (election year + off years)	
Governor/Lt. Governor	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$500
Attorney General	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$200
Other constitutional offices	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$100
State Senate	\$1,500	\$500	\$500	\$100
State Representative	\$750	\$250	\$500	\$100
State party contribution	5 times each limit		10 times each limit	

Under the conference bill, first-time challengers would be permitted to receive contributions 10 percent greater than the proposed limitations for each office.



ENVIRONMENT

Environment proposal completed

Nearly everybody would be paying more to help maintain Minnesota's natural environment over the next two years.

House and Senate conferees May 5 agreed on a two-year funding plan for environmental, agricultural, and natural resource-related programs.

Total spending in the omnibus bill (SF1570) is nearly \$790 million over the next budget cycle, about 42 percent of which would be paid from the state's general fund.

While holding the line against most fee increases, the bill would boost the average cost of residential garbage collection about \$2 per year. The expense is expected to be passed on to consumers as the result of higher fees on solid waste disposal. The extra revenue would be used to clean up closed landfills.

The bill also would raise the fish house license fee for non-resident anglers to \$25 per season from \$21.50 per season.

Other provisions in the bill include:

Bolstering the Superfund

Minnesota industries would be subject to a new, two-tiered tax designed to encourage more recycling and safe disposal of hazardous substances.

The tax on hazardous waste would be expanded in a move that could provide the state Superfund with up to \$7 million to continue cleanups at contaminated sites.

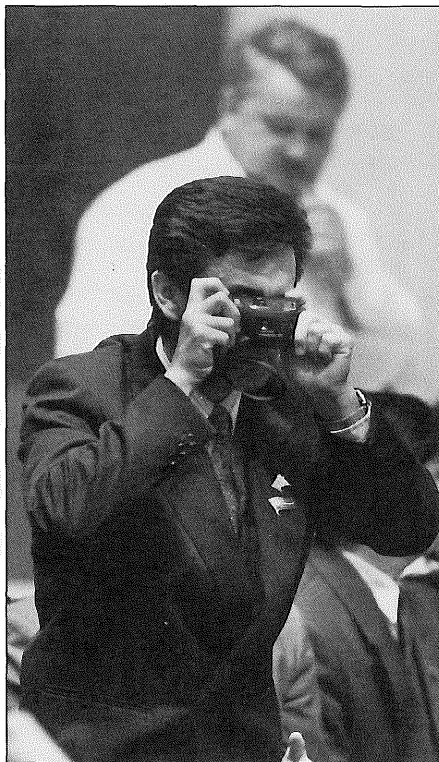
Certain hazardous waste would be taxed at \$30 per ton for solids or 15 cents per gallon for liquids. The tax for untreated hazardous waste would be \$60 per ton or 30 cents per gallon.

Firms producing 100 pounds or less of hazardous waste each year would not be subject to any tax. The legislation also would make available low-interest loans to companies for cleanup projects.

Although many companies could see their hazardous waste bills rise sharply under the new rates, Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch) said the measure also gives state regulators the authority to reduce or exempt those taxes for qualified recycling efforts.

Both Johnson and Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie), sponsor of a similar House bill this year, indicated they believe the new rate structure will skirt Gov. Arne Carlson's pledge to veto any tax increases this year.

They said the governor, in his January budget proposals, recommended a change in the hazardous waste tax that would have raised about \$800,000 more than the measure they've developed.



Omurbek Tekebayev captured on film his April 30 visit to the House chamber while Rep. Mike Jaros read a House proclamation welcoming the Kyrgyzstan Supreme Soviet Leadership Delegation.

Air toxics

The joint panel also considered provisions that would have added up to 232 businesses for fee payments under existing toxic air pollution regulations. Conferees dropped all but 80 of those businesses.

If approved, non-manufacturers such as utilities, airlines, and hospitals would be subject to the expanded fee structure.

But other businesses initially considered for inclusion such as lawn fertilizing services, farm suppliers, laundries, plumbing, heating, and machinery wholesalers would remain outside the new reporting requirements. The new fees would raise about \$250,000.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) also would be given \$4 million to purchase a new computer system. Ultimately, this would allow the agency to more efficiently process permits and other environmental monitoring data.

More DNR funding

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) would be able to hire an additional conservation officer to help with future fish and game enforcement near Mille Lacs Lake.

Expecting an increase in activity regardless of the outcome of the now-stalled agreement on harvesting rights with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, lawmakers opted to provide an extra \$130,000 to the DNR to bolster its presence around the lake.

The measure also would give the state Attor-

ney General's Office \$120,000 for costs already incurred as the result of the treaty dispute.

Met Council grants

The bill also would give a \$230,000 grant payment to the Metropolitan Council to develop a high-tech groundwater model for the seven-county Twin Cities area.

The project would aid the council in anticipating future water use in the area as well as planning for cleanups and remediation of possibly contaminated drinking water supplies.

Minnesota River

The Minnesota River and surrounding lands would be in for some special treatment over the next two years with an array of new or expanded state programs.

Over \$2 million would be allocated to reduce pollution and make other targeted enhancements in the Minnesota River basin. That includes \$1.1 million for the MPCA to continue developing more effective water management practices for the river and accelerate other state and local conservation programs.

The MPCA also would be authorized to use up to \$400,000 from its agency general fund allocations to reduce non-point source pollution in the Minnesota River. That funding shift, however, would require matching federal dollars before implementation.

Bothersome boars

Owning, importing, or releasing an aggressive variety of wild pig without a permit would be prohibited in Minnesota under a bill unanimously approved May 5 by the House. Members voted 127 to 0 to regulate the porcine pests.

Bill sponsor Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia) said Eurasian pigs can carry diseases such as pseudorabies that can decimate herds of domestic hogs. The animals, also known as Russian, or Eurasian boars, can damage the environment and wildlife if they escape.

There are between 300 and 400 wild boars in Minnesota on seven farms and one hunting preserve. Unlike the small Vietnamese pot-bellied pigs, people don't keep these 400-pound tusked boars as pets. Rather, they are prized for their flesh, which is high in protein and low in fat.

The original draft of the bill (HF673) banned the boars outright. But after that version wasn't approved by a House environment committee in March, Johnson changed his bill to allow people to raise the pigs after posting a bond with the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and receiving a permit.

The version the House passed allows people owning pigs prior to March 1 to receive permits from the DNR. Their stock, however, must be reported to the Board of Animal Health and it cannot increase by more than 25 percent.

Properly permitted pig possessors also must notify the board within 24 hours if a pig escapes its pen. If the board catches or kills an escaped pig, it can bill the owner for the cost of doing so.

The Senate also passed a version of the bill May 5 in a slightly different form, so Johnson asked House members the next day to quickly vote on the bill again after substituting the Senate language. That bill passed after no debate on a vote of 130 to 0. It now goes to the governor for his consideration.

Petrofund assistance

The penny-per-gallon fee on wholesale petroleum would be doubled to help pay for the state's Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup program under a bill passed by the House May 1. The vote was 128-1.

The additional 1-cent fee would be used to boost the state's Petrofund, which was established by the 1987 Legislature to help the owners of storage tanks recover up to 90 percent of a site's cleanup cost.

Currently, the penny-per gallon fee is assessed only when the Petrofund account dips below \$2 million. **HF514**, sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), would raise that minimum balance to \$4 million. It also would reduce reimbursements to tank owners from 90 percent to 75 percent when cleanup costs exceed \$250,000.

Sparby has said the reimbursement change could save the state up to \$2 million annually.

Earlier this year, the Office of the Legislative Auditor recommended that the fees temporarily be doubled to alleviate the backlog of reimbursement requests. In some cases, those payments are being delayed up to 18 months, Sparby said. With the passage of **HF514**, Sparby hopes the delay will shrink to between 30 and 60 days.

The bill also directs the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board to establish a fee schedule to determine the "reasonableness" of cleanup costs that are submitted for reimbursement. In cases where those requests exceed the adopted "fee schedule" amounts, the tank owner would need to justify the excess charge, said Michael Kanner, manager of the Tanks and Spills Division of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The "Petro board" also would be authorized to adopt emergency rules to establish which cleanup costs tank owners are not eligible to recoup. Such an ineligible expense could be the replacement of trees that were damaged as a result of a spill, Kanner said.

Additionally, an appeals process would be established for tank owners who disagree with

the board's reimbursement determinations, and iron mining and taconite companies would be added to the list of those eligible for tank spill reimbursements.

HF514 now moves to the Senate for further consideration.

Hunting rifle regulations eased

Deer hunters would be allowed to sight their rifles outdoors during the 10 days preceding the November firearms season under a provision added to an omnibus game and fish bill approved by the House May 3.

Designed as a way to reduce pre-season poaching, current law prevents hunters from using their guns during the 10 days before the deer season opens.

But Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) successfully argued during floor debate on **HF1114** that the ban also keeps many hunters from lawfully preparing their weapons before heading out into the woods. His provision would allow for rifle sighting anytime on private property provided the hunter has permission of the land owner.

Other provisions in the bill remain largely unchanged from the version approved April 22 by the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee. (See April 23 Session Weekly, p. 15.)

Those provisions include:

- transporting fish back from Canada with their head, tail, fins, skin, and scales intact. Those who don't could be fined \$10 per fish, and could be charged with a misdemeanor, punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine;
- allowing non-residents to spear rough fish. Currently, only residents can spear carp and other rough fish; and
- permitting the DNR to establish size limits for muskie, and the hunting seasons for raccoon, muskrat, mink, otter, and beaver. Currently, each is set by statute.

House members added a floor amendment encouraging the Department of Natural Resources to designate for seniors and disabled hunters up to 20 percent of the annual special permits issued for deer harvests in game preserves. Those permits are now issued by lottery drawing.

HF1114 was passed by the House 132-0. It now moves to the Senate for consideration.

Two deer for northwestern Minnesota

Hunters from a larger area of northwestern Minnesota may get a chance to take two deer in one season — provided one is by firearms and the other by archery.

The House approved a measure May 1 that allows hunters in Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, and Roseau counties to take one deer each through the two different hunting methods.

The Department of Natural Resources has

allowed the taking of two deer in three of the counties — Kittson, Marshall, and Roseau — on a pilot basis for the past two years through its administrative rules.

This measure, sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), would simply recast that practice in law, and add Lake of the Woods County to the list. Lake of the Woods was added through an amendment on the House floor.

The measure, which was approved on a 125-1 vote, (**HF988**) now moves to the Senate for consideration.

More harbors on North Shore

Boaters on the north shore of Lake Superior would have more harbors in which to seek refuge during stormy weather, under a measure approved by the House May 1.

The bill calls on the Department of Natural Resources to "acquire, construct, and maintain small craft harbors" at five sites along the north shore: Knife River, Two Harbors, Silver Bay, Grand Marais, and Grand Portage.

In addition to the added safety such harbors would provide, the measure, sponsored by Rep. Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth), is also designed to lure more tourists to the area.

Although **HF1107** contains no appropriation to acquire the harbors, \$500,000 is included in the environment and natural resources omnibus bill (**HF1737**) to fund their initial development.

The measure, however, was opposed by some lawmakers, one of whom questioned the wisdom of acquiring a harbor that would compete with an existing, privately owned harbor.

Rep. Mark Olson (R-Big Lake) said the proposal to add a state-financed harbor in Grand Portage could financially cripple a family-owned harbor there.

The measure, which was approved on a 94-32 vote, now moves to the Senate for consideration.



GOVERNMENT

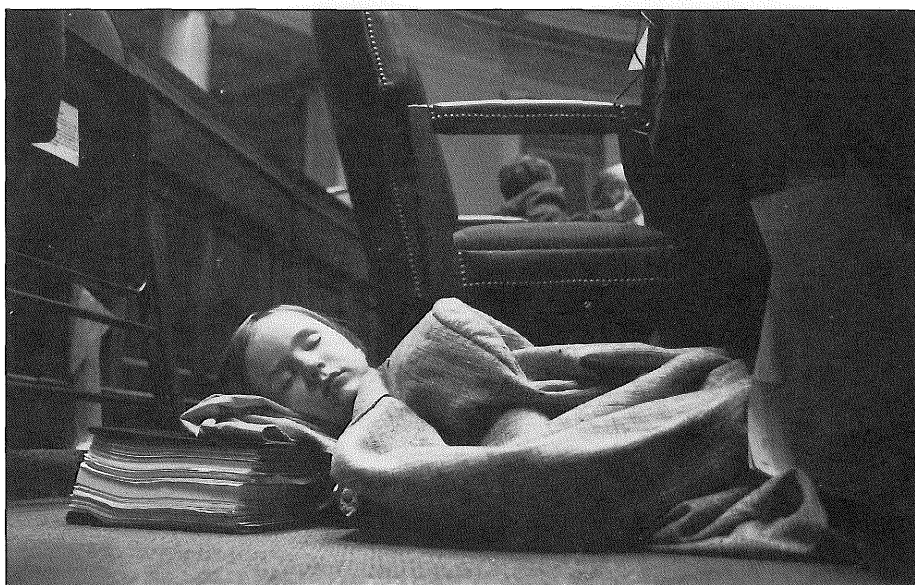
Contract spending cuts

An across-the-board 10-percent cut in state agency use of private contracts would go into effect with a measure approved by the House April 29. The vote was 133-0.

The bill (**HF984**) would impose the cut during the 1994-95 biennium, and would require agencies to justify the use of private contracts and consultants.

Agencies would be required to certify that no state employees — even those in other state agencies — are able to perform the service before receiving approval for the contract.

The bill would affect the contracts of 20



Three-year-old Annie Bertram, daughter of Rep. Jeff Bertram, used a bill binder as a pillow during a May 3 session on the House floor.

major state agencies and is limited to contracts of \$3,000 or more. The bill would not apply to contracts for highway maintenance or construction.

State agencies spent \$1 billion on contracts during the last biennium, including highway maintenance and construction. Of the type of contracts regulated by the proposed legislation, agencies spent \$260 million during the past biennium. The cut proposed in **HF984** is projected to save between \$20 million and \$26 million over the biennium.

The Department of Administration reviews some 3,000 state contracts annually. They include contracts for medical services, training seminars, architecture and engineering, computer systems, and program evaluators. Contracts which last for several years, and contracts for such services such as entertainment and research projects, have particularly come under criticism from legislators who sought the measure.

A new contract oversight board would be formed to review professional and technical service contracts. The board would assure that contracts follow state laws, particularly those requiring agencies to certify that no state employees are able to perform the service. The board also would ensure that contract proposals are publicized — aimed at stopping contracts that are awarded on a non-competitive basis, which now happens in some cases. Board members would be appointed by the House and the Senate, the attorney general, and the governor.

Additionally, departments would be unable to release the last 10 percent of a contract's funds until all terms of the contract are fulfilled.

Agencies would also be required to certify what steps were taken to verify the proposed contractor's competence. And for the first time, contracts would be limited to five years.

The proposal also attempts to move state agencies away from the practice of substituting state-funded positions with contracted services.

A provision would require that unused agency funds resulting from unfilled staff positions be returned to the general fund, rather than retained by the agency.

The proposal was developed in two different bills by four first-term representatives: Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud), Walter Perl (DFL-Woodbury), Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) and Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo). The two were merged and amended onto **HF984**, sponsored by Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples).

The measure also would transfer two full-time staff members within the Department of Administration to review contracts. The department currently has two staff members reviewing contracts.

A 1992 legislative auditor's report found that state contracts increased 83 percent between 1987 and 1992. The auditor recommended an improved contract review and approval process and training programs to help state managers exercise better control over contracts—efforts which the Department of Administration has begun.

HF984 is now under consideration in the Senate Finance Committee.

Exemption from mandates

A nine-member board of government innovation and cooperation would be created under a bill passed May 1 by the House. The vote was 127-0.

Under the bill (**HF980**), sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls), the board would serve as a quasi-judicial body with the authority to waive certain state mandates for between two and four years.

Counties, cities, and other authorities could submit detailed "waiver" applications to the board, which must respond to the requests within 60 days. If there is any objection to a

request, an informal hearing would be held on the issue.

Exemptions could be granted from either state rules or laws which govern the delivery of services.

The board would consist of two House and two Senate members, an administrative law judge, the legislative auditor, the state auditor, and the commissioners of finance and administration. The legislative members would be non-voting members.

The board also would be a financial resource for local units of government seeking to improve their management practices or the delivery of services.

Grants of up to \$25,000 could be awarded to counties, townships and other authorities such as school districts to implement "design models or plans for innovative service delivery and management." The board also would disburse cooperative planning grants to encourage intergovernmental service delivery.

A total of \$500,000 in grant funds would be appropriated to the board. Any grant applications made by seven-county metro area authorities must be submitted to the Metropolitan Council for review before being considered by the board of government innovation and cooperation.

Additionally, the board is to study and recommend eliminating any state mandates that "inhibit local government efficiency, innovation, and cooperation."

Local government officials are often frustrated over the number of mandates both federal and state governments place on them, particularly when such mandates come without additional funding to help put them in place.

The bill now moves to the Senate for consideration.

Safety agency abolished

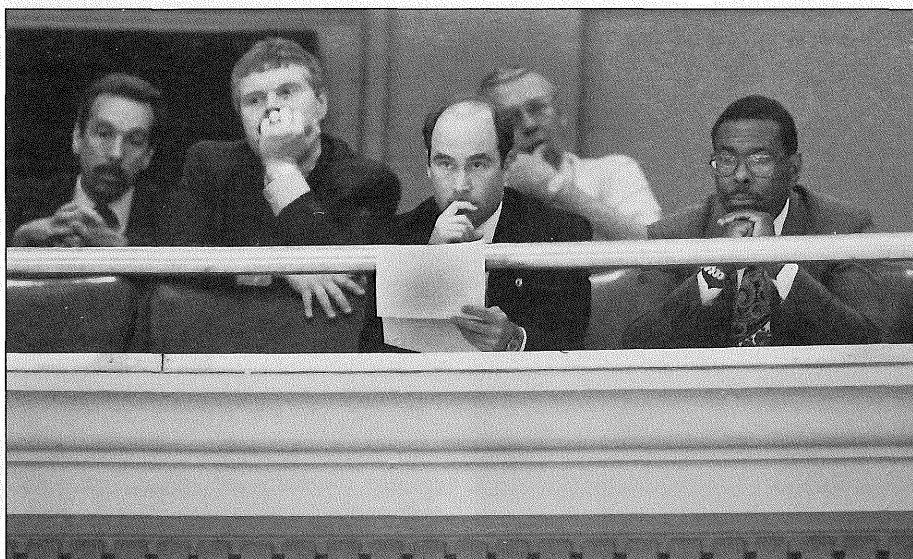
Nine state agencies would take over the jobs now under the umbrella of the Department of Public Safety under a bill passed by the House April 30.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) said his bill (**HF272**) will save the state \$1.3 million over the next biennium by eliminating more than 60 positions, mostly in management. The goal is to streamline the department's functions in order to bring about consistent cost savings in the future.

But in the same impassioned debate that greeted the proposal before several committees, opponents argued that breaking up the department will create serious problems, and they questioned the projected cost savings.

Independent-Republicans also said the bill was political, aimed at embarrassing Gov. Arne Carlson. The department has been the focus of recent political squabbling.

"This bill does not consolidate, it fragments.



Department of Public Safety Commissioner Michael Jordan, *front row right*, and Kevin Burns, assistant to the commissioner, *front row left*, listened as the House passed a bill April 30 to abolish their department.

It does not bring focus, it diffuses," said Rep. Warren Limmer (IR-Maple Grove).

Limmer said he is not necessarily a proponent of centralized government, but argued that having safety-related agencies in a single department is more effective when emergency situations arise. "[This bill] puts every single Minnesotan in danger," he said.

As a former firefighter, Rep. Bob Haukoos (IR-Albert Lea) added that it is much faster and easier for emergency personnel to contact one department when necessary. "Now we're working to break it all up again."

Solberg rejected accusations of playing politics in carrying the bill, saying the debate had become more focused on personalities than finding ways to run government more efficiently.

The bill passed on a 73-51 vote. **HF272** now moves to the Senate.



HEALTH

Health reforms advance

A bill that could put Minnesota in the forefront of national health care reform passed 88-45 on the House floor April 30.

The measure would promote more cost-effective, accessible, managed health care throughout the state, said the bill's chief author, Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls).

Under the plan, most health care in Minnesota would be delivered through organized groups of health care providers known as integrated service networks (ISNs). The ISNs would provide a full array of health care services for a fixed, pre-paid amount, much as health maintenance organizations do now. Comparative data collected by the state would allow consum-

ers to evaluate the quality and prices of competing ISNs.

Although health care providers would not be required to join ISNs, the incentive to do so would be strong. Under what is known as the "regulated all-payer system," health care providers choosing not to join an ISN would be subject to expenditure and price controls beginning Jan. 1, 1995. The goal of the bill is to scale down health care costs by reducing projected cost increases in health care by 10 percent each year.

During six hours of House floor debate April 30, a total of 33 amendments to the health reform bill were offered. Eighteen of those were adopted, including provisions that would put a cap on ISNs' administrative costs and restrict the manner in which they could offer abortion services.

"This bill is a work in progress," said Rep. Peggy Leppik (IR-Golden Valley), one of the bill's proponents. "Health care reform is not something you achieve overnight."

But opponents balked at a concept they feared would jeopardize the timely delivery of high-quality medical treatment by moving Minnesota closer to a Canadian-style universal health care plan.

"We're moving toward a government-controlled system, no matter what nice name you want to call it," said Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato).

An amendment offered by Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) and Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) would not permit basic ISN health plans to cover abortion services except in cases of endangerment of the mother's life or in cases of rape or incest that were reported to authorities within 48 hours of occurrence.

Greenfield opposed the amendment, saying it would impose the author's ideological beliefs on the public. But Sviggum said that policy-

holders who wish to do so could buy additional coverage for abortions. The amendment was adopted, 68-61, after almost no debate.

Another adopted amendment would reduce the percentage of funds that could be used to cover a health care provider's administrative costs to 15 percent by 1996.

Several other successful amendments, offered by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island), seek to strengthen health care delivery in rural areas. Two amendments call for the state to seek federal permission to raise Medicare reimbursement rates for hospitals and certain doctors in rural areas. Another forbids ISNs from restricting health care providers who join their ISN from also providing services for a competing ISN.

A few proposed amendments that would have gutted the health care reform bill failed, as did several amendments that sought to weaken the degree of management state government would exercise over ISNs.

The bill now goes to conference committee to reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

The Senate version of the bill does not share the House version's restriction on ISNs' coverage of abortion services. The Senate rejected such an amendment May 3 by a 28-37 vote.

Another provision in the Senate version that is not in the House version is the elevation of not wearing a seat belt to a primary offense, for which motorists could be stopped and ticketed.

The Senate version also would require pharmacists to dispense a less costly, generically equivalent drug when filling prescriptions unless the prescribing doctor or purchaser objects. Such substitutions are permitted under current law, but they are voluntary. A similar amendment on generic drugs failed in a House committee.

The Senate version also contains a provision that was rejected by the House floor April 30. The provision calls for a study of whether it would be feasible for employers to institute a type of health plan which would allow money to be returned to employees if they kept their health care expenses in a given year under the anticipated cost.

Expanding optometry

People needing treatment for eye diseases like glaucoma or cataracts may need to go only as far as their local optometrist, with the approval May 4 of a bill broadening optometrists' power to prescribe and administer topical legend drugs.

Optometrists would have to meet additional educational requirements to become board certified so that they could prescribe the drugs.

HF134 has been opposed by ophthalmologists, who testified earlier this session that optometrists don't have adequate medical training to safely treat vision-threatening diseases with drugs. Currently, topical drugs can be pre-

scribed only by ophthalmologists or other physicians.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), said safeguards in the bill include a provision holding optometrists to the same standard of care as physicians, and a requirement that optometrists report adverse drug reactions to the Board of Optometry within 10 days of their occurrence. The board, in turn, would have to annually report to the Legislature any details of adverse reactions.

Bills almost identical to the one that passed May 4 have been offered — and defeated — during three of the past four sessions.

Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) argued on the House floor that the bill was a bad one that “does not protect the health and safety of people in this state.” His was a minority opinion, however.

HF134 passed on a 105-22 vote. It now moves to the governor for his consideration.

Port-wine stains

Health insurance companies would be required to pay for early treatment of port-wine stains if a bill passed by the House May 3 is signed into law by the governor.

Port-wine stains are bruise-like birthmarks most often occurring on the face, neck, and upper torso. Several insurance companies already provide for such removal in their benefit packages, although some large insurers consider such treatment an elective, cosmetic procedure, and, therefore, don't cover the cost.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) said his bill (HF9) “would save money in the long run” for both insurance companies and policyholders. Preventive treatment of port-wine stains is less costly than waiting until the birthmarks become infected or spread over a larger part of the body, he said.

House members voted 123-1 to accept minor changes added to the measure last week in the state Senate. Those amendments intend to keep insurance companies from raising rates because of the expanded coverage, and would limit the mandatory coverage to Minnesota residents.



INSURANCE

Dram shop liability

Bar owners and other liquor sellers would have another way to obtain “dram shop” insurance protection, under an omnibus insurance bill adopted 126-1 by the House May 1.

The bill (HF1094) would expand the insurance policies offered to businesses by the Joint Underwriting Association (JUA) to include dram shop liability coverage.

The JUA was created in 1986 to provide insurance to individuals or companies who otherwise are unable to obtain coverage that is

required by state law.

The policies would be available from the JUA only if the dram shop premiums offered by a private agency would be 20 percent higher than JUA prices.

Another provision would allow the JUA to merge with an existing quasi-public insurance program to provide dram shop liability coverage to those liquor sellers considered to be higher risks.

The measure also would:

- prohibit the state Department of Commerce from releasing a person's Social Security number that may be included in insurance documents submitted to the state.
- prohibit insurers from later canceling or adding new limits on policies if they were aware of a pre-existing health condition when they issued the policy;
- strike a provision passed last year requiring insurance companies to notify group policyholders that their coverage is being dropped. Under the new measure, notification is not necessary if the group will be covered by a similar policy;
- allow farmers with hail damage to their crops to collect on policies immediately. Current law allows insurers to have 30-day waiting periods before the policy goes into effect; and
- require insurers to notify policyholders they may have a refund coming if the insurance company returns unearned premiums to a premium finance company.

HF1094 now moves to the state Senate for consideration.



LABOR

Aiding abuse victims

Employees who are forced to leave their jobs because of domestic abuse would be eligible for unemployment benefits under a measure approved by the House May 1. The vote was 127-0.

If enacted, claims made under the measure would be financed by all state employers through their unemployment insurance premiums.

The bill calls on the state Department of Jobs and Training (DJT) to develop a policy to address the issue. But opponents of the bill say it's wrong to include the victims of domestic violence under the unemployment insurance umbrella.

“This is a foot in the door . . . a raiding of the unemployment insurance fund,” said Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead). He suggested that human services dollars would be a better source of funding.

But bill sponsor Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Township) disagreed. “This will have little or no fiscal impact,” she said, adding that the DJT didn't request a fiscal note for the bill because of its “minimal” financial impact.

Department officials have indicated they are examining internal rules to permit a limited

number of domestic abuse claims under existing “personal or serious illness” exemptions.

Before a House Labor-Management Relations subcommittee March 8, Assistant Commissioner Gary Sorenson opposed the bill (HF343), stating that DJT staff lack adequate training to make decisions concerning domestic violence.

The Senate unanimously passed a different version of the bill April 27, (SF236) which would study whether the issue is best addressed as a problem of employment, human services, criminal, or unemployment compensation.

The differences need to be reconciled before final passage.

Chavez remembered

House members paid homage to Cesar Chavez, the champion of rights for migrant farm workers, who died April 23 at the age of 66.

A resolution paying tribute to Chavez's lifelong efforts to protect migrant workers from exploitation won easy passage April 30. A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to members of Chavez's family.

The resolution was offered by Reps. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) and Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield).



LAW

Data privacy bill approved

The University of Minnesota police department would be required to release its information regarding on-campus crimes under a provision contained in an omnibus data privacy bill approved by the House May 5. The vote was 131 to 1.

The provision in HF1245 declares that the university's police department meets the legal definition of a law enforcement agency so its records are not educational records — and are, therefore, public data. The university, like many colleges and universities across the country, has argued that records detailing on-campus crimes could be kept private.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), also modifies the conditions under which a variety of governmental agencies can collect information and release it to the public or to other branches of government.

Other provisions in the bill include:

- adding to the information in motor vehicle accident reports that can be released to the public, including the blood-alcohol content of each driver involved in a traffic accident, and whether they were wearing seat belts;
- requiring law enforcement authorities to release their investigative data to a victim of a criminal act or an alleged criminal act. Current law requires release of such data only

after a criminal conviction;

- permitting the Department of Health to withhold health or epidemiologic data if the release of the data would identify the individuals concerned; and
- classifying as public the data collected by security services when they make citizen's arrests.

On the House floor, the bill was successfully amended by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) to allow public universities to receive data from high schools detailing how many recent graduates have been through "remedial instruction." That kind of data would be valuable to universities, Kelley said, which need to plan their curriculums to deal with students who will need extra academic help.

"We're doing a lot of remedial education at higher educational institutions at great cost," Kelley said.

HF1245 now goes to the Senate for consideration.



TAXES

Conferees strike tax accord

A hybrid bill providing more than \$200 million in property tax relief, K-12 education reform and an income tax pinch on a few of Minnesota wealthiest citizens has been agreed upon by members of the taxes conference committee.

The 10-member panel blended key elements of both the House and Senate tax plans, while others were rejected or revised. Notably, the Senate's proposed 23-cent-per-pack increase on cigarettes was discarded.

Both House and Senate tax bills had proposed income tax increases. The joint bill nearly splits the difference in the total increase which had been in the two original versions, and reduces the number of wealthy taxpayers who would be affected.

The joint bill (HF1735) would increase income taxes by \$227 million. House language increasing the highest income tax rate from 8.5 percent to 10 percent was kept in the joint bill, but fewer people would be affected because income thresholds would be raised.

Under the bill, joint filers with taxable income of more than \$150,000 would pay the higher rate, while single filers would have to have just over \$84,000 in taxable income.

The increase would affect the top 1.7 percent of income tax filers — about 35,000 people — instead of the top 3 percent as was earlier proposed by the House.

The joint tax bill is tied to new funding for improving K-12 education by reducing class sizes, which had been part of the original Senate tax proposal.

In addition to the \$227 million in extra

revenue generated from the income tax increase, an additional \$106 million in state general fund money would be channeled to public schools, bringing the total revenue increase in the bill to \$333 million.

Most property tax bills would stay about the same or increase less than 1 percent under the joint bill, compared to a 6 percent hike projected under Gov. Arne Carlson's proposed budget, according to the House Research Department.

Of that \$333 million in revenue, \$135 million would go for general property tax relief; \$127 million for K-12 education; and \$57 million to fund a complex school finance mechanism called the "property tax recognition shift." Farmers should also benefit from property tax relief.

Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook), Senate Taxes and Tax Laws Committee chair, said farmers have been hit especially hard by property tax increases.

Though the governor had proposed a one-time shot of relief for farmers after the improved March revenue forecast, the joint bill puts a relief structure in place that will help farmers avoid the large increases some have experienced this year, he said.

"It's permanent relief, it's not just the one-time fix," added Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), House Taxes Committee chair.

The conference committee's tax bill was expected to be taken up in both the House and Senate on May 7.

Here are other key features of the new joint tax bill:

Working Family Credit

Conferees split the difference between House and Senate tax bills in improving one of the most popular tax programs, the Working Family Tax Credit. The credit provides families earning less than \$22,370 per year a break on their state income taxes, and is based on a



This week, action in the Legislature shifted to conference committees where Senate and House lawmakers work out differences between versions of bills passed in their respective bodies. Here, House and Senate conferees face off in room 15 of the Capitol to work on the 1993 omnibus tax bill.

similar federal program.

Currently, qualifying families can now take a 10 percent state credit on the amount they claim on their federal earned income tax credit. The new law boosts that to 15 percent.

A typical family that got \$85 from the state program last year would then get just over \$125.

The program is expected to cost \$14 million.

St. Paul sales tax

St. Paul also would have the power to levy a half-cent sales tax to pay for an estimated \$83 million for Civic Center improvements, neighborhood development projects, job creation and the revitalization of its downtown "cultural corridor."

Cook County would get similar authority of up to 1 cent to expand and improve its North Shore Hospital, a vital health care center in that part of the state. The city of Garrison on Lake Mille Lacs, whose population swells during the

summer, also would get the local sales tax authority for building and maintaining a better sewage system.

Renters' relief

House language that would provide up to \$3 million in additional tax breaks for renters was kept in the bill by the conferees. The money would come from growth in the Local Government Trust Fund, which gets its money from state sales tax revenue (2 cents of every 6.5 cents per dollar).

Contamination tax

A new tax on polluted properties would go into a special fund that would provide grants to pay cleanup costs. The tax would apply to both those who are responsible for the contamination and those who are not. Non-responsible parties would pay substantially less of the tax bill.

Business sales tax study

The way in which Minnesota provides sales tax breaks to manufacturing businesses that expand would be studied over the next year. Conflict over how a 1984 law has been interpreted by the Department of Revenue has sparked lawsuits and created confusion. The agency asked the Legislature to clarify that 1984 law.

"We're going to re-examine the policy that we have on giving a sales tax exemption on capital equipment over the next year," Rest said. The study would include input from businesses, lawmakers, and the Department of Revenue.

The goal is to come up with a clear, equitable policy, she added, rather than the piecemeal approach which has been in place for nearly a decade. Determining exactly which capital equipment purchases should qualify for the reduced rate would also be a study objective.

Johnson said the sales tax on replacement equipment has been a real deterrent to businesses expanding in Minnesota.

Put it on plastic

Language was kept in the bill that would allow property taxes to be paid with credit cards, just as they can for income taxes. The measure is intended to provide a convenience for taxpayers.

Local government aids

The way in which the state's pie for local government aids is divided would be based on a formula which Rest and Johnson said is based more on the true needs of a community. Current practice bases that aid on past spending instead of true need, conferees said.

The new formula would be based on measurable factors that reflect the spending needs of each city, such as how much housing was built before 1940, the percentage of commercial-industrial property it has, and the change in its population.

The factors for the new formula were chosen after an exhaustive analysis over the past year to

determine the best way to find true spending needs in Minnesota cities.



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation plan changed

Before the state builds or improves new highways, it will have to consider public transit alternatives and the impact the roads will have on the isolation of low-income people from economic opportunities in the metropolitan area.

HF623, which passed by an 80-52 vote on the House floor May 6, is one of the bills advanced by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) as part of a plan to lessen the sharp economic divisions between inner cities and the poorer inner-ring suburbs, and the wealthier outer-ring suburbs. The bill drew heated opposition from legislators representing southwestern suburbs, which have been referred to as the "fertile crescent" because they are developing economically while poverty is increasing in other areas.

Among the controversial provisions in **HF623** is one which directs the Metropolitan Council not to approve proposed highway projects — unless at least half the cities in the affected sector have cooperated with a plan to encourage the development of more low- and moderate-income housing in their city. Another Orfield bill passed by the House last week on an almost identical vote, **HF671**, provides other financial penalties to cities in the metropolitan area that exclude low-income housing.

Rep. Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville) tried to amend **HF623** to include high occupancy vehicle lanes among the "public transit facilities" that must be built or improved in connection with any future highway project using certain federal transportation funds. Backers of her amendment argued that people would have no incentive to take the bus unless the bus could move quickly down a high occupancy vehicle lane, while opponents said the amendment would only shift money away from public transit into highway construction. The Morrison amendment failed on a 62-70 vote.

Representatives of the southwestern suburbs who opposed the bill said they had not benefited disproportionately from state investment in infrastructure, as Orfield contends, and they have been waiting for decades for improvements to unsafe and congested highways. Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka) suggested that Orfield, whom he accused of dissembling, look at the barriers to low-income housing in wealthy Minneapolis neighborhoods like Kenwood and the Lake Calhoun area.

"All we're saying is that 80 percent of the money went to the most exclusive suburbs," Orfield responded. "I can see why you're mad

because it's a pretty good deal you have."

The bill now goes to the Senate for consideration.

Citizen parking patrols

Suburban drivers beware! Citizen parking patrols may soon be on the streets tagging cars illegally parked in handicapped zones.

A bill approved by the House May 1 would allow all 35 Minnesota cities with populations of between 20,000 and 100,000 to authorize the use of what some refer to as "public posses."

That includes 29 metro area suburbs and the cities of Austin, Mankato, Moorhead, Rochester, St. Cloud and Winona.

Last year, the cities of Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis were authorized to use the volunteer patrols.

Supporters have said that police officers consider parking enforcement a low priority, and that citizen patrols would help ensure that handicapped spaces are properly used.

Currently, the fine for illegally parking in a handicapped zone is between \$100 and \$200.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Alice Seagren (IR-Bloomington), was approved on a 130-0 vote. **HF874** now moves to the Senate for consideration.



The next time someone wants to sue a public body to halt a project they think is unconstitutional, they might not necessarily need \$30 million. A bill passed on the House floor May 6, **SF674**, relaxes a law that allows courts to require parties suing a public body over a bond issuance to file a surety bond.

The purpose of requiring a surety bond is to reimburse taxpayers for any loss caused by the delay of the project for which the bonds are being issued. Last year, a Bloomington couple that sued to keep the state from issuing bonds for the construction of an aircraft maintenance facility for Northwest Airlines had to drop their lawsuit when they were required to post a \$30 million bond. In their suit, the couple tried to raise a state constitutional issue about the use of public dollars for a private purpose.

Because of **SF674**, citizens who want to raise such constitutional issues in the future might not need considerable wealth. The new bill says a judge must consider whether the suit presents substantial constitutional issues when determining if and how high a bond should be set. The bill is sponsored as **HF747** on the House side by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul).

It now moves to the governor for his consideration.

Committee, Floor & Final Action*

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). When space allows, a *cumulative* listing of bills acted upon in the House since the beginning of the session will appear at the end of this section.

We urge you to save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a reference guide as you follow the progress of bills.

The bill status tracking sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

However, in most cases, the language from that companion bill is then reinserted under its substitute's file number.

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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
Bill action between April 29 - May 6

rp — recommended to pass h — heard
rpa — recommended to pass as amended — re-referred without recommendation
nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor
re — re-referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote
a — amended * — version under consideration

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 29 - May 6			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0385*	Steensma	Debtors' right—first refusal actions	2/15 AG	AG	3/8 rpa		3/25	129-0	3/31		5/4 (126-0)	
SF0346	Sams	provided time limit	2/18 AGR	JU	3/29 rpa		5/1	62-0				
HF1408*	Limmer	Nursery stock dealer	3/24 AG	AG	4/2 rpa	re CED	4/12	130-0	4/15	4/28	5/5 (126-0)	
SF0813	McGowan	certificate exemption provided	3/11 AGR	AGR	3/31 rp		4/23	59-0		4/30	5/6 (50-1)	
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0051*	Evans	Automobiles—title branding	1/14 CED	CED	1/28 rpa†		2/22	123-7	2/25		4/30 (119-3)	5/5 (93)
SF0041	Mondale	requirements tightened	1/14 CCP	CCP	2/24 rpa		4/27	66-0				
HF0316	Rukavina	Iron mine facilities—	2/11 EN	CED	4/1 rpa		5/1	119-11				
SF0487*	Janezich	salable condition required	2/25 EN	CCP	4/12 rpa		4/27	65-0	4/29			
HF0454*	Clark	DTED—annual reports on job	2/18 CED	CED	3/18 rp		4/14	127-0	4/15	5/5		
SF0932	Runbeck	creation efforts required	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/8 rpa	re GOR						
HF0643*	Luther	Cosmetologists, estheticians	3/4 CED	CED	3/16 rpa		4/12	126-0	4/15	5/4		
SF0809	Belanger	regulated under statute	3/11 CCP	CCP	3/11 rp		4/29	57-0		5/4		
HF0806*	Radosovich	Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms	3/4 CED	CED	3/18 rpa		4/14 a	122-8	4/15			4/30 (66)
SF0666	Finn	made petty misdemeanor	3/4 CCP	CCP	4/7 rpa		4/23	54-7				
HF1525*	Perlt	Abstractors—liability exemption	3/29 CED	CED	4/13 rp		4/19	126-0	4/21			5/3 (77)
SF0803	Betzold	for title companies	3/11 CCP	CCP	3/31 rpa		4/27	61-0				
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE										
HF0998	Rice	Crane operators—licensed,	3/11 CED	ECF	4/19 rp		5/5	94-37				
SF0952*	Solon	examining board created	3/15 CCP	GOR	4/14 rpa		4/27	63-0	4/29			
HF1081	Asch	Collection agencies—additional	3/15 CED	ECF	4/8 rp		5/6	133-0				
SF1597	Wiener	prohibited activities	4/14 CCP	CCP	4/19 rpa							
		EDUCATION										
HF0571*	Greiling	School board member—	2/25 ED	ED	3/18 rp		5/3 a	115-11	5/6			
SF0511	Morse	district employment regulated	2/25 ED	ED	4/28 rpa		5/4	48-0				
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0287*	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/11 EN	EN	3/11 rpa		4/27 a	113-18	4/29	5/1		
SF0271	Johnson, J.B.	amendments	2/11 EN	EN	4/16 rpa		5/1	60-4				
HF0543	Battaglia	Cook County—	2/22 EN	EN	4/6 rpa		5/6 a	132-0				
SF0388	Johnson, D.J.	land sale authorized	2/18 EN	EN	3/4 rpa							
HF0546*	Wallman	Dorer Hardwood Forest—	2/22 EN	EN	3/2 rpa		3/15	130-0	3/18	4/30		
SF1435	Murphy	motor sports prohibited	3/18	EN	4/1 rpa		4/23	60-0		5/4		
HF0607	Johnson, A.	Hunting by disabled—	2/25 EN	EN	3/16 rp		4/23	124-0				
SF0483*	Merriam	crossbow allowed for big game	2/25 EN	EN	3/24 rp		4/15	59-5	4/19			4/30 (69)
HF0699	Pauly	Mineral leasing and research—	3/1 EN	EN	3/16 rp		5/1 a	123-3				
SF0848*	Janezich	changes provided	3/11 EN	JU	4/20 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29		5/3 (59-0)	
HF0882*	Laurey	Lake Superior water trail—	3/8 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/29	132-0	4/1		5/6 (129-0)	
SF0712	Solon	authorized	3/8 EN	EN	3/29 rpa		5/4	56-0				
HF0988*	Sparby	Deer licenses for taking deer by	3/11 EN	EN	4/5 rpa		5/1 a	125-1	5/3			
SF0878	Stumpf	firearm, archery in certain counties	3/11 EN	EN	4/23 rpa		5/6	55-0				
HF1107*	Huntley	Lake Superior—	3/15 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		5/1 a	94-32	5/3			
SF1467	Johnson, J.B.	safe harbors program established	3/31 EN	EN	4/27 rpa	re RA						
HF1164*	Trimble	Water law technical corrections—	3/15 EN	EN	3/25 rp		5/1	129-0	5/1			
SF1582	Price	provided	4/8 EN									
HF1402*	Anderson, I.	Wetlands—mitigation requirements	3/24 EN	EN	4/15 rpa	re RU	5/1 a	129-0	5/3			
SF1363	Stumpf	changed, exemptions expanded	3/25 EN	AGR	4/1 rpa	re EN						
HF1424*	Munger	Ag. chemical, liquid gas storage	3/24 EN	EN	4/8 rp		4/15	129-0	4/16		4/29 (130-0)	5/5 (87)
SF0975	Solon	tanks—exemptions allowed	3/15 EN	EN	4/8 rpa		4/27	65-0				
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE										
HF0608*	Mosel	Nurseries—stock	2/25 AG	ENF	4/8 rpa		5/1	127-0	5/1			
SF0708	Morse	certificate exemption allowed	3/4 AGR	EN	4/6 rp	re FN						
HF0877	Beard	Motor vehicle/appliance recycling—	3/8 EN	ENF	3/23 rpa	re TA						
SF0812	Price	study funded	3/11 EN	FN	5/3 rpa							
HF0931*	Peterson	Ethanol—producer payments,	3/11 AG	ENF	4/20 rpa		5/1	123-2	5/3			
SF0771	Bertram	oxygenate level changed	3/8 AGR	MLG	4/15 rpa	re EN						

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 29 - May 6			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp — recommended to pass h — heard rpa — recommended to pass as amended re-referred without recommendation nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor re — referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote a — amended * — version under consideration												
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0009*	Skoglund	Insurance—coverage required	1/7 FI	FI	2/10 rpa		3/1	130-1	3/4		5/3 (123-1)	
SF0291	Piper	for treating port-wine stains	3/4 HC	HC	4/8 rpa		4/29 a	58-6				
HF0580	Reding	Insurance—non-profits allowed	2/25 FI	FI	3/30 rp		4/23	122-2				
SF0568*	Solon	to invest in dental corporations	3/1 CCP	CCP	3/8 rp		4/5	61-0	4/7			4/30 (70)
HF0670*	Lourey	Mental health—outpatient	3/1 HH	FI	3/30 rpa		4/14	104-25	4/15		4/27 (110-19)	5/3 (81)
SF0769	Berglin	benefits re-regulated	3/8 CCP	CCP	4/5 rpa		4/23	61-0				
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0238*	Molnau	Town elections authorized	2/9 LG	GL	3/29 rp		5/1	129-1	5/1			
SF0421	Johnston	on general election day	2/22 ETC	ETC	4/14 rpa							
HF0516	Opatz	Election results—minimum	2/22 GL	GL	3/15 rpa		4/23	123-0				
SF0270*	Cohen	vote requirement decreased	2/11 ETC	ETC	3/4 rpa		4/8	60-0	4/13			4/30 (68)
HF0695	Ozment	Cemetery relocation—prohibited	3/1 GL	GL	3/29 rpa		5/1	124-3				
SF1602*	Murphy	without trustee or owner consent	4/14 VG	VG	4/16 rpa		4/23	60-0	4/27			
HF0784	Sparby	Elections—precinct caucus	3/4 GL	GL	3/22 rp		5/6	130-1				
SF0470*	Cohen	time, date changed	2/25 ETC	ETC	3/4 rpa		4/29	56-0	5/1			
HF0934	Stanis	Voter registration—cards for	3/1 GL	GL	3/29 rpa		5/1	128-0				
SF0754*	Runbeck	deceased residents removed	3/8 ETC	ETC	4/14 rpa		4/19	67-0	4/19			
HF1273	Sparby	Veterans Homes Board—	3/18 GL	GL	3/29 rpa		5/1	130-0				
SF1006*	Murphy	residency definition rule	3/18 VG	VG	3/31 rp		4/23	61-0	4/26			
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0168*	Krueger	Regional development commissions—	2/1 GO	GO	2/25 rpa		3/8	133-0	3/11		5/6 (120-0)	
SF0531	Beckman	contracting for services allowed	2/25 GOR	GOR	4/16 rpa		5/4	58-0				
HF0192	Reding	U of M heating plant employees given	2/1 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		5/6	109-21				
SF0255	Kroening	retirement coverage after transfer	2/11 GOR	RA	4/13 rp							
HF0318	Bishop	Optical disk storage	2/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa		4/23 a	124-0				
SF0431*	Hottinger	provided for government records	2/22 GOR	GOR	3/9 rpa		4/8	64-0	4/13		4/26 (61-0)	5/3 (71)
HF0574*	Reding	Age discrimination act compliance,	2/25 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		5/1 a	129-0	5/4			
SF0519	Stumpf	administrative changes to pension plans	2/25 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa							
HF0576*	Greiling	Gender balancing for advisory bodies	2/25 GO	GO	3/11 rpa		3/25	87-43	3/29		4/27 (88-41)	5/4 (80)
SF0570	Wiener		3/1 GOR	GOR	3/18 rpa		4/23	57-0				
HF0667*	Haukoos	Volunteer firefighter relief associations—	3/1 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/14	130-0			4/29 (129-0)	5/5 (86)
SF0587	Larson	nonprofit registration simplified	3/1 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa		4/27	64-0				
HF0768*	Jaros	Grain inspector provided state	3/4 GO	GO	4/8 rpa		4/15	128-0	4/16		4/29 (131-0)	5/5 (89)
SF0617	Solon	retirement system purchase	3/1 GOR	GOR	3/24 rp		4/27	51-9				
HF0783*	Haukoos	Albert Lea Fire Department	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rp		4/14	126-0	4/15			5/4 (72)
SF0656	Piper	Association provided interest	3/4 MLG	GOR	4/7 rp		4/27	66-0				
HF0785*	Kahn	Mpls. Police Relief Association	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		4/12	130-0	4/16		5/4 (129-0)	
SF0662	Pagemiller	survivor benefit payments modified	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/15 rpa		5/1	62-0				
HF0807*	Kahn	Mpls. Fire Dept. Relief	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		4/12	128-0	4/14		5/4 (129-0)	
SF0685	Pagemiller	Association—provided service pension rates	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/16 rpa		5/1	60-0				
HF0819	Johnson, R.	Public employees—arbitration	3/4 IA	GO	4/1 rp		5/6 a	116-16				
SF0629*	Riveness	authorized on health care costs	3/4 GOR	GOR	3/16 rp		4/8	66-0	4/13			
HF0974*	Skoglund	CAAPB duties, powers clarified	3/11 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		4/21	129-0	4/22		5/6 (127-0)	
SF1013	Pappas		3/18 GOR	GOR	4/8 rpa		5/4	59-0				
HF0977*	Milbert	Minneapolis Employee Retirement	3/11 GO	GO	4/13 rpa		4/19	127-0	4/21		5/1 (123-0)	
SF0825	Metzen	Fund member allowed purchase	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa		4/28 a	60-1				
HF0984*	Krueger	Administration Department—	3/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa		4/29 a	133-0	4/30			
SF1307	Riveness	provisions modified	3/25 GOR	GOR	4/26 rpa	re FN						
HF1023	Johnson, A.	Blind Council, Consumer Advisory	3/11 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		5/1	129-0				
SF0913*	Larson	Council—renamed, modified	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/7 rpa		4/27	64-0	4/29			
HF1187	Perlt	Labor-state advisory councils	3/18 IA	GO	4/2 rpa		5/5	126-1				
SF1199*	Chandler	expiration dates extended	3/22 JEC	JEC	3/31 rp		4/21	65-1	4/23			
HF1442*	Simoneau	Columbia Heights Police Relief Assoc. —	3/24 GO	GO	4/15 rp		4/21	130-0	4/22		5/4 (130-0)	
SF0980	Novak	salary computation inclusions	3/15 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa		5/1	64-0				
HF1528	Lasley	Education—Cambridge,	3/29 EN†	GO	3/30 rp		5/1	128-0				
SF1466*	Johnson, J.B.	Ind. School Dist. No. 911 land interest	3/31 EN	EN	4/8 rpa		4/15	66-0	4/19			5/5 (104)

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 29 - May 6			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp — recommended to pass h — heard rpa — recommended to pass as amended — re-referred without recommendation nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor re — re-referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote a — amended * — version under consideration												
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0018	Carruthers	Criminal data made public;	1/7 JU	HH	4/1 rpa		5/6 a	130-0				
SF0190*	Cohen	licenses prohibited for criminals	2/9 CP	FA	4/16 rp		4/29 a	64-0	5/1			
HF0134*	Vellenga	Optometrists authorized to	1/26 HH	HH	3/2 rp		3/29	102-30	3/31		5/4 (105-22)	
SF0117	Samuelson	prescribe topical legend drugs	1/28 HC	HC	4/15 rpa		4/30	47-17				
HF0430*	Kinkel	Human Services, Health departments	2/18 HH	HH	3/11 rpa		3/25	129-0	3/29		5/3 (116-0)	
SF0362	Samuelson	to reduce survey duplication	2/18 HC				4/29	60-0				
HF0548	Weaver	Patients right to medical	2/22 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re JU†						
SF0247*	Merriam	record access clarified	2/9 JU	JU	3/8 rpa		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0804*	Cooper	Ambulance primary service areas	3/4 HH	HH	3/25 rp		4/8	130-0	4/12			5/3 (76)
SF1107	Sams	granted exemption from process	3/18 HC	HC	3/25 rp		4/27	63-0				
HF0828	Orenstein	Chiropractic services provided	3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rp		5/1	129-1				
SF0699*	Sams	utilization review procedures	3/4 HC	HC	4/16 rp		4/27	61-0	4/29			
HF0945*	Asch	Nursing board membership	3/11 HH	HH	4/1 rpa		4/14	129-0	4/16		4/29 (132-0)	5/5 (88)
SF0991	Wiener	expanded, exam clarified	3/15 HC	HC	4/1 rpa		4/27	61-0				
HF1098	Simoneau	Interstate contract authorized	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 rpa		5/1	130-0				
SF0840*	Betzold	for treatment of mentally ill	3/11 HC	HC	4/12 rpa		4/27	54-0	4/29			
HF1112	Asch	Psychology board reciprocity	3/15 HH	HH	4/1 rpa		5/1 a	127-0		5/3		
SF1201*	Finn	licensing requirements modified	3/22 CCP	HC	4/19 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29	5/1		
HF1174	Simoneau	Nursing board membership to	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 rp		5/1	129-0				
SF0240*	Berglin	include nursing home nurse	2/9 HC	GOR	4/16 rpa		4/23	61-0	4/26			
HF1428*	Evans	Dentistry licensing requirements	3/24 HH	HH	3/30 rp		4/19 a	126-0	4/21			5/5 (84)
SF1299	Solon	modified, discipline clarified	3/25 HC	HC	4/16 rpa		4/28	60-0				
		Health & Housing Finance Division										
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF1099	Simoneau	Lead abatement provisions, building	3/13 HH	HH/hhf	4/8 rp	re HH	5/6 a	129-5				
SF1105*	Betzold	health regulations modified	3/18 HC	HC/f	4/7 rpa	re HC	4/28	61-0	4/30	5/6		
		Human Services Finance Division										
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0532	Worke	AFDC eligibility modified;	2/22 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0399	Stevens	work experience program created	2/18 FA	JU	4/1 —	re FA						
		JUDICIARY										
HF0039	Bergson	Statute of limitations—excludes	1/14 JU	JU	†							
SF0067*	Ranum	time defendant is non-resident	1/21 CP	CP	4/1 rpa		4/5	62-0	4/5			
HF0049	Blatz	Child abandonment—provided	1/14 JU	JU	†							
SF0075*	Robertson	felony criminal penalties	1/21 CP	CP	3/29 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/22			
HF0059	McGuire	Stalking, harassment—	1/19 JU	JU	†							
SF0033*	Pogemiller	crime penalties clarified, provided	1/11 CP	CP	3/11 rpa		4/5	61-0	4/5			
HF0062	Bauerly	Firearms—possession, forfeiture	1/19 JU	JU	†							
SF0056	Kelly	prohibitions provided, clarified	1/21 CP									
HF0078	Blatz	Solicitation of juveniles—	1/21 JU	JU	†							
SF0177*	Merriam	expanded to include mentally impaired	2/1 CP	CP	2/18 rp		3/15	59-0	3/15			
HF0079*	Peterson	Grandparents' visitation rights	1/21 JU	JU	2/22 rpa		2/25	128-0	3/1		4/23 (121-0)	4/30 (62)
SF0106	Vickerman	clarified	1/25 JU	JU	4/5 rpa		4/21	65-0				
HF0085	Bishop	Trespassing—to include entry	1/21 JU	JU	†							
SF0298*	Kiscaden	onto construction sites	2/15 CP	CP	4/1 rpa		4/27	64-0	4/28			
HF0143	Orenstein	Firearms—reckless discharge	1/28 JU	JU	†							
SF0125	Kelly	prohibited	1/2 CP									
HF0154	Skoglund	Chief judges conference authority—	1/28 JU	JU	†							
SF0105*	Spear	repealed	1/15 CP	CP	3/31 rpa		4/23	58-3	4/23			
HF0164	Macklin	Warrantless arrests—authorized	2/1 JU	JU	†							
SF0274*	Knutson	for parent offenders	2/11 CP	CP	2/18 rpa		3/15	62-0	3/18			
HF0178	Carruthers	Drive-by shootings—felony penalty,	2/1 JU	JU	†							
SF0208	Kelly	vehicle forfeiture provided	2/9 CP									
HF0181	Rest	Limited Liability Company	2/1 JU	JU	3/1 rpa†		5/5 a	124-0				
SF0181*	Reichgott	Act amended	2/1 JU	JU	3/1 rpa		4/21	65-0	4/23		5/6 (51-0)	
HF0198	Macklin	Probation hearings—allowed	2/1 JU	JU	†							
SF0308	Knutson	after period expires	2/15 CP									
HF0222	Weaver	School officials, students	2/9 JU	JU	†							
SF0305	Merriam	offered safety measures	2/15 CP	JU	4/7 a —	re CP						

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Intro Com	Com Ref	Com (date)	Re-r	Final	Voted	First body	Refer Com	Con Rep	Gov Sign (Chap)
HF0285	McGuire	Domestic abuse—arrest	2/11 JU	JU	†							
SF0216*	Ranum	polices clarified	2/9 CP	CP	2/18 rp		2/22	66-0	2/22			
HF0297	Delmont	Firearms—definition of	2/11 JU	JU	†							
SFnone		conviction defined										
HF0320	Bishop	Double jeopardy protection—	2/11 JU	JU	†							
SF0326	Kelly	certain crimes excluded	2/15 CP									
HF0339	Skoglund	Juvenile offender paid work	2/15 JU	JU	†							
SFnone		crew program established										
HF0354	Weaver	Crime, traffic	2/15 JU	JU	†							
SF0637	Merriam	regulations, provisions	3/4 CP									
HF0499	Wejman	Child support—execution, garnishment	2/22 JU	JU	3/15 rpa		5/6 a	132-0				
SF0384*	Berglin	effective until judgment satisfied	2/18 JU	JU	4/7 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/23			
HF0511	Solberg	Hotel innkeeper authority	2/22 JU	JU	3/29 rpa		5/6	131-0				
SF0403*	Hottinger	clarified; damage responsibility	2/18 JU	CP	4/19 rpa		4/29	54-0	5/1			
HF0532	Worke	AFDC eligibility modified;	2/22 HH	JU	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0399	Stevens	work experience program created	2/18 FA	JU	4/1 rp	re FA						
HF0558	Skoglund	Chemical testing noncompliance—	2/25 JU	JU	†							
SF0577*	Murphy	penalties established, clarified	3/1 CP	CP	3/24 rpa		4/19	61-0	4/19			
HF0573	Stanis	Orphan drug prescription	2/25 JU	JU	4/28 rp		4/28	133-0				
SF0163*	Berglin	requirements modified	2/1 HC	HC	3/15 rp		4/21	65-0	4/23			5/3 (82)
HF0578	Bergson	Persons on pretrial release—	2/25 JU	JU	†							
SF0321	Ranum	arrest, detention authorized	2/15 CP	CP	3/29 rpa	re TT						
HF0589	Pugh	Data privacy—	2/25 JU	JU	†							
SF0462	Finn	state auditor's data classified	2/22 JU									
HF0592*	Pugh	Homestead exemption capped	2/25 JU	JU	3/15 rpa		4/15	128-0	4/16		4/27 (132-0)	5/3 (79)
SF0576	Spear	for credit repayment	3/1 JU	JU	4/12 rpa		4/23	62-0				
HF0655	Orenstein	Civil service commission decision	3/1 JU	JU	3/29 rp		5/6	127-0				
SF0741*	Cohen	appeals provided to employees	3/8 JU	JU	4/20 rpa		4/29	57-0	5/1			
HF0684	Swenson	Department of Corrections—	3/1 JU	JU	†							
SF0942	Neuville	various provisions established	3/15 CP									
HF0688	Bishop	Domestic assault offenders—	4/5 JU	JU	†							
SF0681*	Kelly	ineligible to own pistol	3/22 CP				4/27	66-0	4/28			
HF0746	Osthoff	Title certificate transfer	3/4 TR	JU	4/16 rp		4/28 a	131-0				
SF0737*	Johnston	required upon ownership	3/8 TPT	TPT	3/24 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/23		4/29 (48-0)	5/5 (85)
HF0747	Orenstein	Bond order stays provided for	3/4 JU	JU	3/29 rpa		5/6 a	130-0				
SF0674*	Cohen	actions on constitutional issues	3/4 JU	JU	4/20 rpa		4/29	62-0	5/1			
HF0846*	Ostrom	Treatment centers—absent patients	3/8 JU	JU	3/26 rpa		4/7	129-0	4/8			4/30 (60)
SF0850	Hottinger	reported to local legal authorities	3/11 JU				4/23	60-0				
HF0872	Blatz	Minor as witness—presence	3/8 JU	JU	†							
SF0764*	McGowan	of supportive person authorized	3/8 CP	CP	3/24 rp		4/19	62-0	4/19			
HF0873	Klinzing	Criminal sexual conduct—	3/8 JU	JU	†							
SF0909	McGowan	provisions clarified	3/15 CP									
HF0893*	Bertram, Jeff	Crime—prosecutor provided for	3/8 LG	JU	4/2 rp		4/12	129-3	4/15		4/29 (132-0)	5/5 (90)
SF0709	Bertram, Joe	petty misdemeanor offenses	3/4 CP	CP	3/31 rpa		4/27	64-0				
HF0922	Clark	Burial ground disturbances provided	3/8 JU	JU	4/12 rpa		5/5 a	132-1				
SF1315*	Betzold	criminal penalties; civil remedies	3/25 VG	VG	3/31 rpa		4/23	61-0	4/26	5/5		
HF0975	Skoglund	Felony sentencing	3/11 JU	JU	†							
SF0919	Spear	corrections bill	3/15 CP	MLG	4/30 rpa	re FN†						
HF0987	Brown, C.	Inmates—changing	3/11 JU	JU	†							
SF1541	Vickerman	classification in jails	4/5 CP									
HF1009	McGuire	Data privacy—protection for	3/11 JU	JU	†							
SF1438	Novak	whistleblowers	3/31 JU									
HF1013	Skoglund	Community Corrections Act counties—	3/8 JU	JU	†							
SFnone		pretrial diversion program established										
HF1014	McGuire	Government medical data—	3/11 JU	JU	†							
SF0714	Ranum	provisions modified	3/8 JU									
HF1058*	Wejman	Landlord recovery for property	3/15 HO	JU	3/31 rp		5/1 a	127-0	5/4			
SF1532	Novak	damage, rent nonpayment clarified	4/1 JEC	JU	4/27 rpa							
HF1080	Delmont	Fatal fires—fire marshal	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF0065*	Novak	notified, victims autopsied	1/21 CP	CP	3/18 rpa		4/27	61-0	4/28			
HF1109	Farrell	Juvenile court—reimbursement	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF1028	Kelly	modified to counties	3/18 CP									

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HF1122*	Garcia	Transit buses provided right-of-way;	3/15 TR	JU	4/16 rp		4/22	127-0	4/23			5/5 (83)
SF1142	Flynn	handicapped parking enforced	3/22 TPT	RA	4/6 rp		4/28	62-0				
HF1139	Orenstein	Machine gun—definition	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF1091	Cohen	expanded	3/18 CP									
HF1153*	Brown, C.	Manufactured goods economic loss	3/15 JU	JU	3/29 rp		4/14	131-0	4/15			5/5 (91)
SF0984	Cohen	recovery limits clarified	3/15 JU	JU	4/7 rp		4/29	55-0				
HF1154	Bergson	DARE—programs	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF0958	Kelly	appropriated money	3/15 CP									
HF1168	Murphy	St. Louis County—for	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF1003	Solon	automated probation reporting system	3/18 CP									
HF1192	Skoglund	Felony offender diversion program—	3/18 JU	JU	†							
SF1085	Spear	planning, implementation provided	3/18 CP									
HF1208	Orenstein	POST Board—investigation,	3/18 JU	JU	†							
SF1014	Kelly	compliant procedures modified	3/18 CP									
HF1246	McGuire	Juvenile court records—	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF0969	Ranum	access, dissemination provisions	3/15 CP	CP	3/22 rpt							
HF1277	Sekhon	Board of Pharmacy—certain	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF1110	Betzold	information kept confidential	3/18 JU									
HF1331	Wejcman	Civilian review authorities—	3/22 JU	JU	†							
SF1331	Ranum	data access, other provisions modified	3/18 JU									
HF1343	McGuire	Domestic abuse—definition include	3/24 JU	JU	†							
SF1161*	Ranum	terroristic threats	3/22 CP	CP	3/29 rpa		4/23	60-0	4/23			
HF1359	Mosel	Search warrants—serving clarified	3/22 JU	JU	†							
SF1310	Kelly	for criminal vehicle violations	3/25 CP									
HF1389	McGuire	Data practices—donor	3/24 JU	JU	†							
SF1126	Finn	information privacy provisions	3/18 JU									
HF1420*	McGuire	Guardian, conservator	3/24 JU	JU	3/31 rpa		4/7	128-1	4/8		5/3 (126-0)	
SF1448	Cohen	provisions modified	3/31 JU	JU	4/19 rp		4/29 a	61-0				
HF1422	Rhodes	DNA—testing requirements	3/24 JU	JU	†							
SF1024	Spear	expanded for sex offenders	3/18 CP									
HF1438	Skoglund	Juveniles—penalties for soliciting	3/24 JU	JU	†							
SF1079	Spear	to commit a crime increased	3/18 CP									
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0343	Sekhon	Unemployment insurance—	2/15 LA	LA	3/29 rpa		5/1 a	127-0		5/4		
SF0236*	Anderson	abuse victims granted benefits	2/9 JEC	JEC	3/16 rpa		4/27	64-0	4/29	5/3		
HF0373	Murphy	Labor—arbitration required	2/15 LA	LA	3/22 rpa		5/6	84-50				
SF0891	Kroening	under certain circumstances	3/11 JEC	GOR	5/6 rp	re RA						
HF0700	Farrell	Railroads—employee job priority	3/1 LA	LA	3/15 rpa		5/5	92-39				
SF0645*	Riveness	status assured after mergers	3/4 JEC	JEC	4/12 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29			
HF1022	Rukavina	Workers' compensation insurance—	3/11 LA	LA	3/29 rp		5/5	70-60				
SF1158*	Novak	certain benefits extended	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/15 rp		4/27	37-27	4/29			
HF1054	Pugh	Labor—peace officers allowed	3/15 LA	LA	4/5 rp		5/5 a	130-0				
SF0911*	Metzen	separate bargaining unit	3/15 JEC	JEC	3/31 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29		5/6 (48-0)	
HF1151*	Dauner	Labor-wage payment	3/15 LA	LA	3/24 rp		5/1 a	129-0	5/4			
SF1193	Langseth	regulations modified	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/16 rpa		5/6	63-0				
HF1387	Anderson, I.	Construction—subcontractors	3/24 LA	LA	3/29 rpa		5/5 np	65-66				
SF1313	Novak	considered as employees	3/29 JEC	JEC	4/19 rpa							
HF1423*	Farrell	Unemployment insurance—	3/24 LA	LA	3/29 rpa		4/7	127-0	4/8			4/30 (67)
SF1296	Runbeck	technical modifications	3/25 JEC				4/23	62-0				
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0070*	Opatz	St. Cloud State University land	1/21 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0	3/22		4/23 (130-0)	4/30 (64)
SF0116	Benson, J.E.	transferred to city of St. Cloud	1/28 EN	EN	3/25 rpa		4/21	65-1				
HF0237*	Anderson, I.	Auditor, treasurer office combination—	2/9 LG	LG	2/25 rp		3/4	131-0	3/8			5/3 (75)
SF0501	Janezich	procedure for counties provided	2/25 MLG				4/27	46-13				
HF0461*	Jefferson	Reward offers by cities for	2/18 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/18	132-0	3/22		4/23 (128-0)	4/30 (63)
SF0581	Ranum	felon information allowed	3/1 CP	CP	4/19 rp		4/21	66-0				
HF0622*	Ofield	Farmland in metropolitan area	2/25 LG	LG	3/25 rpa		4/14 a	113-17	4/19		5/6 (112-15)	
SF0695	Marty	provided long-term protection	3/4 MLG	MLG	4/14 rpa		5/4	56-0				
HF0812	Rodosovich	Faribault police chief, director	3/4 LG	LG	3/23 rp		5/1 a	127-0				
SF0485*	Neuville	provided civil service status	2/25 MLG	MLG	3/18 rp		4/8	66-1	4/13		5/3 (57-1)	

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
Bill action between April 29 - May 6

rp — recommended to pass h — heard
rpa — recommended to pass as amended — re-referred without recommendation
nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor
re — re-referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote
a — amended * — version under consideration

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 29 - May 6			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp — recommended to pass	h — heard											
rpa — recommended to pass as amended	— re-referred without recommendation											
nrp — not recommended to pass	v — vetoed by governor											
re — re-referred to another cmte./div.	† — footnote											
a — amended	* — version under consideration											
HF0962*	Mahon	Metropolitan Airports Commission	3/11 LG	LG	4/6 rpa		5/1	116-10	5/3			
SF0814	Riveness	to study aircraft classroom noise	3/11 MLG	MLG	4/5 rpa							
HF1259*	Jefferson	Minneapolis authority extended to	3/18 LG	LG	4/1 rp		5/5	127-0	5/5			
SF1167	Kroening	guarantee small business loans	3/22 MLG	MLG	4/5 rp							
HF1404*	Evans	New Brighton allowed to acquire	3/24 LG	LG	4/1 rp		4/14	129-0	4/15		4/30 (125-0)	5/5 (94)
SF1005	Novak	carbon to treat water	3/18 MLG	MLG	4/2 rpa		4/27	62-0				
HF1474*	Brown, C.	County recorder fee use	3/25 LG	LG	4/1 rp		4/12	130-0	4/15			5/3 (73)
SF1124	Janezich	allowed for information services	3/18 JU	JU	4/1 rp		4/27	61-3				
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0087*	Perlt	Telephone caller identification service—	1/21 TR	RI	3/29 rpa		5/1 a	118-9	5/3			
SF0095	Price	availability	1/25 TPT	TPT	4/16 rpa	re JEC						
HF0522*	Rukavina	Utilities—property easements	2/22 RI	RI	3/1 rpa		3/11	130-0	3/15		5/1 (124-0)	
SF0405	Solon	requirements clarified	2/18 JEC	JEC	4/19 rpa		4/28	62-0				
		TAXES										
HF0671*	Orfield	Low-income housing to be	3/1 HO	TA	4/14 †		4/29 a	79-51	4/30			
SF0529	Novak	spread throughout metro area	2/25 MLG	MLG	4/1 rpa	re TT						
HF1245*	McGuire	Data privacy—omnibus bill	3/18 JU	TA	4/27 rpa		5/5 a	131-1	5/6			
SF0976	Ranum		3/15 JU	JU	3/31 rpa							
HF1524*	Rest	Public finance—public debt,	3/29 TA	TA	4/22 rpa		5/1 a	127-0	5/3			
SF1419	Pogemiller	financial obligation issuance modified	3/29 TT	TT	4/28 rpa							
HF1579*	Rest	Bonds—mortgage bond allocation	3/31 HO	TA	4/15 rpa		5/1	128-0	5/4			
SF1487	Pogemiller	procedures modified	3/31 JEC	JEC	4/16 rpa	re TT	5/5	58-0				
		TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT										
HF0043*	Kinkel	Town bridges replaced by	1/14 TR	TR	3/26 rpa		4/23	124-0	4/26		5/5 (120-2)	
SF0773	Sams	culverts allocated funding	3/8 TPT	TPT	3/30 rpa		5/1	57-1				
HF0046	Steensma	Recreational vehicles, pick up truck	1/14 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		5/1	114-13				
SF0050*	Vickerman	5th wheel coupling combos authorized	3/29 TPT	TPT	3/11 rp		3/29	65-1	3/29		5/3 (50-0)	
HF0057*	Murphy	School bus regulations clarified	1/19 TR	TR	3/17 rp		3/25	131-0	3/31		4/27 (129-0)	5/3 (78)
SF0497	Murphy		2/25 TPT	TPT	3/11 rpa	re RU	4/23	57-0				
HF0113*	Orenstein	Pedestrian right-of-way	1/25 TR	TR	3/26 rpa		4/1	131-0	4/1		5/3 (118-0)	
SF0148	Cohen	in crosswalks clarified	1/28 TPT	TPT	4/6 rp		4/29 a	62-0				
HF0477*	Carlson	Child passenger restraint rules	2/22 TR	TR	3/26 rp		4/14	122-2	4/15			5/3 (74)
SF0076	Pappas	modified, penalty increased	1/21 TPT	TPT	4/6 rp		4/27	56-7				
HF0623	Orfield	Transportation plan for metro area	2/25 TR	TR	3/29 rpa		5/6 a	80-52				
SF0474	Pappas	modified, transit funds restricted	2/25 TPT	TPT	4/16 rpa							
HF0659	Wejcman	Handicapped parking permits—	3/1 TR	TR	3/17 h,a		5/1	131-0				
SF0561*	Flynn	emergency, temporary issuance	3/1 TPT	TPT	4/14 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29			
HF0735*	Johnson, V.	Traffic regulations for implements	3/4 TR	TR	3/31 rpa		5/1 a	125-2	5/3			
SF0551	Dille	of husbandry—modified	3/1 TPT	TPT	3/29 rpa	re AGR						
HF0801*	Mariani	Speed measuring devices—requirements for	3/4 TR	TR	3/31 rp		4/7	129-0	4/8			4/30 (61)
SF0885	McGowan	reducing radiation exposure	3/11 TPT	TPT	3/30 rp		4/23	61-0				
HF0854*	Wejcman	Drivers' license—special service	3/8 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/22	128-0	4/23		5/6 (128-0)	
SF1216	Olson	endorsement requirement clarified	3/22 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa		5/4	52-0				
HF0874*	Seagren	Citizen parking patrol	3/8 TR	TR	3/19 rp		5/1	130-0	5/1			
SF0837	Belanger	authority expanded	3/11 TPT	TPT	4/27 rp		5/5	60-0				
HF0969*	Pauly	Federal motor carrier safety	3/11 TR	TR	3/31 rp		4/23 a	122-1	4/26		5/3 (122-2)	
SF1504	Belanger	regulations adopted	4/1 TPT	RA	4/29 a		4/29	56-4				
HF0978*	Milbert	Tow trucks exempted from motor	3/11 TR	TR	3/31 rpa		5/1	127-0	5/3			
SF0910	Metzen	carrier permit requirements	3/15 TPT	TPT	4/16 rpa							
HF1272	Jefferson	County state-aid highway money	3/18 TR	TR	3/31 rp		4/29	132-0				
SF0397*	McGowan	use allowed for emergency signals	2/18 TPT	TPT	3/30 rp		4/23	62-0	4/26			5/5 (92)
HF1398*	Evans	Speed limits established	3/24 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/21	128-0	4/22		5/6 (125-0)	
SF1264	Novak	on residential roadways	3/24 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa		5/4	52-3				
HF1720*	Jefferson	Transit Commission required to	4/13 TR	TR	4/16 rpa		4/23	122-7	4/26		5/3 (121-9)	
SF0269	Cohen	have physically disabled member	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/3 rpa		4/29	63-0				
		WAYS & MEANS										
HF0010*	Bauerly	Youth apprenticeship program—	1/7 ED	WM	4/26 rpa		5/3 a	131-1	5/4			
SF0029	Beckman	established	1/11 ED	GOR	4/15 rpa	re FN						

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 29 - May 6			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	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 — re-referred without recommendation v — vetoed by governor † — footnote * — version under consideration												
HF0050*	Cooper	State honeybee regulations modified	1/14 AG	WM	4/27 rpa		5/4	130-0	5/4			
SF0598	Berg		3/1 AGR	AGR	3/31 rpa							
HF0199*	Winter	Workers' compensation—loan to	2/1 LA	WM	4/28 rp		5/5	103-31	5/6			
SF0112	Moe	state fund mutual authorized	1/26 JEC	CCP	3/3 rp							
HF0272*	Solberg	Public Safety Department—	2/9 GO	WM	4/27 rp		4/30 a	73-51	5/1			
SF0114	Kelly	abolished	1/28 GOR	FN	4/28 —	re FN						
HF0299*	Rodosovich	Elections—precinct boundary	2/11 GL	WM	4/27 rp		5/3	133-0	5/5			
SF0410	Pagemiller	data procedures set	2/22 ETC	FN	4/28 rpa							
HF0327*	Hasskamp	License plates—fees	2/15 GL	WM	4/28 rp		5/5 a	126-0	5/6			
SF0088	Samuelson	exempted for POW's	1/25 TPT									
HF0514*	Sparby	Petrofund process, fees—	2/22 EN	WM	4/27 rpa		5/1 a	128-1	5/3			
SF0920	Novak	changed	3/15 EN	GOR	4/7 rpa	re FN						
HF0575	Battaglia	Mille Lacs Chippewa	2/25 EN	WM	4/28 rp		3/3 a, rp	64-70†				
SF1619*†	Morse	treaty agreement—ratified	2/9 EN	FN	4/27 rpa		4/30 a	40-25	5/3			
HF0661*	Wenzel	Dairy prices—	3/1 AG	WM	3/30 rp		4/1	118-12	4/1		4/23 (111-17)	4/30 (65)
SF0730	Sams	fair trade practices act	3/8 AGR	EN	4/6 rpa	re FN	4/23	60-1				
HF0673*	Johnson, V.	Eurasian wild pigs—	3/1 EN	WM	4/26 rpa		5/5	127-0	5/5†			
SF0550	Dille	prohibited in Minnesota	3/1 AGR	GOR	4/2 rpa	re FN	5/5	60-0				
HF0864*	Jennings	Exotic species inspections—	3/8 EN	WM	4/28 rp		5/4	130-0	5/4			
SF0883	Chandler	funded, penalties added	3/11 EN	EN	4/27 rpa	re FN						
HF0948*	Bauerly	Contractors—recovery	3/11 CED	WM	4/27 rp		5/4 a	96-32	5/6			
SF0938	Luther	fund established	3/15 CCP	FN	4/29 rpa							
HF0980*	Anderson, I.	Government innovation and	3/11 LG	WM	4/28 rp		5/1	127-0	5/3			
SF0734	Reichgott	cooperation board established	3/8 MLG	TT	4/26 rpa							
HF1021*	Bergson	Cook County—Horseshoe Bay property	3/11 EN	WM	4/21 rp		5/4	121-7	5/4			
SF0842	Merriam	exempted from certain requirements	3/11 EN	EN	4/13 rpa							
HF1060*	Mosel	Rural Finance Authority—technical	3/15 AG	WM	4/21 rp		5/1	124-0	5/3			
SF0604	Sams	changes for ban eligibility	3/1 AGR	AGR	4/1 rpa	re FN						
HF1094*	Stanisus	Insurance—omnibus bill	3/15 FI	WM	4/27 rp		5/1 a	126-1	5/4			
SF1134	Luther		3/22 CCP	CCP	4/1 rpa							
HF1114*	Milbert	Game and fish—omnibus bill	3/15 EN	WM	4/27 rp		5/3 a	132-0	5/6			
SF0669	Berg		3/4 EN	FN	5/3 rpa							
HF1133*	Hausman	Energy—alternative fuels	3/15 RI	WM	4/28 rp		5/3 a	133-0	5/5			
SF0834	Johnson	exempted certain taxes	3/11 JEC	FN	4/24 rpa		5/6	54-0				
HF1178*	Greenfield	Integrated service network act	3/18 HC	WM	4/26 rpa		4/30 a	88-45	5/1	5/4		
SF0900	Berglin	adopted, funded	3/15 HC	FN	4/30 rpa		5/3 a	52-14				
HF1199*	Reding	Education—	3/18 GO	WM	4/13 rpa		4/28 a	96-35	4/30		5/4 (112-16)	
SF1076	Flynn	administrative salary recommendations	3/18 GOR	GOR	4/26 rpa	re FN	5/1	60-0				
HF1225*	Steensma	Pesticides—licensure surcharges	3/18 AG	WM	4/27 rpa		5/3 a	130-0	5/4			
SF0879	Morse	modified	3/11 AGR	EN	4/27 rpa	re FN						
HF1436*	Kelley	Hopkins—increased reimbursement for	3/24 EN	WM	4/26 rpa		5/4	127-0	5/4			
SF1545	Mondale	landfill methane remediation	4/5 EN	EN	4/23 rpa	re FN						
HF1445*	Bettermann	Manufacturing—state grants	3/24 CED	WM	4/28 rp		5/3	134-0	5/4			
SF1396	Berg	for collaborative networks	3/29 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1746	Murphy	Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill	4/19 JU	WM	4/21 rpa		4/23	113-15		4/26	5/6 (133-0)	
SF1503*	Beckman		4/1 CP	FN	4/19 rpa		4/20	64-3	4/21	4/26	5/5 (60-6)	
HF1749*	Kalis	Capital bonding authorized	4/21 WM	WM	4/23 rpa		4/27 a	129-1	4/28	5/3		
SFnone			4/28 FN	FN	5/1 rpa		5/3	67-0		5/3		

HH
 †HF0548/SF0247*—incorporated into HF1245
 (Data privacy—omnibus bill)

JU
 †HFs 0532, 1331—some provisions incorporated
 into HF1245 (Data privacy—omnibus bill)
 †HFs 0548, 0589, 1009, 1014, 1246, 1277,
 1389—incorporated into HF1245 (Data privacy—
 omnibus bill)
 †SF0969—incorporated into HF1245 (Data
 privacy—omnibus bill)

†HFs 0039, 0059, 0062, 0078, 0085, 0143,
 0154, 0164, 0178, 0198, 0222, 0285, 0297,
 0320, 0339, 0354, 0558, 0578, 0684, 0688,
 0872, 0873, 0975, 0987, 1013, 1080, 1109,
 1116, 1139, 1154, 1192, 1208, 1343, 1359,
 1422, and 1438—incorporated into HF1585
 (Crime—omnibus bill)

†HF0049—substantially changed, incorporated
 into HF1585 (Crime—omnibus bill)

†HF1168—incorporated into HF1746/SF1503*
 (Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill)

WM
 †HF0575/SF1619*—5/5 reconsideration (64-69)
 †SF1619-4/21 substituted for SF0220

†HF0673-5/5 Senate floor, laid on table

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 6, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF _____
nd — no date
† — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
r — first reading in other body
sub — substitution
CC — Conference Committee
cr — concurrence and repassage
fpa — amended on final passage
np — not passed

Final Action

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

Cumulative listing of latest House action on bills*

Editor's note: This section, which is organized numerically by House file number, shows the latest House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1993 session through the date at the top of the page. 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, where bills are organized by committee.

The Bill Introductions section, which appears each week, lists bills numerically by House file number and provides a short description of the content of each bill. We suggest that you save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a bill reference guide in conjunction with this listing.

House Committee Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/jf	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
WM	WAYS & MEANS

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0001*/SF0038	3/5	g CH 4	9	HF0112/SFnone	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0002/SF0100	4/2	ED rpa reJU	14	HF0113*/SF0148	5/3	cr	18
HF0005/SF0026	3/26	TR rpa reCA	13	HF0114/SF0435	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0006/SF0012*	3/25	g R 1	13	HF0117/SF0019*	3/29	g CH 11	13
HF0007/SF0020	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0118/SF0354	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0009*/SF0291	5/3	cr	18	HF0122/SF0164	3/16	GO h, a	11
HF0010*/SF0029	5/3	fpa 131-1 HFsub	18	HF0123/SF0279	2/17	ED/edf h	7
HF0011*/SF0047	1/28	g CH 2	6	HF0125*/SF0153	2/25	HFsub	8
HF0018/SF0190*	5/6	fpa 130-0	18	HF0127/SF0300*	4/7	g CH 15	14
HF0020*/SF0018	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0129*/SF0513	4/20	fp 127-0 HF sub	16
HF0021/SF0037	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0132/SF0127	2/25	GO rp	8
HF0022*/SF0002	1/21	g CH 1	6	HF0134*/SF0117	5/4	cr	18
HF0029*/SF0032	3/31	g CH 14	13	HF0137/SF0154	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0030/SF0043	1/27	FI h, a	6	HF0138/SF0111	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16
HF0031/SF0017	3/8	fp 77-54	10	HF0139/SF0159	2/17	FI rp	7
HF0033/SF0005*	4/26	g CH 51	17	HF0141/SF0167	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0035*/SF0052	2/17	g CH 3	7	HF0142/SF0119*	3/10	g CH 5	11
HF0036/SF0652	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0143/SF0125	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0037/SF0034	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0145*/SF0173	4/7	g CH 19	14
HF0038/SF0004	4/16	GO rp reGO/sgf	16	HF0146*/SF0109	3/23	g CH 7	12
HF0039/SF0067*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0147/SF0162	4/8	GO rpa	14
HF0042/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0148/SF0131	4/16	TR rpa	16
HF0043*/SF0773	5/5	cr	18	HF0149/SF0263	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0045/SF0040*	3/22	CC	12	HF0151/SF0099*	4/13	g CH 24	15
HF0046/SF0050*	5/1	fp 114-13	18	HF0152/SF0098*	4/13	g CH 25	15
HF0047/SF0048*	3/4	g CH 6	11	HF0154/SF0105*	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0049/SF0075*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0156/SF0122	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0050*/SF0598	5/4	fp 130-0 HFsub	18	HF0157/SF1279	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0051*/SF0041	5/5	g CH 93	18	HF0158/SF0155	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0052/SF0092	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0159*/SF0158	4/7	g CH 18	14
HF0053/SF0068	3/29	LA nrp	13	HF0161/SF0069	3/11	CED rp reGO/sgf	10
HF0055*/SF0086	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0163*/SF0152	4/21	CC	17
HF0057*/SF0497	5/3	g CH 78	18	HF0164/SF0274*	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0059/SF0033*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0165/SF0317	3/2	CED rpa reJU	9
HF0060/SF0432	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0166/SF0246	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0061/SF0080	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0167/SF0338	4/13	WM rp	15
HF0062/SF0056	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0168*/SF0531	5/6	cr	18
HF0064/SF0053	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0169/SF0480	3/29	inc into HF1185	13
HF0065/SFnone	4/8	w	14	HF0170/SF0339	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0070*/SF0116	4/30	g CH 64	18	HF0174*/SF0091	3/26	g CH 9	13
HF0072/SF0888	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0177/SF0130	4/19	HH/hsf rp	16
HF0073/SF0058	4/15	LG rpa	15	HF0178/SF0208	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0074*/SF0524	3/25	fp 76-53	13	HF0179/SF0686	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0076/SF0071	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0180/SF0172	2/15	ED/edf h	7
HF0078/SF0177*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0181/SF0181*	5/5	fpa 124-0	18
HF0079*/SF0106	4/30	g CH 62	18	HF0183/SF0054	2/24	inc into HF0334	10
HF0085/SF0298*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0185/SFnone	3/8	fp 128-0	10
HF0086*/SF0059	4/23	g CH 46	17	HF0187/SF0176	4/14	FI rpa	15
HF0087*/SF0095	5/1	fpa 118-9 HFsub	18	HF0189/SF0235*	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0089/SF0311	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF0191/SF0515	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0090/SF0353	3/24	FI h reHH	12	HF0192/SF0255	5/6	fp 109-21	18
HF0094/SF0035	4/7	fp 120-8	14	HF0193/SF0151	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0095/SF0081	3/25	fp 131-0	13	HF0194/SF0215*	4/15	g CH 29	15
HF0096/SF0229*	4/13	EN rp	15	HF0198/SF0308	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0097*/SF0093	3/93	w/o g CH 12	13	HF0199*/SF0112	5/5	fp 103-31 HFsub	18
HF0099/SF0124	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0201/SF0189	3/4	fp 128-5	10
HF0103/SF0101	3/25	EN rp reNF	12	HF0202/SF0224	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0104/SF0160	4/14	fp 131-0	15	HF0203*/SF0094	4/12	g CH 21	15
HF0105/SF0123	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0208/SF0859	3/22	fp 131-0	12
HF0107/SF0066	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0210/SF0239	2/22	AG rp reGO/sgf	8
HF0111*/SF0128	4/21	g CH 39	16	HF0211/SF0210	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 6, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action							
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF nd — no date † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage fpa — amended on final passage np — not passed				g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to comte. of last action t — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue				
HF0216/SF0057	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF0320/SF0326	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0441/SF0409*	4/16	GO rpa	16				
HF0218*/SF0182	4/27	fpa 94-37 HFsub	17	HF0322/SF0503	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0442*/SFnone	3/25	g CH 8	13				
HF0219/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0323/SFnone	3/22	GL rpa	12	HF0443*/SF0607	3/25	fp 128-0	13				
HF0220/SF0491	3/30	LG nrp	13	HF0324/SF0187	3/31	TR h	13	HF0444/SF0406	3/30	Fl rp	13				
HF0221/SF0252	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0327*/SF0088	5/5	fpa 126-0 HFsub	18	HF0446/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17				
HF0222/SF0305	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0328/SF0188	3/23	CED rpa reTR	12	HF0449*/SF0375	4/8	HF sub	14				
HF0226*/SF0319	4/26	g CH 50	17	HF0329/SF0185	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0451/SF1262	4/16	TR rpa reGO	16				
HF0227*/SF0242	3/25	g CH 10	13	HF0330/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0454*/SF0932	5/5	CC	18				
HF0229/SF0241	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10	HF0332/SF1278	4/2	JU h	14	HF0455/SF0460	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15				
HF0232/SFnone	3/15	GL rpa	11	HF0333/SF0355	3/16	EN rp reGO/sgf	11	HF0456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13				
HF0233*/SF0331	4/13	g CH 27	15	HF0334/SF0344	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0461*/SF0581	4/30	g CH 63	18				
HF0236/SF0230	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0335/SF0337	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0463/SF0358	4/5	inc into HF0825	14				
HF0237*/SF0501	5/3	g CH 75	18	HF0336/SF0327	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0464/SF0427	3/11	LG rpa	10				
HF0238*/SF0421	5/1	fp 129-1 HFsub	18	HF0339/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0465/SF0333	3/29	GL rpa reECF	13				
HF0240/SF0134*	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0341*/SF0265	4/7	g CH 17	11	HF0467/SF0453	4/27	TA rpa	17				
HF0241/SF0222	4/21	lo	16	HF0342/SFnone	3/8	RI rp	10	HF0468/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0242/SF0133	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0343/SF0236*	5/4	CC	18	HF0469*/SF1389	4/28	g CH 57	17				
HF0243/SF0141	2/22	JU rpa	8	HF0344/SF0386*	4/28	WM rp	17	HF0471/SF0433	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0246/SF0486	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0349/SF0785	3/22	LA rp	12	HF0472/SFnone	3/31	EN rpa reENF	13				
HF0247/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0350*/SF1559	4/26	CC	17	HF0476/SF1343	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0248/SF0198*	4/21	g CH 38	16	HF0351/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0477*/SF0076	5/3	g CH 74	18				
HF0249/SF0297	3/22	ED/edf h	12	HF0352/SF0060	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0481/SF0443	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15				
HF0250/SF0987	3/16	EN rp	12	HF0354/SF0637	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0483/SF0044*	4/28	fpa 133-0	17				
HF0251/SF0288	3/25	fp 130-0	13	HF0357/SF0334	4/16	TR rpa	16	HF0484/SF0419*	4/16	JU rpa	16				
HF0253/SF0416	3/1	GL rpa	9	HF0358*/SF0294	3/31	g CH 13	14	HF0485/SF0400	3/30	HH nrp	13				
HF0254*/SF0312	4/15	g CH 29	15	HF0362/SF0318	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0486/SF0204	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0255/SF1314	4/23	ECF h	17	HF0365/SF0373	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0489/SF0207	4/7	JU rpa	14				
HF0256/SF0115	4/2	JU rpa reTA	14	HF0366/SF0283*	4/6	EN rp	14	HF0490/SF0566	4/15	GO rp	15				
HF0258/SF0490	4/8	EN rpa	14	HF0368/SF0349	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0494/SF0496	3/11	HH rpa	10				
HF0259/SF0233	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF0370/SF0749	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0498*/SF0459	3/22	HF sub	12				
HF0260/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0373/SF0891	5/6	fp 84-50	18	HF0499/SF0384*	5/6	fpa 132-0	18				
HF0261/SF0381	3/16	CA — reED	11	HF0377/SF1483	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0500/SF0186*	4/21	g CH 34	16				
HF0263/SF0217	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0378/SF0376	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF0501/SF0352	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0264/SF0234*	4/8	fp 128-0	16	HF0379/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0502/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0269/SF0213	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF0381*/SF0509	4/23	g CH 44	17	HF0503/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0270/SF1488	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF0383/SF0313*	4/13	g CH 23	15	HF0504/SF0675	4/14	fp 130-0	15				
HF0271/SF0286	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0384/SF0264	4/21	HH rp	16	HF0505/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0272*/SF0114	4/30	fp 73-51 HFsub	18	HF0385*/SF0346	5/4	cr	18	HF0506/SF0211	3/25	GO rpa	12				
HF0275/SF0281	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0386/SF0565	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0507*/SF0481	4/28	g CH 54	17				
HF0276/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0387/SF1033	3/23	HH nrp	12	HF0508/SF0482	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0277/SF0237	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0389/SF0260	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0509/SF0567	3/15	GL rpa	11				
HF0278/SF0488	3/15	HO rpa reHH	11	HF0390/SF0870	4/20	ENF rpa	16	HF0511/SF0403*	5/6	fp 131-0	18				
HF0280/SF0559	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0391/SF0329	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0513/SF0963	3/16	EN rpa	11				
HF0281*/SF0425	4/14	HF sub	15	HF0394/SF0420	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0514*/SF0920	5/1	fpa 128-1 HFsub	18				
HF0283/SF0471	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0397/SF0418	4/2	Fl nrp	14	HF0515/SF0660	3/17	TR h,a	11				
HF0285/SF0216*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0399*/SF0578	4/15	g CH 31	15	HF0516/SF0270*	4/30	g CH 68	18				
HF0287*/SF0271	5/1	CC	18	HF0402/SF0642	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16	HF0517/SF0640	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0291/SF0280	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0403/SF0414	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0518/SF0606	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0292/SF0299	3/2	EN rpa reFN	9	HF0407/SF0540	3/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	11	HF0519/SF0184	4/28	WM rpa	17				
HF0293/SF0254	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0408/SF0296	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0520*/SF0528	4/28	g CH 56	17				
HF0294/SF0249	3/4	HH rp reHH/hsf	9	HF0409/SF0345	3/30	HH lo	13	HF0522*/SF0405	5/1	cr	18				
HF0295*/SF0424	4/26	g CH 49	17	HF0413/SF0398	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0528/SF0434*	4/13	g CH 26	15				
HF0296*/SF0276	4/15	v	15	HF0415/SF1157	4/15	CA h	15	HF0530/SF0390	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0297/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0416/SF0248	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0531/SF0415	3/31	JU rp	13				
HF0298*/SF0277	4/7	g CH 16	14	HF0418/SF0371*	4/19	g R 2	16	HF0532/SF0399	4/19	inc into HF1751	18				
HF0299*/SF0410	5/3	fp 133-0 HFsub	18	HF0419/SF1234	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF0532/SF0399	4/19	inc into HF1245	18				
HF0301/SF0273*	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF0420/SF0379	3/22	GL h	12	HF0534/SF0096	4/2	EN rp	14				
HF0302/SF0602	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0421*/SF0347	4/23	g CH 43	17	HF0535/SF0441	4/5	LA rpa	14				
HF0304/SF0227	4/8	HH — reHH/hsf	14	HF0426/SF0233	3/4	HH rpa reHH/hsf	9	HF0536/SF0806	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0307/SF0083	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF0427/SF0585	3/15	WM rp	11	HF0538/SF0514	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15				
HF0311/SF1223	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0430*/SF0362	5/3	cr	18	HF0540/SF0142	4/5	LA rpa	14				
HF0314/SF0357	4/2	inc into HF1521	14	HF0431/SF0508	3/30	LG rp	13	HF0541/SF0823	4/5	inc into HF0825	14				
HF0315/SF0367	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0432/SFnone	3/11	GO h reGO/sgf	10	HF0542/SF0389	4/6	inc into HF0543	14				
HF0316/SF0487*	5/1	fp 119-11	18	HF0436/SF0282*	3/31	g CH 20	13	HF0543/SF0388	5/6	fpa 132-0	18				
HF0318/SF0431*	5/3	g CH 71	18	HF0437/SF0356	3/11	HH rp reHH/hsf	10	HF0544/SF0463	4/1	CED rpa re GO/sgf	14				
HF0319/SF0758	3/24	TR nrp	12	HF0439/SF0262*	4/6	LG rpa	14								

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 6, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.

a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF
nd — no date
† — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
r — first reading in other body
sub — substitution
CC — Conference Committee
cr — concurrence and repassage
fpa — amended on final passage
np — not passed

Final Action

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

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0545/SF0999	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0659/SF0561*	5/1	fp 131-0	18	HF0792/SF0677	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0546*/SF1435	4/30	CC	18	HF0661*/SF0730	4/30	g CH 65	18	HF0793/SF0573	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF0547/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0663/SF0625	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0794/SF0555	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0548/SF0247*	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF0665/SF0560	3/30	HH rp	13	HF0795/SF0742	4/8	fp 129-0	14
HF0550/SF0610	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0666/SFnone	3/1	ED/edf h	9	HF0798/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0552*/SF0440	4/21	g CH 40	16	HF0667*/SF0587	5/5	g CH 86	18	HF0800/SF0960	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0554/SFnone	4/12	fp 80-49	15	HF0670*/SF0769	5/3	g CH 81	18	HF0801*/SF0885	4/30	g CH 61	18
HF0555/SF0683	4/14	FI rpa	15	HF0671*/SF0529	4/29	fp 79-51 HFsub	18	HF0802/SF0672	4/14	TR — reJU	15
HF0556/SF0394*	4/26	g CH 52	17	HF0673*/SF0550	5/5	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF0803/SF0530	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0558/SF0577*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0674/SF0583	3/29	LA h	13	HF0804*/SF1107	5/3	g CH 76	18
HF0560/SF0404	4/8	fp 120-10	14	HF0676/SF0174*	4/13	CED rpa	15	HF0805/SF0639	4/15	EN rp	15
HF0562/SF0506	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0677/SF0479	nd	inc into HF1735	17	HF0806*/SF0666	4/30	g CH 66	18
HF0566*/SF0670	4/23	g CH 41	17	HF0678/SF0731	4/1	JU/fi rpa reJU	13	HF0807*/SF0685	5/4	cr	18
HF0569/SF0426	4/13	ECF h	15	HF0680/SF0589	3/23	LG rpa	12	HF0811/SF0489	3/23	LG rp reTA	12
HF0570/SF0579	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0683/SF0201	3/3	FI h	9	HF0812/SF0485*	5/1	fpa 127-0	18
HF0571*/SF0511	5/3	fp 115-11 HFsub	18	HF0684/SF0942	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0813/SF0064	4/13	EN rp	15
HF0573/SF0163*	5/3	g CH 82	18	HF0687/SF0304	4/8	EN rp	14	HF0815/SF0796	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0574*/SF0519	5/1	fpa 129-0 HFsub	18	HF0688/SF0681*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0818/SF0521	4/13	HH rpa	15
HF0575/SF1619*	5/5	np 64-69	18	HF0690*/SF0557	4/15	fp 129-0 HF sub	16	HF0819/SF0629*	5/6	fpa 116-16	18
HF0576*/SF0570	5/4	g CH 80	18	HF0692/SF1334	4/2	EN rpa reNF	14	HF0820/SF1018	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0577/SF0321	3/15	JU rpa reTA	11	HF0694/SFnone	3/23	EN held over, interim study	12	HF0821/SFnone	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0578/SF0321	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0695/SF1602*	5/1	fp 124-3	18	HF0822/SF0974	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0580/SF0568*	4/30	g CH 70	18	HF0698/SF0681	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0823/SF0921	3/15	RI h	11
HF0581/SF0413	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0699/SF0848*	5/1	fpa 123-3	18	HF0824*/SF0701	4/14	fp 128-0 HFsub	15
HF0582/SF0523	3/16	EN rp reNF	11	HF0700/SF0645*	5/5	fp 92-39	18	HF0825/SF0429	4/5	RI rpa	14
HF0584*/SF0698	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0704/SF0697	3/25	EN rp	12	HF0826/SF0692	3/22	LA rpa	12
HF0585*/SF0444	4/2	g CH 22	14	HF0705/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0827*/SF0475	3/29	HF sub	13
HF0587/SF0526	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0706/SF0545	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0828/SF0699*	5/1	fp 129-1	18
HF0588/SF0615	4/23	inc into HF0592	17	HF0710/SF0527	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0829/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0589/SF0462	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF0712/SF0608	3/11	ED rpa	10	HF0832/SF0973	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0591/SF0532	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0713/SF0586	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0833/SF1021	3/15	RI h	11
HF0592*/SF0576	5/3	g CH 79	18	HF0714/SF0661	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0834/SF0788	4/1	GO rp	13
HF0593/SFnone	3/19	TR h,a	12	HF0720/SF0653	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0835/SF1177	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0596/SF0251	3/2	EN rp reNF	9	HF0721/SF0569	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0836*/SF0944	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0597/SF0597	3/31	EN h	13	HF0723/SF0525	4/2	GO nrp	14	HF0839/SF0927	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0598/SF0545	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0726/SF0502	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0846*/SF0850	4/30	g CH 60	18
HF0606/SF0225	4/19	inc into HF1095	16	HF0727/SF0623	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0854*/SF1216	5/6	cr	18
HF0607/SF0483*	4/30	g CH 69	18	HF0728/SF0690	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0856/SF0851	3/30	ED/edf h	13
HF0608*/SF0708	5/1	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF0732/SF0631	4/7	fp 127-1	14	HF0858/SF0902	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0611/SF0377	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0734/SF0484	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0859/SF0760	4/21	WM rp	16
HF0617/SF0382	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF0735*/SF0551	5/1	fpa 125-2 HFsub	18	HF0863/SF0636	4/15	EN rpa	15
HF0618/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0736/SF0805	4/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	16	HF0864*/SF0883	5/4	fp 130-0 HFsub	18
HF0619/SF1084	4/2	FI rpa	14	HF0738/SF1052	4/2	ED rp	14	HF0867/SF0739	4/15	HH rpa	15
HF0621/SF0450	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0739/SF0997	3/23	ED rpa	12	HF0868/SF0700*	4/16	GO rpa	16
HF0622*/SF0695	5/6	cr	18	HF0742/SF0756	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0869/SF0898	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0623/SF0474	5/6	fp 80-52	18	HF0744/SF0817	4/16	GO rpa reGO/sgf	16	HF0872/SF0764*	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0626/SF0499	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0745/SF1093	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0873/SF0909	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0627/SF0467	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0746/SF0737*	5/5	g CH 85	18	HF0874*/SF0837	5/1	fp 130-0 HFsub	18
HF0629/SF1194	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0747/SF0674*	5/6	fpa 130-0	18	HF0875/SF0668	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0630/SF0454	3/8	RI h,a	10	HF0751/SF0512*	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0877/SF0812	3/23	EN rpa reTA	18
HF0633/SF0689	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0752/SF0599	3/31	EN h	13	HF0879/SF1122	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0634/SF1263	4/2	EN — reNF	14	HF0753/SF0678	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0880/SF0630	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0636/SF0761	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0757/SF0552	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0882*/SF0712	5/6	cr	18
HF0639/SFnone	3/22	fp 134-0	12	HF0761/SF0580	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0884/SF1348	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14
HF0640/SF0948	3/17	FI rpa	11	HF0763/SF1066	4/1	EN rp	13	HF0886/SF0841	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0643*/SF0809	5/4	CC	18	HF0764/SF0873	4/1	inc into HF0763	13	HF0887/SF0719	3/17	CED/t rpa reCED	11
HF0644/SF0192*	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0768*/SF0617	5/5	g CH 89	18	HF0888/SF0361*	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF0645/SF0985	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0770/SF0718	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0889*/SF0916	4/14	fp 130-0 HFsub	15
HF0647/SF1452	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0771/SF0596	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0891/SF0791	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0648*/SFnone	4/1	fp 130-1	14	HF0774/SFnone	3/31	EN h	13	HF0892/SFnone	4/23	ENF rpa reWM	17
HF0649/SF0522	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0777/SF0612	4/13	CED rp	15	HF0893*/SF0709	5/5	g CH 90	18
HF0651/SF044	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0778/SF0831	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11	HF0894/SF0770	3/18	ED h	11
HF0653/SF1143	3/31	TR h	13	HF0783*/SF0656	5/4	g CH 72	18	HF0898/SF0693	4/20	ENF rp	16
HF0654*/SF0704	4/26	g CH 48	17	HF0784/SF0470*	5/6	fp 130-1	18	HF0900/SF0694	3/31	JU rpa	13
HF0655/SF0741*	5/6	fp 127-0	18	HF0785*/SF0662	5/4	cr	18	HF0902/SF1325	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0658/SF0563	3/17	TR rpa reJU	11	HF0789/SF0735	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0903/SF0051	3/31	TR h	13

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 6, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.

a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF
nd — no date
† — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
r — first reading in other body
sub — substitution
CC — Conference Committee
cr — concurrence and repassage
fpa — amended on final passage
np — not passed

Final Action

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

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0908/SF0892	3/30	HH lo	13	HF1026/SF1284	4/19	inc into HF1735	16	HF1149/SF0861	4/16	ENF rp	16
HF0909/SF0762	4/23	ECF rpa reCA	17	HF1036/SF1077	4/15	HH rpa	15	HF1151*/SF1193	5/1	fpa 129-0 HFsub	18
HF0913/SF0789*	4/21	g CH 36	16	HF1039*/SF1378	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1152/SF0869	3/25	EN rpa	12
HF0915/SF0729*	4/15	g CH 30	15	HF1041/SF0903*	4/21	g CH 35	16	HF1153*/SF0984	5/5	g CH 91	18
HF0918/SF0728	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1042*/SF0673	4/28	fp 125-8 HFsub	17	HF1154/SF0958	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0919/SF0801	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1043/SF1338	4/6	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1156/SF1102	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15
HF0920/SF0510	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1044/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1157/SF0120	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0922/SF1315*	5/5	fpa 132-1	18	HF1045/SF0886	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF1159/SF0998	4/14	TA †	16
HF0924/SF0845	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13	HF1046/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1160/SF0865	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0929/SF0226	3/31	CED rp reTA	13	HF1049/SF1437	3/29	RI rpa	13	HF1161*/SF0833	4/21	fp 128-0 HF sub	16
HF0930/SF1329	3/22	RI h,a	12	HF1050*/SF1439	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1162/SF1116	4/5	AG h	14
HF0931*/SF0771	5/1	fp 123-2 HFsub	18	HF1051/SF1436	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1164*/SF1582	5/1	fp 129-0 HFsub	18
HF0934/SF0754*	5/1	fp 128-0	18	HF1052/SF0875	4/23	ECF nrp	17	HF1165/SF0977	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0936/SF0961	4/1	GO rp	13	HF1054/SF0911*	5/5	fpa 130-0	18	HF1168/SF1003	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0944/SF0710	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1057/SF0950	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1169*/SF1228	4/21	fp 129-2 HFsub	16
HF0945*/SF0991	5/5	g CH 37	18	HF1058*/SF1532	5/1	fpa 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1174/SF0900*	5/1	fp 129-0	18
HF0947*/SF0896	4/23	fpa 126-0 HFsub	17	HF1059/SFnone	4/6	AG h	14	HF1175/SF0965	4/1	GO h,a	14
HF0948*/SF0938	5/4	fpa 96-32 HFsub	18	HF1060*/SF0604	5/1	fp 124-0 HFsub	18	HF1176/SF0982	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0949/SF0391	4/15	ED lo	15	HF1061/SF0895	4/2	AG lo	14	HF1177/SF0439	3/30	CED rp reGO	13
HF0950/SF0605*	4/21	g CH 37	16	HF1062/SF0498*	4/5	AG h	14	HF1178*/SF0900	5/4	CC	18
HF0951*/SF0495	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1063*/SF1572	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1179/SF0957	3/31	FI rpa reED	13
HF0952/SF0464	4/13	EN rp	15	HF1064/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16	HF1180*/SF1195	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15
HF0953/SF0877	4/16	TR a, nrp	16	HF1065/SF0894	3/29	AG rp	13	HF1182*/SF1168	4/12	fp 130-0 HFsub	15
HF0961/SF0613	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15	HF1066/SF0516	4/7	Floor reAG	14	HF1184/SFnone	3/29	LA rp	13
HF0962*/SF0814	5/1	fp 116-10 HFsub	18	HF1067/SF1088	4/23	ENF rpa reWM	17	HF1185/SF1413	3/29	LA rpa	13
HF0963/SF0536*	4/28	WM rpa	17	HF1068/SF1115	4/15	EN rpa	15	HF1186/SF1489	3/30	EN rp	13
HF0964*/SF0798	4/12	fp 128-1 HFsub	15	HF1070/SF0781	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1187/SF1199*	5/5	fp 126-1	18
HF0968/SF0993	4/14	TR rpa reECF	15	HF1071/SF1146	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1189/SF1169	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0969*/SF1504	5/3	cr	18	HF1072/SF1104	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1190/SF1244*	4/28	WM rp	17
HF0971/SF0866	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1073/SF0782	4/22	HH rp	16	HF1191/SF1097	3/29	JU rp	13
HF0972/SF0853	4/1	GO rpa	13	HF1074*/SF1531	4/28	g CH 59	17	HF1192/SF1085	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0973/SF0937	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF1076/SF1277	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF1193/SF1205	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0974*/SF1013	5/6	cr	18	HF1080/SF0065*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1195/SF1320	4/2	ED rpa	14
HF0975/SF0919	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1081/SF1597	5/6	fp 133-0	18	HF1199*/SF1596	5/4	cr	18
HF0976*/SF0821	4/23	g CH 42	17	HF1089*/SF0588	4/28	g CH 58	17	HF1201/SF1594	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0977*/SF0825	5/1	cr	18	HF1090/SF0931	4/8	GO h	14	HF1202/SF1303	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0978*/SF0910	5/1	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1092/SF1100	4/2	EN rpa reENF	16	HF1203/SF1054	4/6	GO rpa	14
HF0980*/SF0734	5/1	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1094*/SF1134	5/1	fpa 126-1 HFsub	18	HF1205*/SF1192	4/23	fp 127-0 HFsub	17
HF0981/SF1139	3/30	GO h,a	13	HF1095*/SF1446	4/21	fp 126-1 HF sub	16	HF1206/SF1036	4/16	JU rp	16
HF0984*/SF1307	4/29	fp 133-0 HFsub	18	HF1096/SF1129	4/13	FI rpa	15	HF1207/SF1057	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0986/SF1062	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1097/SF1109	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1208/SF1014	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0987/SF1541	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1098/SF0840*	5/1	fp 130-0	18	HF1209/SF1128	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0988*/SF0878	5/1	fpa 125-1 HFsub	18	HF1099/SF1105*	5/6	fp 129-5	18	HF1210/SF1482	3/29	GL rpa reGO	13
HF0990/SFnone	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1100*/SFnone	4/23	g CH 47	17	HF1220/SF1046	3/30	JU rp	13
HF0991/SF0847	3/22	RI rpa	12	HF1102/SF1132	4/23	TA rpa reEN/F	17	HF1224/SF1147	4/1	GO h,a	14
HF0993/SF0750	4/14	GL rpa reECF	15	HF1103/SF0968	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15	HF1225*/SF0879	5/3	fpa 130-0 HFsub	18
HF0994*/SF1332	4/26	fpa 102-24 HFsub	17	HF1106/SF0880	4/20	ENF rp	16	HF1228*/SF0664	4/12	fp 130-0 HFsub	15
HF0996/SF0797	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1107*/SF1467	5/1	fpa 94-32 HFsub	18	HF1232/SF1208	3/31	EN h,a	13
HF0997/SF0928	4/16	HH/hsf t	16	HF1109/SF1028	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1233/SF1225	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0998/SF0952*	5/5	fp 94-37	18	HF1112/SF1201*	5/3	CC	18	HF1234/SF1068	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1000/SF0897	3/24	FI — reTR	12	HF1114*/SF0669	5/3	fpa 132-0 HFsub	18	HF1237/SF1037	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF1001/SF1221	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1117/SF0981	4/13	HH rpa	15	HF1239/SF1061	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF1003/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1119/SF0868	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1243/SF1480	4/1	GL rpa reECF	14
HF1006/SF0854	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1122*/SF1142	5/5	g CH 83	18	HF1244/SF0726	4/6	LG — reTA	14
HF1008/SF0934	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15	HF1123*/SF0748*	4/15	HH rp	15	HF1245*/SF0976	5/5	fpa 131-1 HFsub	18
HF1009/SF1438	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1125/SF0811	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1246/SF0969	nd	inc into HF1245	18
HF1012/SF0437	4/13	ECF h	15	HF1129/SF1239	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1247/SF0867	4/28	WM rp	17
HF1013/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1130/SF0914	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1248/SF0452*	4/16	JU rpa	16
HF1014/SF0714	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1131/SF0860	4/23	GO rp	17	HF1251/SF1141	4/6	LG rp	14
HF1015/SF0632	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1133*/SF0834	5/3	fpa 133-0 HFsub	18	HF1253/SF0970	4/13	RI rpa	15
HF1018*/SF0746	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1137/SF1000	4/27	WM rp	17	HF1254/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF1021*/SF0842	5/4	fp 121-7 HFsub	18	HF1138/SF1292	4/21	WM rp	16	HF1256/SF1015	4/15	CED rp reGO/sgf	15
HF1022/SF1158*	5/5	fp 70-60	18	HF1139/SF1091	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1259*/SF1167	5/5	fp 127-0 HFsub	18
HF1023/SF0913*	5/1	fp 129-0	18	HF1144/SF0924	3/23	TA h	12	HF1266/SF1001	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1024/SF1150	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15	HF1146/SF1358	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1267/SF1152	4/1	LG rp reTA	13
HF1025/SF0832	4/21	HH rpa	16	HF1147/SF0874	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1269/SF1186	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15

* Unofficial listing

May 7, 1993 / SESSION WEEKLY 29

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 6, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action							
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF nd — no date † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage fpa — amended on final passage np — not passed				g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to comte. of last action t — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue				
HF1272/SF0397*	5/5	g CH 92	18	HF1404*/SF1005	5/5	g CH 94	18	HF1563/SF0663*	4/14	GL rpa	15				
HF1273/SF1006*	5/1	fp 130-0	18	HF1405/SF1304	3/29	AG rpa reEN	13	HF1568/SF0582*	4/26	fp 127-0	17				
HF1274*/SF1007	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1406/SF1425	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1569/SF1551	4/2	EN rp reENF	14				
HF1275/SF1080	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1407/SF1297	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1570/SF1548	4/27	TA rpa reWM	17				
HF1277/SF1110	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1408*/SF0813	5/5	cr	18	HF1572/SF1585	4/22	GO/sgf — reGO	16				
HF1278/SF1059	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1410/SF1291	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1573/SF1535	nd	inc into HF1727	17				
HF1280/SF1096	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF1412/SF1468	4/21	HH rp reED	16	HF1575/SF0253	4/13	CED rp	15				
HF1282/SF1064	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1415/SF1501	4/2	AG rp	14	HF1579*/SF1487	5/1	fp 128-0 HFsub	18				
HF1285/SF1074	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1419/SF1234	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1582/SF0537	4/22	TA lo	16				
HF1286/SF1032	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1420*/SF1448	5/3	cr	18	HF1585/SFnone	4/29	fpa 131-0	17				
HF1288/SF1137	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF1421/SF0933	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1588/SF1454	4/15	LG rpa reGO	15				
HF1291/SF1133	3/30	EN h	13	HF1422/SF1024	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1602/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1585	15				
HF1294/SF0643	4/19	HH/hsf rp	16	HF1423*/SF1296	4/30	g CH 67	18	HF1603/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14				
HF1295/SF1136	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1424*/SF0975	5/5	g CH 87	18	HF1604/SF1383	nd	inc into HF1741	17				
HF1296*/SF0716	4/28	g CH 55	17	HF1428*/SF1299	5/5	g CH 84	18	HF1608/SFnone	3/31	HO rp	13				
HF1301/SF1226	4/23	TA rpa	17	HF1429/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1609/SF1434	4/13	RI nrp	15				
HF1303/SF1327	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1434/SF1300	4/1	lo	13	HF1610/SFnone	4/2	ED rp reCA	14				
HF1308/SF1211	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1435/SF1571	4/1	LG rpa	14	HF1626/SF1521	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1310/SF1290	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF1436*/SF1545	5/4	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1634/SF0772	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1311*/SF1160	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1437/SF1203	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF1636/SF1114	4/15	CED rpa	15				
HF1313/SF1453	4/2	FI h	14	HF1438/SF1079	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1639/SF0238*	4/2	AG rpa	14				
HF1315/SF1148*	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1439/SF1171	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1640/SFnone	4/2	EN lo	14				
HF1317/SF1101	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1442*/SF0980	5/4	cr	18	HF1641/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1319/SF1249	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1444/SF1295	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1643/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1321/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1445*/SF1396	5/3	fp 134-0 HFsub	18	HF1649/SF1053	4/16	GO — reGO/sgf	16				
HF1322/SF1298	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1446/SF1289	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1650*/SF1557	4/7	HF sub	14				
HF1323/SF0979	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF1450*/SF1476	4/23	fp 124-0 HF sub	17	HF1651/SFnone	4/19	CA h	16				
HF1325*/SF1387	3/31	HF sub	13	HF1454*/SF1391	4/7	fp 129-0 HFsub	14	HF1653/SFnone	4/15	CA h	15				
HF1326/SFnone	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF1456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF1654/SFnone	4/13	CA h	15				
HF1330/SFnone	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1472/SF1365	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1655/SF1563	4/19	inc into HF1735	16				
HF1331/SF1331	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1474*/SF1124	5/3	g CH 73	18	HF1658/SF1477	4/16	GO rpa	16				
HF1332/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1478/SF1255	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1661/SF1418	4/15	GO rpa	15				
HF1335/SF1287	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1479/SF1336	4/1	LG rp reTA	13	HF1667/SF1380	4/13	CED rpa	15				
HF1337/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF1480/SF0306*	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1679/SFnone	4/19	ED/hif nrp	16				
HF1340/SF1229	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1484/SF1317	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1683/SF1565	4/19	inc into HF1735	16				
HF1343/SF1161*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1485/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1688/SF1538	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1346/SF1121	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1486/SF0787	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF1694/SF1087	4/13	RI rpa	15				
HF1348/SF1517	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1487/SF1333	4/13	FI rp	15	HF1699/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1349/SF1187	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1488/SF1471	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1702/SF1275	4/28	WM rp	17				
HF1352/SF1180	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1492/SF1367	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1706/SF1554	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF1353/SF1153	4/5	inc into HF0825	13	HF1493/SF0826	4/1	LG rpa	13	HF1709*/SF1251	4/26	CC	17				
HF1355/SF1178	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1494/SF1368	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1720*/SF0269	5/3	cr	18				
HF1357/SF1247	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1495/SF1188	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF1727/SF1407*	4/23	CC	17				
HF1359/SF1310	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1496/SF1318	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF1735*/SF0408	4/23	CC	17				
HF1360/SFnone	4/1	GO rp reECF	13	HF1499/SF1311	4/16	HH rpa	16	HF1737/SF1570*	4/23	CC	17				
HF1362/SF1222	4/1	GO h,a	14	HF1504/SF1379	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF1741/SF1613*	4/27	fpa 92-39	17				
HF1363/SF1087	4/13	RI h	15	HF1505/SF1354	4/13	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1746/SF1503*	5/6	cr	18				
HF1365/SF1254	4/6	inc into HF0984	14	HF1511/SF1411	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1749*/SFnone	5/3	CC	18				
HF1366/SF1184*	4/23	ECF rp	17	HF1514/SF0918	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF1750/SF1620*	4/29	CC	17				
HF1368/SF1376	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1519/SF1232	4/1	GL rp	14	HF1751/SF1496*	4/27	CC	17				
HF1371/SF1552	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1520/SF1399	4/22	TA h	16								
HF1374/SFnone	3/29	LA h	13	HF1521/SF0816	4/2	TR h,a	14								
HF1376/SF1081	4/13	LG rpa	15	HF1523*/SF1447	4/15	fpa 106-24 HF sub	16								
HF1377*/SF1371	3/25	HF sub	12	HF1524*/SF1419	5/1	fpa 127-0 HFsub	18								
HF1380/SF1131	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1525*/SF0803	5/3	g CH 77	18								
HF1382/SF1359	3/29	inc into HF1185	13	HF1527*/SF1431	4/23	g CH 45	17								
HF1384/SF0751	4/1	CED rpa	13	HF1528/SF1466*	5/5	g CH 104	18								
HF1387/SF1313	5/5	np 65-66	18	HF1529/SF0001	4/15	GO rpa	15								
HF1388/SF1618	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1533/SF1197	4/14	inc into HF1735	16								
HF1389/SF1126	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1541/SF1400	4/6	LG rpa	14								
HF1391/SF1395	3/31	EN rp reENF	13	HF1548/SFnone	4/13	JU/fp rpa reJU	15								
HF1395/SF1173	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1551/SF1261	4/19	inc into HF1737	16								
HF1398*/SF1264	5/6	cr	18	HF1552/SF0893	nd	inc into HF1741	17								
HF1400/SF1078	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1559/SF0795	3/31	TR h	13								
HF1401/SF1241	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1560/SF1426	nd	inc into HF0350	17								
HF1402*/SF1363	5/1	fpa 129-0 HFsub	18	HF1561/SF1490	4/2	GO rp reGO/sgf	14								

In the Hopper . . .
April 30 - May 6, 1993

Bill Introductions

HF1761-HF1769

Saturday, May 1

HF1761—Olson, M. (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Tires; used tire return required and tire surcharge imposed.

HF1762—Abrams (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
State treasurer's office abolished and constitutional amendment proposed.

Monday, May 3

HF1763—Steensma (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Claims against the state appropriated money.

HF1764—Farrell (DFL)
Local Government & Metro Affairs
Traffic escort services regulated and licensed as private detective and protective agent services.

HF1765—Sparby (DFL)
Taxes
Retailers in border city enterprise zones provided sales tax rebates and money appropriated.

Wednesday, May 5

HF1766—Krinkie (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
University of Minnesota employee compensation studied compared with state employees' compensation.

HF1767—Krinkie (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Telephone record information of legislators considered public information, audits established, legislative budgets and appropriations modified, and legislative coordinating commission legislative finance subcommittee established.

HF1768—Olson, E. (DFL)
Taxes
Tax increment financing and deferred property taxation programs repealed and community tax abatement program provided.

Thursday, May 6

HF1769—Simoneau (DFL)
Agriculture
Milk over-order premium price law repealed.

Coming Up Next Week . . .
May 10 - May 14, 1993

Committee Schedule

For updated daily session times and conference committee information, call (612) 296-2146.



During a floor debate May 5 on a bill prohibiting the ownership of wild Eurasian pigs (*Sus scrofa* hybrids) in Minnesota, Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) offered an amendment to include *Sus scrofa litigatus* in the ban to "ensure the health and well-being of all Minnesotans."

The common name for this "scientific" monitor? Attorneys-at-law, according to the amendment.

"This amendment authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to capture and destroy these beasts at the owner's expense," Cooper said. However, Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul), an attorney, objected to the amendment.

"I think it's an insult to the pigs to include lawyers in this bill," he said.

Perhaps not wanting to hog the debate or to boar his fellow lawmakers, Cooper eventually withdrew the amendment, which elicited vocal protests from the floor. But Cooper reassured his fellow lawmakers that he would not drop the issue.

"Rest assured that we will study this menace during the interim," he said.

Grocery stores wasted little time reacting to a new milk pricing law that went into effect May 1, with shelf prices increasing by 30 cents a gallon or more.

Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), author of the new law (HF661), told House members May 6 that wholesalers and large grocery chains are engaging in price-fixing and collusion — taking advantage of consumers and blaming the new law.

Wenzel has asked Attorney General Hubert Humphrey III to investigate the alleged price-gouging.

"Grocery stores and middlemen doing business in this state have been buying low and selling high for years," Wenzel said in a letter to the attorney general. "This law is an attempt to at least modify this situation."

"... I was appalled to discover that even before the law took effect May 1, processors and

grocers were raising their prices in a uniform matter," he said.

Under the law, dairy wholesalers are required to pay an assessment into a special fund when milk prices drop below \$13.20 per hundred pounds of milk. Since the current price is \$12.22, that should translate to a 19-cent-per-gallon increase at the store.

Milk prices are expected to be \$13.24 per hundred pounds beginning June 1, meaning no assessment will be charged and retail prices should drop immediately, Wenzel said.

The new law also partially deregulates retail milk prices, which is expected to decrease retail milk prices, said Wenzel.

Former lawmakers never die; their old bills just keep going and going.

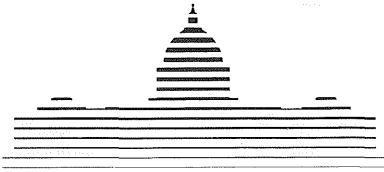
During a May 6 debate on a bill to require arbitration in certain labor negotiations, Rep. Hilda Bettermann (IR-Brandon) disclosed the true source of her proposed amendment. Queried as to whether her proposal to make Minnesota a "right-to-work" state was an official position of her caucus, Bettermann said she actually lifted the bulk of its language directly from bills sponsored during past sessions by former IR-Rep. Ray Welker.

Welker stepped down last year to manage another former state representative's unsuccessful bid for a congressional seat.

The Bettermann-Welker amendment failed on an 18-116 vote.

After running into a possible roadblock during recent conference committee negotiations, a proposed "Ecology Bus" again is motor-ing toward final passage. The House, following the recommendations of the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) earlier this session, gave the motorized school-room a green light. Senate members, however, deleted the \$270,000 proposal from its omnibus environmental spending bill. The bus, however, steered its way back into the final version of the bill now awaiting final votes in both chambers.

A plan to forgive outstanding debts to help resurrect a shuttered tire recycling plant on the Iron Range, however, didn't fare nearly as well. The original House environmental omnibus bill contained language writing off about \$750,000 in loans first made in 1986 to St. Louis County to build and operate a tire recycling facility in Babbitt. The plant is now closed but county officials are seeking a new owner.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Irv Anderson
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota gambling

Number of Indian gaming casinos in Minnesota	17
casinos opened in 1992	5
total employment (full- and part-time) at tribal casinos, January 1993	10,353
in January 1992	5,747
number of those who are Indians, January 1993	3,012
number of Indians who were employed in Minnesota, statewide, 1990	14,662
Casino visitors that came from other states, 1992	1 in 5
Cents of every state lottery dollar wagered that goes to the state	22
cents of every pull-tab dollar that goes to charity	6
cents of that pull-tab dollar that goes to the state	4
Total cash shortages discovered by the Lawful Gambling Control Board when auditing charitable gambling organizations, in millions, 1992	\$4.5
Decline in total charitable gambling revenue, fiscal year 1992, compared to the previous fiscal year, in percent	-0.4
Revenue increase of bars and restaurants in the 10 counties with casinos, (not including bars and restaurants in casinos) in percent, 1989-1991	+10.7
revenue increase in non-casino counties, in percent, 1989-1991	+5.4
Percent of Minnesota youth who gamble illegally	52
Increase in the number of adolescents with "potential pathological gambling" problems, 1991 to 1992	+1,700
Percent of Minnesota's problem youth gamblers who are male	86
Minnesota treatment centers for problem gamblers that opened in 1992	6
Percent increase in calls made to the state Gamblers Anonymous hotline, 1992	100
Estimated illegal dollars wagered annually by Minnesotans on sporting events, in billions	\$1
Estimated dollars returned to the state from the state income tax payroll deductions of casino employees, in millions, 1992	\$3.21
State Lottery net proceeds and tax revenues returned to the state, in millions, fiscal year 1992	\$74
Amount the State Lottery spent on advertising, in millions, fiscal year 1992	\$7.6
in fiscal year 1991	\$12.2
Number of retailers selling Minnesota State Lottery tickets	3,800
Sales commissions and incentives returned to those businesses, in millions	\$17.5
Prize money withheld from lottery winners because of delinquent taxes, child support payments, or other debts under the state Revenue Recapture Act, fiscal year 1992	\$77,237
Calls made to the lottery's Player Hotline, in millions, fiscal year 1992	2.6
Average calls per day	9,000

Source: *Minnesota Gambling, 1993*, Minnesota Planning Agency; Minnesota State Lottery, *Annual Report, 1992*.



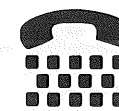
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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ May 14, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 19



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To subscribe, contact:
Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
(612) 296-2146 or
1-800-657-3550
TDD (612) 296-9896

Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Mary Ann Schoenberger,
Timothy Walker

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives • May 14, 1993 • Volume 10, Number 19

Flashback

It's hard to concentrate when there have been a lot of rumblings over in the bully pulpit that is the governor's office. Gov. Arne Carlson has already vetoed two major bills this week, and with the major appropriations bills on their way to his desk, many more vetoes are expected. After all, Gov. Arne Carlson holds the gubernatorial record for vetoes; no one else comes close.

In 1991 alone, Carlson vetoed 28 bills and line-item vetoed 82 "items of appropriation." He line-item vetoed more provisions in one session than all of the other Minnesota governors combined. So it's no wonder that lawmakers are concerned over what will happen to the many measures they have approved this session.

The governor is both speaking loudly and carrying a big pen. The skirmishing between the Independent-Republican governor and the DFL Legislature is usually interpreted as a clash between the two parties. But history would suggest such battles are just as likely when the Legislature and the governor belong to the same party. Take Republican Gov. Knute Nelson, for example. Exactly 100 years ago, he didn't shy away from trashing the Republican-controlled Legislature's spending bills.

Although he vetoed only four bills outright, he line-item vetoed 25 measures and took no prisoners in the process. He slashed \$30,000 slated for the Rochester Hospital for the Insane, \$3,500 from the School for the Feeble-Minded, \$12,000 from the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, and blocked a \$2,000 appropriation for the Minnesota Soldier's Home to purchase more land for a cemetery.

And while those vetoes may seem a little harsh, a contemporary could have argued that he didn't single out welfare for cuts. He also trimmed \$5,000 to pay rewards for the "arrests and convictions of horse thieves," \$60,000 from the University of Minnesota, \$2,500 for "wolf bounties," and \$59 "to reimburse Dr. O. M. Losius for costs in suit against the State Board of Medical Examiners."

It comes as no surprise that Nelson would have taken the Legislature head-on. "Don't look too far into my ancestry or you'll find the roughest bunch of pirates that ever infested the North Sea," Nelson, a Norwegian immigrant, once told reporters. He also "praised" lawmakers for exercising "rare good judgment" in establishing Itasca State Park in 1891.

So although much will be made of the political overtones of the coming vetoes, the institutional divisions between the two branches of government run just as deep. Then, as now, governors know how to make legislators hurt. Gov. Nelson also vetoed a separate bill that appropriated \$3,000 to the Secretary of State's Office so it could produce the Legislative Manual, otherwise known as the "Blue Book."

"As every member of the Legislature dearly loves to distribute a goodly number of Blue Books among his friends at home, the chagrin over the executive veto must have been genuine," wrote Martin W. Odland in *The Life of Knute Nelson*.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Reps. Becky Lourey, left, and Loren Solberg had a private discussion in the House retiring room adjacent to the House chamber.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

More state funding for schools . . .

Legislature passes K-12 education finance proposal

The state's share of school funding would increase to 61.5 percent in an effort to reduce class sizes — particularly at the elementary level, under a K-12 finance bill approved by the House and Senate May 13.

The \$5.2 billion measure, which would increase the state funding for schools by nearly \$1 billion during the next biennium, now moves to the governor for his consideration.

The compromise bill, worked out in conference committee negotiations over a period of 15 days, significantly increases the state's share of education costs from the current 56 percent, but still falls short of the 70 percent level that was set in the 1970s.

The measure would provide the most funding for school districts that do not have local property tax referenda, but supporters of the bill stress that all districts will receive more funding. Local property taxes (payable in 1994) are expected to increase 2.6 percent, on average.

Gone from the bill is the proposal to lower class sizes by raising income taxes for the wealthiest 1.7 percent of Minnesotans, a proposal the governor had pledged to veto.

Average class sizes would be lower — particularly for younger elementary students. Funding would be directed to reduce class sizes to 17, with priority given to kindergartners and first graders.

All new students in Minnesota schools would be fully funded, under the agreement. The Senate and the governor had supported enrollment "averaging," which would have funded fewer of the new students.

The role of property tax-based referenda in financing education is expected to decline, since voters would have to reapprove all local referendum levies when they expire in 1997. Seventy percent of Minnesota's 411 school districts currently have referendum levies — many of which are slated to last indefinitely.

Referenda which are reapproved by voters would also be levied against market values — a base which will reduce the commercial and industrial share of school referendum costs. (Article 1)

The bill would also redistribute a greater share of current property tax relief provided in the Homestead and Agricultural Credit Aid (HACA) program. School districts which would receive the largest tax increases as a result would receive one-time payments to lessen the impact.



House-Senate Education Conference Committee co-chairs Sen. Larry Pogemiller and Rep. Kathleen Vellenga, foreground, conferred while the rest of the committee listened to testimony during a May 8 meeting.

Farmers would also get a property tax break under the proposal. Some \$12 million in tax relief would be given to agricultural properties.

The measure covers education issues from integration to teacher "renewal" workshops and incentives to encourage schools to move to year-round education. An additional \$5 million in funding also would be provided to districts which join with other health and human services programs to provide cooperative services. (Article 4)

School districts should have more flexibility through a Senate proposal to relax certain state education mandates (Article 12). The measure also would permit 12 additional charter schools in Minnesota; currently, eight charter schools are permitted. (Article 9)

Under the plan, as many as three change-oriented schools could be created to develop and implement educational changes. The schools would be selected by the education commissioner. (Article 9)

Schools with declining student enrollment would receive a one-time boost in state aid.

Conferees agreed to establish a teachers of color program to provide incentives for recruiting minority teachers. A multi-cultural education advisory committee would also be devel-

oped to advise the Department of Education and the State Board of Education on multi-cultural education. (Article 8)

The Board of Teaching also would assure that the exam for prospective teachers is culturally sensitive. (Article 8)

The bill would provide \$37.7 million in

Statewide Average Sources of Revenue (All Funds)

Year	Federal	Local	State
1981-82	4%	34%	62%
1982-83	5	52	43
1983-84	4	42	54
1984-85	5	42	53
1985-86	4	42	54
1986-87	4	41	55
1987-88	4	42	54
1988-89	4	43	53
1989-90	4	44	52
1990-91	4	41	55
1992-93	—	—	56
1994-95	—	—	62

Source: School District Profiles, Minnesota Department of Education, 1990-91.

funding for integration programs such as magnet schools. It also would create a new state aid to assist districts with excessive special education costs. (Article 3)

HF350 states the Legislature's commitment to a results-oriented graduation rule, and gives the State Board of Education the authority to make rules in this area. The state would provide \$10 million to develop the graduation rule, which will begin for students entering high school in 1996. (Article 7)

The measure also creates a 24-member coalition to develop education reform in Minnesota schools. The coalition is required to implement the reform by the year 2000. (Article 1)

The measure was approved in the House on a 105-28 vote, and in the Senate by a vote of 52-14.

—Joyce Peterson



ARTS

Minnesota Film Board increase

The agency whose goal is to bring Hollywood-style moviemakers to Minnesota would receive a 12 percent increase in state funding, under a measure the House approved May 11.

The Minnesota Film Board would receive a \$428,000 appropriation in the 1993-95 biennium — up from the \$382,000 appropriation in 1991-93 — provided it raises at least a third of that amount from non-state sources.

The agency, a quasi-state agency under the Department of Trade and Economic Development's Office of Tourism, has been luring many more films to Minnesota in recent years.

Twenty-four films have already been made in Minnesota in the 1990s, up from 20 during the 1980s and seven during the 1970s. With those productions have come jobs, increased tax receipts, and a boost to the local economy, say film board supporters.

The measure also reflects a change in the name of the board, which used to be called the Minnesota Motion Picture Board.

The governor had called for an 8 percent decrease in the board's funding. The measure, which was approved on an 82-50 vote, now moves to the governor for his consideration. (SF1613, Section 2, Subdivision 4)

Gambling for the arts

Arts organizations throughout Minnesota would be eligible for a lot more money under a measure the House approved May 11.

Eleven percent of net proceeds from the Minnesota State Lottery — estimated at \$10.35 million per year — would be dedicated to the Minnesota State Arts Board account beginning July 1, 1995.

That would represent a 30.5 percent increase over the \$7.93 million the board received in the 1991-93 biennium. The board distributes the funds to arts organizations and regional arts councils throughout Minnesota.

Until the lottery revenue kicks in, the board would receive even more state funds. The measure calls for a 57.6 percent increase in funding for the 1993-95 biennium, or \$12.5 million.

Although funding for the arts would greatly increase in the near future, supporters say more funds are needed because Minnesota currently ranks 27th among the states in its state per capita funding for the arts.

But linking funding to the lottery could also lead to a much more volatile way of funding the arts. Since the lottery began in 1989, the method by which lottery revenue has been spent has changed virtually every year.

Currently, 60 percent of lottery revenue goes to the state's general fund, with the remaining 40 percent going into the Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund.

The 11 percent for the arts board would be deducted from the state general fund's proceeds. The 40 percent in the trust fund account is set in the state constitution and can't be altered without voter approval.

The measure, which was approved on an 82-50 vote, now moves to the governor for his consideration. (SF1613, Sections 14, 59, 126)



BUSINESS

More room at the inn

Young adults who marry before they turn 21 won't have to ask their parents to reserve them a honeymoon suite under a bill the House passed May 6 on a vote of 131-0.

Presently, innkeepers who refuse accommodations to young people aged 18 to 20 may be subject to age discrimination suits. Fear of a lawsuit hasn't stopped some of the state's innkeepers from practicing age discrimination, however. Innkeepers have said they fear that overnight stays by young people will end up as rowdy drinking parties that prove bothersome to other guests.

By establishing on what grounds an innkeeper may eject a guest, and outlining parental responsibilities for minors staying at motels, SF403 would give innkeepers some protection from unruly behavior. It's hoped that the safeguards in the bill would make innkeepers less likely to discriminate against young people who have a legitimate reason for room rental.

The bill says that hotel guests could be ejected for acting drunkenly, or for using the premises for consumption of alcohol by someone under the legal drinking age of 21. Innkeepers could require prospective guests to demonstrate their ability to pay before renting out a room. Inn-

keepers also could require a parent or guardian of a minor to accept liability for any damages the minor may cause, and could charge a pre-paid damage deposit of up to \$100.

Guests who damage property would not only be liable for the value of the damaged property, but for the hotel's loss of revenue while the room is being repaired.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey), said that the need for SF403 was impressed on him when his son's 20-year-old fiancée was barred from renting a hotel room for her wedding night last fall. Her mother had to make the reservation for her.

Just the fax

The often-repeated advice to salespeople to "just get your foot in the door" is rapidly becoming passé. Today, the only barrier between anyone with something to sell and a captive audience is a fax machine and a telephone line.

A bill (SF174) that would give fax owners a chance to shut the door on unwanted fax transmissions is now on its way to the governor's desk. It won final approval from the House May 10 on a 127-2 vote.

The proposal, sponsored in the House by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks), would require facsimile advertisers to supply a toll-free telephone number so recipients of the unwanted hype could call advertisers to tell them to quit. The number would have to be clearly printed on each fax, along with the mailing address of the advertiser.

The measure expands on legislation passed last year that established guidelines for telephone advertising. It sets no specific penalty for violations but would give the state Attorney General's Office the authority to pursue compliance orders.

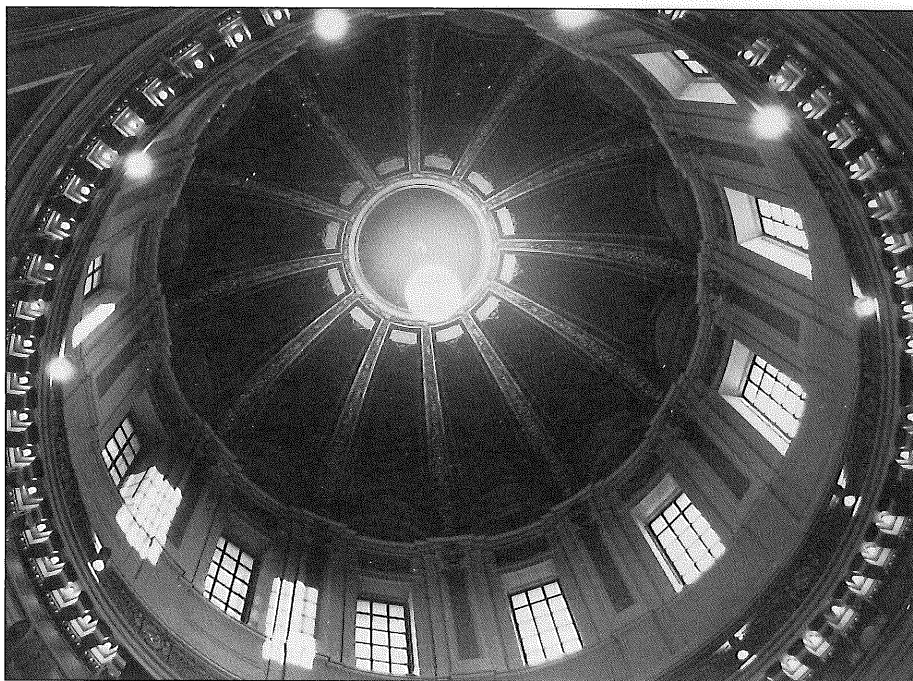
Making sense of centimeters

Business people who want to market their products overseas could get some help from the Department of Public Service's Weights and Measures Division.

A section of an omnibus spending bill the House approved May 11 specifies that the division help businesses meet international measurement standards.

Most of the world uses the metric measuring system.

The bill now moves to the governor for his consideration. (SF1613, Section 70)



The chandelier high above the Capitol's rotunda is lighted only once a year, May 11, to celebrate Minnesota Statehood Day. This year marks the 135th anniversary of the date Minnesota became a state.



CONSUMERS

Another fabulous prize!

Any promise that "you may have already won a fabulous prize" would have to meet certain disclosure requirements under a bill the House passed May 8. The vote was 128-0.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown), the bill (SF1032) attempts to crack down on fly-by-night scam artists who often prey on the elderly and the vulnerable.

The bill would prohibit contest sponsors from charging any "fees" before prizes are awarded without first providing the winner with detailed written information including:

- the true name of the contest sponsor and their principal place of business. Many disreputable companies use post office boxes as "mail drops," making the true "sponsors" hard to trace;
- the retail value of the prizes to be awarded, and the odds of receiving each of the potential prizes listed. These facts must be printed in the same size type and bold face print as the type referring to the prize. The odds must tell how many prizes are to be given and how many notices have been distributed;
- detailed fee requirements such as postage and handling, and the "nature and amount of each charge." This must be listed on the notice with a statement that reads "You must pay \$____ to receive/compete for this item." And it can't be hidden in small print. It must be in 10 point type. (Most newspaper print is in 9-point type); and

- the number of "finalists" who are in a group of "winners." Often, everybody in such a scam is a "finalist."

Contest sponsors would have 30 days to deliver any promised prizes.

Any business found guilty of intentionally violating the new sweepstakes law could go to jail for two years and face a \$10,000 fine.

SF1032, which would become effective July 1, 1993, now moves to the governor for his consideration.



CRIME

Crime bill taking shape

The conference committee resolving the differences between the House and Senate versions of the omnibus crime bill decided May 13 not to accept a Senate provision to restructure the Department of Public Safety (DPS).

Gov. Arne Carlson has threatened to veto the bill (HF1585) should it reach him with the reorganization provisions intact.

The Senate provisions would have made the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension a free-standing agency, transferred 40 DPS employees to other state agencies and abolished nine positions in the DPS, including the assistant commissioner.

A separate House bill (HF272) to completely abolish the DPS passed the House April 30. A corresponding bill in the Senate stalled in committee, but resurfaced when Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) amended the Senate crime bill to restructure the DPS rather than abolish it.

Kelly's "revised" version, however, did not satisfy the governor.

"The governor is intent on keeping the department intact," said Sen. Patrick McGowan (IR-Maple Grove), who said Carlson's position was that any restructuring of the DPS would put the entire crime bill in jeopardy.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), co-chair of the conference committee and author of the House bill, said May 11 that he took the governor's veto threat seriously and that to keep the Senate language would jeopardize the safety of Minnesotans. Two days later the impasse was resolved when Kelly "very reluctantly" offered to remove his language to restructure the DPS.

Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester) said May 13 that although he was a co-author of the House bill to abolish the DPS, he was pleased by the way that the stalemate was resolved.

"The issues we are dealing with in this bill are more important than playing games with the governor," he said.

Committee members have also reconciled other aspects of the bills in the report they will send to their respective bodies. Both versions of the crime bill increase penalties for a host of crimes, including arson, domestic assault, child neglect, and drive-by shootings. Both bills include penalties for a new crime of stalking.

Each would impose tougher penalties for crimes committed with guns and around schools, increase restitution to victims of crimes, allow the courts to seize cars used to solicit prostitutes, make it easier to prosecute people for "group crimes," and mandate life in prison without parole for anyone convicted of killing a police officer. (See May 7 Session Weekly, p. 6.)

As of May 13, the committee had decided to accept a provision in the House bill that would cancel the drivers' licenses of minors found guilty of carrying guns or other "dangerous weapons" in a school. The cancellation would continue until the minor turns 18.

In addition, the committee decided to accept Senate language that would make it a gross misdemeanor to negligently store a loaded gun in a place where a child is likely to have access to it.

The committee also decided May 13 to delete language contained in the House bill that would make it a felony to willingly transmit the AIDS virus to another person. That language was added to the House bill on the floor April 29 through an amendment offered by Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon).

Anti-car theft bill passes

A bill designed to put the brakes on escalating rates of car thefts and carjackings won House approval May 7 on a 91-40 vote.

The bill (HF1247) would set up a state-operated auto theft prevention program overseen by a seven-member board. The program would be funded by a \$1 surcharge on automobile insurance policies, which would raise about \$1.5 million annually, said Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), the bill's chief author.

While Minnesota is holding its own in preventing other crimes, McGuire said car thefts are on the increase and have become the state's most prevalent property crime. Unrecovered car theft losses last year totaled \$58 million, she said.

In other states where similar programs have been established, \$6 in losses were prevented for every \$1 invested, added Rep. Greg Davids (IR-Preston). Insurance groups have said the bill would ultimately lead to reduced premiums because of theft reductions.

But House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) opposed the bill, saying the surcharge amounts to a "bailout of the insurance industry" which will be paid by consumers.

And, as has been the case with several other bills this session, a requirement for gender balance on the auto theft prevention board drew opposition. IRs have led opposition to the gender-balance clauses, saying the requirement amounts to a quota system without regard for qualifications.

DFLers countered by saying equal representation needs to be ensured. An amendment deleting the gender balance clause in HF1247 failed on a voice vote, as did another that would have set the bill's sunset date at 1996 instead of keeping it at 1999.

The measure now moves to the Senate for consideration.



DEVELOPMENT

Minnesota World Trade Center

The World Trade Center in St. Paul would continue to operate as a quasi-public agency for another two years with a \$200,000 infusion of state funds, under a bill the House approved May 11.

The measure essentially would repeal a 1992 law that called for the privatization of the center — unless a sale occurs before June 30 of this year. That, however, is very unlikely, said the board's president, Rick Nolan.

The bill also would dramatically change the composition of the center's board of directors and require it to work much more closely with the Minnesota Trade Office and other state government agencies.



During the Ashland Oil Teacher Achievement Award Ceremony May 10, a young visitor to the Capitol tested to see whether the awards were edible.

The terms of the three House and three Senate board members would be eliminated after June 30 of this year; they would be replaced by the commissioners of the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Trade and Economic Development.

In addition, the mayor of St. Paul or his/her designee would be added to the board, and the number of members representing the international business community would be scaled back to four from six.

Critics of the center have argued that it duplicates the efforts of the Minnesota Trade Office and that it has been too closely aligned with DFL political leaders. This measure is intended to address those concerns.

On the House floor May 11, bill sponsor Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) said the intent is for the center to become self-sufficient by June 30, 1995.

If any of the \$200,000 allocation remains by that date, it would revert to the general fund, under the measure. Nolan said there are no commitments for more state funds after that date, but added that that decision would be made then.

The House had originally requested a \$400,000 appropriation, while the Senate had requested no funds.

The measure, which was approved on an 82-50 vote, now moves to the governor for his consideration. (SF1613, Sections 4, 32, 33)

State board of invention

A state board of invention would be created to foster invention in Minnesota but would receive absolutely no state funding, under a measure the House approved on an 82-50 vote May 11.

The board, whose 11 members would be appointed by the governor, would be eligible to receive grants from the federal government and from private sources to pay for its operation.

The bill states the board would then, in turn, develop an invention grant program "to award grants to individuals, nonprofits, or private organizations to encourage the development of both commercial and social inventions."

A "social invention" could be an idea or concept rather than a tangible product.

The idea behind the board is to assist potential inventors by streamlining the process so they wouldn't be encumbered with paying lawyer fees and other details associated with "selling an idea."

Board members would be appointed from each of Minnesota's eight congressional districts, with the remaining serving at-large. The board would have to issue a report to the governor and to the Legislature by Jan. 31 of each year.

The bill now moves to the governor for his consideration. (SF1613, Sections 50-53)



DWI

Omnibus DWI bill approved

Anyone under age 21 caught drinking and driving would face an automatic 30-day license suspension under a provision in an omnibus DWI bill passed by the House May 10.

Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake), a co-author of HF900, said the measure is needed because inexperience with alcohol combined with inexperience with driving make those under 21 more likely to have accidents.

Under the provision, drivers under 21 wouldn't have to be legally drunk to be slapped with the automatic suspension. The penalty would apply if they are found to have any alcohol in their blood. Repeat offenders would lose their license for six months.

Swenson also said the bill holds a personal meaning for him. He told House colleagues that a 20-year-old drunk driver drove through a stop sign and killed his son Gregory in 1989.

"We shouldn't be excusing people" who drink and drive, Swenson said.

Other provisions of the bill, sponsored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), include:

- suspending for 90 days the drivers' license of anyone convicted of possessing more than 10 grams of cocaine while driving a motor ve-

- hicle. This provision of the bill is similar to the "open-bottle" law prohibiting open containers of alcohol in a moving motor vehicle;
- increasing the mandatory minimum jail time for three-time DWI offenders from 30 to 45 days;
 - impounding the license plates of twice-convicted DWI offenders if they drove with a child under age 16 as a passenger;
 - releasing four-time DWI offenders before trial only if they give up their license plates, report weekly to a probation agent, and submit to random, weekly alcohol breath tests and urine analysis; and
 - increasing, to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor, the penalty for continuing to drive after cancellation of a driver's license.

House lawmakers eventually approved the bill 107 to 19, but only after a lengthy debate over a motion by Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey). Solberg moved to delete the automatic 30-day license suspension for underage drivers who drink, arguing it was too draconian and sends the wrong message to those who do drink in moderation. Under current Minnesota law, those under 21 can legally drink in their own home with their parents' permission.

"I'll maintain that having one beer and stopping at that is responsible" for someone just about to turn 21, Solberg said.

This provision of the law would be difficult to enforce, said Rep. Walt Perl (DFL-Woodbury), because police officers would almost always be unable to determine whether underage drinkers obtained their alcohol legally from their parents.

Solberg's amendment eventually failed by a 57 to 73 vote.

The bill now heads to a conference committee to reconcile differences between the House

bill and the version passed by the Senate May 6. The Senate bill (SF694) has tougher penalties for most DWI offenses, including forfeiting vehicles for repeat DWI offenders and revoking drivers' licenses for longer periods of time for all offenders. The Senate bill also states that the drivers' licenses of underage drinkers cannot be revoked unless their blood-alcohol level exceeds 0.02 percent.



EDUCATION

Head Start funding increased

The state's Head Start program, an early education program for low-income children, would receive increased funding under an omnibus bill the House approved May 11.

Funding for Head Start was set at \$22.5 million for the biennium. That is a 35 percent increase over the current level of funding.

Each individual Head Start program would be guaranteed at least the same amount of money it received in fiscal year 1993.

State dollars provide only a portion of the program's total funding. Currently, according to the Children's Defense Fund, Minnesota receives \$25 million in federal dollars annually. The state now provides an additional \$7.4 million.

The omnibus Economic Development Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance bill passed 82-50. It now moves to the governor for consideration. (SF1613 Sections 5, 89)



ELECTIONS

Campaign reform bill vetoed

A day after the Senate passed the Legislature's campaign finance reform bill, Gov. Arne Carlson honored his promise to veto it, saying in a letter to the speaker of the House that the bill doesn't achieve comprehensive reform but rather "worsens the existing electoral process."

The veto likely means that campaign reform is dead this legislative session. Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), House sponsor of the bill (HF163), said he would not try to override the veto.

In his May 11 letter to House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls), the governor said that although the bill has some good provisions, it is flawed because it doesn't ban political action committees (PACs) and doesn't provide candidates with money to respond to "special expenditures."

Those independent expenditures, often last-minute negative ad campaigns against a candidate, would be increased under HF163, according to Carlson. Because the bill lowers the contributions PACs can make to campaigns, Carlson argued, it will cause special-interest groups to spend their money on these last-minute "smear campaigns."

In addition, Carlson reiterated his belief that any campaign reform bill ought to include an authorization for a statewide referendum on term limits for elected officials. He said that the bill was "infected" by partisan politics and he promised to appoint a bipartisan electoral-reform commission to develop a campaign-reform package he could sign.

The vetoed bill would have reduced the amount



As House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum looked on, Gov. Arne Carlson gestured toward a chart that outlined some of his preferences for a campaign finance reform bill during a May 11 press conference to announce his veto of the Legislature's reform bill (HF163).

of money individuals and PACs can donate to campaigns, limited the money candidates who receive public subsidies can spend on their campaigns, eliminated public subsidies for unopposed candidates, and banned "friends of committees", thus ending the practice of shifting money from one political campaign to another. (See May 7 Session Weekly, p. 10.)

Supporters of the bill, including the Senate sponsor, Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville), argued that free speech provisions in the First Amendment prohibit any restrictions on independent groups wanting to influence elections by buying advertisements for or against a particular candidate.

Ethical Practices Board

The state agency that enforces the state's campaign and lobbyist disclosure laws could become a bit more vigilant under a measure that was given final approval by the House May 11.

The Ethical Practices Board would receive a 24.8 percent increase in its appropriation in the 1994-95 spending cycle under a section of the omnibus "semi-states" bill.

The board, which was created in 1974, has long maintained that its staff of six is not enough to oversee the numerous political campaigns and disclosure requirements mandated by law.

Its state appropriation would increase from \$691,000 in 1991-93 to \$863,000 in 1993-95.

The added funding recognizes the agency's heavier workload in recent years, and the additional work that could result if the Legislature's campaign finance reform bill (HF163) is approved this year.

A provision to make the added funds contingent on the passage of HF163 was removed from the bill.

Although Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the reform bill May 11, there is a slim chance the House and Senate could override the veto during the last week of the legislative session.

The measure, which was approved on an 82-50 vote, now moves to the governor for his consideration. (SF1613, Section 22)



EMPLOYMENT

Jobs for youth

Two jobs programs for Minnesota youth are contained in an omnibus finance bill (SF1613) approved May 11 by the House. The vote was 82-50.

Included in the Department of Jobs and Training's (DJT) proposed \$96 million biennial budget is \$400,000 for the Youthbuild program, which provides construction jobs for at-risk, low-income youth.

The program would be expanded to include 16-to-24-year-olds. Current law has an age cap

of 21 years for program participants.

Those employed under the program build or renovate housing for the homeless or buildings owned by social service agencies that serve the poor and homeless. (Sections 5, 80)

In addition, \$750,000 of the \$7.9 million allocated to DJT for summer youth employment in 1994-95 would be available immediately so that summer jobs programs can begin as soon as school lets out. Without the provision, youth might have had to have waited until July 1 of this year — the beginning of the next biennium — for their summer jobs to begin. (Section 5)

SF1613 now goes to the governor for his consideration.

Work curfew bill passed

House members May 11 gave final approval to a bill that would prevent students from working into the wee hours on a school night.

The measure (SF53), which passed on a 98-35 vote, would prohibit 16- and 17-year old students from working between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. on school nights. An existing 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. work prohibition for kids under 16 would remain in place.

Similar legislation has cleared the House at least three times in recent years, only to stall in the state Senate.

This year, however, the bill already has been approved by the Senate. The differences between the House and Senate proposals will need to be reconciled, and Gov. Arne Carlson indicated earlier this year that he would sign a work curfew bill.

Both bills would allow 16- and 17-year olds to work beyond the 11 p.m. deadline if they have the written permission of a parent or guardian.

The House bill would let students with a note work until 11:30 p.m. or start at 4:30 a.m. The Senate bill sets no time limit provided the youth has parental permission, a provision defeated 53-77 when it was offered as a floor amendment in the House.

Gaining a late-night exemption was a concern for some employers, particularly fast-food restaurants which quit serving at 11 p.m. but want workers to stay an extra half-hour to clean up.

The bill has drawn support from teachers and other educators who said many high school students have made employment a priority over education. Many students come to school tired and unprepared after a late night at work, supporters said during House committee hearings.

"This sends a message that education is important," said Rep. Teresa Lynch (IR-Andover). "Kids can earn the money they want within the time frames of this bill."

The bill would set a fine of \$100 for each violation by an employer of the proposed stu-

dent work curfew. The Senate version of the bill would make repeat violations a misdemeanor offense. The House proposal makes no such distinction.



ENERGY

Limits on U of M steam plant

The University of Minnesota (U of M) could neither expand nor enhance its coal-fired steam plant on the banks of the Mississippi River under a bill the House passed May 6. The vote was 109-21.

The bill is aimed at keeping the controversial coal-fired plant from having a negative environmental impact on the Mississippi National River and Recreational Area.

HF192 would prohibit state agencies from issuing permits for construction or renovation of the plant, which provides space heating for university buildings.

The U of M Board of Regents voted in 1992 to use coal to power its steam plant in the St. Anthony Falls historic district, a decision to which some people objected.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) was the sponsor of an earlier measure (HF513) to block the expansion of the heating plant. Her bill, which was earlier approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee, was amended onto HF192, which is sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin).

HF192 now moves to the Senate.

Alternative energy development

More money would be available for alternative energy research and development under a bill the House approved May 11.

But Minnesota utilities — including cooperatives and those run by cities — could pay a greater share of the costs for those research and development efforts.

The measure would restore the funding cuts the Department of Public Service (DPS) made to its "alternative energy engineering activities" earlier this year.

To pay for those costs, the bill would increase the maximum assessment against utilities to 1-sixth of 1 percent, up from one-eighth of one percent. That assessment also would extend to cooperative and municipal utilities.

The measure also specifies that the people the DPS laid off earlier this year be given first preference for new jobs that could be created.

No departmental duties would be transferred to the Public Utilities Commission — an earlier provision in the House bill.

The measure, which was approved on an 82-50 vote, now moves to the governor for his consideration. (SF1613, Sections 11, 66)



ENVIRONMENT

Fish size limits set

The "big one that got released" could become the new fishing mantra next year.

Hoping to bolster the supply of fish by encouraging the catch-and-release of larger fish, House members May 7 voted 128-2 for a bill (SF1208) that would establish size limits for walleye and northern pike starting with the 1994 fishing season.

If signed into law, anglers would be able to keep only one walleye larger than 20 inches long and one northern over 30 inches among their daily catch. A 20-inch walleye weighs roughly three pounds while a 30-inch northern weighs about seven pounds.

Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), author of the bill, said nearly all of the walleye and northerns larger than the proposed size limits are female. By releasing females, he said more fish would be available in the future.

The measure would not change current daily or possession limits. It also would not apply to border lakes or rivers except Lake of the Woods, where the size limit for walleye would be 19.5 inches to match the existing Canadian limit of 50 centimeters.

An attempt to exempt several of the state's larger lakes — including Leech, Red, Vermilion, and Winnibigoshish lakes — was voted down. Also defeated was a move to set size

limits for walleye at 24 inches, and northerns at 36-inches.

State senators last month unanimously approved the proposal and May 10 voted 47-13 to repass it after minor changes were made during House floor debate. The bill now goes to the governor.

Eurasian milfoil control

Boaters in Minnesota would have to pay an extra \$2 the next time they buy their three-year watercraft licenses.

The House approved a bill May 13 that would increase the boat registration surcharge to \$5 — up from \$3 — to fund programs that are designed to curb the spread of Eurasian milfoil and other exotic species in Minnesota lakes and rivers.

For a typical motorized boat under 19 feet long, the total cost for a three-year license would rise to \$17.

The measure (HF864) would also establish first-time fines of \$500 on boaters launching a watercraft carrying milfoil or zebra mussels into a non-infested waterway. Fines for subsequent violations would be \$1,000. The bill also would give trial judges the authority to impose additional civil penalties of up to \$2,000 depending on the quantity of exotic species found on a violator's boat.

Fines collected under the new law, which would go into effect on Jan. 1, 1994, and expire Jan. 1, 1996, would be targeted for state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) public awareness programs, boat landing inspections and other enforcement activities.

Eurasian water milfoil has been identified in 55 Minnesota lakes while zebra mussels have been found in parts of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, and in the Duluth harbor of Lake Superior.

Since the vote on HF864 followed a 54-0 vote May 11 in the state Senate, the bill now moves to the governor for his consideration.

Separate legislation also awaiting Gov. Arne Carlson's signature would earmark more than \$500,000 during the next bien-

nium for exotic species control and research.

The funding, included in the omnibus environment spending bill (SF1570), would give the DNR \$250,000 to study biological control methods such as milfoil-eating fungi and insects and \$40,000 for a test program to determine if treated waters can be replanted with native Minnesota plants.

SF1570 also would provide at least \$240,000 in funding for purple loosestrife control.

Blazing orange hunters

Hunters and trappers wouldn't be able to wear bright red clothing in the woods beginning with the 1994 firearms deer hunting season under a bill now awaiting the governor's consideration.

The measure (SF464), approved 129-1 in the House May 10 and later repassed 56-5 by the state Senate, would make blaze orange the only acceptable color for hunters.

Supporters said the move is intended to help save hunters' lives.

Blaze orange is considered the most visible color to the human eye. Red is less easily seen, particularly at dusk and dawn and during other low-light periods. Supporters said three deer hunters who were wearing red were shot last season; one of those hunters died.

The bill would apply primarily to deer hunters. But any hunter or trapper in the woods during the firearms deer-hunting season would have to wear blaze orange, including bow hunters. But bow hunters would not have to wear blaze orange when the firearms deer hunting season is closed.

A provision in this year's game and fish bill (HF1114) explicitly states that duck hunters and those hunting other "migratory waterfowl" — provided they are on the water or in a stationary duck blind — are exempt from the blaze-orange requirement.

House members voted May 10 for a floor amendment to allow a one-year phase-in of the orange-only requirements to allow hunters to acquire new gear. The blaze orange requirement wouldn't take effect until the 1994 season.

If the bill becomes law, the Department of Natural Resources will be called on to produce a set of public service announcements alerting hunters to the pending change.

ATV parks prohibited

No motor sports park could be built in Minnesota without legislative approval under a bill the House passed May 8 on a vote of 126-0.

The bill (HF546), sponsored by Rep. Bob Waltman (R-Elgin), originally applied only to the Dorset Memorial Hardwood Forest area in southeastern Minnesota and would have required local county and township board ap-



As part of the Statehood Week celebration at the state Capitol, tour guide Laura Respass on May 11 played the role of a school teacher from 1857.

proval before the park could be built. That, in effect, would have killed the park plans since the Wabasha County Board of Commissioners was against the sports park, Waltman has said.

The bill now would prohibit the use of state lands and ban the state from acquiring private lands for the development of a motor sports park without legislative approval. It also prohibits the state from allowing lands within the boundaries of the Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest to be used for the development of a sports park without legislative approval.

The motor sports park has been opposed by a number of environmental and sports clubs. Wabasha County may have been chosen as a potential site, Waltman has said, because the county has no zoning requirements other than those mandated by the state.

On May 11, the Senate passed the bill on a 58-5 vote. It now goes to the governor for his consideration.

Swab teams funded

Swab teams would be trained and assigned to do lead cleanup in residential areas found to have dangerously high lead levels under a bill the House passed May 11. The vote was 82-50.

A total of \$400,000 in grants for lead abatement swab teams is contained in the omnibus economic development, infrastructure, and regulation finance bill.

The Department of Health would distribute the grants to certified lead abatement contractors. The workers performing the lead abatement also would need to be screened for lead poisoning by the organization receiving the lead abatement grant.

Landlords would be prohibited from raising the rents on tenants whose apartments are improved by the lead abatement program. (SF1613 Sections 5, 90)



GOVERNMENT

State government finance

House and Senate conferees agreed to delay a pay increase for legislators and constitutional officers and to set aside money for litigation costs associated with the disputed Treaty of 1837 in a \$668 million state government omnibus spending bill.

Conferees also agreed to reimburse child care costs for jurors, at a rate to be determined by the state Supreme Court.

The following are some of the highlights of SF1620:

Pay freeze for legislators

Under the bill, the 6 percent pay hike for legislators originally scheduled to take effect on Jan. 6, 1992, would not go into effect until Jan.

Proposed court fee increases included in SF1620

Current Fee	New Fee	Fee	Section
\$110	\$122	Filing fee paid by plaintiff and defendant in a district court civil suit.	92
\$30	\$75	Fee for a jury trial	92
\$13	\$15	Conciliation court fee if amount claimed is under \$2,000	93
\$13	\$25	Conciliation court fee if amount claimed is over \$2,000	93
\$200	\$250	Appellate court filing fee	94
\$2	\$4.50	Surcharge on various real estate document filings	95
\$2	\$4.50	Real estate filing fees for Torrens property	99
\$2	\$4.50	Fees for registration of a property title without court proceedings	100

2, 1995. The House position, which would have cut the raise in half, was rejected by conferees. Constitutional officers would receive a 5 percent pay increase beginning in 1995. (Section 2, Subdivision 6)

No pay increase for state employees

The bill does not include any funding for a salary increase for state employees. It does, however, contain a section that would provide funds for potential increases in the cost of state employee health insurance benefits. (Section 27)

Mille Lacs treaty litigation

A total of \$1 million would be available to the Attorney General's Office to pursue the disputed Treaty of 1837 in court. A proposed legislative settlement to resolve the disputed hunting and fishing rights of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians was rejected twice by the House. (Section 11)

Customer-oriented government

The bill would lay a foundation for major change in state government by investing in the future and focusing on more customer-oriented services, said Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples). The bill proposes significant changes in the state accounting, personnel, payroll, and purchasing systems.

Overall, the bill contains initiatives that would improve state revenues by a total of \$51.9 million over the biennium, proponents say.

Technology investments are expected to net the state substantial savings. An investment of \$8.5 million to improve collection practices on bills owed to the state is expected to return about \$17 million to state coffers. (Section 17, Subdivision 3)

Another project would improve the state's method of tracking its business activities. The \$15 million statewide systems project is projected to result in \$44 million in savings by fiscal year 1998-1999. A total of \$285,000 would be used to improve legislative access to executive budgeting and accounting information. (Section 17, Subdivision 3)

Court fee increases

Several court fee increases are contained in the bill that are expected to net an extra \$10.3 million annually. (See chart.) Originally, these were included in the omnibus judiciary finance bill.

Public TV and radio

The bill would give a boost to children's educational programming. It states that public television grant recipients should put special emphasis on extending programs such as Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood and Sesame Street to child care centers.

A total of \$2.5 million would be used for matching grants for public television and \$1.2 million would be available for public television equipment needs. In addition, a total of \$1.29 million would go to public radio stations for operational and equipment grants. (Section 15, Subdivision 5)

Workers' compensation

To address the backlog in workers' compensation cases and to reduce the average seven-month waiting period for a hearing, the bill would establish a new program, at \$100,000 each year of the biennium, to hire law students to serve as law clerks for workers' compensation judges. The bill also would add \$180,000 each year for additional clerical support. (Section 13)

Sports

The bill would provide \$15,000 each year for the promotion of women's sports. (Section 20) A total of \$30,000 over the biennium would be available to the Office of the Attorney General for data collection and analysis of gender equity in high school athletics. (Section 11, Subdivision 6)

The bill also would increase the size of the Amateur Sports Commission from nine to 12 in order to ensure gender balance. (Section 82) And the commission would be allowed to accept paid advertising to help pay for its publications. (Section 83)

In addition, SF1613 includes up to \$300,000 for promoting the women's Final Four NCAA basketball tournament to be held in Minneapolis in 1995. The appropriation would have to be

matched by non-state funds. Another \$30,000 in SF1613 would be used for the international ringette tournament to be held in Minnesota in 1994.

Department of Revenue

A total of \$3.1 million would be used to improve direct services to taxpayers, expand detection of individual and small business nonfilers, and improve technologies for tax return filing and payment. (Section 19, Subdivision 2)

Information policy office

The House position to establish an independent information policy agency, separate from the Department of Administration, was not adopted. Instead, the committee agreed to study the "desirability of an independent agency to administer the government data practices act." (Sections 15, Subdivision 6)

Human resources management

The Department of Employee Relations would receive \$545,000 over the biennium to implement some of the human resource management projects recommended by the Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) for performance management system training, centralized recruitment, retraining project grants, and communications and policy development. The governor's recommendation was \$1.7 million.

The bill also would require the agency to make every effort to reduce management and supervisory personnel at the same percentage as other personnel in the event of a layoff. In addition, the bill would limit the hiring of outside consultants by requiring state agencies to demonstrate that they cannot use available staff for a given project.

It also would seek to improve the availability of the department's job-sharing program. (Section 18)

Early retirement

State agencies that will have layoffs would have to offer early retirement incentives to their employees. The incentive would be available for people who are at least 55 years of age and have at least 25 years of combined service credit in any public pension plan other than volunteer fire department plans. Other public employers, including the University of Minnesota and local units of government, would also be able to offer early retirement incentives. (Section 108)

Health promotion

A new health promotion and disease prevention grant program for state agencies would be established to help minimize workers' compensation claims, maximize worker productivity, and increase health care costs savings. A total of \$100,000 would be available each year, with each agency able to apply for up to a \$25,000 grant. (Section 18)

Juror compensation

Jurors would be able to obtain reimbursement for day care expenses, at a rate to be set by the Minnesota Supreme Court. (Section 104)

Currently, jurors are compensated at \$15 per day, and cannot be penalized by their employers for missing work.

Hubert Humphrey memorial

The bill would provide \$157,000 to create a memorial to Hubert Humphrey in the Capitol area. Of that amount, \$82,000 would only be available if matched by three non-state dollars for every state dollar. (Section 16)

Legislative audit

The conference committee changed a House provision requiring the state auditor to audit the expenses of the Legislature for this fiscal year and at the close of each biennium thereafter. Instead, the House and Senate would have the choice to be audited either by the state auditor or by a private firm every two years. (Section 34)

No House TV

The House would have to wait for a chance to use the Senate's television production facilities. The conference committee deleted a House provision that would have required sharing, and substituted a study of how the House and Senate could coordinate TV production and other outreach facilities. (Section 2, Subdivision 4)

No smoking

A House proposal to prohibit smoking in all buildings managed or leased by the state was amended by the conference committee to exempt veteran homes, which would have to establish designated smoking areas. Currently, state agencies can prohibit smoking entirely or permit smoking only in designated areas. (Section 70)

Back to the future

The state Department of Jobs and Training (DJT) once again would be the Department of Economic Security under a bill approved 102-31 by the House May 12.

The department carried the "Economic Security" moniker from 1977 until 1985, when lawmakers consolidated most of the state's job placement and job training programs.

Rep. Barb Vickerman (IR-Redwood Falls), sponsor of the bill (HF936), said the name change back to Economic Security reflects the wide variety of services the department provides beyond administering unemployment compensation and aiding job searches.

The department contracts with several community-based groups serving low-income and

jobless people for emergency and transitional housing, energy and food assistance, home weatherization, and programs helping the disabled in the workplace.

It also has a hand in the Head Start and Economic Opportunity programs and is the lead agency for the state's dislocated worker services. The DJT has a yearly budget of more than \$600 million, of which nearly 80 percent comes from federal sources, Vickerman said.

She also said the change in the name should have no fiscal impact on the state's balance sheet since the department intends to use up all of its current stationery before ordering new materials.

HF936 now moves to the state Senate for consideration.



HEALTH

TB testing allowed

It would be easier for schools to test children for tuberculosis — even if their parents don't return permission slips for the test — under a bill passed by the House May 7.

Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) said the provisions in SF521 were based on recommendations made by the state Department of Health. Orenstein is the sponsor of HF818, the measure's House companion.

Tuberculosis (TB) must be treated in order to keep the infection from spreading by way of airborne particles. Yet St. Paul Public Schools, which have been testing junior and senior high school students since last year, have had trouble doing universal TB screening. More than 500 students did not return parental consent forms to allow the simple Mantoux skin test to be administered.

Tuberculosis is returning as a health care issue in parts of Minnesota, with nearly 5 percent of the St. Paul students screened found to have been exposed to TB. Exposed individuals should be treated to make sure they don't develop an active case of TB.

The bill sets forth several steps the schools would need to take to seek parental permission before it could administer the TB test without permission. The only children who would be exempted from the test are those whose parents object based on their beliefs.

The bill also would require that all inmates of correctional facilities be given tuberculosis tests within seven days of their detention.

The measures in the bill regarding tuberculosis sparked no debate on the House floor. More controversial was a provision in the bill that would allow a minor to consent to receive a hepatitis B vaccination without parental permission. Rep. Gene Hugoson (IR-Granada) attempted to amend the bill to remove that provision. He said it was ironic that the bill would allow schools to administer a series of three

vaccination shots when they aren't even allowed to give out aspirin.

But Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) said the young people seeking the vaccination are those "who are already outside the normal range of family behavior" in terms of being sexually active. "The question is: Do you try to protect them a little bit?"

The amendment that would have removed the hepatitis B provision failed on a 53-76 vote.

SF521 then passed on a 118-15 vote; it now moves to the Senate for further consideration.



HOUSING

Housing funds approved

Funding for a number of housing assistance programs — including tribal and urban Indian housing, home rehabilitation loans, and rental and mortgage assistance programs — was approved by the House May 11. The vote was 82-50.

The programs are part of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency budget, which would be set at \$38.9 million for the biennium. The provisions were incorporated into the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance omnibus bill (SF1613).

The bill now moves to the governor for his consideration, and includes the following programs:

Mortgage foreclosure prevention

Emergency grants would be available to low-income individuals in danger of losing their homes or apartments due to a financial crisis triggered by circumstances beyond their control such as job loss or serious illness. Up to \$4,500 could be granted to each needy family or individual to pay delinquent rent or mortgage payments or other housing expenses. Repayment may be required. The program also would provide mortgage or financial counseling services. The total allocated to the program for 1994-95 is \$366,000. (Sections 6, 138, 140)

Family Homeless Prevention Program

A total of \$3.75 million would be allocated to the Family Homelessness Prevention Program for use by counties with rapidly increasing numbers of homeless people. County projects would help families who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness through various means, including leveraging public and private money, providing support services to prevent future homelessness, and decreasing the length of time the family is homeless. (Sections 6, 137)

Mental illness crisis housing aid

Mentally ill people would be able to receive special emergency housing assistance for up to 90 days so they don't lose their housing during short-term hospital stays. Devoted to that spe-

cific purpose would be \$100,000 of a total biennial allocation of \$2.5 million for general housing assistance for people with mental illnesses. (Sections 6, 139, 142)

Pets allowed

Tenants in subsidized, housing units would be allowed to have pets — as long as they're quiet, well-behaved, and docile. Two birds or one spayed or neutered dog or cat would be permitted. (Section 145)

Transitional housing

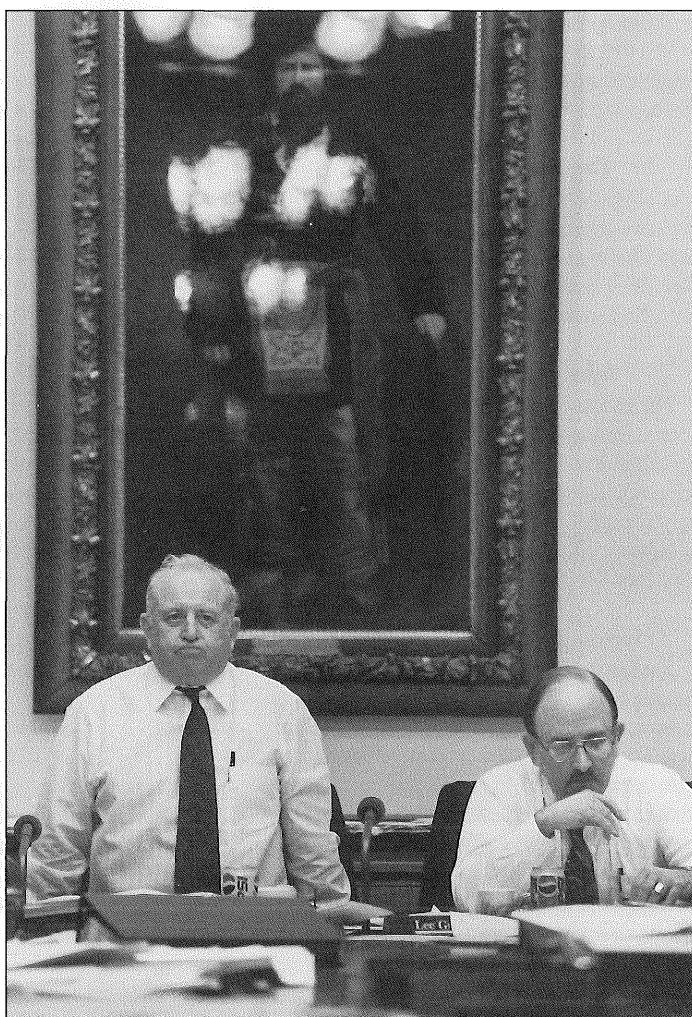
Transitional housing programs funded by the Department of Jobs and Training would receive an \$880,000 increase to cover operating costs for the biennium. The purpose of the transitional housing program is to give low-income families a temporary place to stay while they get back on their feet financially and resolve whatever personal issues led to their homelessness. Tenants are allowed to live in transitional housing for up to two years, and pay 25 percent of their income for rent while they live there. (Section 5)

Housing penalties dropped

The more affluent suburbs would be encouraged to develop low- and moderate-income housing, but won't suffer any penalties if they don't, under a bill on its way to the governor for his consideration.

HF671 was repassed by the House May 13 after the Senate removed its more strict provisions.

Under the stronger version of the bill passed earlier by the House, metropolitan area communities that did not comply with plans to remove barriers to the development of low-income housing could have suffered specific penalties. These included denial of permission to increase sewer capacity and withholding of aid payments from the local government trust fund.



Health and Human Services Finance Conference Committee co-chair Sen. Don Samuelson, left, shifted into a more comfortable position as co-chair Rep. Lee Greenfield continued to work during the committee's 13-hour meeting. The conferees agreed on a compromise bill at 11 a.m. May 8.

HF671 was one of the bills sponsored this session by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls). Orfield hoped to reduce the sharp income disparities between the inner cities and wealthier suburbs by making it easier for the poor to reach jobs in the economically developing southwestern suburbs. Although Orfield gained the support of many of those representing the inner-ring suburbs that are experiencing their own economic decline, opposition to his bills from representatives of the more affluent suburbs has been strong.

The changes made by the Senate May 11 were regarded as necessary to secure the governor's signature. Besides removing penalties for non-compliance with low-income housing objectives, the approved Senate amendment would require the Metropolitan Council to do a study of low-income housing throughout the metropolitan area. The council would have to determine which incentives to promote the availability of low-income housing might work. Results of the study and recommendations would need to be reported to the Legislature by Feb. 15, 1994.

After limited debate, HF671 was passed by the House on May 13 by a vote of 82-48.



HUMAN SERVICES

Child support payments

Money that a custodial parent receives in child support payments would be exempted from garnishment by creditors, under a bill the House passed May 6 by a vote of 132-0.

The story of a woman whose child support payments were being garnished to pay her attorney fees was one of the inspirations for the bill (SF384), which was sponsored in the House by Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls).

The Senate approved the bill May 7 on a 48-0 vote. It now goes to the governor for consideration.



LABOR

Labor interpretive center

A "labor interpretive center" in St. Paul took one more step toward becoming reality under a measure given final approval by the House May 11.

The measure (SF1613) specifies that the center be built in downtown St. Paul just across from the Civic Center on land between Kellogg Boulevard and Fifth Street, as recommended by the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board.

The goal of the proposed center, whose initial planning began in 1985, is to "celebrate the contribution of working people to the past, present, and future of Minnesota; [and] to spur an interest among the people of Minnesota in their own family and community traditions of work..." according to the bill.

The bill also outlines the membership of a 10-member board, which is to include one member appointed by the mayor of St. Paul, and three members each appointed by the governor, House speaker, and Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

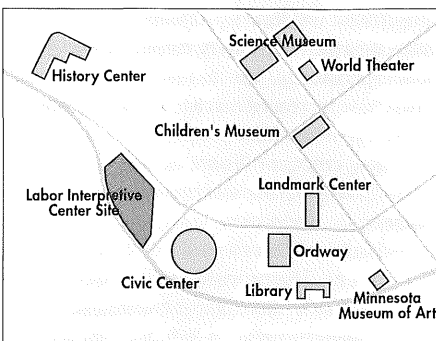
St. Paul leaders hope the center would add to its "cultural corridor," which now includes the Minnesota History Center, Science Museum of Minnesota, and the Ordway Music Theatre.

The measure, which was approved on an 82-50 vote, now moves to the governor for his consideration. (SF1613, Sections 25, 26, 60-64)

Reducing the payroll tax

The payroll tax assessed to businesses to pay for the retraining of dislocated workers would be cut in half — provided the fund has a balance of at least \$30 million.

A bill approved by the House May 11 would reduce the tax to one-twentieth of 1 percent — down from one-tenth of 1 percent — if the dislocated worker fund balance on June 30 of



A map showing the proposed site of the Labor Interpretive Center.

the preceding year was at least \$30 million.

The program, which is operated by the Department of Jobs and Training, was created by the 1990 Legislature to help dislocated workers return to the work force.

At that time, the department estimated that the one-tenth of 1 percent tax would bring in about \$19 million per year. The measure, which was approved on an 82-50 vote, now moves to the governor for his consideration. (SF1613, Section 78)



LAW

Modified clinic access bill passes

A bill to bring increased criminal penalties against those who block access to medical facilities unanimously passed the House May 7 after its key provision was broadened.

Under the modified version of the bill (SF1046), anyone intentionally blocking access to any building open to the public — not just health care facilities — would be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, punishable by up to a year in jail and a \$3,000 fine.

But the bill's language is now so broad that it could be held unconstitutional, say supporters of the bill.

Bill sponsor Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) said he originally offered the proposal in anticipation of Operation Rescue's arrival to the Twin Cities area this spring and summer. The group uses what some argue are excessively confrontational tactics to oppose abortion.

Orenstein said his bill had been framed to both protect the right of legitimate protests at abortion clinics while also protecting the rights of those seeking medical services.

When religious beliefs are used to justify violence, Orenstein said, the state has an obligation to step in. "That's what this bill does."

Though several representatives disagreed, Orenstein said his bill does not touch directly on the abortion debate.

"We have to make sure that debate takes place in peace, without violence and with respect for the rights of others," he said. No matter how representatives feel about abortion, "our opposition to violence surely unites us."

But Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown), who offered the amendment to the bill, said dissent and protest are a central component of democracy. And singling out medical facilities for exceptions to being targeted for demonstrations is unfair.

"I do not support violence in any form," she said. "I have dissented; I have protested. I never committed civil disobedience, but many of history's leaders in this country became heroes because they did commit civil disobedience."

Murphy's amendment passed 76-58.

The amended bill then passed 133-0. Since the Senate voted later in the day not to concur with the House-approved change, a conference committee was appointed to resolve the issue.

On May 12, a compromise was struck pro-



The Goodwill Ambassadors from the Junior Miss Eastside Program entertained St. Paul legislators Sen. Randy Kelly and Reps. Jim Farrell and Steve Trimble (not shown) May 11 with a rendition of the song "Centerfield."

tecting access to medical facilities, counseling services, battered women's shelters, residential care homes, and ambulance services.



TAXES

Compromise tax plan vetoed

As promised, Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a House-Senate tax plan May 10, even though a proposed income tax hike on the state's wealthiest taxpayers was removed from the bill.

The governor said he still objected to several key provisions of the bill, including the proposal to insert the "tax-the-rich" plan into the school finance bill. Following the veto, that proposal was also dropped by members of the K-12 financing conference committee.

In his veto message to House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls), the governor said the plan to put the income tax increase into the K-12 finance bill is a departure from traditionally packaging major tax policy into the omnibus tax bill.

Setting such a policy, Carlson said "will lead to political chicanery of the most devious sort and will establish a very poor precedent for the future."

The governor cited three specific objections to the bill.

First, he opposed the setting of \$360 million in the state's cash-flow account, sometimes called the "rainy day fund." He wanted the fund set at \$500 million, which he argued is high enough so the state wouldn't have to resort to short-term borrowing.

Second, he said the bill would have further

complicated the state's property tax system, in some cases moving it away from a market value basis. Specifically, the bill would have postponed how increased market values for homes, farms, and recreational property are recognized when property tax bills are set.

Third, the governor said the bill's new limit on corporate tax deductions for executives making more than \$1 million a year shows hostility to job development. The provision would have raised about \$500,000 more for the state each year. "The meager revenue raised by this unprecedented meddling in the corporate affairs of our job-producing businesses is the clearest signal of the foolish politics of this provision," Carlson said, adding the exemption for professional athletes amounted to "absurdity."

The governor's veto also leaves many local

tax provisions in limbo as the session grinds to its conclusion. St. Paul had sought a half-cent sales tax to raise \$83 million for development projects, Cook County sought a local sales tax to help keep a local hospital operating and the city of Garrison sought a similar tax to build a sewer system adequate enough to accommodate its large summer population.



TRANSPORTATION

Toll roads in Minnesota

Motorists soon could be paying to travel over a river or through the woods after the House narrowly approved a bill May 12 authorizing

It's a fact!

It was over 100 years ago that the Merritt brothers—Alfred, Leonidas and Cassius—sunk the first shaft to mine iron ore from the Mesabi Range at Mountain Iron, Minnesota.

And had Andrew Carnegie helped finance their operation, the Merritts may not have lost their multi-million dollar business to J.D. Rockefeller in February 1894.

Shortly after the ore's discovery in 1890, the Merritts tried to interest Carnegie in their business venture. But Carnegie's "leading expert" visited the range, examined the discovery and "swore it was not iron ore."

Minnesota's Assistant State Geologist Horace Winchell disagreed.

"The ore... beats anything known in the world at the present time," he said.

But Carnegie didn't want in, and when the Merritts decided to build an ore dock in Duluth in the fall of 1892, they found themselves in need of financial assistance.

"The decision [to build the dock] was a fatal one to the Merritts personally, wrote Grant Merritt in a 1991 presentation to the St. Louis County Historical Society.

Fatal because it tied them to J.D. Rockefeller.

Sometime in June of 1893, Leonidas Merritt

met with Rockefeller in New York City to discuss consolidating the Merritt's financial interests with three iron ore properties owned by Rockefeller. In the weeks leading up to the consolidation, "the Merritts were having great difficulty paying creditors," wrote Grant Merritt. In August, the merger

took place.

Then, in January 1894, the Merritts were forced to sell all of their Consolidated mine stock to Rockefeller at 10 percent of its worth. Alfred Merritt later sued Rockefeller for fraud, claiming that Rockefeller knew at the time of the consolidation that his companies were insolvent. The jury awarded Alfred Merritt \$940,000. Rockefeller appealed, and "facing an adverse ruling... on the measure of damages, and having run out of money," the Merritts settled out of court for \$525,000.

Before they were paid, Rockefeller forced the Merritts to sign a statement saying that no fraud had been committed. After months of refusal the Merritts agreed to sign.

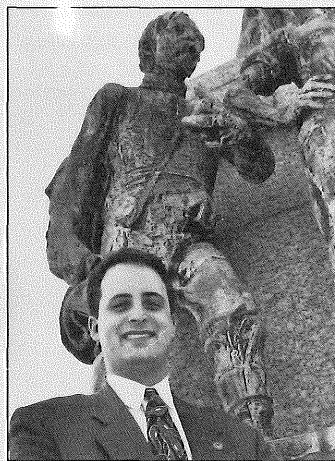
Rockefeller then published the notice in newspapers nationwide as proof "he had not robbed the Merritts of their Mesabi Range holdings."

When Rockefeller turned the Merritt properties into the Steel Trust in 1901, he was paid a tidy \$80 million.

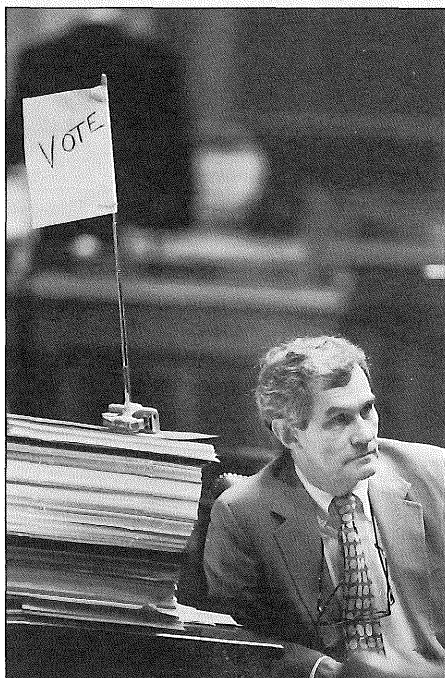
Forty years after the discovery of Minnesota iron ore, on June 13, 1931, a statue of Leonidas Merritt was dedicated in front of the Carnegie Library on Second Street in Mountain Iron, where it remains

standing today.

Elected in 1892, Leonidas Merritt also served a term in the Minnesota House of Representatives. First-term Rep. Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo), whose great-uncle was Leonidas Merritt, won election to the House exactly 100 years later.



Rep. Brian Bergson and his great uncle Leonidas Merritt, whose statue is on the Capitol grounds.



In an attempt to move a lengthy debate along, Rep. Ron Erhardt placed a flag expressing his wishes atop the bill binders on his chamber desk.

toll road and bridge construction in Minnesota. The vote was 69-63.

The measure (SF1184) would allow either a public or private group to build, maintain, and operate toll facilities and would permit them to seek federal matching funds for construction.

The bill does not designate any existing or proposed roadways for inclusion in a possible tollway system. According to supporters, a highway or bridge already in use would have to undergo "significant" reconstruction before it could be converted into a toll road.

The bill would grant local governments the power to veto a proposed toll facility within their jurisdiction and would give the Minnesota Department of Transportation the final word on a proposed toll project. Tollways within the seven-county metro area also would require Metropolitan Council approval.

Proponents said the bill would provide a new funding alternative for highway projects, a critical need after proposals to increase the state's gas tax stalled during each of the past two years.

"We're in a tough bind as far as road funding is concerned," said Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston), sponsor of companion legislation in the House.

Lieder said that by failing to increase the gas tax, \$70 million in planned road and bridge projects have been delayed — a figure expected to double by the end of 1994.

Despite its passage, the proposal generated sharp opposition. Provisions in the bill that

would allow private groups to develop toll roads were sharply criticized by some lawmakers who said it would be difficult to oversee private roadway operators.

Others contended well-heeled developers would be able to "buy" support from local officials for a proposed road project.

"When somebody comes in and plunks down a big pile of money in front of them [city and county officials] they're going to listen," said Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul). "Let's not turn our power over to private developers."

House members rejected several attempts to amend the bill on the floor. SF1184 now goes to the governor for his consideration.

Slow down

Motorists might have to slow down a bit more when driving on residential streets, under a bill the House passed May 6.

The bill (HF1398) would allow local governing bodies to impose a 25 mile-per-hour speed limit on residential roadways after Aug. 1. A residential roadway is defined as a street that is no more than a quarter-mile long and that is used primarily to reach residential dwellings. The maximum speed limit on most such roads is presently 30 miles an hour.

The bill passed the Senate May 4 on a 52-3 vote. It now moves to the governor for consideration.



VETERANS

Free plates for POWs

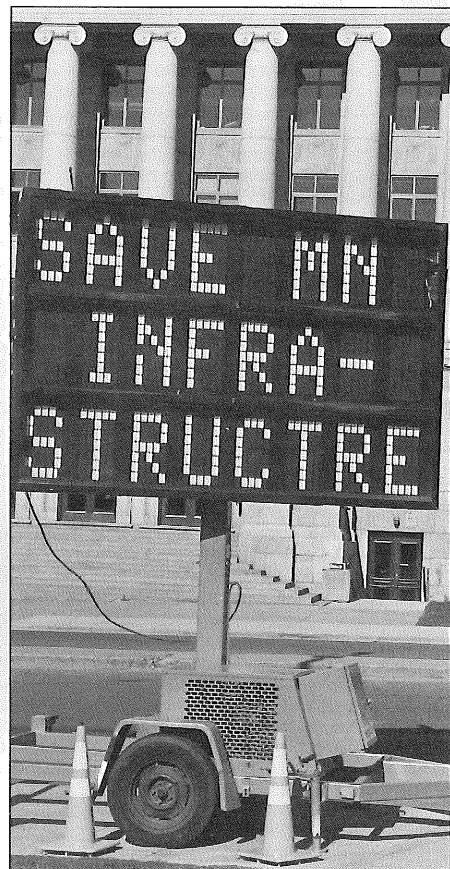
A bill to honor Minnesota prisoners of war by giving them special license plates at no charge won final approval from the House May 12. The vote was 126-0.

Former POWs are already permitted to purchase special plates for a fee. The proposal, (HF327) sponsored by Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), would waive any plate and registration fees in addition to annual tab renewal fees.

"These people have served our country in a very special way," and this is one way to say "thanks," Hasskamp said.

Veteran Richard Carroll, who testified earlier this session before a House committee, said there are about 800 ex-POWs in Minnesota. Most of them served in combat during World War II and their average age is 72.

Having passed the Senate May 10 on a 53-10 vote, HF327 now goes to the governor for his consideration.



A coalition of transit organizations placed a changing sign across the street from the State Office Building May 13 to encourage support for various transit issues. The coalition also held a rally in the Capitol rotunda where they heard from several legislators who support their agenda.

1993 House Files Incorporated Into Other Bills

HF #	Bill Title	Incorporated into	HF #	Bill Title	Incorporated into
HF0334/SF0344			HF0745 On-line state library catalog—funded HF0350, art. 10		
Mortgage foreclosure prevention, emergency rental assistance			HF0902 Arts Education Center—governance transfer HF0350, art. 11		
HF0183	Housing Finance Agency—mortgage, rent emergency aid	HF0334	HF0825/SF0429*		
HF0350*/SF1559			Liquor—omnibus bill		
K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill			HF0307	Liquor—military ID's allowed as proof of age for purchases	HF0825, sec. 15
HF0042	Fairbault academies—student activity account authorized	HF0350	HF0463	Liquor—consumption allowed in buses, limousines	HF0825
HF0329	Governor's education bill	HF0350	HF0541	Liquor—off-sale license authorized in Schroeder	HF0825, sec. 21
HF0706	K-12 education—financing modified	HF0350	HF0918	Liquor—on-sale license permitted at Minnesota Zoo	HF0825
HF0061	School revenue reduction—formula modified	HF0350, art. 1	HF1130	Liquor—on-sale consumption permitted at Como Park Pavilion	HF0825
HF0105	Badger schools—exemption extended	HF0350, art. 1	HF1239	Liquor—consumption permitted at Nat'l Sports Center, Blaine	HF0825
HF0149	Referendum revenue—formula changed	HF0350, art. 1	HF1322	Liquor—additional on-sale licenses allowed in Houston County	HF0825
HF0219	School fund balance reduction—formula changed	HF0350, art. 1	HF1410	Liquor—state identification cards allowed for purchases	HF0825
HF0370	General education revenue—allowance increased	HF0350, art. 1	HF1475	Liquor—Isanti County authorized to issue license	HF0825
HF0587	Sparsity revenue—definitions modified	HF0350, art. 1	HF0834/SF0788*		
HF0800	K-12 education—financing method	HF0350, art. 1	Energy conservation analysis rules for state agency eased		
HF0839	Slayton school district—general education exemption	HF0350, art. 1	HF0820	Energy—district heating loan program repealed	HF0834
HF1006	Secondary sparsity formula—modified	HF0350, art. 1	HF0821	Energy—public facilities group removed from conservation plan	HF0834
HF1146	Onamia schools—money appropriated	HF0350, art. 1	HF0822	Energy—conservation investment loan guidelines changed	HF0834
HF1406	Challenging school instruction—funded	HF0350, art. 1	HF0832	Energy—utility needs forecast requirements modified	HF0834
HF1560	Minnesota Business Partnership—proposal adopted	HF0350, art. 1	HF1213	Exit signs provided energy consumption requirements	HF0834
HF1641	Appleton school district—referendum levy ratified	HF0350, art. 1	HF1114*/SF0669		
HF1699	Superintendent contracts—renewals modified	HF0350, art. 1	Game and fish—omnibus bill		
HF0246	Transportation levy—late activities	HF0350, art. 2	HF0763	Canadian fish—transportation regulated	HF1114
HF1357	Open enrollment—aid, education plans modified	HF0350, art. 2	HF0764	Canadian fish—angling license required	HF0763
HF0315	School instruction hours—flexibility allowed	HF0350, art. 2, 9	HF1095*/SF1446		
HF0503	Agriculture education—leadership council funded	HF0350, art. 3	Insurance solvency act—auditing changes approved		
HF1129	Teachers of hearing impaired—licensure requirements provided	HF0350, art. 3	HF0606	Workers' compensation insurance assigned risk plan eligibility changed	HF1095
HF1201	Reading early intervention—program established	HF0350, art. 3	HF1185/SF1413*		
HF0052	Community-based program grants provided	HF0350, art. 4	Workers' compensation insurance—changes for nursing homes		
HF0107	ECFE—funding change	HF0350, art. 4	HF0169	Workers' compensation—guardian appointed for mentally-impaired	HF1185
HF0386	Commission on Children, Youth and Families authorized to hire	HF0350, art. 4	HF1382	Workers' compensation insurance—rate explanations required	HF1185
HF1165	Violence prevention curricula—grants funded	HF0350, art. 4	HF1245*/SF0976		
HF1207	Learning readiness program—expanded	HF0350, art. 4	Data privacy—omnibus bill		
HF1626	Disabled adult funding—study authorized	HF0350, art. 4	HF0532	AFDC eligibility modified; work experience program created	HF1245, some provisions
HF0118	Capital revenue expenditures—authorized	HF0350, art. 5	HF0548	Patients right to medical record access clarified	HF1245
HF0302	North Branch schools—money appropriated for debt error	HF0350, art. 5	HF0589	Data privacy—state auditor's data classified	HF1245
HF0486	Big Lake school district maximum effort loan authorized	HF0350, art. 5	HF1009	Data privacy—protection for whistleblowers	HF1245
HF0502	K-12 education—capital investment	HF0350, art. 5	HF1014	Government medical data—provisions modified	HF1245
HF0530	Nett Lake school district—maximum effort loan authorized	HF0350, art. 5	HF1246	Juvenile court records—access, dissemination provisions	HF1245
HF0645	Maximum effort school loans—tax rate modified	HF0350, art. 5	HF1277	Board of Pharmacy—certain information kept confidential	HF1245
HF0875	School facility replacement—levies authorized	HF0350, art. 5	HF1331	Civilian review authorities—data access, other provisions modified	HF1245, some provisions
HF1233	Winona school district—lease authorized	HF0350, art. 5	HF1389	Data practices—donor information privacy provisions	HF1245
HF1421	Radon testing—requirements provided	HF0350, art. 5	HF0314	Highway user tax distribution funds—use for general transportation purpose (1)	HF1521
HF1485	Capital fund balance—exception provided	HF0350, art. 5	HF1585*/SF0919		
HF0114	Chandler/Slayton schools—cooperation year set	HF0350, art. 6	Crime—omnibus bill		
HF0263	Consolidated school districts—aid provided	HF0350, art. 6	HF0039	Statute of limitations—excludes time defendant is non-resident	HF1585
HF0276	Joint Powers District No. 6011—revenue exemptions allowed	HF0350, art. 6	HF0049	Child abandonment—provided felony criminal penalties	HF1585
HF0362	Preston/Harmony schools—referendum alternative allowed	HF0350, art. 6	HF0059	Stalking, harassment—crime penalties clarified, provided	HF1585
HF0389	Reorganization debt levy—allowed	HF0350, art. 6	HF0062	Firearms—possession, forfeiture prohibitions provided, clarified	HF1585
HF0536	Lake Benton/Verdi schools—levy dissolution	HF0350, art. 6	HF0072	Motor vehicle forfeiture for prostitution offenses authorized	HF1585
HF0545	Echo schools—referendum authorized	HF0350, art. 6	HF0078	Solicitation of juveniles—expanded to include mentally impaired	HF1585
HF1044	School financial reporting—provided to school districts	HF0350, art. 6	HF0085	Trespassing—to include entry onto construction sites	HF1585
HF1332	Education delivery system—clarified	HF0350, art. 6	HF0143	Firearms—reckless discharge prohibited	HF1585
HF1352	INTERNET school access—money provided	HF0350, art. 6	HF0154	Chief judges conference authority—repealed	HF1585
HF1368	Interdistrict cooperation plan—members allowed combination revenue	HF0350, art. 6	HF0164	Warrantless arrests—authorized for parent offenders	HF1585
HF0202	Humanities Commission teaching institute funded	HF0350, art. 7	HF0178	Drive-by shootings—felony penalty, vehicle forfeiture provided	HF1585
HF0919	Arts education—training, materials provided	HF0350, art. 7	HF0198	Probation hearings—allowed after period expires	HF1585
HF1346	Nett Lake schools provided grant for unemployment insurance	HF0350, art. 7	HF0207	LSO—penalties for sale, possession in certain areas	HF1585
HF0158	Springfield schools—funds transferred	HF0350, art. 8	HF0222	School officials, students offered safety measures	HF1585
HF0193	Remer-Longville funds transferred	HF0350, art. 8	HF0285	Domestic abuse—arrest policies clarified	HF1585
HF0221	Argyle schools—funds transferred	HF0350, art. 8	HF0297	Firearms—definition of conviction defined	HF1585
HF0351	School lunch/breakfast—funds increased	HF0350, art. 8	HF0320	Double jeopardy protection—certain crimes excluded	HF1585
HF0379	School breakfast program—required in certain schools	HF0350, art. 8	HF0339	Juvenile offender paid work crew program established	HF1585
HF0627	St. Michael-Albertville schools—funds transferred	HF0350, art. 8	HF0354	Crime, traffic regulations, provisions	HF1585
HF0880	Debt redemption fund—transfers clarified	HF0350, art. 8	HF0558	Chemical testing noncompliance—penalties established, clarified	HF1585
HF0971	Early childhood, parent educators of color program—established	HF0350, art. 8	HF0577	Restitution payments through the revenue recapture act	HF1585, some provisions
HF1160	Minority teacher alternative licensure—funded	HF0350, art. 8	HF0578	Persons on pretrial release—arrest, detention authorized	HF1585
HF1202	Sartel schools—funds transferred	HF0350, art. 8	HF0658	Handicapped transit permits—penalties	HF1585
HF1266	Mankato schools—funds transferred	HF0350, art. 8	HF0684	Department of Corrections—various provisions established	HF1585
HF1472	Hollingsford schools funds transferred	HF0350, art. 8	HF0688	Domestic assault offenders—ineligible to own pistol	HF1585
HF1634	Glencoe school district—fund transfer authorized	HF0350, art. 8	HF0698	Victims' right applicability provided in juvenile court	HF1585
HF1688	Rocori school district—fund transfer authorized	HF0350, art. 8	HF0755	School property trespass prohibitions	HF1585
HF1157	School year, instructional time requirements clarified	HF0350, art. 8, 9			
HF0618	Charter schools—expanded	HF0350, art. 9			
HF0647	Change-oriented school pilot project established	HF0350, art. 9			
HF0879	Open enrollment athletics—transfers restricted	HF0350, art. 9			
HF0886	Education K-12 Finance—finances modified	HF0350, art. 9			
HF1234	Graduation rule adoption requirements—modified	HF0350, art. 9			
HF1278	Equalization aid—provided	HF0350, art. 9			
HF1511	Racial harassment, violence policy—adoption by schools required	HF0350, art. 9			
HF1643	Postsecondary options—financing arrangements changed	HF0350, art. 9			

HF #	Bill Title	Incorporated into	HF #	Bill Title	Incorporated into
HF0872	Minor as witness—presence of supportive person authorized	HF1585	HF0892	Pollution Prevention Act—expanded	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 3, 72-76, 81, 82)
HF0873	Criminal sexual conduct—provisions clarified	HF1585	HF1045	Timber sales regulated	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 42-47, 85)
HF0975	Felony sentencing corrections bill	HF1585	HF1102	Hazardous waste tax—restructured	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 2, 62-70, 91)
HF0987	Inmates—changing classification in jails	HF1585			
HF1013	Community Corrections Act counties—pretrial diversion program established	HF1585			
HF1080	Fatal fires—fire marshal notified, victims autopsied	HF1585			
HF1109	Juvenile court—reimbursement modified to counties	HF1585			
HF1116	Pistol permits—repeat conviction penalty increases	HF1585			
HF1139	Machine gun—definition expanded	HF1585			
HF1154	DARE—programs appropriated money	HF1585			
HF1192	Felony offender diversion program—planning, implementation provided	HF1585			
HF1208	POST Board—investigation, complaint procedures modified	HF1585			
HF1343	Domestic abuse—definition include terrorist threats	HF1585			
HF1359	Search warrants—serving clarified for criminal vehicle violations	HF1585			
HF1422	DNA—testing requirements expanded for sex offenders	HF1585			
HF1438	Juveniles—penalties for soliciting to commit a crime increased	HF1585			
HF1602	Photographic or observation device prohibited in private spaces	HF1585			
HF1727/SF1407*					
Higher Education Finance—omnibus bill					
HF0060	Semester system—feasibility studied by HECB	HF1727	HF0892	Pollution Prevention Act—expanded	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 3, 72-76, 81, 82)
HF0322	Career counseling developed—postsecondary systems	HF1727	HF1045	Timber sales regulated	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 42-47, 85)
HF0368	Technical college student association updated	HF1727	HF1102	Hazardous waste tax—restructured	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 2, 62-70, 91)
HF0446	Child care—higher education institutions required to adopt plans	HF1727			
HF1288	U of M—mineral research endowed chair established	HF1727			
HF1337	U of M—mineral research endowed chair established	HF1727			
HF0649	U of M-Duluth—taconite research endowed chair authorized	HF1727, some provisions			
HF0757	Financial aid—similar public institutions defined	HF1727, some provisions			
HF0770	Health occupations—nursing school provided to persons of color	HF1727, some provisions			
HF0793	Student loans—SELF loan recipients given consumer protection	HF1727, some provisions			
HF1254	Health occupations—nursing school grants provided to persons of color	HF1727, some provisions			
HF1573	Higher Education—private business, trade, correspondence school act adopted	HF1727, some provisions			
HF1735*/SF0408					
Taxes—omnibus bill					
HF0021	Income taxes—withholding provided to federal annuitants	HF1735	HF0892	Pollution Prevention Act—expanded	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 3, 72-76, 81, 82)
HF0036	Sales and use tax—computation changed for solid waste	HF1735	HF1045	Timber sales regulated	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 42-47, 85)
HF0076	Excise and use tax—chore services exempted	HF1735	HF1102	Hazardous waste tax—restructured	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 2, 62-70, 91)
HF0099	Regional public library districts—authorized to create	HF1735			
HF0129	Property taxes—delinquent spousal maintenance payments allowed exemptions	HF1735			
HF0137	Gasoline excise tax—exemption given to resort passenger snowmobiles	HF1735			
HF0166	Sales tax—fire, emergency vehicle part purchases exempted	HF1735			
HF0179	Property taxes—assessments changed on homes over 40 years old	HF1735			
HF0191	Education—school district contracted vehicles eligible for fuel credit	HF1735			
HF0247	Levy limits—certain penalties eliminated	HF1735			
HF0275	Property taxes—game, fish funds modified for in-lieu taxes	HF1735			
HF0277	Livestock—cervidae farming promoted as agricultural pursuit	HF1735			
HF0293	Property taxes—payments by credit card allowed	HF1735			
HF0394	Sales tax—church cemetery purchases exempted	HF1735			
HF0476	Property taxes—homestead eligibility expanded	HF1735			
HF0505	Homestead property taxes—filing requirements changed	HF1735			
HF0508	Property taxes—commercial/industrial confession of judgment increased	HF1735			
HF0517	St. Paul authorized special assessments for parking services	HF1735			
HF0547	Property taxes—corporations allowed homestead classification	HF1735			
HF0629	Truth in taxation—Metropolitan special taxing districts included	HF1735			
HF0677	Metropolitan Community Stability Act—housing	HF1735			
HF0713	Counties—joint property tax advisory panel created in Ramsey City	HF1735			
HF0753	Sales tax—groups for physically disabled exempted	HF1735			
HF0792	Motor fuel excise tax—waste oil exempted	HF1735			
HF0920	Taxation—technical changes to comply with federal law	HF1735			
HF1026	Local sales tax—Garrison allowed to levy tax for sewer system	HF1735			
HF1147	Floodwood, neighboring towns allowed to create joint ambulance district	HF1735			
HF1159	St. Paul housing rehabilitation ban program bonding authorized	HF1735			
HF1189	Taxes—contaminated property tax created	HF1735			
HF1193	Gravel tax—reporting requirements, penalties changed	HF1735			
HF1303	Property taxes—private golf clubs valued as residential in some cases	HF1735			
HF1308	Agricultural taxes—ratatou farming defined as ag. pursuit	HF1735			
HF1319	Sales tax—St. Paul allowed to levy local sales tax	HF1735			
HF1321	Property taxes—handicapped accessibility improvements exempted	HF1735			
HF1335	Sales and use tax—pollution control equipment exempted	HF1735			
HF1348	Property tax—grain elevators allowed modified rates	HF1735			
HF1355	Llamas, ostriches, other species defined as livestock	HF1735			
HF1388	Property taxes—rates lowered on certain commercial/industrial land	HF1735			
HF1419	Cook County allowed to impose sales, other tax to improve hospital	HF1735			
HF1478	Aggregate material tax—late payment fees modified	HF1735			
HF1533	Homestead classification—homes under renovation reclassified	HF1735			
HF1655	Property taxes—valuation for vacant hospitals changed	HF1735			
HF1683	Property taxes—recreational property for disabled veterans exempted	HF1735			
HF1706	Real property—leasehold cooperative property tax treatment approved	HF1735			
HF1737/SF1570*					
Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Finance—omnibus bill					
HF0269	Cuyuna recreation area—funded	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 34, 36, 38, 40-44)	HF0892	Pollution Prevention Act—expanded	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 3, 72-76, 81, 82)
HF0390	Solid waste sales tax—funds appropriated	HF1737/SF1570* (sec. 80)	HF1045	Timber sales regulated	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 42-47, 85)
HF0876	Fishing—non-resident fish houses licensed	HF1737/SF1570* (sec. 56)	HF1102	Hazardous waste tax—restructured	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 2, 62-70, 91)
HF0877	Motor vehicle/appliance recycling—study funded	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 2, 58-61, 90)			
HF1741/SF1613*					
Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance—omnibus bill					
HF0089	International Falls cold weather resource center grants authorized	HF1741	HF0892	Pollution Prevention Act—expanded	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 3, 72-76, 81, 82)
HF0156	Head Start—minimum funding level	HF1741	HF1045	Timber sales regulated	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 42-47, 85)
HF0210	Farmer-lender mediation—extends program to 1995	HF1741	HF1102	Hazardous waste tax—restructured	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 2, 62-70, 91)
HF0334	Mortgage foreclosure prevention, emergency rental assistance	HF1741			
HF0335	Housing—family homelessness prevention program established	HF1741			
HF0455	Housing—youth job program to fix housing expanded	HF1741			
HF0481	Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council given demonstration grant	HF1741			
HF0538	Transitional housing programs appropriated more money	HF1741			
HF0727	Community action agencies awarded economic opportunity grants	HF1741			
HF0961	Lead abatement requirements modified, penalties imposed	HF1741, some provisions			
HF1008	Dislocated workers—rapid response programs created	HF1741			
HF1024	Uniform business identifier—feasibility study established	HF1741			
HF1103	Foodshelf association provided appropriation distribution, funding	HF1741			
HF1269	Homelessness prevention grants to be appropriated to regional units	HF1741			
HF1275	Mental illness crisis housing assistance account created, funded	HF1741			
HF1280	Integrated criminal justice system implemented	HF1741			
HF1371	Social support services pilot project for high-rise communities funded	HF1741			
HF1395	Housing trust fund money appropriated to Housing Finance Agency	HF1741			
HF1437	Carlton County Historical Society—grant for Moose Lake fire project	HF1741			
HF1552	Mpls. Veterans Medical Center—nurses statue provided funding	HF1741			
HF1604	American Indian—child welfare defense grants established	HF1741			
HF1750/SF1620*					
State Government Finance—omnibus bill					
HF0170	Veterans' service officers—grant program established	HF1750	HF0892	Pollution Prevention Act—expanded	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 3, 72-76, 81, 82)
HF0544	Tourism—loan program established	HF1750	HF1045	Timber sales regulated	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 42-47, 85)
HF1751/SF1496*					
Health and Human Services Finance—omnibus bill					
HF0007	Ambulance service personnel longevity award established	HF1751	HF0892	Pollution Prevention Act—expanded	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 3, 72-76, 81, 82)
HF0112	Day care licensing—school age children variance	HF1751	HF1045	Timber sales regulated	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 42-47, 85)
HF0177	Paternity recognition forms created	HF1751	HF1102	Hazardous waste tax—restructured	HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 2, 62-70, 91)
HF0211	Compulsive gambling program grantees specified, funded	HF1751, as rider			
HF0236	Nursing facility intra-family sales allowed for upon owner's death	HF1751			
HF0240	Nursing home surcharge on licensed beds changed	HF1751			
HF0242	Nursing home reimbursement OK'd for self-insured workers' comp	HF1751			
HF0311	CHILD program established, funded for child abuse prevention	HF1751			
HF0336	Foster care avoidance promoted by use of emergency assistance funds	HF1751			
HF0391	Child care sliding fee program—money allocated to counties	HF1751			
HF0408	Child support provisions, birth certificates modified	HF1751			
HF0413	Group residential housing act modified, rates provided	HF1751			
HF0468	AFDC federal waiver request to allow children to rejoin homeless parents	HF1751			
HF0471	AFDC children's MA eligibility to exclude child support payments	HF1751			
HF0518	Medical Assistance reimbursement increased for certain type of facility	HF1751			
HF0611	Children's mental health fund, service system created	HF1751			
HF0621	Food stamp fraud criminalized; other welfare fraud penalties set	HF1751			
HF0710	Red Lake Band of Chippewa welfare costs reimbursed to two counties	HF1751			
HF0714	AFDC waiver sought exempting minor schoolchildren's wages	HF1751			
HF0721	Statewide public works training act to replace work readiness	HF1751			
HF0742	Dakota County mental health services pilot project continued, funded	HF1751			
HF0789	Women, infants, children-nutritional program funding increased	HF1751			
HF0794	Fergus Falls veterans home established	HF1751			
HF0803	Medical Assistance reimbursement increased for transportation	HF1751			
HF0835	Concentrated residential area action program established	HF1751, as rider			
HF0869	Medical Assistance claims adjudication system required for pharmacies	HF1751			
HF0891	Home care services payment, nursing home preadmission screening changed	HF1751			
HF0944	IMPACT management plan for mentally retarded persons adopted	HF1751			
HF1003	General assistance eligibility allowed when kids in foster care	HF1751			
HF1070	Mental illness definition, treatment requirements modified	HF1751			
HF1071	Nursing home bed moratorium provisions modified	HF1751			
HF1097	Medical program eligibility prohibited as insurance underwriting guideline	HF1751			
HF1119	Adoption assistance agreement conditions, funding changed	HF1751			
HF1156	Infectious waste provisions—modified	HF1751			
HF1176	Human service program payments rescheduled, money appropriated	HF1751			
HF1209	Maternal and child health programs, C.D. counseling modified	HF1751			
HF1237	Child crisis nurseries, respite care grant programs funded	HF1751			
HF1294	Medical Assistance asset allowance increased, other restriction removed	HF1751, as rider			
HF1295	Medical assistance dental services payment determination specified	HF1751			
HF1401	Pine County provided alternative grant application process	HF1751, as rider			
HF1412	County/school district coordinated social services provided	HF1751			
HF0501	Child abuse investigators required in licensed day cares	HF1751, as rider			
HF0633	New chance demonstration project money appropriated	HF1751, as rider			
HF0728	Medical care reimbursement increased for certain counselors	HF1751, as rider			
HF1064	Nursing home bed moratorium exception provided	HF1751, language only			
HF1292	Physician license surcharge	HF1751, language only			
HF0138	Senior volunteer programs—foster grandparents funded	HF1751, \$ only			
HF0402	Child care fund increase to include more children	HF1751, \$ only			
HF1046	Day training and habilitation workers provided cost-of-living raise	HF1751, \$ only			
HF0532	AFDC eligibility modified; work experience program created	HF1751, some provisions			
HF0961	Lead abatement requirements modified, penalties imposed	HF1751, some provisions			

Committee, Floor & Final Action*

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). When space allows, a *cumulative* listing of bills acted upon in the House since the beginning of the session will appear at the end of this section.

We urge you to save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a reference guide as you follow the progress of bills.

The bill status tracking sheets provide 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 been taken 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.

However, in most cases, the language from that companion bill is then reinserted under its substitute's file number.

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.

Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC TRANSIT
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR/f	Transportation & Public Transit Finance Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET

Bill action between May 6 - 13

rp — recommended to pass h — heard
rpa — recommended to pass as amended re-referred without recommendation
nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor
re — re-referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote
a — amended * — version under consideration

File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	COMMITTEE				FLOOR					Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
			Introduction/Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0020*	Kalis	Resolution—	1/7 AG	AG	1/28 rpa		2/22	117-12	2/25			5/11 (R 3)
SF0018	Beckman	seeking higher grain prices	1/11 AGR	AGR	2/15 rpa		5/4	50-7				
HF0385*	Steensma	Debtors' right—first refusal actions	2/15 AG	AG	3/8 rpa		3/25	129-0	3/31		5/4 (126-0)	5/11 (123)
SF0346	Sams	provided time limit	2/18 AGR	JU	3/29 rpa		5/1	62-0				
HF1065	Steensma	Warehouses—bond requirements	3/15 AG	AG	3/29 rp		5/12	131-0				
SF0894	Dille	for general merchandise warehouses set	3/11 CCP	AGR	4/15 rpa		5/6	52-1	5/7			
HF1415*	Sparby	Wheat, barley promotion orders—	3/24 AG	AG	4/2 rp		5/12	128-3	5/13			
SF1501	Stumpf	provisions modified	4/1 AGR	FN	5/7 rpa							
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0316	Rukavina	Iron mine facilities—	2/11 EN	CED	4/1 rpa		5/1	119-11				
SF0487*	Janezich	salable condition required	2/25 EN	CCP	4/12 rpa		4/27	65-0	4/29			5/7 (107)
HF0454*	Clark	DTED—annual reports on job	2/18 CED	CED	3/18 rp		4/14	127-0	4/15	5/5	5/13 (134-0)	
SF0932	Runbeck	creation efforts required	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/8 rpa	re GOR	4/24	62-0		5/10		
HF0643*	Luther	Cosmetologists, estheticians	3/4 CED	CED	3/16 rpa		4/12	126-0	4/15	5/4	5/7 (131-0)	
SF0809	Belanger	regulated under statute	3/11 CCP	CCP	3/11 rp		4/29	57-0		5/4	5/11 (54-7)	
HF0676	Asch	Facsimile	3/1 CED	CED	4/13 rpa		5/10	127-2				
SF0174*	Reichgott	advertising by fax prohibited	2/1 CCP	CCP	3/10 rp		4/8	65-0	4/8		5/11 (60-0)	
HF0777*	Rukavina	Credit reports—employee use	3/4 CED	CED	4/13 rp		5/10	126-3	5/11			
SF0612	Merriam	prohibited without permission	3/1 JEC	JU	4/2 rpa		5/13	55-0				
HF1039*	Garcia	Auctioneers—cities prohibited	3/15 CED	CED	4/1 rpa		4/7	127-1	4/8	5/8	5/13 (133-0)	
SF1378	Bertram	from requiring separate licenses	3/29 CCP	CCP	4/15 rpa		5/7	50-0		5/10		
HF1063*	Trimble	Currency exchanges—license	3/15 CED	CED	3/30 rp		4/7	128-0	4/8	5/12		
SF1572	Wiener	renewal dates extended	4/8 CCP	CCP	4/14 rpa		5/6 a	60-0		5/13		
HF1384	Asch	Tanning booths—use by	3/24 CED	CED	4/1 rpa		5/12 a	102-29				
SF0751*	Pappas	minors restricted	3/8 CCP	CCP	4/13 rpa		5/4 np	28-32†	5/7			
HF1575	Rhodes	Private investigators—	3/31 CED	CED	4/13 rp		5/7	132-0				
SF0253*	Marty	training procedures clarified	2/11 CP	CP	4/1 rpa		5/4	60-0	5/6			
HF1667	Evans	Heavy equipment parts—	4/5 CED	CED	4/13 rpa		5/10 a	130-0				
SF1380*	Janezich	sales regulated	3/29 CCP	CCP	3/31 rpa		4/27	60-0	4/29		5/11 (54-0)	
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE										
HF1366	Lieder	Toll highways and	3/22 TR	ECF	4/23 rp		5/12	70-63				
SF1184*	Chmielewski	bridges authorized	3/22 TPT	TPT	3/31 rp		4/27	41-21	4/28			
		EDUCATION										
HF1195	Olson, K.	Higher Ed. prep. requirements—	3/18 ED	ED	4/2 rpa		5/12 a	111-14				
SF1320*	Murphy	changed for vocational, technical programs	3/18 ED	ED	3/31		5/6	50-0	5/8			
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0096	Tunheim	Personal watercraft—	1/25 EN	EN	4/13 rp		5/12	133-0				
SF0229*	Stumpf	mirror requirements modified	2/9 EN	EN	3/4 rpa		3/25	65-0	3/25			
HF0189	Ostrom	St. Peter—	2/1 EN	EN	4/6 rpa		5/12 a	132-0				
SF0235*	Frederickson	reversionary interest released	2/9 EN	EN	3/4 rpa		3/25	65-0	3/25			
HF0258	Perlt	Washington County—	2/9 EN	EN	4/8 rpa		5/10 a	129-0				
SF0490*	Price	land sale authorized	2/25 EN	EN	3/22 rpa		4/15	63-0	4/19		5/11 (59-0)	
HF0287*	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/11 EN	EN	3/11 rpa		4/27 a	113-18	4/29	5/1	5/13 (108-25)	
SF0271	Johnson, J.B.	amendments	2/11 EN	EN	4/16 rpa		5/1	60-4		5/4		
HF0366	Rukavina	St. Louis County—	2/15 EN	EN	4/6 rp		5/8	126-0				
SF0283*	Janezich	state lands conveyed	2/15 EN	EN	3/4 rpa		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0534	McCullum	Wastewater treatment standard	2/22 EN	EN	4/2 rp		5/8	128-0				
SF0096*	Riveness	rulemaking provisions clarified	1/25 EN	GOR	3/24 rp		4/19	61-0	4/20			
HF0546*	Waltman	Dorser Hardwood Forest—	2/22 EN	EN	3/2 rpa		3/15	130-0	3/18	4/30	5/8 (126-0)	
SF1435	Murphy	motor sports prohibited	3/18 EN	EN	4/1 rpa		4/23	60-0		5/4	5/11 (58-5)	
HF0581	Rukavina	St. Louis County—	2/25 EN	EN	4/6 rpa		5/8 a	122-6		5/11		
SF0413*	Janezich	land sale authorized	2/22 EN	EN	3/24 rpa		4/27	60-0	4/29	5/10		
HF0644	Lourey	Aitkin County—	3/1 EN	EN	4/6 rpa		5/12 a	129-1				
SF0192*	Chmielewski	tax-forfeited land sale authorized	3/25 EN	EN	3/2 rp		3/25	65-0	3/25			
HF0699	Pauly	Mineral leasing and research—	3/1 EN	EN	3/16 rp		5/1 a	123-3				
SF0848*	Janezich	changes provided	3/11 EN	JU	4/20 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29		5/3 (59-0)	5/10 (113)

CED

†SF0751-5/5 reconsidered, amended, passed 38-26

ENF

†HF0269-incorporated into HF1737/SF0213* (secs. 34,36, 38, 40-44)

†HF0390-incorporated into HF0390/SF1570* (sec. 80)

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between May 6 - 13			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	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 re — re-referred without recommendation v — vetoed by governor † — footnote * — version under consideration									
HF0704	Trimble	Water use and availability to be monitored by Metropolitan Council	3/1 EN†	EN	3/25 rp		5/8	89-38				
SF0697*	Price		3/4 EN	MLG	4/5 rp		4/27	64-0		4/29	5/10 (63-0)	
HF0805	Munger	W. Lk. Superior sanitary district provided incinerator ash disposal	3/4 EN	EN	4/15 rp		5/10	126-3				
SF0639*	Solon		3/4 EN	EN	3/26 rpa		4/23	55-5	4/26			
HF0813	Hasskamp	Deer muzzle-loading—season provided	3/4 EN	EN	4/13 rp		5/13	127-0				
SF0064*	Samuelson		1/21 EN	EN	3/22 rpa		4/15	60-1	4/19			
HF0876	Kinkel	Fishing—non-resident fish houses licensed	3/8 EN	EN	†							
SF0723	Finn		3/8 EN	EN	3/8 rpa	re EN/f						
HF0947*	Bauerly	Sherburne County—land sale authorized	3/11 EN	EN	4/8 rp		4/23 a	126-0	4/26		5/8 (115-0)	
SF0896	Stevens		3/11 EN	EN	4/5 rp		5/5	61-0				
HF0952	Nelson	Deer hunting—outer clothing requirements modified	3/11 EN	EN	4/13 rp		5/10 a	129-1				
SF0464*	Sams		2/22 EN	EN	3/11 rpa		4/27 a	49-12	4/29			
HF0988*	Sparby	Deer licenses for taking deer by firearm, archery in certain counties	3/11 EN	EN	4/5 rpa		5/1 a	125-1	5/3	5/7		
SF0878	Stumpf		3/11 EN	EN	4/23 rpa		5/6	55-0		5/10		
HF1068*	Bettermann	Aquatic farms, quarantine facilities, fish hatcheries regulated	3/15 EN	EN	4/15 rpa		5/12 a	131-2	5/8			
SF1115	Berg		3/18 EN	EN	4/2 rpa	re FN	5/6 a	63-0			5/13 (47-0)	
HF1232*	Sparby	Pike fishing—size limit set	3/18 EN	EN	3/31 h,a		5/7 a	128-2	4/29			
SF1208	Price		3/22 EN	EN	4/19 rpa		4/27	65-0			5/10 (47-13)	
HF1285	Sekhon	DNR land sale procedures—modified	3/18 EN	EN	4/6 rpa		5/8 a	128-0				
SF1074*	Price		3/18 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		4/29	60-0	5/1	5/10		
HF1402*	Anderson, I.	Wetlands—mitigation requirements changed, exemptions expanded	3/24 EN	EN	4/15 rpa	re RU	5/1 a	129-0	5/3		5/8 (120-0)	
SF1363	Stumpf		3/25 EN	AGR	4/1 rpa	re EN	5/6	63-0				
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE										
HF0269	Hasskamp	Cuyuna recreation area—funded	2/9 EN	ENF	†							
SF0213	Samuelson		2/9 EN	EN	4/23 rpa	re FN						
HF0390	Jennings	Solid waste sales tax—funds appropriated	2/15 EN	ENF	†							
SF0870	Lessard		3/11 EN	EN	4/16							
HF0608*	Mosel	Nurseries—stock certificate exemption allowed	2/25 AG	ENF	4/8 rpa		5/1	127-0	5/1		5/12 (127-0)	
SF0708	Morse		3/4 AGR	EN	4/6 rp	re FN	5/10	65-0				
HF0877	Beard	Motor vehicle/appliance recycling—study funded	3/8 EN	ENF	†							
SF0812	Price		3/11 EN	FN	5/3 rpa							
HF0892	Munger	Pollution Prevention Act—expanded	3/8 EN	ENF	†							
SF1351	Morse		3/25 EN	EN/f	†							
HF0931*	Peterson	Ethanol—producer payments, oxygenate level changed	3/11 AG	ENF	4/20 rpa		5/1	123-2	5/3	5/8	5/13 (130-3)	
SF0771	Bertram		3/8 AGR	MLG	4/15 rpa	re EN	5/7	60-4		5/10		
HF1045	Battaglia	Timber sales regulated	3/15 EN	ENF	†							
SF0886	Finn		3/11 EN	EN	4/6 rpa		4/23	61-0				
HF1149*	Bauerly	Rural Finance Authority—loans expanded	3/15 AG	ENF	4/16 rp		5/10	126-1	5/11			
SF0861	Sams		3/11 AGR	RA	4/6 a	re FN	FN	5/7 rpa				
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0009*	Skoglund	Insurance—coverage required for treating port-wine stains	1/7 FI	FI	2/10 rpa		3/1	130-1	3/4		5/3 (123-1)	5/10 (116)
SF0291	Piper		3/4 HC	HC	4/8 rpa		4/29 a	58-6				
HF0139*	Bauerly	Santiago—detached banking facility authorized	1/26 FI	FI	1/26 rp		2/22	131-0	2/25			5/7 (106)
SF0159	Adkins		2/1 CCP	CCP	3/15 rp		5/1	59-0				
HF0444	Huntley	Insurance—public employee health care options expanded	2/18 FI	FI	3/30 rp		5/12	126-1				
SF0406*	Solon		2/22 MLG	MLG	3/18 rp		4/8	66-0	4/13			
HF0555*	Carlson	Involuntary unemployment insurance sales permitted	2/25 FI	FI	4/14 rpa		5/12	131-3	5/13			
SF0683	Hottinger		3/4 CCP	FN	5/7 rpa							
HF0795*	Jennings	Insurance—school buses excluded from certain indemnity clauses	3/4 FI	FI	3/24 rpa		4/8	129-0	4/14	5/12		
SF0742	Anderson		3/8 CCP	CCP	3/29 rpa		5/11	37-26		5/13		
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0238*	Molnau	Town elections authorized on general election day	2/9 LG	GL	3/29 rp		5/1	129-1	5/1	5/8		
SF0421	Johnston		2/22 ETC	ETC	4/14 rpa		5/6	53-1		5/13		
HF0509	Delmont	Election laws—technical corrections	2/22 GL	GL	3/15 rpa		5/12	133-0				
SF0567*	Marty		3/1 ETC	ETC	3/8 rpa		3/25	65-0	3/29			
HF0695	Ozment	Cemetery relocation—prohibited without trustee or owner consent	3/1 GL	GL	3/29 rpa		5/1	124-3				
SF1602*	Murphy		4/14 VG	VG	4/16 rpa		4/23	60-0	4/27			5/7 (100)
HF0934	Stanisius	Voter registration—cards for deceased residents removed	3/1 GL	GL	3/29 rpa		5/1	128-0				
SF0754*	Runbeck		3/8 ETC	ETC	4/14 rpa		4/19	67-0	4/19			5/7 (101)

†HF0877-incorporated into HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 2, 58-61, 90)

†HF0892-incorporated into SF1570 (sec. 3, 72-76, 81, 82)

†HF1045-incorporated into HF1737/SF1570* (secs. 42-47, 85)

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HF1273	Sparby	Veterans Homes Board—	3/18 GL	GL	3/29 rpa		5/1	130-0				
SF1006*	Murphy	residency definition rule	3/18 VG	VG	3/31 rp		4/23	61-0	4/26			5/7 (103)
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS										
HF0055*	Rukavina	Eveleth authorized to increase	1/19 GO	GO	4/1 rpa		4/7	129-0	4/8		5/7 (126-0)	
SF0086	Janezich	police, fire retirement benefits	1/25 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa		4/27	62-0				
HF0147	Reding	College teachers IRA plan—	1/28 GO	GO	4/8 rpa		5/12 a	133-0				
SF0162*	Morse	employer contribution rate increased	2/1 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa	re FN	5/7	53-0	5/10			
HF0157*	Carlson	PERA police, fire fund prior	1/28 GO	GO	4/1 rpa		4/14	130-0	4/15			5/11 (120)
SF1279	Luthar	service credit purchase authorized	3/24 GOR	GOR	4/13 rpa		5/4	56-0				
HF0270*	Sarna	St. Paul Fire Department Relief	2/9 GO	GO	4/1 rpa		4/8	128-0	4/12			5/10 (110)
SF1488	Pogemiller	Association refund to estate	3/31 GOR	GOR	4/19 rp		5/1	63-0				
HF0785*	Kahn	Mpls. Police Relief Association	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		4/12	130-0	4/16		5/4 (129-0)	5/11 (124)
SF0662	Pogemiller	survivor benefit payments modified	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/15 rpa		5/1	62-0				
HF0807*	Kahn	Mpls. Fire Dept. Relief	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		4/12	128-0	4/14		5/4 (129-0)	5/11 (125)
SF0685	Pogemiller	Association—provided service pension rates	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/16 rpa		5/1	60-0				
HF0868	Milbert	Horse racing class A licenses eligibility	4/12 GO	GO	4/16 rpa		5/12 np	48-81				
SF0700*	Price	increased; class D licenses	3/4 GA	GA	3/11 rp		4/8	40-25	4/12			
HF0888	Evans	Fire protection system	3/8 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		5/10	87-44				
SF0361*	Murphy	advisory council sunset extended	2/18 GOR				4/5	67-0	4/15		5/11 (49-13)	
HF0889*	Krueger	Trade and Economic Development—	3/8 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/14	130-0	4/15		5/7 (127-0)	
SF0916	Metzen	duties clarified	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/7 rpa	re GOR	5/5	56-0				
HF0936*	Vickerman	Department of Jobs and Training renamed	3/11 GO	GO	4/1 rp		5/12	102-31	5/13			
SF0961	Frederickson	economic security department	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/14 rpa							
HF0964*	Reding	Public safety commissioner—	3/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa		4/12	128-1	4/14		5/8 (124-0)	
SF0798	Chmielewski	can apply for disaster assistance	3/11 GOR	RA	4/6 h, a	re FI	5/6	61-0				
HF0972	Reding	Firefighters' volunteer relief	3/11 GO	GO	4/1 rpa		5/12 a	132-0				
SF0853*	Stumpf	association pensions increased	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa		5/5	58-0	5/7			
HF0973	Mahon	Bloomington Police Relief Association	3/11 GO	GO	4/13 rpa		5/10 a	129-0				
SF0937*	Raveness	provided service pension	3/15 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa		5/6	60-0	5/8		5/11 (63-0)	
HF0977*	Milbert	Minneapolis Employee Retirement	3/11 GO	GO	4/13 rpa		4/19	127-0	4/21		5/1 (123-0)	5/7 (95)
SF0825	Metzen	Fund member allowed purchase	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa		4/28 a	60-1				
HF1023	Johnson, A.	Blind Council, Consumer Advisory	3/11 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		5/1	129-0				
SF0913*	Larson	Council—renamed, modified	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/7 rpa		4/27	64-0	4/29			5/7 (97)
HF1161*	Farrell	Ramsey County employee authorized	3/15 GO	GO	4/13 rpa		4/19	128-0	4/21		5/12 (121-0)	
SF0833	Kelly	payment in lieu of salary deductions	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa		5/10	62-0				
HF1228*	Kahn	Minneapolis Community Action	3/18 GO	GO	4/2 rp		4/12	130-0	4/14			5/10 (109)
SF0664	Pogemiller	Council—transferred employees	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/15 rpa		5/1	62-0				
HF1442*	Simoneau	Columbia Heights Police Relief Assoc. —	3/24 GO	GO	4/15 rp		4/21	130-0	4/22		5/4 (130-0)	5/11 (126)
SF0980	Novak	salary computation inclusions	3/15 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa		5/1	64-0				
HF1480	Bergson	Department head, administrative	3/25 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		5/10 a	121-7		5/12		
SF0306*	Metzen	board app't, procedures clarified	3/29 GOR	GOR	3/4 rpa		3/29	65-0	4/15	5/12		
HF1529*	Hausman	Dept. of environmental protection—task force	3/29 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		5/10 a	122-10	5/11			
SF0001	Pogemiller	created	1/6 GOR	EN	4/8 rpa		5/13	51-9				
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0134*	Vellenga	Optometrists authorized	1/26 HH	HH	3/2 rp		3/29	102-30	3/31		5/4 (105-22)	5/11 (121)
SF0117	Samuelson	to prescribe topical legend drugs	1/28 HC	HC	4/15 rpa		4/30	47-17				
HF0430*	Kinkel	Human Services, Health departments	2/18 HH	HH	3/11 rpa		3/25	129-0	3/29		5/3 (116-0)	5/10 (114)
SF0362	Samuelson	to reduce survey duplication	2/18 HC				4/29	60-0				
HF0665	Greenfield	Hospital construction moratorium	3/1 HH	HH	3/30 rp		5/12 a	128-1				
SF0560*	Berglin	made permanent	3/1 HC	HC	4/1 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/23			
HF0818	Orenstein	Hepatitis B vaccinations, TB tests	3/4 HH	HH	4/13 rpa		5/7	118-15				
SF0521*	Hottinger	allowed without parental consent	2/25 HC	HC/f	4/5 rpa	re HC	5/4	55-0	5/6			
HF0828	Orenstein	Chiropractic services provided	3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rp		5/1	129-1				
SF0699*	Sams	utilization review procedures	3/4 HC	HC	4/16 rp		4/27	61-0	4/29			5/7 (99)
HF0867	Cooper	Veterinarians exempted from certain	3/8 HH	HH	4/15 rpa		5/10	128-1				
SF0739*	Solon	radiation test requirements	3/8 HC	HC	4/7 rpa		4/23	59-2	4/27			
HF1098	Simoneau	Interstate contract authorized	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 rpa		5/1	130-0				
SF0840*	Beitzold	for treatment of mentally ill	3/11 HC	HC	4/12 rpa		4/27	54-0	4/29			5/7 (102)
HF1112	Asch	Psychology Board reciprocity	3/15 HH	HH	4/1 rpa		5/1 a	127-0		5/3	5/11 (123-0)	
SF1201*	Finn	licensing requirements modified	3/22 CCP	HC	4/19 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29	5/1	5/11 (65-0)	

HH

†HF1292-incorporated into HF1751

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HF1174	Simoneau	Nursing board membership to	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 rp		5/1	129-0				
SF0240*	Berglin	include nursing home nurse	2/9 HC	GOR	4/16 rpa		4/23	61-0	4/26			5/7 (105)
HF1292	Greenfield	Physician license surcharge	3/22 HH	HH	†							
SF1133	Berglin		2/25 HC	HC	3/2 rpa	re HC/f						
HF1499*	Cooper	Chiropractors, physical therapists	3/25 HH	HH	4/16 rpa		5/7 a	133-0	5/10			
SF1311	3/30 rpa	provided training requirements	3/25 HC	HC	3/30 rpa		5/13	62-0				
		JUDICIARY										
HF0207	Pugh	LSJ—penalties for	2/1 JU	JU	†							
SF0195	Pariseau	sale, possession in certain areas	2/9 CP									
HF0208*	Bishop	Human rights—protection for the	2/1 JU	JU	3/15 rpa		3/22	131-0	3/24	5/12		
SF0859	Cohen	disabled expanded	3/11 JU	FN	4/28 rpa		5/11	56-0				
HF0209	Wenzel	Crime—criminal sentencing,	2/9 JU	JU	†							
SF0392	Riveness	jurisdiction modified	2/18 CP									
HF0243	Pugh	Common Interest Ownership Act	2/9 JU	JU	2/22 rpa		5/12	132-0				
SF0141*	Reichgott		1/28 JU	JU	2/22 rpa		5/6	58-0	5/8			
HF0483	Greenfield	Trust restrictive clauses prohibited	2/22 HH	JU	4/16 rp		4/28 a	133-0				
SF0044*	Piper	if linked to welfare eligibility	1/14 HC	JU	2/17 rpa		4/21	64-2	4/23			5/7 (108)
HF0489	Laurey	Social work and therapy board	2/22 HH	JU	4/7 rpa		5/12 a	131-0				
SF0207*	Finn	requirements clarified	2/29 HC	JU	3/29 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/23			
HF0531*	Dawkins	Tenants—written leases provided;	2/22 HO	JU	3/31 rp		5/12 a	128-4	5/13			
SF0415	Anderson	landlord disclosures required	2/22 JU	JEC	4/14 rpa							
HF0732*	McGuire	Law enforcement agencies—offender	3/4 JU	JU	3/26 rpa		4/7	127-1	4/8		5/7 (120-0)	
SF0631	McGowan	rehabilitation	3/4 CP	CP	4/20 rpa		5/4	59-0				
HF0755	Dorn	School property trespass	3/4 JU	JU	†							
SF1176	Hottinger	prohibitions	3/22 CP									
HF0900	Carruthers	DWI—omnibus bill	3/8 JU	JU	3/31 rpa		5/10 a	107-19		5/12		
SF0694*	Marty		3/4 CP	CP	4/23 rpa		5/6 a	54-8	5/8	5/11		
HF1058*	Wejzman	Landlord recovery for property	3/15 HO	JU	3/31 rp		5/1 a	127-0	5/4		5/7 (125-0)	
SF1532	Novak	damage, rent nonpayment clarified	4/1 JEC	JU	4/27 rpa		5/5	66-0				
HF1116	Skoglund	Pistol permits—repeat	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF0940	McGowan	conviction penalty increases	3/15 CP									
HF1191	Pugh	Trustees prohibited from	3/18 JU	JU	3/29 rp		5/7	133-0				
SF1097*	Cohen	exercising certain powers	3/18 JU	JU	4/21 rpa		4/29	62-0	5/1			
HF1205*	Clark	Housing calendar consolidation project	3/18 JU	JU	4/16 rp		4/22	127-0	4/23	5/7	5/13 (131-0)	
SF1192	Kelly	made permanent	3/22 JU	JU	4/7 rp		5/5	52-0		5/7		
HF1206	Brown, C.	Recorded sound or image	3/18 JU	JU	4/16 rpa		5/12	131-2				
SF1036*	Cohen	transfers regulated	3/29 CP	CP	4/8 rpa		4/29	56-0	5/1			
HF1220*	Orenstein	Medical facility access	3/18 JU	JU	3/30 rpa		5/7	133-0	5/3	5/11		
SF1046	Pappas	obstruction prohibited	3/18 CP	JU	4/30 rpa		4/30	41-24		5/7		
HF1286	Murphy	Contests—prize notification	3/18 CED	JU	4/16 rp		5/8	128-0				
SF1032*	Chandler	required, penalties added	3/18 CCP	CP	4/1 rpa		5/5	55-0	5/7			
HF1317	Bauerly	Hearing aid dispensers	3/22 HH	JU	4/16 rp		5/11	131-0				
SF1101*	Sams	certified, penalties imposed	3/18 HC	GOR	3/31 rpa	re HC	5/7	45-0	5/10			
HF1420*	McGuire	Guardian, conservator	3/24 JU	JU	3/31 rpa		4/7	128-1	4/8		5/3 (126-0)	5/10 (118)
SF1448	Cohen	provisions modified	3/31 JU	JU	4/19 rp		4/29 a	61-0				
HF1495	Jacobs	Child labor—additional legal	3/25 LA	JU	5/12 †							
SF1188	Price	penalties for death, serious injuries	3/22 JEC	CCP	3/30 rpa							
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0064	Jacobs	Work curfews extended	1/19 LA	LA	3/8 rpa		5/12 a	98-35				
SF0053*	Price	for high school students	1/19 JEC	RA	4/19 rpa		5/1	34-30	5/4			
HF0535	McGuire	Labor—employees provided	2/22 LA	LA	4/5 rpa		5/12	132-0				
SF0441*	Spear	liability identification	2/22 JU	JU	3/22 rp		4/19	59-0	4/20			
HF0826	Simoneau	Workers' compensation—minimum	3/4 LA	LA	3/22 rpa		5/12	130-0				
SF0692*	Chmielewski	deposit changed for self-insureds	3/4 CCP	CCP	3/22 rpa		4/21	65-0	4/27			
HF1151*	Dauner	Labor-wage payment	3/15 LA	LA	3/24 rp		5/1 a	129-0	5/4	5/7	5/13 (134-0)	
SF1193	Langseth	regulations modified	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/16 rp		5/6	63-0		5/10		
HF1185	Farrell	Workers' compensation insurance—	3/18 LA	LA	3/29 rpa		5/8 a	130-0				
SF1413*	Chandler	changes for nursing home workers	2/29 JEC	JEC	4/19 rpa		5/5	55-0	5/6		5/10 (63-0)	
HF1387*	Anderson, I.	Construction—subcontractors	3/24 LA	LA	3/29 rpa		5/12 np†	131-0	5/13			
SF1313	Novak	considered as employees	3/29 JEC	JEC	4/19 rpa							

JU

†HF0207, 0209, 0755, 1116, 1495-incorporated into HF1585

LA

†HF1387-5/7 reconsidered, amended

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1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between May 6 - 13			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0073	Jefferson	Peace Officer legal fees	1/21 LG	LG	4/15 rpa		5/12	132-0				
SF0058*	Jefferson	reimbursed for unauthorized complaints	1/21 CP	CP	3/29 rpa		4/27	155-7	4/29			
HF0439	Pagrell	St. Paul authorized design	2/18 LG	LG	4/6 rpa		5/12	126-0				
SF0262*	Kelly	districts, design ordinance	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/11 rpa		3/29	65-0	3/29	4/1		
HF0680	Rice	St. Anthony Falls Heritage	3/1 LG	LG	3/23 rpa		5/7	131-2				
SF0589*	Kroening	Board appointments provided for	3/1 MLG	MLG	3/18 rpa		4/8	66-0	4/13		5/10 (57-0)	
HF0812	Rodosovich	Faribault police chief, director	3/4 LG	LG	3/23 rp		5/1 a	127-0				
SF0485*	Neuville	provided civil service status	2/25 MLG	MLG	3/18 rp		4/8	66-1	4/13		5/3 (57-1)	5/10 (112)
HF0962*	Mahon	Metropolitan Airports Commission	3/11 LG	LG	4/6 rpa		5/1	116-10	5/3		5/7 (117-10)	
SF0814	Riveness	to study aircraft classroom noise	3/11 MLG	MLG	4/5 rpa		5/5	44-14				
HF1244	Kahn	Metropolitan Council to review	3/18 LG	LG	4/6 —	re TA	5/7	131-1				
SF0726	Mondale	regional park property taxes	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/29 rp	re TT						
HF1251	Mahon	City self-insurance fund	3/18 LG	LG	4/6 rp		5/12	131-0				
SF1141*	Hottinger	allowed to meet bond requirements	3/22 MLG	MLG	3/29 rp		4/21	66-0	4/23			
HF1454*	Ness	Hutchinson allowed to erect	3/25 LG	LG	3/30 rp		4/7	129-0	3/29		5/7 (127-0)	
SF1391	Dille	distinction citizen signs	3/29 MLG	MLG	4/16 rp		5/5	48-1				
HF1486*	Trimble	Metropolitan Council to study	3/25 LG	LG	4/6 rpa		5/12	82-50	5/13			
SF0787	Kelly	metro area library systems	3/8 MLG	MLG	3/24 rpa							
HF1493	Perlt	Document late fee,	3/25 LG	LG	4/1 rpa		5/12	131-1				
SF0826*	Price	interest allowed by counties	3/11 MLG	MLG	3/29 rpa	re TT	5/6	58-0	5/8			
HF1541	Winter	Nobles, Murray counties allowed to	3/29 LG	LG	4/6 rpa		5/10 a	121-8				
SF1400*	Vickerman	consolidate auditor/treasurer offices	3/29 MLG	MLG	4/5 rpa		4/21	57-9	4/23		5/11 (53-8)	
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0522*	Rukavina	Utilities—property easements	2/22 RI	RI	3/1 rpa		3/11	130-0	3/15		5/1 (124-0)	5/7 (96)
SF0405	Solon	requirements clarified	2/18 JEC	JEC	4/19 rpa		4/28	62-0				
HF0584*	Jennings	Communication-impaired persons—	2/25 RI	RI	3/8 rpa		3/25	122-2	3/29	5/7		
SF0698	Johnson, J.B.	TACIP board expanded	3/4 JEC	JEC	3/22 rpa	re FA	5/5	55-0		5/7		
HF0751	Jacobs	Long-distance telephone	3/4 RI	RI	4/13 rpa		5/12	100-28		5/12		
SF0512*	Novak	carriers deregulated	2/25 JEC	JEC	3/10 rpa		4/8	65-0	4/8	5/12		
HF1049	Jacobs	Utilities—voltage standards	3/15 RI	RI	3/29 rpa		5/13 a	132-1				
SF1437*	Novak	extended to cooperatives	3/31 JEC	JEC	4/19 rpa		4/29	62-0	5/1	5/13		
HF1694	Kelley	Utilities—competitive rate	4/7 RI	RI	4/13 rpa		5/10	131-0				
SF1087*	Anderson	filing procedures modified	3/18 JEC	JEC	4/7 rpa		4/27	63-0	4/29			
		TAXES										
HF0129*	Carruthers	Property taxes—delinquent spousal	1/26 JU	TA	4/14		4/19	127-0	4/20	5/7		
SF0513	Betzold	maintenance payments allowed exemptions	2/25 JU	JU	4/8 rpa	re TT	5/4	50-10		5/7		
HF1102	Pauly	Hazardous waste tax—	3/15 EN	TA	†							
SF1132	Johnson, J.B.	restructured	3/22 EN	EN/f	4/7 h							
HF1245*	McGuire	Data privacy—omnibus bill	3/18 JU	TA	4/27 rpa		5/5 a	131-1	5/6	5/11		
SF0976	Ranum		3/15 JU	JU	3/31 rpa		5/10	65-0		5/12		
HF1524*	Rest	Public finance—public debt,	3/29 TA	TA	4/22 rpa		5/1 a	127-0	5/3	5/11		
SF1419	Pogemiller	financial obligation issuance modified	3/29 TT	TT	4/28 rpa		5/10	59-0		5/12		
HF1579*	Rest	Bonds—mortgage bond allocation	3/31 HO	TA	4/15 rpa		5/1	128-0	5/4		5/7 (127-0)	
SF1487	Pogemiller	procedures modified	3/31 JEC	JEC	4/16 rpa	re TT	5/5	58-0				
		TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT										
HF0046	Steensma	Recreational vehicles, pick-up truck	1/14 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		5/1	114-13				
SF0050*	Vickerman	5th wheel coupling combos authorized	3/29 TPT	TPT	3/11 rp		3/29	65-1	3/29		5/3 (50-0)	5/10 (111)
HF0113*	Orenstein	Pedestrian right-of-way	1/25 TR	TR	3/26 rpa		4/1	131-0	4/1		5/3 (118-0)	5/10 (115)
SF0148	Cohen	in crosswalks clarified	1/28 TPT	TPT	4/6 rp		4/29 a	62-0				
HF0301	Tompkins	Trunk highway 279 redesignated,	2/11 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		5/10 a	129-0		5/12		
SF0273*	Knutson	jurisdiction transferred	2/11 TPT	TPT	2/25 rpa		3/18	67-0	4/14			
HF0659	Wejzman	Handicapped parking permits—	3/1 TR	TR	3/17 h,a		5/1	131-0				
SF0561*	Flynn	emergency, temporary issuance	3/1 TPT	TPT	4/14 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29			5/7 (98)
HF0720	Anderson, I.	Cartrways allowed on alternative	3/1 LG	TR	3/31 rpa		5/12	128-0		5/12		
SF0653*	Lessard	routes for certain landowners	3/4 TPT	TPT	3/24 rpa		4/23	58-0	4/26	5/12		
HF0735*	Johnson, V.	Traffic regulations for implements	3/4 TR	TR	3/31 rpa		5/1 a	125-2	5/3		5/10 (124-0)	
SF0551	Dille	of husbandry—modified	3/1 TPT	AGR	4/5 rpa							

TA

†HF1102-incorporated into HF1737/SF1570* (secs, 2, 62-70, 91)

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
Bill action between May 6 - 13

rp — recommended to pass h — heard
rpa — recommended to pass as amended — re-referred without recommendation
nrp — not recommended to pass v — vetoed by governor
re — re-referred to another cmte./div. † — footnote
a — amended * — version under consideration

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between May 6 - 13			COMMITTEE				FLOOR				FINAL	
			Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp — recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended nrp — not recommended to pass re — referred to another cmte./div. a — amended			h — heard — referred without recommendation v — vetoed by governor † — footnote * — version under consideration									
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF0858	Osthoff	Armored carrier permit	3/8 TR	TR	3/31 rpa		5/12	133-0				
SF0902*	Vickerman	provisions modified	3/15 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa		4/28	60-0	4/29			
HF0969*	Pauly	Federal motor carrier safety	3/11 TR	TR	3/31 rpa		4/23 a	122-1	4/26		5/3 (122-2)	5/10 (117)
SF1504	Belanger	regulations adopted	4/1 TPT	RA	4/29 a		4/29	56-4				
HF1169*	Jefferson	Metropolitan Transit Commission;	3/15 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/21	129-2	4/22		5/7 (125-1)	
SF1228	Ranum	consent required for parkway use	3/22 MLG	MLG	3/30 rpa		5/5	54-0				
HF1720*	Jefferson	Transit Commission required to	4/13 TR	TR	4/16 rpa		4/23	122-7	4/26		5/3 (121-9)	5/10 (119)
SF0269	Cohen	have physically disabled member	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/3 rpa		4/29	63-0				
		WAYS & MEANS										
HF0163*	Sparby	Campaign reforms—	2/9 GL	WM	3/30 rpa		4/7	89-41	4/8	4/21	5/8 (87-46)	
SF0152	Luther	rules modified, limits set	1/28 ETC	ETC	4/8 rpa	re FN	4/20	43-24		4/23		
HF0167	Bauerly	Development—capital account for	2/1 CED	WM	4/13 rp		5/8	128-0				
SF0338*	Johnson, J.B.	small business loans recreated	2/15 JEC	GOR	4/13 rpa	re JU	5/5	61-0	5/7			
HF0299*	Radosovich	Elections—precinct boundary	2/11 GL	WM	4/27 rp		5/3	133-0	5/5		5/12 (124-0)	
SF0410	Pogemiller	data procedures set	2/22 ETC	FN	4/28 rpa		5/10	56-0				
HF0327*	Hasskamp	License plates—fees	2/15 GL	WM	4/28 rp		5/5 a	126-0	5/6		5/12 (126-0)	
SF0088	Samuelson	exempted for POW's	1/25 TPT	RA	5/6 —		5/10	53-10				
HF0344	Johnson, A.	Motorcycle endorsement fee	2/15 TR	WM	4/28 rp		5/7	131-0				
SF0386*	Vickerman	increased	2/18 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa		4/21	62-4	4/23			
HF0350*	Vellenga	K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/15 ED	WM	4/21 rpa		4/23	118-10	4/26	4/26	5/13 (105-28)	
SF1559	Pogemiller		4/7 ED	TT	4/23 rpa	re FN	4/26	40-26		4/26		
HF0427*	Winter	Taxes—omnibus	2/18 TA	WM	3/15 rp		4/20	128-0	4/21	5/8		
SF0585	Pappas	technical corrections	3/1 TT	TT	3/31 rpa		5/6	57-0				
HF0514*	Sparby	Petrofund process, fees—	2/22 EN	WM	4/27 rpa		5/1 a	128-1	5/3	5/12		
SF0920	Novak	changed	3/15 EN	GOR	4/7 rpa	re FN	5/12 a	63-1				
HF0519*	Dorn	Motorcycles—off-highway	2/22 TR	WM	4/28 rpa		5/7	130-0	5/7			
SF0184	Luther	motorcycles regulated	4/12 TPT	EN	4/23 rpa	re FN	5/13	59-0				
HF0864*	Jennings	Exotic species inspections—	3/8 EN	WM	4/28 rp		5/4	130-0	5/4		5/13 (131-0)	
SF0883	Chandler	funded, penalties added	3/11 EN	EN	4/27 rpa	re FN	5/11	54-0				
HF0963	Murphy	Snowmobile accident investigations	3/11 JU	WM	4/28 rpa		5/7	131-0				
SF0536*	Finn	provided by sheriffs	2/25 CP	CP	3/29 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/22		5/10 (56-1)	
HF0994*	Blatz	Foster care, adoption—given	3/11 JU	WM	4/23 rp†		4/26	102-24	4/27	5/7		
SF1332	Merriam	time limits for placement	3/25 FS	JU	4/22 rpa	re FN	5/5	59-3		5/7		
HF1042*	Farrell	Child support administration	4/1 JU	WM	4/26 rp		4/28	125-8	4/29	5/12		
SF0673	Cohen	enforcement provisions modified	3/4 FA	FN	4/22 rpa		5/12	65-2				
HF1114*	Milbert	Game and fish—omnibus bill	3/15 EN	WM	4/27 rp		5/3 a	132-0	5/6	5/8		
SF0669	Berg		3/4 EN	FN	5/3 rpa		5/7	60-0		5/10		
HF1133*	Hausman	Energy—alternative fuels	3/15 RI	WM	4/28 rp		5/3 a	133-0	5/5	5/7	5/13 (133-1)	
SF0834	Johnson	exempted certain taxes	3/11 JEC	FN	4/24 rpa		5/6	54-0		5/7		
HF1138*	Mosel	Rural Finance Authority	3/15 AG	WM	4/21 rp		5/7	134-0	5/10			
SF1292	Sams	participation eligibility expanded	3/25 AGR	FN	5/10 rpa							
HF1199*	Reding	Education—	3/18 GO	WM	4/13 rpa		4/28 a	96-35	4/30		5/4 (112-16)	5/11 (122)
SF1076	Flynn	administrative salary recommendations	3/18 GOR	GOR	4/26 rpa	re FN	5/1	60-0				
HF1247*	McGuire	Automobiles—penalties added	3/18 TR	WM	4/28 rp		5/7	91-40	5/10			
SF0867	Riveness	for unlawful use of titles	3/11 TPT	GOR	3/31 rpa	re CP						
HF1315	Bertram, Jeff	Semi-trailer and trailer three-vehicle	3/22 TR	WM	4/28 rp		5/7	126-4				
SF1148*	Bertram, Joe	combination permits modified	3/22 TPT	TPT	4/1 rpa		4/19	59-3	4/19		5/10 (55-1)	
HF1585*	Skoglund	Crime—omnibus bill	3/31 JU	WM	4/26 rpa		4/29 a	131-0	4/30	5/8		
SF0919	Kelly		4/30 FN	FN	5/5 rpa		5/7 a			5/10		
HF1702	Wagenius	Hazardous substances—cleanup,	4/8 EN	WM	4/28 rp		5/7	133-0				
SF1275*	Mondale	loan program created, funded	3/24 EN	JU	4/2 rp		4/27	63-0	4/29	5/7		
HF1735*	Rest	Taxes—omnibus bill	4/15 WM	WM	4/19 rp		4/20	78-54	4/21	4/23	5/7 (78-54)	5/10 (v)
SF0408	Johnson, D.J.		2/22 TT				4/22	45-21	4/26		5/7 (51-15)	
HF1737	Battaglia	Environment, Natural Resources	4/19 WM	WM	4/19 rpa		4/21	124-3		4/23	5/7 (133-0)	
SF1570*	Morse	Agriculture—omnibus bill	4/7 EN	FN	4/19 rpa		4/21	61-3	4/21	4/22	5/7 (62-2)	
HF1741	Rice	Economic Development, Infrastructure,	4/19 ECF	WM	4/23 rpa†		4/27 a	92-39		4/29	5/11 (82-50)	
SF1613*	Kroening	and Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	4/16 FN	FN	4/19 rpa		4/20	65-1	4/27	4/28	5/10 (47-16)	
HF1750	Krueger	State Government Finance—omnibus bill	4/21 GO	WM	4/23 rpa		4/27	114-16		4/29	5/11 (105-29)	
SF1620*	Merriam		4/23	FN	4/22		4/23	61-0	4/26	4/28	5/10 (54-11)	

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 13, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF
nd — no date
† — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
r — first reading in other body
sub — substitution
CC — Conference Committee
cr — concurrence and repassage
fpa — amended on final passage
np — not passed

Final Action

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

Cumulative listing of latest House action on bills*

Editor's note: This section, which is organized numerically by House file number, shows the latest House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1993 session through the date at the top of the page. 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, where bills are organized by committee.

The Bill Introductions section, which appears each week, lists bills numerically by House file number and provides a short description of the content of each bill. We suggest that you save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a bill reference guide in conjunction with this listing.

House Committee Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/jf	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
WM	WAYS & MEANS

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0001*/SF0038	3/5	g CH 4	9	HF0112/SFnone	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0002/SF0100	4/2	ED rpa reJU	14	HF0113*/SF0148	5/10	g CH 115	19
HF0005/SF0026	3/26	TR rpa reCA	13	HF0114/SF0435	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0006/SF0012*	3/25	g R 1	13	HF0117/SF0019*	3/29	g CH 11	13
HF0007/SF0020	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0118/SF0354	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0009*/SF0291	5/10	g CH 116	19	HF0122/SF0164	3/16	GO h,a	11
HF0010*/SF0029	5/3	fpa 131-1 HFsub	18	HF0123/SF0279	2/17	ED/edf h	7
HF0011*/SF0047	1/28	g CH 2	6	HF0125*/SF0153	2/25	HFsub	8
HF0018/SF0190*	5/6	fpa 130-0	18	HF0127/SF0300*	4/7	g CH 15	14
HF0020*/SF0018	5/11	g R 3	19	HF0129*/SF0513	5/7	CC	19
HF0021/SF0037	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0132/SF0127	2/25	GO rp	8
HF0022*/SF0002	1/21	g CH 1	6	HF0134*/SF0117	5/11	g CH 121	19
HF0029*/SF0032	3/31	g CH 14	13	HF0137/SF0154	nd	inc into HF1735	16
HF0030/SF0043	1/27	FI h,a	6	HF0138/SF0111	nd	inc into HF1751	16
HF0031/SF0017	3/8	fp 77-54	10	HF0139*/SF0159	5/7	g CH 106	19
HF0033/SF0005*	4/26	g CH 51	17	HF0141/SF0167	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0035*/SF0052	2/17	g CH 3	7	HF0142/SF0119*	3/10	g CH 5	11
HF0036/SF0652	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0143/SF0125	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0037/SF0034	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0145*/SF0173	4/7	g CH 19	14
HF0038/SF0004	4/16	GO rp reGO/sgf	16	HF0146*/SF0109	3/23	g CH 7	12
HF0039/SF0067*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0147/SF0162*	5/12	fpa 133-0	19
HF0042/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0148/SF0131	4/16	TR rpa	16
HF0043*/SF0773	5/5	cr	18	HF0149/SF0263	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0045/SF0040*	3/22	CC	12	HF0151/SF0099*	4/13	g CH 24	15
HF0046/SF0050*	5/10	g CH 111	19	HF0152/SF0098*	4/13	g CH 25	15
HF0047/SF0048*	3/4	g CH 6	11	HF0154/SF0105*	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0049/SF0075*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0156/SF0122	nd	inc into HF1741	15
HF0050*/SF0598	5/4	fp 130-0 HFsub	18	HF0157*/SF1279	5/11	g CH 120	19
HF0051*/SF0041	5/5	g CH 93	18	HF0158/SF0155	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0052/SF0092	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0159*/SF0158	4/7	g CH 18	14
HF0053/SF0068	3/29	LA nrp	13	HF0161/SF0069	3/11	CED rp reGO/sgf	10
HF0055*/SF0086	5/7	cr	19	HF0163*/SF0152	5/11	v	19
HF0057*/SF0497	5/3	g CH 78	18	HF0164/SF0274*	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0059/SF0033*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0165/SF0317	3/2	CED rpa reJU	9
HF0060/SF0432	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0166/SF0246	nd	inc into HF1735	16
HF0061/SF0080	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0167/SF0338*	5/8	fp 128-0	19
HF0062/SF0056	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0168*/SF0531	5/6	cr	18
HF0064/SF0053*	5/12	fpa 98-35	19	HF0169/SF0480	3/29	inc into HF1185	13
HF0065/SFnone	4/8	w	14	HF0170/SF0339	nd	inc into HF1750	15
HF0070*/SF0116	4/30	g CH 64	18	HF0174*/SF0091	3/26	g CH 9	13
HF0072/SF0888	nd	inc into HF1585	14	HF0177/SF0130	4/19	HH/hsf rp	16
HF0073/SF0058*	5/12	fp 132-0	19	HF0178/SF0208	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0074*/SF0524	3/25	fp 76-53	13	HF0179/SF0686	nd	inc into HF1735	16
HF0076/SF0071	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0180/SF0172	2/15	ED/edf h	7
HF0078/SF0177*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0181/SF0181*	5/5	fpa 124-0	18
HF0079*/SF0106	4/30	g CH 62	18	HF0183/SF0054	2/24	inc into HF0334	10
HF0085/SF0298*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0185/SFnone	3/8	fp 128-0	10
HF0086*/SF0059	4/23	g CH 46	17	HF0187/SF0176	4/14	FI rpa	15
HF0087*/SF0095	5/1	fpa 118-9 HFsub	18	HF0189/SF0235*	5/12	fpa 132-0	19
HF0089/SF0311	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF0191/SF0515	5/16	inc into HF1735	16
HF0090/SF0353	3/24	FI h reHH	12	HF0192/SF0255	4/4	fp 109-21	18
HF0094/SF0035	4/7	fp 120-8	14	HF0193/SF0151	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0095/SF0081	3/25	fp 131-0	13	HF0194/SF0215*	4/15	g CH 29	15
HF0096/SF0229*	5/12	fp 133-0	19	HF0198/SF0308	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0097*/SF0093	3/93	w/o g CH 12	13	HF0199*/SF0112	5/5	fp 103-31 HFsub	18
HF0099/SF0124	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0201/SF0189	3/4	fp 128-5	10
HF0103/SF0101	3/25	EN rp reNF	12	HF0202/SF0224	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0104/SF0160	4/14	fp 131-0	15	HF0203*/SF0094	4/12	g CH 21	15
HF0105/SF0123	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0207/SF0195	nd	inc into HF1585	19
HF0107/SF0066	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0208*/SF0859	5/12	CC	19
HF0111*/SF0128	4/21	g CH 39	16	HF0209/SF0392	nd	inc into HF1585	19

* Unofficial listing

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 13, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action							
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF _____ nd — no date † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage fpa — amended on final passage np — not passed				g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to comte. of last action t — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue				
HF0210/SF0239	2/22	AG rp reGO/sgf	8	HF0316/SF0487*	5/7	g CH 107	19	HF0432/SFnone	3/11	GO h reGO/sgf	10				
HF0211/SF0210	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0318/SF0431*	5/3	g CH 71	18	HF0436/SF0282*	3/31	g CH 20	13				
HF0216/SF0057	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF0319/SF0758	3/24	TR nrp	12	HF0437/SF0356	3/11	HH rp reHH/hsf	10				
HF0218*/SF0182	4/27	fpa 94-37 HFsub	17	HF0320/SF0326	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0439/SF0262*	5/12	fp 126-0	19				
HF0219/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0322/SF0503	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0441/SF0409*	4/16	GO rpa	16				
HF0220/SF0491	3/30	LG nrp	13	HF0323/SFnone	3/22	GL rpa	12	HF0442*/SFnone	3/25	g CH 8	13				
HF0221/SF0252	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0324/SF0187	3/31	TR h	13	HF0443*/SF0607	3/25	fp 128-0	13				
HF0222/SF0305	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0327*/SF0088	5/12	cr	19	HF0444/SF0406*	5/12	fp 126-1	19				
HF0226*/SF0319	4/26	g CH 50	17	HF0328/SF0188	3/23	CED rpa reTR	12	HF0446/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17				
HF0227*/SF0242	3/25	g CH 10	13	HF0329/SF0185	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0449*/SF0375	4/8	HF sub	14				
HF0229/SF0241	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10	HF0330/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0451/SF1262	4/16	TR rpa reGO	16				
HF0232/SFnone	3/15	GL rpa	11	HF0332/SF1278	4/2	JU h	14	HF0454*/SF0932	5/13	cr	19				
HF0233*/SF0331	4/13	g CH 27	15	HF0333/SF0355	3/16	EN rp reGO/sgf	11	HF0455/SF0460	nd	inc into HF1741	15				
HF0236/SF0230	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0334/SF0344	4/13	inc into HF1741	15	HF0456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13				
HF0237*/SF0501	5/3	g CH 75	18	HF0335/SF0337	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF0461*/SF0581	4/30	g CH 63	18				
HF0238*/SF0421	5/8	CC	19	HF0336/SF0327	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0463/SF0358	4/5	inc into HF0825	14				
HF0240/SF0134*	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0339/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0464/SF0427	3/11	LG rpa	10				
HF0241/SF0222	4/21	lo	16	HF0341*/SF0265	4/7	g CH 17	11	HF0465/SF0333	3/29	GL rpa reECF	13				
HF0242/SF0133	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0342/SFnone	3/8	RI rp	10	HF0467/SF0453	4/27	TA rpa	17				
HF0243/SF0141*	5/12	fp 132-0	19	HF0343/SF0236*	5/4	CC	18	HF0468/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0246/SF0486	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0344/SF0386*	5/7	fp 131-0	19	HF0469*/SF1389	4/28	g CH 57	17				
HF0247/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0349/SF0785	3/22	LA rp	12	HF0471/SF0433	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0248/SF0198*	4/21	g CH 38	16	HF0350*/SF1559	5/13	cr	19	HF0472/SFnone	3/31	EN rpa reENF	13				
HF0249/SF0297	3/22	ED/edf h	12	HF0351/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0476/SF1343	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0250/SF0987	3/16	EN rp	12	HF0352/SF0060	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0477*/SF0076	5/3	g CH 74	18				
HF0251/SF0288	3/25	fp 130-0	13	HF0354/SF0637	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0481/SF0443	nd	inc into HF1741	15				
HF0253/SF0416	3/1	GL rpa	9	HF0357/SF0334	4/16	TR rpa	16	HF0483/SF0044*	5/7	g CH 108	19				
HF0254*/SF0312	4/15	g CH 29	15	HF0358*/SF0294	3/31	g CH 13	14	HF0484/SF0419*	4/16	JU rpa	16				
HF0255/SF1314	4/23	ECF h	17	HF0362/SF0318	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0485/SF0400	3/30	HH nrp	13				
HF0256/SF0115	4/2	JU rpa reTA	14	HF0365/SF0373	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0486/SF0204	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0258/SF0490*	5/10	fpa 129-0	19	HF0366/SF0283*	5/8	fp 126-0	19	HF0489/SF0207*	5/12	fpa 131-0	19				
HF0259/SF0233	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF0368/SF0349	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0490/SF0566	4/15	GO rp	15				
HF0260/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0370/SF0749	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0494/SF0496	3/11	HH rpa	10				
HF0261/SF0381	3/16	CA — reED	11	HF0373/SF0891	5/6	fp 84-50	18	HF0498*/SF0459	3/22	HF sub	12				
HF0263/SF0217	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0377/SF1483	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0499/SF0384*	5/6	fpa 132-0	18				
HF0264/SF0234*	4/8	fp 128-0	16	HF0378/SF0376	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF0500/SF0186*	4/21	g CH 34	16				
HF0269/SF0213	nd	inc into HF1737	19	HF0379/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0501/SF0352	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0270*/SF1488	5/10	g CH 110	19	HF0381*/SF0509	4/23	g CH 44	17	HF0502/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0271/SF0286	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0383/SF0313*	4/13	g CH 23	15	HF0503/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0272*/SF0114	4/30	fp 73-51 HFsub	18	HF0384/SF0264	4/21	HH rp	16	HF0504/SF0675	4/14	fp 130-0	15				
HF0275/SF0281	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0385*/SF0346	5/11	g CH 123	19	HF0505/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0276/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0386/SF0565	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0506/SF0211	3/25	GO rpa	12				
HF0277/SF0237	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0387/SF1033	3/23	HH nrp	12	HF0507*/SF0481	4/28	g CH 54	17				
HF0278/SF0488	3/15	HO rpa reHH	11	HF0389/SF0260	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0508/SF0482	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0280/SF0559	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0390/SF0870	nd	inc into HF1570	19	HF0509/SF0567*	5/12	fp 133-0	19				
HF0281*/SF0425	4/14	HF sub	15	HF0391/SF0329	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0511/SF0403*	5/6	fp 131-0	18				
HF0283/SF0471	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0394/SF0420	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0513/SF0963	3/16	EN rpa	11				
HF0285/SF0216*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0397/SF0418	4/2	FI rp	14	HF0514*/SF0920	5/12	CC	19				
HF0287*/SF0271	5/13	cr	19	HF0399*/SF0578	4/15	g CH 31	15	HF0515/SF0660	3/17	TR h,a	11				
HF0291/SF0280	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0402/SF0642	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16	HF0516/SF0270*	4/30	g CH 68	18				
HF0292/SF0299	3/2	EN rpa reFN	9	HF0403/SF0414	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0517/SF0640	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0293/SF0254	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0407/SF0540	3/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	11	HF0518/SF0606	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0294/SF0249	3/4	HH rp reHH/hsf	9	HF0408/SF0296	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0519*/SF0184	5/7	fp 130-0 HFsub	19				
HF0295*/SF0424	4/26	g CH 49	17	HF0409/SF0345	3/30	HH lo	13	HF0520*/SF0528	4/28	g CH 56	17				
HF0296*/SF0276	4/15	v	15	HF0413/SF0398	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0522*/SF0405	5/7	g CH 96	19				
HF0297/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0415/SF1157	4/15	CA h	15	HF0528/SF0434*	4/13	g CH 26	15				
HF0298*/SF0277	4/7	g CH 16	14	HF0416/SF0248	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0530/SF0390	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0299*/SF0410	5/12	cr	19	HF0418/SF0371*	4/19	g R 2	16	HF0531*/SF0415	5/12	fpa 128-4	19				
HF0301/SF0273*	5/12	CC	19	HF0419/SF1234	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF0532/SF0399	4/19	inc into HF1751	18				
HF0302/SF0602	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0420/SF0379	3/22	GL h	12	HF0533/SF0399	4/19	inc into HF1245	18				
HF0304/SF0227	4/8	HH — reHH/hsf	14	HF0421*/SF0347	4/23	g CH 43	17	HF0534/SF0096*	5/8	fp 128-0	19				
HF0307/SF0083	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF0426/SF0233	3/4	HH rpa reHH/hsf	9	HF0535/SF0441*	5/12	fp 132-0	19				
HF0311/SF1223	4/13	HH/hf rp	15	HF0427*/SF0585	5/8	CC	19	HF0536/SF0806	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0314/SF0357	4/2	inc into HF1521	14	HF0430*/SF0362	5/10	g CH 114	19	HF0538/SF0514	nd	inc into HF1741	15				
HF0315/SF0367	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0431/SF0508	3/30	LG rp	13	HF0540/SF0142	4/5	LA rpa	14				

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 13, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
nrp — not recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.

a — amended
— re-referred without recommendation
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF _____
nd — no date
† — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
r — first reading in other body
sub — substitution
CC — Conference Committee
cr — concurrence and repassage
fpa — amended on final passage
np — not passed

Final Action

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

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0541/SF0823	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF0653/SF1143	3/31	TR h	13	HF0778/SF0831	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11
HF0542/SF0389	4/6	inc into HF0543	14	HF0654*/SF0704	4/26	g CH 48	17	HF0783*/SF0656	5/4	g CH 72	18
HF0543/SF0388	5/6	fpa 132-0	18	HF0655/SF0741*	5/6	fp 127-0	18	HF0784/SF0470*	5/6	fp 130-1	18
HF0544/SF0463	4/1	CED rpa re GO/sqf	14	HF0658/SF0563	nd	inc into HF1585	11	HF0785*/SF0662	5/11	g CH 124	19
HF0545/SF0999	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0659/SF0561*	5/7	g CH 98	19	HF0789/SF0735	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0546*/SF1435	5/8	cr	19	HF0661*/SF0730	4/30	g CH 65	18	HF0792/SF0677	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0547/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0663/SF0625	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0793/SF0573	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF0548/SF0247*	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF0665/SF0560*	5/12	fpa 128-1	19	HF0794/SF0555	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0550/SF0610	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0666/SFnone	3/1	ED/edf h	9	HF0795*/SF0742	5/12	CC	19
HF0552*/SF0440	4/21	g CH 40	16	HF0667*/SF0587	5/5	g CH 86	18	HF0798/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0554/SFnone	4/12	fp 80-49	15	HF0670*/SF0769	5/3	g CH 81	18	HF0800/SF0960	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0555*/SF0683	5/12	fp 131-3 HFsub	19	HF0671*/SF0529	4/29	fp 79-51 HFsub	18	HF0801*/SF0885	4/30	g CH 61	18
HF0556/SF0394*	4/26	g CH 52	17	HF0673*/SF0550	5/5	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF0802/SF0672	4/14	TR — reJU	15
HF0558/SF0577*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0674*/SF0583	3/29	LA h	13	HF0803/SF0530	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0560/SF0404	4/8	fp 120-10	14	HF0676/SF0174*	5/10	fp 127-2	19	HF0804*/SF1107	5/3	g CH 76	18
HF0562/SF0506	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0677/SF0479	nd	inc into HF1735	17	HF0805/SF0639*	5/10	fp 126-3	19
HF0566*/SF0670	4/23	g CH 41	17	HF0678/SF0731	4/1	JU/jf rpa reJU	13	HF0806*/SF0666	4/30	g CH 66	18
HF0569/SF0426	4/13	ECF h	15	HF0680/SF0589*	5/7	fp 131-2	19	HF0807*/SF0685	5/11	g CH 125	19
HF0570/SF0579	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0683/SF0201	3/3	FI h	9	HF0811/SF0489	3/23	LG rp reTA	12
HF0571*/SF0511	5/3	fpa 115-11 HFsub	18	HF0684/SF0942	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0812/SF0485*	5/10	g CH 112	19
HF0573/SF0163*	5/3	g CH 82	18	HF0687/SF0304	4/8	EN rp	14	HF0813/SF0064*	5/13	fp 127-0	19
HF0574*/SF0519	5/1	fpa 129-0 HFsub	18	HF0688/SF0681*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0815/SF0796	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0575/SF1619*	5/5	np 64-69	18	HF0690*/SF0557	4/15	fp 129-0 HF sub	16	HF0818/SF0521*	5/7	fp 118-15	19
HF0576*/SF0570	5/4	g CH 80	18	HF0692/SF1334	4/2	EN rpa reNF	14	HF0819/SF0629*	5/6	fpa 116-16	18
HF0577/SF0321	nd	inc into HF1585	11	HF0694/SFnone	3/23	EN held over, interim study12	12	HF0820/SF1018	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0578/SF0321	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0695/SF1602*	5/7	g CH 100	19	HF0821/SFnone	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0580/SF0568*	4/30	g CH 70	18	HF0698/SF0681	nd	inc into HF1585	14	HF0822/SF0974	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0581/SF0413*	5/11	CC	19	HF0699/SF0848*	5/10	g CH 113	19	HF0823/SF0921	3/15	RI h	11
HF0582/SF0523	3/16	EN rp reNF	11	HF0700/SF0645*	5/5	fp 92-39	18	HF0824*/SF0701	4/14	fp 128-0 HFsub	15
HF0584*/SF0698	5/7	CC	19	HF0704/SF0697*	5/8	fp 89-38	19	HF0825/SF0429	4/5	RI rpa	14
HF0585*/SF0444	4/2	g CH 22	14	HF0705/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0826/SF0692*	5/12	fp 130-0	19
HF0587/SF0526	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0706/SF0545	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0827*/SF0475	3/29	HF sub	13
HF0588/SF0615	4/23	inc into HF0592	17	HF0710/SF0527	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0828/SF0699*	5/7	g CH 99	19
HF0589/SF0462	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF0712/SF0608	3/11	ED rpa	10	HF0829/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0591/SF0532	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0713/SF0586	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0832/SF0973	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0592*/SF0576	5/3	g CH 79	18	HF0714/SF0661	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0833/SF1021	3/15	RI h	11
HF0593/SFnone	3/19	TR h,a	12	HF0720/SF0653*	5/12	CC	19	HF0834/SF0788	4/1	GO rp	13
HF0596/SF0251	3/2	EN rp reNF	9	HF0721/SF0569	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16	HF0835/SF1177	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0597/SF0597	3/31	EN h	13	HF0723/SF0525	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0836*/SF0944	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0598/SF0545	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0726/SF0502	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0839/SF0927	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0606/SF0225	4/19	inc into HF1095	16	HF0727/SF0623	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF0846*/SF0850	4/30	g CH 60	18
HF0607/SF0483*	4/30	g CH 69	18	HF0728/SF0690	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0854*/SF1216	5/6	cr	18
HF0608*/SF0708	5/12	cr	19	HF0732*/SF0631	5/7	cr	19	HF0856/SF0851	3/30	ED/edf h	13
HF0611/SF0377	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0734/SF0484	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0858/SF0902*	5/12	fp 133-0	19
HF0617/SF0382	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF0735*/SF0551	5/10	cr	19	HF0859/SF0760	4/21	WM rp	16
HF0618/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0736/SF0805	4/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	16	HF0863/SF0636	4/15	EN rpa	15
HF0619/SF1084	4/2	FI rpa	14	HF0738/SF1052	4/2	ED rp	14	HF0864*/SF0883	5/13	cr	19
HF0621/SF0450	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0739/SF0997	3/23	ED rpa	12	HF0867/SF0739*	5/10	fp 128-1	19
HF0622*/SF0695	5/6	cr	18	HF0742/SF0756	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0868/SF0700*	5/12	np 48-81	19
HF0623/SF0474	5/6	fpa 80-52	18	HF0744/SF0817	4/16	GO rpa reGO/sqf	16	HF0869/SF0898	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0626/SF0499	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0745/SF1093	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0872/SF0764*	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0627/SF0467	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0746/SF0737*	5/5	g CH 85	18	HF0873/SF0909	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0629/SF1194	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0747/SF0674*	5/6	fpa 130-0	18	HF0874*/SF0837	5/1	fp 130-0 HFsub	18
HF0630/SF0454	3/8	RI h,a	10	HF0751/SF0512*	5/12	CC	19	HF0875/SF0668	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0633/SF0689	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0752/SF0599	3/31	EN h	13	HF0876/SF0723	nd	inc into HF1737	19
HF0634/SF1263	4/2	EN — reNF	14	HF0753/SF0678	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0877/SF0812	nd	inc into HF1737	19
HF0636/SF0761	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0755/SF1176	nd	inc into HF1585	19	HF0879/SF1122	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0639/SFnone	3/22	fp 134-0	12	HF0757/SF0552	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0880/SF0630	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0640/SF0948	3/17	FI rpa	11	HF0761/SF0580	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0882*/SF0712	5/6	cr	18
HF0643*/SF0809	5/7	cr	19	HF0763/SF1066	4/1	EN rp	13	HF0884/SF1348	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14
HF0644/SF0192*	5/12	fpa 129-1	19	HF0764/SF0873	4/1	inc into HF0763	13	HF0886/SF0841	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0645/SF0985	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0768*/SF0617	5/5	g CH 89	18	HF0887/SF0719	3/17	CED/t rpa reCED	11
HF0647/SF1452	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0770/SF0718	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0888/SF0361*	5/10	fp 87-44	19
HF0648*/SFnone	4/1	fp 130-1	14	HF0771/SF0596	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0889*/SF0916	5/7	cr	19
HF0649/SF0522	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0774/SFnone	3/31	EN h	13	HF0891/SF0791	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0651/SF0544	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0777*/SF0612	5/10	fp 126-3	19	HF0892/SF1351	nd	inc into HF1737	19

* Unofficial listing

May 14, 1993 / SESSION WEEKLY 27

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 13, 2:30 p.m.

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0893*/SF0709	5/5	g CH 90	18	HF1018*/SF0746	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1133*/SF0834	5/13	cr	19
HF0894/SF0770	3/18	ED h	11	HF1021*/SF0842	5/4	fp 121-7 HFsub	18	HF1137/SF1000	4/27	WM rp	17
HF0898/SF0693	4/20	ENF rp	16	HF1022/SF158*	5/5	fp 70-60	18	HF1138*/SF1292	5/7	fp 134-0 HFsub	19
HF0900/SF0694*	5/12	CC	19	HF1023/SF0913*	5/7	g CH 97	19	HF1139/SF1091	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0902/SF1325	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1024/SF1150	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF1144/SF0924	3/23	TA h	12
HF0903/SF0051	3/31	TR h	13	HF1025/SF0832	4/21	HH rp	16	HF1146/SF1358	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0908/SF0892	3/30	HH lo	13	HF1026/SF1284	4/19	inc into HF1735	16	HF1147/SF0874	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0909/SF0762	4/23	ECF rpa reCA	17	HF1036/SF1077	4/15	HH rpa	15	HF1149*/SF0861	5/10	fp 126-1 HFsub	19
HF0913/SF0789*	4/21	g CH 36	16	HF1039*/SF1378	5/13	cr	19	HF1151*/SF1193	5/13	cr	19
HF0915/SF0729*	4/15	g CH 30	15	HF1041/SF0903*	4/21	g CH 35	16	HF1152/SF0869	3/25	EN rp	12
HF0918/SF0728	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1042*/SF0673	5/12	CC	19	HF1153*/SF0984	5/5	g CH 91	18
HF0919/SF0801	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1043/SF1338	4/6	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1154/SF0958	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0920/SF0510	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1044/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1156/SF1102	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15
HF0922/SF1315*	5/5	fpa 132-1	18	HF1045/SF0886	nd	inc into HF1737	19	HF1157/SF0120	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0924/SF0845	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13	HF1046/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1159/SF0998	nd	inc into HF1735	16
HF0929/SF0226	3/31	CED rp reTA	13	HF1049/SF1437*	5/13	fpa 132-1	19	HF1160/SF0865	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0930/SF1329	3/22	RI h,a	12	HF1050*/SF1439	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1161*/SF0833	5/12	cr	19
HF0931*/SF0771	5/13	cr	19	HF1051/SF1436	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1162/SF1116	4/5	AG h	14
HF0934/SF0754*	5/7	g CH 101	19	HF1052/SF0875	4/23	ECF nrp	17	HF1164*/SF1582	5/1	fp 129-0 HFsub	18
HF0936*/SF0961	5/12	fp 102-31 HFsub	19	HF1054/SF0911*	5/5	fpa 130-0	18	HF1165/SF0977	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0944/SF0710	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1057/SF0950	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1168/SF1003	nd	inc into HF1746	18
HF0945*/SF0991	5/5	g CH 88	18	HF1058*/SF1532	5/7	cr	19	HF1169*/SF1228	5/7	cr	19
HF0947*/SF0896	5/8	cr	19	HF1059/SFnone	4/6	AG h	14	HF1174/SF0240*	5/7	g CH 105	19
HF0948*/SF0938	5/4	fpa 96-32 HFsub	18	HF1060*/SF0604	5/1	fp 124-0 HFsub	18	HF1175/SF0965	4/1	GO h,a	14
HF0949/SF0391	4/15	ED lo	15	HF1061/SF0895	4/2	AG lo	14	HF1176/SF0982	nd	inc into HF1751	16
HF0950/SF0605*	4/21	g CH 37	16	HF1062/SF0498*	4/5	AG h	14	HF1177/SF0439	3/30	CED rp reGO	13
HF0951*/SF0495	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1063*/SF1572	5/12	CC	19	HF1178*/SF0900	5/4	CC	18
HF0952/SF0464*	5/10	fpa 129-1	19	HF1064/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1751	16	HF1179/SF0957	3/31	FI rpa reED	13
HF0953/SF0877	4/16	TR a, nrp	16	HF1065/SF0894	5/12	fp 131-0	19	HF1180*/SF1195	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15
HF0961/SF0613	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF1066/SF0516	4/7	Floor reAG	14	HF1182*/SF1168	4/12	fp 130-0 HFsub	15
HF0962*/SF0814	5/7	cr	19	HF1067/SF1088	4/23	ENF rpa reWM	17	HF1184/SFnone	3/29	LA rp	13
HF0963/SF0536*	5/7	fp 131-0	19	HF1068*/SF1115	5/12	fpa 131-2 HFsub	19	HF1185/SF1413*	5/8	fpa 130-0	19
HF0964*/SF0798	5/8	cr	19	HF1070/SF0781	nd	inc into HF1751	16	HF1186/SF1489	3/30	EN rp	13
HF0968/SF0993	4/14	TR rpa reECF	15	HF1071/SF1146	nd	inc into HF1751	16	HF1187/SF1199*	5/5	fp 126-1	18
HF0969*/SF1504	5/10	g CH 117	19	HF1072/SF1104	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1189/SF1169	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0971/SF0866	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1073/SF0782	4/22	HH rp	16	HF1190/SF1244*	4/28	WM rp	17
HF0972/SF0853*	5/12	fpa 132-0	19	HF1074*/SF1531	4/28	g CH 59	17	HF1191*/SF1097*	5/7	fp 133-0 HFsub	19
HF0973/SF0937*	5/10	fpa 129-0	19	HF1076/SF1277	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF1192/SF1085	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0974*/SF1013	5/6	cr	18	HF1080/SF0065*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1193/SF1205	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0975/SF0919	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1081/SF1597	5/6	fp 133-0	19	HF1195/SF1320	5/12	fpa 111-14	19
HF0976*/SF0821	4/23	g CH 42	17	HF1089*/SF0588	4/28	g CH 58	17	HF1199*/SF1076	5/11	g CH 122	19
HF0977*/SF0825	5/7	g CH 95	19	HF1090/SF0931	4/8	GO h	14	HF1201/SF1594	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0978*/SF0910	5/1	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1092/SF1100	4/2	EN rpa reENF	16	HF1202/SF1303	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0980*/SF0734	5/1	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1094*/SF1134	5/1	fpa 126-1 HFsub	18	HF1203/SF1054	4/6	GO rpa	14
HF0981/SF1139	3/30	GO h,a	13	HF1095*/SF1446	4/21	fpa 126-1 HF sub	16	HF1205*/SF1192	5/13	cr	19
HF0984*/SF1307	4/29	fp 133-0 HFsub	18	HF1096/SF1129	4/13	FI rpa	15	HF1206/SF1036*	4/16	JU rpa	19
HF0986/SF1062	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1097/SF1109	nd	inc into HF1751	16	HF1207/SF1057	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0987/SF1541	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1098/SF0840*	5/7	g CH 102	19	HF1208/SF1014	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0988*/SF0878	5/7	CC	19	HF1099/SF1105*	5/6	fpa 129-5	18	HF1209/SF1128	nd	inc into HF1751	16
HF0990/SFnone	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1100*/SFnone	4/23	g CH 47	17	HF1210/SF1482	3/29	GL rpa reGO	13
HF0991/SF0847	3/22	RI rpa	12	HF1102/SF1132	nd	inc into HF1737	19	HF1213/SF1144	nd	inc into HF0834	14
HF0993/SF0750	4/14	GL rpa reECF	15	HF1103/SF0968	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF1220*/SF1046	5/11	CC	19
HF0994*/SF1332	5/7	CC	19	HF1106/SF0880	4/20	ENF rp	16	HF1224/SF1147	4/1	GO h,a	14
HF0996/SF0797	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1107*/SF1467	5/1	fpa 94-32 HFsub	18	HF1225*/SF0879	5/3	fpa 130-0 HFsub	18
HF0997/SF0928	4/16	HH/hsf t	16	HF1109/SF1028	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1228*/SF0664	5/10	g CH 109	19
HF0998/SF0952*	5/5	fp 94-37	18	HF1112/SF1201*	5/11	cr	19	HF1232*/SF1208	5/7	fpa 128-2 HFsub	19
HF1000/SF0897	3/24	FI — reTR	12	HF1114*/SF0669	5/8	CC	19	HF1233/SF1225	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1001/SF1221	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1116/SF0940	nd	inc into HF1585	19	HF1234/SF1068	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1003/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1751	16	HF1117/SF0981	4/13	HH rpa	15	HF1237/SF1037	nd	inc into HF1751	16
HF1006/SF0854	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1119/SF0868	nd	inc into HF1751	16	HF1239/SF1061	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF1008/SF0934	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF1122*/SF1142	5/5	g CH 83	18	HF1243/SF1480	4/1	GL rpa reECF	14
HF1009/SF1438	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1123/SF0748*	4/15	HH rp	15	HF1244/SF0726	5/7	fp 131-1	19
HF1012/SF0437	4/13	ECF h	15	HF1125/SF0811	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1245*/SF0976	5/11	CC	19
HF1013/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1129/SF1239	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1246/SF0969	nd	inc into HF1245	18
HF1014/SF0714	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1130/SF0914	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1247*/SF0867	5/7	fp 91-40	19
HF1015/SF0632	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1131/SF0860	4/23	GO rp	17	HF1248/SF0452*	4/16	JU rpa	16

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HF1251/SF1141*	5/12	fp 131-0	19	HF1387/SF1313	5/12	cr	19	HF1529*/SF0001	5/10	fpa 122-10	19
HF1253/SF0970	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF1388/SF1618	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1533/SF1197	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF1254/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF1389/SF1126	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1541/SF1400*	5/10	fpa 121-8	19
HF1256/SF1015	4/15	CED rp reGO/sgf	15	HF1391/SF1395	3/31	EN rp reENF	13	HF1548/SFnone	4/13	JU/jf rpa reJU	15
HF1259*/SF1167	5/5	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1395/SF1173	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF1551/SF1261	4/19	inc into HF1737	16
HF1266/SF1001	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1398*/SF1264	5/6	cr	18	HF1552/SF0893	nd	inc into HF1741	17
HF1267/SF1152	4/1	LG rp reTA	13	HF1400/SF1078	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1559/SF0795	3/31	TR h	13
HF1269/SF1186	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF1401/SF1241	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1560/SF1426	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1272/SF0397*	5/5	g CH 92	18	HF1402*/SF1363	5/8	cr	19	HF1561/SF1490	4/2	GO rp reGO/sgf	14
HF1273/SF1006*	5/7	g CH 103	19	HF1404*/SF1005	5/5	g CH 94	18	HF1563/SF0663*	4/14	GL rpa	15
HF1274*/SF1007	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1405/SF1304	3/29	AG rpa reEN	13	HF1569/SF1551	4/2	EN rp reENF	14
HF1275/SF1080	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF1406/SF1425	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1570/SF1548	4/27	TA rpa reWM	17
HF1277/SF1110	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1407/SF1297	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1572/SF1585	4/22	GO/sgf — reGO	16
HF1278/SF1059	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1408*/SF0813	5/5	cr	18	HF1573/SF1535	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF1280/SF1096	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF1410/SF1291	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1575/SF0253*	5/7	fp 132-0	19
HF1282/SF1064	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1412/SF1468	nd	inc into HF1751	16	HF1579*/SF1487	5/7	cr	19
HF1285/SF1074*	5/8	fpa 128-0	19	HF1415*/SF1501	5/12	fp 128-3	19	HF1582/SF0537	4/22	TA lo	16
HF1286/SF1032*	5/8	fp 128-0	19	HF1419/SF1234	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1585*/SF0919	5/8	CC	19
HF1288/SF1137	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF1420*/SF1448	5/10	g CH 118	19	HF1588/SF1454	4/15	LG rpa reGO	15
HF1291/SF1133	3/30	EN h	13	HF1421/SF0933	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1602/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1585	15
HF1292/SF1133	nd	inc into HF1751	19	HF1422/SF1024	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1603/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14
HF1294/SF0643	4/19	inc into HF1751	16	HF1423*/SF1296	4/30	g CH 67	18	HF1604/SF1383	nd	inc into HF1741	17
HF1295/SF1136	nd	inc into HF1751	16	HF1424*/SF0975	5/5	g CH 87	18	HF1608/SFnone	3/31	HO rp	13
HF1296*/SF0716	4/28	g CH 55	17	HF1428*/SF1299	5/5	g CH 84	18	HF1609/SF1434	4/13	RI nrp	15
HF1301/SF1226	4/23	TA rpa	17	HF1429/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1610/SFnone	4/2	ED rp reCA	17
HF1303/SF1227	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1434/SF1300	4/1	lo	13	HF1612/SF1521	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1308/SF1211	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1435/SF1571	4/1	LG rpa	14	HF1634/SF0772	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1310/SF1290	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF1436*/SF1545	5/4	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1636/SF1114	4/15	CED rpa	15
HF1311*/SF1160	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1437/SF1203	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF1639/SF0238*	4/2	AG rpa	14
HF1313/SF1453	4/2	FI h	14	HF1438/SF1079	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1640/SFnone	4/2	EN lo	14
HF1315/SF1148*	5/7	fp 126-4	19	HF1439/SF1171	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1641/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1317/SF1101*	5/11	fp 131-0	19	HF1442*/SF0980	5/11	g CH 126	19	HF1643/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1319/SF1249	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1444*/SF1295	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1649/SF1053	4/16	GO — reGO/sgf	16
HF1321/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1445*/SF1396	5/3	fp 134-0 HFsub	18	HF1650*/SF1557	4/7	HF sub	14
HF1322/SF1298	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1446*/SF1289	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1651/SFnone	4/19	CA h	16
HF1323/SF0979	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF1450*/SF1476	4/23	fp 124-0 HF sub	17	HF1653/SFnone	4/15	CA h	15
HF1325*/SF1387	3/31	HF sub	13	HF1454*/SF0391	5/7	cr	19	HF1654/SFnone	4/13	CA h	15
HF1326/SFnone	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF1456*/SF1601	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF1655/SF1563	4/19	inc into HF1735	16
HF1330/SFnone	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1472/SF1365	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1658/SF1477	4/16	GO rpa	16
HF1331/SF1331	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1474*/SF1124	5/3	g CH 73	18	HF1661/SF1418	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF1332/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1478/SF1255	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1667/SF1380*	5/10	fpa 130-0	19
HF1335/SF1287	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1479/SF1336	4/1	LG rp reTA	13	HF1679/SFnone	4/19	ED/hif nrp	16
HF1337/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF1480/SF0306*	5/12	CC	19	HF1683/SF1565	4/19	inc into HF1735	16
HF1340/SF1229	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1484/SF1317	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1688/SF1538	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1343/SF1161*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1485/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1694/SF1087*	5/10	fp 131-0	19
HF1346/SF1121	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1486*/SF0787	5/12	fp 82-50	19	HF1699/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1348/SF1517	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1487/SF1333	4/13	FI rp	15	HF1702/SF1275*	5/7	fp 133-0	19
HF1349/SF1187	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1488/SF1471	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1706/SF1554	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF1352/SF1180	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1492/SF1367	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1709*/SF1251	4/26	CC	17
HF1353/SF1153	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1493/SF0826*	5/12	fp 131-1	19	HF1720*/SF0269	5/10	g CH 119	19
HF1355/SF1178	nd	inc into HF1735	16	HF1494/SF1368	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1727/SF1407*	4/23	CC	17
HF1357/SF1247	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1495/SF1188	5/12	inc into HF0064	19	HF1735*/SF0408	5/10	v	19
HF1359/SF1310	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1496/SF1318	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF1737/SF1570*	5/7	cr	19
HF1360/SFnone	4/1	GO rp reECF	13	HF1499*/SF1311	5/7	fpa 133-0 HFsub	19	HF1741/SF1613*	5/11	cr	19
HF1362/SF1222	4/1	GO h, a	14	HF1504/SF1379	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF1746/SF1503*	5/6	cr	18
HF1363/SF1087	4/13	RI h	15	HF1505/SF1354	4/13	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1749*/SFnone	5/3	CC	18
HF1365/SF1254	4/6	inc into HF0984	14	HF1511/SF1411	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1750/SF1620*	5/11	cr	19
HF1366/SF1184*	5/12	fp 70-63	19	HF1514/SF0918	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF1751/SF1496*	4/27	CC	17
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HF1371/SF1552	nd	inc into HF1741	15	HF1520/SF1399	4/22	TA h	16				
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HF1377*/SF1371	3/25	HF sub	12	HF1524*/SF1419	5/11	CC	19				
HF1380/SF1131	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1525*/SF0803	5/3	g CH 77	18				
HF1382/SF1359	3/29	inc into HF1185	13	HF1527*/SF1431	4/23	g CH 45	17				
HF1384/SF0751*	5/12	fpa 102-29	19	HF1528*/SF1466*	5/5	g CH 104	18				

* Unofficial listing

May 14, 1993 / SESSION WEEKLY 29

In the Hopper . . .
May 7 - 13, 1993

Coming Up Next Week . . .
May 17, 1993

Bill Introductions

HF1770-HF1777

Saturday, May 8

HF1770—Dempsey (IR) Health & Human Services

Sex offender placement notices required to county officials before residential program placement in the community where the crime was committed, and zoning ordinances allowed to exclude residential program placement of child molesters.

HF1771—Bishop (IR) Regulated Industries & Energy

Municipalities required to submit a service right petition before furnishing electric service while eminent domain proceedings are pending to acquire property of an electric utility.

Thursday, May 13

HF1772—Jaros (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Social policy of state to provide for basic human necessities of citizens.

HF1773—Rukavina (DFL) Taxes

Gross worth tax system studied for corporations and individuals.

HF1774—Frerichs (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Indian Tribal casinos memorialized to compete fairly with the private sector hospitality industry.

HF1775—Rukavina (DFL) Financial Institutions & Insurance

Glass repair practices regulated for third-party price negotiations and prompt payment of claims.

HF1776—Olson, M. (IR) Judiciary

Children; President and Congress to enact the Children's Violence Protection Act of 1993.

HF1777—Stanis (IR) General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

Campaign contributions and solicitations restricted; candidate fund transfers prohibited; public subsidies eliminated to unopposed candidates; income tax checkoff requirements modified; penalties imposed; and money appropriated.

Committee Schedule

For updated daily session times and conference committee information, call (612) 296-2146.



Undaunted by the news that insufficient sleep is one of the seven deadly health sins that leads to disability and early death, legislators continued to meet in nearly round-the-clock conference committee sessions finalizing major bills.

Conferees — who negotiated the 505-page House version and the 295-page Senate version of the Health and Human Services omnibus bill — wanted those who endured their lengthy meetings to know their patience hadn't gone unappreciated. At the final conference committee meeting May 12, numbers were distributed to lobbyists. The last order of business conducted by co-chair Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) was a lottery to determine who would win the traveling trophy: a king-sized blanket.

The winner of the donated prize, Mary Beth Davidson, made no pretense of modesty when her name was drawn. "I deserved it," said Davidson, who is a lobbyist for the Hennepin County Department of Social Services. "I was camping out day and night."

Since the House and Senate took divergent courses to achieve K-12 education reform, navigating a compromise through conference committee over the past two weeks (with marathon sessions and little sleep for staff and legislators) was not exactly smooth sailing.

While presenting the final compromise on the House floor, K-12 Education Finance Division chair Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) explained that House conferees held firm to the plan to fully fund all new students entering Minnesota schools. The Senate had proposed funding only some of the new students through an "averaging" method — meaning less overall funds available for students.

"I am proud to say that this bill now pays full foundation aid for every student in Minnesota. . . We don't treat students like an accounting error," Vellenga told lawmakers.

But the process was painful, she said.

Vellenga compared the conference committee experience to taking a "slow cruise ship to hell for 15 days because the Senate was not going to give up averaging." Actually, Vellenga then added, it was more like "15 days on a cargo boat."

Do you know?

Historical records show that about 8,498 Minnesotans served in the armed forces during the Spanish-American War. By all accounts, only one of those enlisted men was shot by a Dixie saloonkeeper.

On Feb. 4, 1899, Private Dennis O'Connell and three of his military cronies, "more or less intoxicated," according to historian William Folwell, entered a crowded bar in Harrisburg, Ga., and ordered drinks.

The saloonkeeper, Brown Hadley, spoke briefly with O'Connell. "It was alleged, and it was probably true," wrote Folwell, "that an insulting epithet had been used by the soldier." Without warning, Hadley produced a pistol and shot O'Connell dead.

The following day, a rumor spread throughout the nearby Camp McKenzie military base that the murderer had been arrested and was being hustled out of town.

An estimated 150 soldiers, led by Private Peter Foley, took to the streets intending to dispatch their own form of justice. Guns in hand, they raided the quartermaster's storehouse, seized a supply of ammunition, and started for Augusta.

Two superior officers and a chaplain warned the men that they were engaged in mutiny, "for which the penalty might be death." Two-thirds of the soldiers dropped their weapons and returned to base. The diehards marched onward, but didn't get far.

Encamped a short mile-and-a-half away was the U.S. Cavalry, who were hustled to the scene of the uprising. The federal brigade overtook the angry mob, surrounded them, and ordered them back to camp. Foley and his minions obeyed.

Shortly thereafter, a general court-martial convicted eight of the mutineers and ordered them dishonorably discharged. Prison terms also were handed down and Foley, the ringleader, got five years.

Their excuse for the insurgency was "the belief that the murderer of O'Connell would not be brought to justice."

But the saloonkeeper was brought to trial for the crime.

On June 6, 1899, Hadley entered a plea of "not guilty" to the charge of murder before the superior court in Augusta, Ga. On the afternoon of June 8, the case went to the jury. After deliberating for exactly three minutes, they filed back into the courtroom.

Their verdict? "Not guilty."

Order Form: 1993 Session Summary

The 1993 Session Summary (New Laws) will provide brief summaries of all bills that were passed by both the House and the Senate during the current legislative session. Each entry will include a bill title, House and Senate file numbers, House and Senate chief authors, a chapter number as it will appear in *Laws of Minnesota 1993*, a brief summary of the bill, and enactment and effective dates. The publication will be ready soon after the session ends. Copies will be mailed to those who order them.

Do you want to receive a copy of the 1993 Session Summary? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please place this form (with the mailing label on the back) in an envelope. Mail it by June 11, 1993, to: 1993 Session Summary, House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-12948.

1993 Readership Survey: Session Weekly

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

How often do you read the Session Weekly? (Please check one.)

☐ Never ☐ Once a month ☐ Twice a month ☐ Three times a month ☐ Every week

On which day of the week does the Session Weekly usually reach your mailbox? (Please check one.)

☐ Saturday ☐ Monday ☐ Tuesday ☐ Wednesday ☐ Thursday ☐ Friday

Which parts of the Session Weekly do you most often read? (Please check all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Highlights	<input type="checkbox"/> Flashback
<input type="checkbox"/> Bill Tracking	<input type="checkbox"/> Minnesota Index
<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly action (grid)	<input type="checkbox"/> It's a fact!
<input type="checkbox"/> Cumulative action (list by House File number)	<input type="checkbox"/> Do you know?
<input type="checkbox"/> Bill Introductions	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshman Profiles
<input type="checkbox"/> Committee Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> Features
<input type="checkbox"/> Informational material (members lists, committee assignments, etc.)	

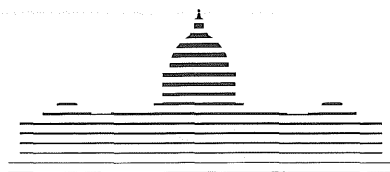
On the following scale from 1 to 5, please rate the following aspects of the Session Weekly? (Circle one number in each set)

Writing	Easy to understand	1	2	3	4	Hard to understand	5
Story Length	Too short	1	2	Just right	3	4	Too Long
Readability (type size)	Too small	1	2	3	4	5	Too large
Photographs	Poor	1	2	Average	3	4	Excellent
Layout	Poor	1	2	Average	3	4	Excellent

What do you like about the Session Weekly? _____

Do you have any suggestions for improving the Session Weekly? _____

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



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

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Irv Anderson
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota crimes and corrections

Minnesota adult prison population, November 1992	3,647
California adult prisoners, November 1992	104,352
National rank, Minnesota's incarceration rate (prisoners per 100,000 population)	49
States under federal court order or consent decree to limit prison populations because of crowding, November 1992	41
Number of murders in Minnesota, 1991	122
Ratio of urban murders to rural murders	7:1
Chances that a murder was committed by someone under age 19	1 in 4
Percent of all murders where the assailant was a stranger to the victim	18
Percent of all murders committed with a firearm	46
Percent of Minnesota's population that is African-American	2.2
Percent of 1991 murder victims who were African-American	37
Number of reported rapes per day in Minnesota, statewide, 1991	5
Percent of those cases where someone was arrested for the rape	44
Number of motor vehicles stolen, 1991	16,302
Number of those that were <i>not</i> recovered	9,371
Chances that someone stealing a motor vehicle will not be arrested	4 in 5
Total number of arrests made in Minnesota, 1991	178,801
Percent of those arrested who were juveniles	32
Number of Minnesota kids under age 10 arrested for motor vehicle theft, 1991	5
Kids under age 10 arrested for larceny, 1991	447
Number of juveniles on probation, 1982	7,467
In 1991	10,544
Active Minnesota missing children cases, December 1991	1,134
Number of those reported as runaways	1,111
Total number of arrests for driving under the influence, 1991	33,574
Number of white youths under age 18 arrested for driving under the influence	419
Number of African-American youths	0
Percent of all persons arrested in Minnesota who were white, 1991	81
Number of police pursuit incidents, 1991	976
Number of those ending in a collision	235
Squad cars damaged in those incidents	131
Percent of all pursuits ending in some form of property damage	40

Sources: *Minnesota Crime Information, 1991*, Minnesota Department of Public Safety; *Overview of Juvenile Crime in Minnesota*, Minnesota Criminal Statistical Analysis Center, Minnesota Planning, 1993; *Minnesota Department of Corrections Biennial Report 1991-92*.



For more information . . .

For general information, call:
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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

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



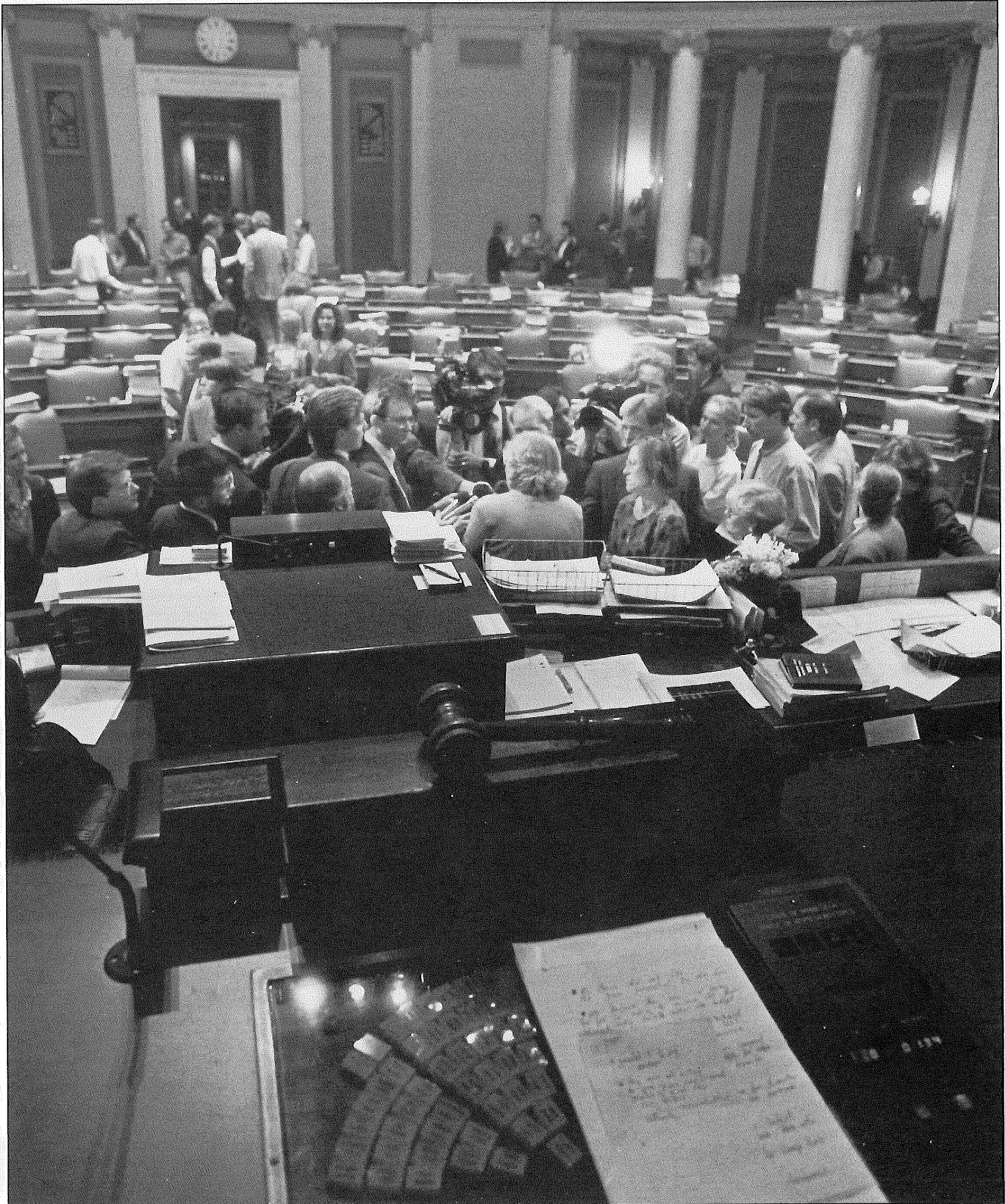
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93, May 21

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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ May 21, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 20



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Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
(612) 296-2146 or
1-800-657-3550
TDD (612) 296-9896

Director
Grant Moos

Editor
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor
John T. Tschida

Writers
Jim Anderson, Ruth Hammond,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Mary Ann Schoenberger,
Timothy Walker

Art & Production Coordinator
Paul Battaglia

Photographers
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants
Sondra Elliott, Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner,
Marnie Sadlowsky



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SESSION WEEKLY

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Flashback

It was slightly more than 54 years ago that former Gov. Harold E. Stassen stood before the Legislature and uttered the following words: "We find that our position might well be characterized by the predicament of Mother Hubbard in that nursery rhyme. For on this day, as we get to the cupboard, we find that it is quite bare."

The Republican "boy wonder" governor was still flush with his lopsided victory over Farmer-Labor Gov. Elmer Benson when he gave his inaugural address to the 1939 Legislature. And he was eager to put into practice many of his ideas for streamlining government. The creation of a "civil service," to replace the old crony system, was high on the list, as was a plan to make the Department of Administration a free-standing agency.

But it also marked the legal beginnings of the "unallotment" system, the issue that this year forced an upcoming special session of the Legislature. (See page 3) "We spoke of it as flexible management, up or down," recalled Stassen. "It was a bipartisan thing."

There are similarities between then and now. But there are also many differences.

Like Gov. Arne Carlson, Stassen inherited a budget deficit (\$4 million) and was not too happy with his predecessor. In Stassen's budget address, he suggested the state borrow money to pay its bills and call it "the Farmer-Labor Deficiency Bond issue to clearly distinguish it from the problems of our biennium." But the similarities end there.

The state had still not emerged from the throes of the Great Depression and its fiscal shape was arguably in much worse condition then. Further, the unallotment mechanism specified in the 1939 *Laws of Minnesota* could only be used to "prevent a deficit." Carlson's proposal would have kicked in when the budget reserve dipped below \$400 million.

And although the law books then make no mention of consultation with legislative leaders — as is specified in current law — it was Stassen's recollection that they were consulted. He referred to them as a "little leadership group" that met during financial emergencies. Then, when lawmakers weren't formally identified by party, it was much less partisan, recalled Stassen.

Today, lawmakers are no doubt leery of Carlson's motives, and many made it clear they thought he was overstepping his constitutional authority. With his veto pen, he has exercised his will more than any other governor in the history of the state and has already vetoed 21 bills as of May 20.

But perhaps the biggest difference between then and now is the timing. In his Feb. 1, 1939, budget address to the Legislature, Stassen matter-of-factly stated his intentions: "It should also be mandatory to reduce allotments if revenues decrease and to make regular reports to the public of the condition of the state finances."

Legislators said they didn't hear of Carlson's unallotment proposal until the last week of the legislative session.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Reporters surrounded House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) just after the session adjourned at midnight May 17. Gov. Arne Carlson's veto of major spending bills during the last days of the session and the House's failure to agree to a compromise that would have given the governor greater budget authority mean a special session must be called.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Final Issue

1993 Session. . .

Lawmakers adjourn, will return for special session

The 1993 regular session of the Minnesota Legislature adjourned quietly just before midnight May 17, but legislators will be back soon for a special session.

House members rejected a proposal that would have given Gov. Arne Carlson broader authority over state spending, including the power to automatically "unallot" agency appropriations if the state's budget reserve and cash flow account fell below \$400 million on three separate dates.

Meanwhile, Carlson vetoed major spending bills — including a \$4.4 billion human services bill and over \$2 billion in funding for the state's four higher education systems — meaning a

In remarks the day after adjournment, House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) and other House members characterized the unallotment request by Carlson as a "power grab."

The governor, they said, already has the authority to trim state spending — but only when state revenues significantly lag behind expenditures and the state balance sheet dips below zero.

That power stems from legislation first adopted in 1939 that created the state Department of Administration and Finance, which has since separated into two units.

The statute (MS16A.15) has been amended several times in intervening years, including a

Senate leaders accepted the deal on the promise Carlson would sign a host of funding bills, including a once-vetoed community development bill and a revised tax bill.

But Long said there never was a deal struck over the controversial "unallotment" proposal and she maintained that legislators developed a responsible state budget. "There was no need for a special session," she said.

On the final day of the session, lawmakers repassed versions of the vetoed tax (HF1735) and community development funding bills (SF1613). Both of the previously-vetoed bills were attached as amendments to other proposals and again rest on the governor's desk.

The revised tax legislation, stripped of provisions increasing the tax rate on the state's wealthiest citizens, is now contained in HF427. The omnibus community development spending bill was added to HF1650.

Through May 20, the governor has vetoed a total of 21 bills. The status of the repassed community development bill and the revised tax legislation remains uncertain. (See page 35 for more veto information.)

And as for a special session, no date has yet been set.

—Dave Price



Just minutes after the House's May 17 midnight adjournment, Gov. Arne Carlson announced that he would veto the omnibus Higher Education and the Health and Human Services finance bills. The governor intends to call a special session of the Legislature before July 1, so state agencies funded by the two bills don't run out of money.

large portion of state government will be without funding by June 30, 1993, unless funding bills are approved before then.

The special session will be the Legislature's 33rd since statehood and the first since September 1989, when lawmakers met for three days to pass tax and environmental legislation.

The unraveling of this year's session hinged on a tug-of-war between Carlson and DFLers in the House over state spending. The Independent-Republican governor lobbied hard for the additional fiscal authority, while many House members objected on the grounds it usurped the Legislature's constitutional authority.

1982 amendment that required that the Legislative Advisory Commission be consulted before a cut is made. Its intent, however, still reads that the governor — through the finance department — can notify a state agency "and then reduce the amount allotted . . . so as to prevent a deficit."

But the proposal Carlson had been seeking and agreed upon by leadership in the state Senate, would have given him the power for across-the-board agency cuts of up to 1 percent of the state's budget if the state's cash flow account fell below \$400 million. This, he said, would keep the state from resorting to costly short-term borrowing.



AGRICULTURE

Milk pricing law revamped

Sour reaction to a new milk pricing law that went into effect May 1, 1993, led the House to pass another bill that would lead to complete deregulation of milk pricing.

The deregulation would take place on July 1, 1994, if the governor signs the "revised" milk pricing proposal.

In April, lawmakers passed a bill creating an assessment system which was designed to give Minnesota's dairy farmers a little more money for their product.

The new law requires wholesalers to pay an assessment into a special fund when milk prices drop below \$13.20 per hundredweight (about 11.5 gallons of milk). The assessment is 2.25 cents for every 1 cent below that \$13.20 target.

That assessment, given current milk prices

paid to farmers, could add about 19 cents to the retail price per gallon of milk. But price increases of twice that amount have been reported since the law took effect.

Rep. Stephen Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) has said wholesalers and large grocery store chains are using the new law as an excuse to charge exorbitant prices. Meanwhile, the wholesalers and retailers blame lawmakers for the higher prices.

So lawmakers responded with a "revised" pricing proposal designed to reduce retail milk prices while still protecting farmers' incomes.

Until May 1, 1993, retailers had to charge at least a 15 percent markup (over cost) for milk. The new law lowered that threshold to 7.5 percent.

Under the "revised" proposal, the minimum markup on milk would be lowered to 5 percent beginning Aug. 1, 1993. Then, on July 1, 1994, the markup would drop to zero — meaning milk price regulation that has been in place since 1957 would evaporate.

An exemption from the current 2.25 cent assessment for the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) nutritional program also would go into effect Aug. 1, 1993, and a task force to assess the effects of price deregulation would also be created.

Rep. Gil Gutknecht (R-Rochester), who has called for the deregulation of milk pricing in the past, said the system of guaranteeing a profit to everyone in the dairy production and marketing chain — except the farmer — is outdated.

"I think we found out that you can't just partly deregulate — you have to deregulate completely," he said.

The original milk pricing proposal was sponsored by Rep. Stephen Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF661*/SF730/CH65). The revisions in the milk pricing law were sponsored by Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1225*/SF879/CH367).

High grain prices sought

Renewed economic hardships facing many Minnesota farmers spurred passage of a resolution asking U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy to increase price supports for grain.

Last growing season's wet weather, cool temperatures and, in some areas, tornadoes caused a poor harvest in many parts of the state. Not only was quantity low, but adverse weather hurt grain quality.

A rough year was made worse by continued stagnation of grain prices, which are now below the cost of production. Support prices act as a floor, providing farmers an income safety net when markets are depressed.

The resolution, authored by Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn), asks Espy to hold hearings and set the prices higher. (HF20*/SF18/R3)



Rep. Stephen Wenzel showed fellow House members on May 17 that the new milk price control law he sponsored is working. He's holding up a 19-cents-off coupon on the price of a gallon of milk. Such discounts were not allowed until the new law went into effect May 1 of this year.

Saving farms

Metropolitan area farmers who have managed to hold onto their farms won't be forced to give them up because of assessments caused by urban expansion.

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, farmers can't be required to pay assessments for public storm water sewer systems, public roads, and other public improvements that go past their farms to serve neighboring housing developments. Those assessments have been so high in the past that they could easily force a farmer out of business.

Local governments will also be prohibited from enforcing ordinances that would unreasonably restrict normal farm practices, unless there is a substantial threat to public safety. The bill was sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF622*/SF695/CH141)

Taking sting out of 'killer' bees

Beekeepers and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture will team up to keep Africanized "killer" honeybees from getting into Minnesota.

Since the popularly dubbed "killer" bees have now crossed into Texas from Mexico, where many of the state's large beekeeping operations move for the winter, concerns have increased that the fierce insect will hitchhike its way to Minnesota.

Besides banning Africanized honeybees from Minnesota, the new law will permit Department of Agriculture officials to investigate apiaries after giving their owners a 24-hour notice. The notice would not be required if the inspection is prompted by a complaint, or if the agency

declares an emergency.

If Africanized honeybees are found, they are to be immediately destroyed.

A single Africanized honeybee is no more dangerous than its more docile European cousin, which is more common in North America. The "killer" bees, however, tend to swarm and act more aggressively.

The fiercer bees originated in Africa, then made their way to South America, through Central America and, now, to the United States. Their aggressive trait was originally intended to boost honey production.

Minnesota winters will likely take care of any Africanized bees that get into the state. But some experts fear they will interbreed with honeybees that hibernate in the state. The proposal, which became effective May 18, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio). (HF50*/SF598/CH233)

Swine diseases

The state Board of Animal Health can spend up to \$200,000 per year for an integrated research program to limit the spread of pseudorabies in swine herds.

Funding for the expanded program, however, is contingent on gaining matching dollars from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Hog farmers also will pay about \$3.5 million for their share of testing and vaccination costs.

Although most typically a disease affecting pigs, pseudorabies can be fatal to all animals. About 250,000 hogs in the state now are tested for the disease.

In all, the board will conduct about one million laboratory tests of farm animals during each of the next two years. The funds will become available July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 8)

Cows in court

The state Department of Agriculture will be able to use any money remaining from a special appropriation made last year to continue with its legal challenge of federal dairy pricing policies.

Lawmakers in 1992 allowed the department to use up to \$50,000 from its one-cent-per-hundredweight assessment on milk products to pay a share of litigation costs in a suit by upper Midwest dairy farmers against the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The suit contends federal price supports unfairly tilt toward dairy farmers in southern states such as Texas and Florida. A federal district court judge late last year ruled for the USDA, but the plaintiffs now intend to appeal the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 7)

Sustainable agriculture

A total of \$880,000 is marked for state officials to develop and implement biological methods to control plant and animal pests and reduce the use of petroleum-based pesticides.

Grants again will be available for farmers to participate in demonstration projects involving sustainable agriculture over the next two years.

Priority will be given to projects involving groups of farmers. If the project costs more than \$25,000, the applicants will have to share those costs with the state on a one-to-one matching basis.

Up to \$20,000 may be used by the state Department of Agriculture to better spread the word among more farmers on how to effectively raise crops using fewer pesticides and less energy. All the funds become available July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Sections 7, 14)

Protecting water

More than \$1 million in new spending over the next two years will be used to help reduce water contamination caused by farm animal waste.

The projects all are funded with a portion of the revenue currently generated by a two-cent per pack tax on cigarettes.

Of the funds, state agricultural officials will get \$480,000 to help livestock farmers rehabilitate their feedlots in areas designated as priority areas for water quality.

Another \$280,000 will go to the University of Minnesota to determine ways to better use animal waste as a fertilizer and reduce manure runoff into surface and ground water.

The university also will receive \$500,000 to investigate nitrogen leaching in limestone karst areas and to develop better manure management techniques to keep nitrogen contaminants out of underground caverns and streams. All the funds become available July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 14)



Expanding the ethanol market

Minnesota corn farmers and producers of ethanol could see an expanded market for their products under a measure approved by the Legislature.

The bill would raise the required minimum oxygen content of gasoline sold during the winter in the 10-county metro area to 2.7 percent — up from the current 2 percent.

That minimum would be extended year-round to the 10-county metro area after Oct. 1,

1995, and statewide after Oct. 1, 1997.

Supporters of the measure say it would help stimulate the rural economy by increasing demand for the four Minnesota-based ethanol plants and four other state plants that are in the final planning stages.

The measure also would specify that communities that have ethanol plants wouldn't lose certain state government aid if they include an ethanol plant in a tax increment finance district. By including a business in a tax increment finance district, they become eligible for favorable tax breaks.

The Legislature has tightened the restrictions on using tax increment finance districts because of past abuses. This measure would exempt ethanol plants from those restrictions.

Adding ethanol to gasoline is one way to increase oxygen content. By adding it to metro area gas last winter, the Twin Cities met Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for carbon monoxide emissions for the first time since 1975. Another factor that contributed to satisfying EPA standards was the vehicle emission testing program.

Adding ethanol or a petroleum-based oxygenate to gas makes it burn cleaner with fewer harmful emissions. The requirement has been limited to winter months in Minnesota (Oct. 1 to Feb. 1) because automobile pollution control devices are least efficient then.

A 1991 state law set the minimum oxygen content standard at 2.7 percent, but it was reduced to 2 percent in 1992. Besides the seven-county metro area, the minimum level would apply to Carver, Chisago, and Isanti counties.

The measure is sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) and Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville).

The section that pertains to economic development districts becomes effective for state aid paid in 1994. The other provisions become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF931*/SF771/CH250)

Loans for ethanol plants

At least two producers of ethanol in Minnesota would be eligible to receive up to \$500,000 in assistance through the Department of Agriculture's Rural Finance Authority under a measure approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

The measure allocates \$1 million in 1994 to a special revolving fund account that is to be used as an inducement for private developers of ethanol plants to proceed with the construction of plants in Greater Minnesota.

The plan is that the assistance of up to \$500,000 would be used to leverage up to five times that amount in private loans or revenue bonds to finance construction.

Ethanol, which is a form of alcohol, is usually

derived from corn, although it can be made from other products as well. It's used as a gasoline additive to make gas burn more efficiently with fewer harmful emissions such as carbon monoxide.

Four Minnesota communities — Benson, Rothsay, Winnebago and Winthrop — are in the advanced planning stages to locate ethanol-producing plants.

This year, Minnesota will consume more than 90 million gallons of ethanol, although the four existing plants in the state have the capacity to produce just 40 million gallons per year, according to the Department of Agriculture. Much of the ethanol is purchased from other states.

The appropriation is contained in one bill (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172), while the enabling language is in another bill (HF1060*/SF604/CH342). That bill is sponsored by Rep. Darrel Mosel (DFL-Gaylord) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples).

The appropriations bill becomes effective July 1, 1993.

Ethanol promotion, education

A total of \$200,000 is appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to continue its ethanol promotion and education activities under a measure approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

The appropriation continues funding for an ongoing ethanol promotion campaign at the department. In 1992, the Legislature authorized \$150,000 for this purpose.

The measure, which specifies that \$100,000 be spent in each year of the upcoming two-year spending cycle, becomes effective July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172)



BANKING

Better banking

Banking may become a lot more convenient for many Minnesotans.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1993, will allow banks and other financial institutions — such as credit unions — to contract with another bank or credit union to serve non-customers. Similar laws already are in place in about a dozen states.

Existing law already requires service reciprocity between automatic teller machines owned by different banking institutions. The new law extends the exchange of services to transactions usually performed by tellers — such as deposits, withdrawals, money order purchases, and check cashing. Loan processing is not included.

Under the new law, sponsored by Rep. Jerry

Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth), all types of financial institutions would be permitted to set up service exchange networks.

There are no limits placed on the number or kind of institutions that may contract to become a service network. A pair of banks, for example, or a credit union and a savings and loan, can sign a contract to provide services to the other's customers.

Any contract, however, could be vetoed by the state Department of Commerce within 30 days of application. (HF556/SF394*/CH52)

Bank acquisitions eased

As of Aug. 1, 1993, Minnesota banks can purchase and operate an unlimited number of branch facilities. The new law was sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato).

The law removes the five-branch cap on banks outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area, thereby placing the entire state under the same set of regulations. The measure applies to both federal and state-chartered institutions.

State regulators said they do not anticipate a widescale consolidation of banks under the newly eased merger guidelines.

Currently, there are about 14 banking organizations outside the Twin Cities with at least three branch facilities that would be able to take advantage of the new law should they choose to expand, said Jim Miller, deputy commissioner of the Department of Commerce's Financial Examinations Division.

Currently, those banking systems could expand to operate five branches; this measure would permit them to open even more. (HF146*/SF109/CH7)



Rep. Chuck Brown conferred with Reps. Rick Krueger and Jeff Bertram during a House floor debate May 17.

The legislation also makes a direct appropriation of \$3 million in trunk highway funds — generated from the state gas tax — to remodel two floors of the Department of Transportation building near the Capitol. Although the renovation was approved by the capital bonding committees, the renovation will not be funded through the sale of bonds. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373)

Among the major expenditures in the bill:

Regional Treatment Centers (RTCs)

Exactly \$7.3 million would be for designing and constructing a supervised facility for 100 "psychopathic personality" patients adjacent to the Moose Lake RTC. The project would receive \$12.8 million from a previous appropriation; the legislation sets a limit of \$20 million on the entire project.

The legislation states that construction of the Moose Lake facility cannot begin until work commences on a similar 50-bed facility at the St. Peter RTC. Some \$8 million for the St. Peter facility was approved in 1992. The bonding bill this year would add \$400,000 to the St. Peter project. The St. Peter facility would be built for either psychopathic personality patients or for mentally ill and dangerous persons.

The Brainerd regional human services center would receive \$700,000 for remodeling to accommodate 75 patients transferring from the Moose Lake RTC. The center also would be authorized to use \$1.4 million from a previous appropriation.

The Cambridge regional human services center will receive \$300,000 to consolidate services and bring Boswell Hall into compliance with safety building codes and licensure standards.

Moose Lake Prison

A total of \$9.6 million would begin the first phase of converting the Moose Lake RTC to a medium security prison for up to 620 inmates.

The bonds would help fund work to meet safety codes, security measures, and a prison industry building. The first phase would provide approximately 260 beds. The legislation limits the total cost of the project to \$25.8 million.

Red Wing juvenile facility

The Red Wing Correctional Facility would receive \$212,000 for a 30-bed temporary holding facility for violent, predatory juvenile offenders. The measure sets a \$3 million cap on the total project. Earlier this session, Red Wing officials testified about community concerns resulting from the center's lack of security. Conferees felt that an even more secure facility is needed at Red Wing than the current proposal.

U of M — Waseca campus

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents would be authorized to sell all or part of the Waseca campus to the city of Waseca or other political subdivision in which the campus is located. Proceeds of the sale are to be used for capital purposes, and reported to the Legislature. The purpose of the language is to eliminate any legal obstacles to transferring the campus from Waseca to the federal government, which is looking into using the campus for a federal prison.

Pollution Control Agency

A total of \$11 million would continue a massive, 10-year program to protect the Mississippi River from the overflow of untreated sewage. The river has long been subjected to pollution when combined sanitary and storm water sewers overflow during rainstorms and snowmelt runoff.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul and the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC) are building separate sewers where the systems are now combined. Some \$200



BONDING

Bonding bill approved

The House and Senate agreed to \$69.5 million in new capital bonding after a week of negotiating in conference committee. The bill (HF1749) is more than the House's proposal for \$45 million in capital projects, but falls far short of the Senate's \$123 million proposal.

The measure would fund the conversion of the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a prison, as well as a 100-bed adjacent facility for "psychopathic personalities," among other projects.

The proposal now awaits the governor's signature.

Authored by Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), the bill cancels some \$8 million in previously authorized, unused bonds.

million has been spent in the first seven years of the project. When 700 sewer separation projects are completed, more than 4.6 billion gallons of sewage overflow will be eliminated from the river annually.

Higher Education

The state's technical colleges, community colleges, state universities and the University of Minnesota would share \$5.2 million for building, improvements, and handicap access projects. Included in this amount is \$500,000 for land acquisition for the Metropolitan, Moorhead and St. Cloud state universities.

K-12 Education

A total of \$12 million would be authorized for three projects, including a \$5 million maximum effort school loan for the Nett Lake school district, and a \$6 million grant for building a consolidated high school for four Grant County school districts.

A new \$1 million school accessibility grant program also would be established for K-12 schools. The grants must be used only to remove architectural barriers. Districts applying for the grants would match the grant with local school district funds. School districts which have entered into cooperation or combination agreements with other schools would be given priority funding. The district's tax burden, and the district's need for the project also would be considered.

Bloomington Ferry Bridge

Lawmakers approved \$6.9 million to match federal funding for completing the Bloomington Ferry Bridge.

Judicial Center

Although not approved initially by the House Capital Investment Committee, the measure would give \$6.7 million to complete renovation

of the old Historical Society building next to the Capitol. The building will become part of the new Judicial Center.

Sewer separation

Exactly \$1.3 million would be slated for sewer separation projects in the Capitol area. The projects must begin this summer to tie in with other city highway work.

A total of \$4 million would match federal grants for sewage treatment in small cities in outstate Minnesota.

Natural Resources Projects

The legislation would redirect \$1.6 million in previously authorized, unused bonds to seven natural resources projects:

- \$200,000 for a Stillwater flood control levee. The funds would assist local match requirements for the \$3.2 million federal project;
- the Board of Water and Soil Resources would receive \$500,000 for the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) conservation reserve program. RIM easements are purchased to restore wetlands and protect other environmentally sensitive areas such as lands adjacent to streams;
- \$250,000 for land acquisition for a flood control project on the Redwood River, upstream from Marshall. The project would reduce the impact of high water in Marshall, where several hundred homes recently were flooded.
- \$90,000 would be used to purchase Byrne Lake and adjacent lands in Swift County, to complete acquisition of a wildlife management area. This lake would be used for waterfowl and for hunting by the public.
- \$350,000 for emergency repair of the Split Rock Creek dam in Split Rock Creek state park. The earth dike portion of the dam washed out on May 8, 1993, draining the 80-acre Split Rock Lake. The dam — located on Pipestone County's only lake — was built in

the late 1930s.

- \$60,000 for the purchase of private lands being sold within Sand Dune state forest; and
- \$100,000 for the emergency repair of the publicly owned Stewartville dam. The dam failed April 1, 1993, draining the 80-acre Lake Florence.

Local bridges

A total of \$3 million would be for grants to local governments for bridge construction or repair. The funding could also be used to match federal grants, pay for engineering and environmental studies, or pay the costs of abandoning existing bridges which need to be replaced.

Historical Society

For emergency improvements to historical buildings such as the Wanda Gág house in New Ulm, \$150,000 would be available for local historical societies. The state's share must not exceed one-half of each project's cost.

Veterans Homes Board

A total of \$400,000 would be used for design and engineering plans for renovating the Minneapolis veterans home campus. The Board also would receive the go-ahead to seek federal funds for major rehabilitation projects.

Duluth Harbor

The legislation would reduce a 1989 appropriation of \$6 million for dredging the upper harbor area of Duluth to \$2 million, with the mutual consent of other project participants. But the legislation also removes a former restriction which requires that private funds match state dollars.



BUSINESS

More room at the inn

The 20-year-old fiancée of Rep. Loren Solberg's (DFL-Bovey) son was barred from renting a hotel room for her wedding night last fall. That moved Solberg to sponsor a bill requiring innkeepers to accommodate young people.

Although innkeepers who refuse accommodations to people aged 18 to 20 may be subject to age discrimination suits, many innkeepers refuse to allow such guests, saying that young people often make unruly tenants. The bill tries to accommodate those concerns by outlining the grounds on which an innkeeper may eject or refuse guests, including public drunkenness, underage drinking, and drug use.

Under the new law, a person who negligently or intentionally damages hotel property is responsible for the cost of repairs — in addition to the innkeeper's lost revenue while the damage is being repaired.



Rep. Dave Bishop looked over an amendment May 17 before casting his vote.

The law also will allow innkeepers to require the parents or guardians of a minor wanting to book a room to post up to \$100 as a damage deposit. In addition, the bill raises to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor the penalty for negligently setting fire to hotel property through careless smoking.

Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. The new law becomes effective Oct. 1, 1993. (HF511/SF403*/CH151)

Keeping up taconite companies

Taconite companies will be required to maintain iron mines and processing plants in "salable, operating" condition for at least one year after they shut down, under a new law sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm).

The one-year delay will allow state and regional officials a 12-month window of opportunity to find a new owner for the facility.

The law, slated to take effect Aug. 1, 1993, also will apply to any parent company of a plant. Should the parent company go bankrupt, it would be prohibited from dismantling its facilities to raise capital to pay off debts. (HF316/SF487*/CH107)

No smoking

Starting Aug. 1, 1993, lighting up in a designated non-smoking hotel room will cost offending smokers up to \$200 and they could have to pay for cleaning costs to boot.

Legislators gave innkeepers new legal muscle to enforce non-smoking policies, making it a petty misdemeanor to use cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or other smoking materials in designated smoke-free rooms.

If found to be in violation of the law, smokers also could be required to pay an additional \$100 for cleaning costs to restore the room to its smoke-free condition.

Innkeepers must post a "conspicuous" sign in the room to warn potential smokers of the fines that may result from their actions.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) and Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Walker). (HF806*/SF666/CH66)



Just the fax

A new law will give facsimile machine owners a chance to pull the plug on unwanted advertisers who clog their fax lines.

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, the measure will require fax advertisers to clearly print on each solicitation a toll-free telephone number for

recipients to call to halt the transmissions. Advertisers also will have to supply a mailing address.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) and Sen. Ember Reichgott (DFL-New Hope), expands on a 1992 law which established guidelines for telephone advertising. It sets no specific penalty for violations, but would give the state Office of the Attorney General the power to pursue compliance orders in court. (HF676/SF174*/CH197)



CHILDREN

Collaring 'deadbeat' parents

A "super arrears-collection agency" to collect overdue child-support payments would be created by a proposal now awaiting the governor's signature.

The Department of Human Services would be authorized to contract with the Department of Revenue or private collection agencies to try to collect child-support accounts more than 90 days past due. The revenue department and collection agencies can add up to 30 percent of the past due amount and keep that "surcharge" if they succeed in collecting.

Other provisions of the bill would provide county child-support agencies with a \$100 "finder's fee" for each parent they locate who is behind in court-ordered child-support payments.

"This bill requires parents to be responsible for the children they bring into this world," said Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul), author of the House bill. (HF1042*/SF673/CH340)

The proposal, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), also changes the following other aspects of the state's child-support and divorce laws:

Charging interest

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, the interest rate charged to outstanding child-support balances would be raised by 2 percent. Under current law the rate is equal to the interest rate paid on U.S. treasury bills, typically around 5 percent. However, the bill states that the interest rate would never exceed 18 percent.

Charging a higher interest rate on these outstanding balances, Farrell said, might make a parent deciding between making a credit-card payment or a child-support payment to choose to support the child. (Sections 49, 51)

Education grants

Parents more than 30 days behind in child-support payments would be ineligible for higher-education grants from the state after Aug. 1, 1993, unless they sign and comply with a written agreement outlining a payment plan to bring their accounts up to date.

Any such agreement must include an extra monthly payment of at least 20 percent of the regular monthly payment. If there is no current monthly obligation, the delinquent parent must pay at least \$30 each month. (Section 1)

Eligible income raised

The maximum income upon which child-support payments are based would increase to \$5,000 per month — up from \$4,000. This would effectively make non-custodial parents with higher incomes pay a higher portion of their incomes to the custodial parent.

In addition, the maximum income limit must be adjusted every other year to account for inflation. The Minnesota Supreme Court would have this authority. (Section 33)

Health care

When deciding a marriage dissolution case, the court would be mandated to order the parent with the better health-insurance plan to use it to provide medical and dental insurance coverage for the children, provided that the plan is a group plan paid for by an employer or union.

If the parent isn't enrolled in a group plan, the court may order the parent paying child support to either be held liable for any medical or dental costs of the children, obtain other health insurance for the children, or pay no less than \$50 per month to the custodial parent toward their kids' medical and dental costs.

In addition, the bill allows a parent to ask the courts to modify the conditions of a child-support order if a child incurs "extraordinary medical expenses." These provisions would take effect Aug. 1, 1993. (Sections 21, 46)

Employer obligations

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, employers would be required to ask new employees whether they are under any court-ordered medical-support obligations or are required to enroll children in a health and dental plan. An employer would be required to withhold from an employee's income the amount ordered by the court to pay for these items. (Section 23)

Sharing information

A state or county agency responsible for collecting court-ordered child-support payments could, with "reasonable cause," get information from a variety of other government agencies or private businesses to help the agencies locate a delinquent parent. Effective Aug. 1, 1993, agencies could make written requests to employers, utility companies, insurance companies, labor organizations and financial institutions to get information about a parent behind in court-ordered child-support payments. (Section 7)

Lottery winnings

The bill lowers from \$1,000 to \$600 the minimum lottery prize that is subject to withholding for delinquent child support payments. It would affect lottery winners beginning Aug. 1, 1993. (Section 17)

Foster care, adoption changes

The Heritage Preservation Act will be modified to require that a child's race and ethnic heritage be given due, but not sole, consideration in adoption and foster care placements.

A new law establishes a "child-focused system" which sets timelines for relative searches and gives consideration to the relationships which children establish with foster parents, said Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington), the author of the measure.

Much legislative debate this session centered around proposed changes to the Heritage Preservation Act — which gives preferences to a child's relatives and same-race foster parents in adoption and foster care placements.

Each social service agency will have to make special efforts to recruit a foster family from among the child's relations and among families of the same racial or ethnic heritage in the six months following a child's removal from home.

Blatz said the bill will prevent children from languishing in foster care while social workers look for relatives or same-race adoptive parents.

In addition, the bill limits multiple foster care placements. A child can only be moved to another foster home if the social service agency can show that the current placement is unsuitable or another placement is in the best interest of the child.

Within one year after a child is removed from the home, the court will conduct a hearing to determine whether the child is likely to return home within six months or should be placed permanently with another family.

When a child becomes available for adoption, the law requires that notice be given to any adult with whom the child lives at the time. Any other person the child has lived with for at least a year would be notified, as would anyone who has visited the child under the child's case plan.

A relative and same-race family search will have to be done within six months after a child becomes available for adoption — unless one was already done when the child was first placed in foster care. Blatz said that this will make the system "quit repeating . . . searches."

The measure also requires the Department of Human Services to adopt rules establishing standards for recruiting minority foster and adoptive families, conducting relative searches, and relative foster care placement.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) and Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls), becomes effective July 1, 1993. (HF994*/SF1332/CH291)

Foster, day care licenses

Licensed in-home child-care providers and foster parents convicted of certain crimes will be barred from working in those fields under a new state law.

The law will permanently prohibit people convicted of crimes such as criminal sexual assault, murder, felony punishment of a child, incest or prostitution from getting a foster care or child-care license from the Department of Human Services (DHS).

Previously, the DHS could review cases and reinstate licenses when deemed appropriate. The new law will forbid the department from granting such individual waivers, unless the information about the felony offense is incorrect.

People convicted of other crimes, such as kidnapping, arson, burglary, and manslaughter, would be barred from getting a license from the DHS for 10 years after completing their sentences.

Those found to have abused a vulnerable adult or maltreated a child would have a disqualification period of seven years.

In addition, the bill stipulates that the commissioner of the DHS "shall give preeminent weight" to the safety of children when determining whether individuals can become licensed in-home day-care providers or foster parents.

Children in foster homes and home day-care have the "greatest risk of being abused," said House sponsor Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) during a March 29 Judiciary Committee meeting.

Most provisions of the measure became effective May 15, 1993. A section designating criminal history data collected by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension as public data — for 15 years following the discharge of the sentence — will become effective June 1, 1994.

Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF18/SF190*/CH171)

'Baby truancy' bill passed

The definition of child neglect would be expanded in an effort to tighten the state's truancy law under a measure approved by the Legislature.

Under law, parents and guardians are already legally responsible for providing a child with food, shelter, clothing, medical care, and protection from harm. This measure would add "education" to the list.

Five- to 10-year-old truants are a growing problem, particularly in inner-city schools, according to Hennepin County officials.

This measure, sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls), would mandate that a county take action upon receipt of a truancy complaint.

That action, Skoglund has said, could be involvement of the county attorney's office to see that the child attend school, or "simply reaching out to a homeless family" and offering support services to enable the child to attend school.

The bill also would include knowledge of truancy under the state's mandatory reporting law, which applies to certain social and health service professions, as well as teachers. But some teachers are already reporting chronic truants to social service workers, who, depending on the county, may or may not take action on the complaint. This bill "would require action," Skoglund has said.

The measure, which would not apply to those who school their children at home, would become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF251*/SF288/CH296)

Keeping kids in car seats

Drivers who don't put children under four years old into car seats will face higher fines after Aug. 1, 1993.

The new law boosts the fine for failing to place children in approved child-safety seats from \$25 to \$50. But the bill also stipulates that courts may reduce or eliminate the fine if drivers prove that they acquired an approved car seat within 14 days after being cited for violating the law.

Giving people the chance to reduce their fine by getting a children's safety seat should be an effective incentive to keep children safer in cars, said Maj. Glenn Gramse of the Minnesota State Patrol. The state would rather have people buy the proper car seats for children than collect fines, he added.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul). (HF477*/SF76/CH74)



CONSUMERS

Another fabulous prize!

After July 1, 1993, any promise that "you may have already won a fabulous prize" will have to meet certain disclosure requirements.

Sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake), the new law attempts to crack down on fly-by-night scam artists who often prey on the elderly and the vulnerable.

The bill prohibits contest sponsors from charging any entry "fees" before prizes are awarded without first providing the winner with detailed written information, including:

- the true name of the contest sponsor and their principal place of business. Many disrepu-

table companies use post office boxes as "mail drops," making the true "sponsors" hard to trace;

- the retail value of the prizes to be awarded, and the odds of receiving each of the potential prizes listed. These facts must be printed in the same size type and boldface print as the type referring to the prize. The odds must tell how many prizes are to be given and how many notices have been distributed;
- detailed fee requirements such as postage and handling, and the "nature and amount of each charge." This must be listed on the notice with a statement that reads "You must pay \$_____ to receive/compete for this item." And it can't be hidden in small print. It must be in 10-point type (most newspaper print is 9-point in size); and
- the number of "finalists" who are in a group of "winners." Often, everybody in such a scam is a "finalist."

Contest sponsors would have 30 days to deliver any promised prizes.

Any business found guilty of intentionally violating the new sweepstakes law could face a two-year jail sentence and a fine of up to \$10,000. (HF1286/SF1032*/CH178)

Roofer licensing

Roofers will be tested and placed under most of the same licensing rules already in place for other residential building contractors and remodelers under a new state law.

The law specifies that roofers will have to post \$5,000 bonds with the state Department of Commerce and carry liability and property damage insurance.

The measure applies to anyone doing work on roof coverings, sheathing, weatherproofing, and insulation on residential real estate. Roofers also will be required to complete seven hours of continuing education per year to keep their licenses current.

Homeowners doing their own repairs are exempt from the new roofer licensing provisions, as are any "handyworkers" with annual gross receipts of less than \$15,000.

The measure also extends the state's authority to revoke the licenses of disreputable roofers to anytime within two years of their last licensure. The provision was proposed to prevent contractors from allowing their license to lapse for a period and later returning to get a new license with no record of past violations.

The measure, which became effective May 15, 1993, was authored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake). (HF554*/SF1444/CH145)



The 1993 omnibus crime bill was signed by Gov. Arne Carlson on May 20. The bill, HF1585, makes stalking a crime in Minnesota, introduces stricter gun control, and imposes stiffer penalties for a number of crimes, including drive-by shootings and possession of guns in schools.



CRIME

Omnibus crime bill

The \$9.34 million anti-crime bill will establish a stalking law and make drive-by shootings a felony offense.

In addition, it will create a "pattern of harassing conduct" crime, punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

But it also increases penalties for a host of other crimes, and addresses issues as varied as DNA testing and police officers on bicycles.

Additionally, it funds several drug and violence education programs, many of which were authorized by the 1992 Legislature. Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Randy Kelly sponsored the bill. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326)

The following are just some of the many provisions contained in the bill:

Guns in schools

Juvenile courts will be required to order that the drivers' licenses of minors found in possession of guns or other "dangerous weapons" at school be canceled, or their driving privileges revoked, until they turn 18. The law will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 1, Section 2)

The definition of a dangerous weapon also will be expanded after Aug. 1, 1993, to include combustible liquids likely to cause death or great bodily harm, or any fire that causes a death or great bodily harm. (Article 5, Section 6)

Forfeiting guns

Guns and ammunition could be seized under the state's administrative forfeiture law if they are found in a car used to commit a felony drug offense, near a person who was carrying a

felony-level amount of drugs, or on the property where the drugs were seized. Current forfeiture law allows for money, precious stones, and metals to be seized. Under the state's forfeiture law, it is up to the person whose property was seized to prove it was not connected to the alleged criminal activity. The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 1, Section 8)

No guns for abusers

Any person convicted of domestic assault with a firearm — whether in Minnesota or previously in another state — would be ineligible to possess a military assault weapon for three years after the conviction date. Violation of this law is a gross misdemeanor. This expands on a law passed last year, which prohibits convicted abusers who used a firearm in their assault to forfeit the firearm for three years. Currently, those offenders are also prohibited from owning a pistol for three years from the date of their conviction. A tougher standard — prohibiting anyone convicted of domestic assault with a firearm from ever possessing a pistol or military assault weapon in Minnesota — was deleted in conference committee.

The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 1, Section 27)

Harassment by picketers

"Targeted residential picketing" would be considered harassment, meaning a person could seek a court restraining order to prohibit the picketing. Violators would then be subject to increased penalties. Such a restraining order could apply to organizations and would then apply to any member of that organization. The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after June 1, 1993. (Article 2, Sections 14, 16, 18, 21)

Assessing stalkers

Courts would have to order mental assessments for offenders convicted of felony-level harassment or stalking crimes. If the offenders show a need for treatment (and are deemed amenable), then treatment must be required as part of the sentence. Offenders who can afford it would need to pay for the assessments. The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after June 1, 1993. (Article 2, Section 22, Subdivision 6)

Victims' rights

Harassment victims would need to be notified by prosecutors — and could provide input — concerning a decision to place an alleged offender in a diversion program instead of going to trial. If charges are dismissed, or when a decision to decline prosecution is made, the victim must also be notified, and informed of other protection, such as a restraining order or order for protection. The law becomes effective June 1, 1993. (Article 2, Sections 25, 26)

Additionally, the crime victims "bill of rights" will be changed so that the victim would receive two notices. The first, given by a police officer "at the time of initial contact with the victim," must inform the victim of the right to apply for reparations; the right to ask that his/her identity remain private on any documentation; the identity of the nearest crime victim assistance program; and the right to participate in the court process and ask for restitution. (If the victim is one of domestic abuse, information on additional rights that apply for these abuse victims must be given.)

The second notice, to be distributed by the prosecuting attorney after charges are filed, must inform victims of their rights under victims rights laws. This provision becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 6, Section 7)

Juvenile offender work program

Juvenile offenders who owe their crime victims restitution could work to earn money to repay their debt. Community corrections agencies and nonprofits are among those eligible for grants to run such programs, and the juvenile workers will not replace any currently employed workers. Juvenile work crew grant program jobs will include park maintenance, recycling, and other related work services. A total of \$500,000 will be marked for the program. (Article 12, Section 1)

Juvenile traffic offenses

Courts will be ordered to make juvenile traffic offenders pay "reasonable restitution" for damage caused to a person or property as a result of their offense. The law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 6, Section 3)

Juvenile testimony

A minor testifying in a case involving an assault or a "crime of violence" — a definition including about three dozen felony offenses ranging from burglary to first-degree murder — will be entitled to have a "supportive person" present during their testimony. Current law only allows for a supportive person to be present during a child abuse case. The change becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 6, Section 24)

Cops on bikes

Cops using bicycles on the job will be exempted from traffic laws governing bikes. (Article 7, Section 2)

Additionally, bicyclists will be allowed to put a red, flashing light above their rear tire. Both sections will become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 4, Sections 2, 3)

Registering sex offenders

The sex offender registration law established by the 1991 Legislature will be expanded to include all offenders convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct against an adult victim, and those convicted of third- and fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct, in some cases. Current law requires some sex offenders whose victims were minors to register their address with law enforcement officials for 10-15 years upon prison release. The changes will become effective Aug. 1, 1993. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension will be given an additional \$100,000 for the biennium for the added cost of registering offenders. (Article 10, Section 1)

Prison wages

Convicts could have their prison job wages garnished to pay court-ordered fines, surcharges, or restitution payments to victims — even if the payments were ordered for a crime for which the prisoner isn't currently doing time. (Article 8, Section 8) Similarly, wages earned on a work-release program could be deducted.

Both provisions will become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 8, Section 4)

Criminal data

Effective June 1, 1994, state criminal history data at the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will be public for 15 years following the end of an offender's sentence. Anyone is permitted computer access to the data while at the BCA central office — free of charge. As originally passed by the House, prosecutors and public defenders could copy and view the data free of charge, but the BCA could charge others a fee.

Currently, the data is public at the county level, but not through the state BCA office, which has access to the data from all 87 Minnesota counties. (Article 11, Sections 1)

After Aug. 1, 1993, the BCA also will be mandated to obtain the names of offenders participating in pre-trial diversion programs in coun-

ties where such programs exists. The programs are used in lieu of prosecution for a criminal offense. The data, which will be classified as private, must be maintained for 20 years from the date of the offense. (Article 10, Section 8)

Bus cops

The Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) will have its own official "police" force after Aug. 1, 1993, to monitor MTC property and bus routes. The officers will have the authority to arrest, and are responsible for processing offenders. Subsequent investigations become the responsibility of the law enforcement agency in the locality where the incident occurred. To ensure effective communication, MTC police vehicles will be equipped with the same radio communications capabilities as other local law enforcement personnel. (Article 7, Sections 11, 21-23)

Early release for ill inmates

Inmates could be released from prison early if they suffer from "a grave illness or medical condition and the release poses no threat to society." The conditional medical release could be rescinded — without a hearing — by the commissioner of corrections if the offender's health improves to the extent that the offender presents "a more serious risk to the public." Corrections officials have said they anticipate about three inmates per year being released under such circumstances. The program could begin Aug. 1, 1993.

Unless the inmate has insurance through a state social service program, the state won't pay for the continued health care of the offender.

Inmates, however, could not be released unless health care costs are "likely to be borne" by a federal or state program, or by the inmate. (Article 8, Section 9)

More boot camp participants

More offenders will qualify to participate in the state's "challenge incarceration program," authorized by the 1992 Legislature. After Aug. 1, 1993, offenders who previously committed a crime that would disqualify them from the "boot camp" program (any crime involving intentional personal injury) could participate if they were convicted of that crime at least 10 years ago. Additionally, anyone convicted of a crime involving personal injury — provided it wasn't intentional — will be eligible for the program. (Article 8, Section 10)

Extended probation

Failure to pay a court-ordered fine will permit the court to extend an offender's probation by a year. If necessary, the one-year extension could be renewed. Current law allows for such an extension for failure to pay court-ordered restitution. The change will affect those placed on probation on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 10, Sections 12-14)

DNA evidence

The Minnesota Supreme Court will be prohibited from adopting rules of evidence that would override state law that allows statistical probability evidence based on DNA test results to be used in court. Minnesota is one of two states prohibiting such evidence. The law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 7, Section 12)

Mandatory DNA specimens

More sex offenders will have to submit a DNA specimen to the state effective Aug. 1, 1993. Anyone initially charged with a sex crime, then convicted of another offense arising from the same circumstances, will be required to submit a DNA specimen, as would any sex offender coming to Minnesota from another state under a parole supervision program. Parolees can't come to Minnesota if they don't agree to have the sample taken. Current law calls for specimens to be taken from all convicted sex offenders (or those adjudicated for a sex crime) and those sentenced as "patterned sex offenders." (Article 10, Sections 15)

Jury member names confidential

The identities of jury members and the information contained in their completed questionnaires will be private if the judge determines the information would jeopardize either the safety or property of the juror, or the defendant's right to a fair trial. After Aug. 1, 1993, jurors can request that their identities be shielded. The determination will rest with the judge. (Article 10, Sections 10)

Therapist-client sex crimes

Psychotherapist-patient relationships would be included under the state's criminal sexual conduct statutes relating to sexual abuse of a patient or former patient. A psychotherapist would include anyone who is or "purports to be" a member of the profession. A House provision to include spiritual counseling in the definition of psychotherapy was deleted by conferees.

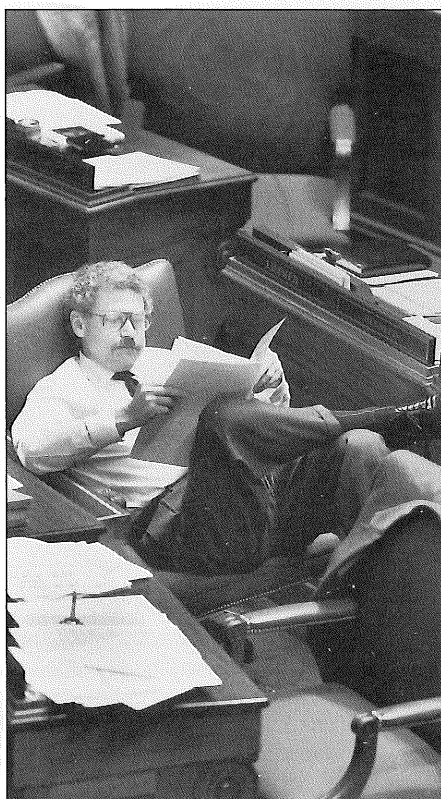
Third- and fourth-degree sexual conduct charges could be brought against a psychotherapist who has sexual contact during or outside of therapy sessions if an ongoing therapist-patient relationship exists.

This measure expands the definition of a "position of authority" to include psychotherapists as outlined in the criminal sexual conduct codes.

The change will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 4, Sections 18, 20-22)

Statute of limitations

The bill clarifies that any time an alleged offender is not living in Minnesota, the statute of limitations "time clock" governing an alleged Minnesota crime is interrupted. It becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 4, Section 36)



Rep. Bill Macklin read over a bill on the last day of session May 17.

No reduction in crime severity

The bill repeals a controversial 1992 law that authorized the conference of chief judges to compile a list of misdemeanor offenses that would become petty misdemeanors. Under current law, a petty misdemeanor is not a crime, and is punishable by a fine of up to \$200. A misdemeanor is punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine. The provision is retroactive to April 30, 1992. (Article 4, Section 40)

LSD

As of Aug. 1, 1993, selling or possessing LSD in a school, park or public housing zone will be punishable by up to 25 years in prison. The provision adds LSD to a list of controlled substances (including heroin and cocaine) that carry a stiffer penalty if sold within one of the three zones. Currently, the maximum crime for sale or possession of LSD, regardless of the crime's location, is 10 years in prison. (Article 3, Sections 1, 2)

Asian-American juvenile crime

A total of \$200,000 for the biennium will be marked after July 1, 1993, for the Asian-American juvenile crime intervention and prevention grant program established by the 1992 Legislature.

Under the program, grants are awarded to agencies within the Asian community with experience providing "coordinated, family-based community services to Asian youth and their families. These include agencies providing edu-

cation for Asian parents, employment or career-related programs, counseling services, or language courses. (Article 14, Section 6)

Community crime prevention grants

A total of \$1.4 million will be available for the biennium for community crime prevention grants, to be administered by the Department of Public Safety.

Of the funds, \$1 million must be spent on programs designed to discourage involvement with drugs or gangs, or on "innovative" programs that draw significant participation from the community served by the program.

Exactly \$200,000 of the funds will be spent for neighborhood block clubs or "crime watch" programs. (Article 14, Section 5)

Higher ed violence prevention

A higher education center on violence and abuse will be established, and will be located on campus at a selected Minnesota college or university. The site will be chosen by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB).

Among other duties, the center will serve as a clearinghouse of information on violence and harassment, and sponsor conferences and research to help colleges develop curricula about violence and abuse.

A total of \$400,000 will be allocated for the biennium to the HECB to fund this and another violence education grant program, and grants to help foster interdisciplinary collaboration among human services professionals. Half of the funds become available July 1, 1993. (Article 14, Section 3)

Institute of sexual health

The 1992 omnibus crime bill allocated \$15,000 to begin planning for a state pediatric institute of sexual health. An additional \$65,000 will be available after July 1, 1993, to the Department of Health to facilitate the planning process.

Preventing and treating sexual dysfunction in children will be the institute's goal. Research and education will also be components of the program's mission. (Article 14, Section 7)

Who's in Minnesota's prisons?

A \$25,000 survey will be done to profile Minnesota's prison population. Prisoners will be asked a number of questions, including how many siblings they have and their "greatest problem as a child."

The study will chronicle inmates' family life, any chemical abuse, the area in which they were raised (urban vs. rural), and their history of interaction with the criminal justice system, among other things. The individual identities of prisoners will be protected.

The report will be submitted to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1994. (Article 12, Section 17)

Violence prevention education grants

A total of \$3 million will be earmarked for grants to help a school or education district develop and incorporate anti-violence programs into their existing K-12 curriculum.

The program was authorized by the 1992 Legislature to help students learn how to resolve conflicts within their families and communities in non-violent, effective ways. (Article 14, Section 2)

Sex-offender evaluation project

The Department of Corrections will have \$2.48 million over the next biennium to develop a long-term project to evaluate Minnesota's community-based sex offender treatment program.

The developed project must provide a model that would provide treatment in several regions of the state, allow local governments the flexibility to tailor treatment programs to suit their needs, and provide follow-up data on each sex offender for three years after their treatment program ends. (Article 14, Section 8)

Omnibus DWI bill approved

Anyone under age 21 caught driving after consuming any amount of alcohol after June 1, 1993, would face an automatic 30-day license suspension under an omnibus DWI bill approved by the Legislature.

Sponsor of the House bill, Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), said the "not a drop" legislation is needed because inexperience with alcohol combined with inexperience with driving make those under 21 more likely to have accidents. More people in Minnesota are killed by drunk drivers than by murderers, Carruthers said.

People under 21 twice convicted of drinking and driving would have their drivers' licenses automatically suspended for 180 days. (Sections 15, 21)

Sen. John Marty is the proposal's Senate sponsor. (HF900/SF694*/CH347)

The bill now awaits the governor's signature. Other provisions of the bill include:

DWI with child in car

The bill would make it a gross misdemeanor to drive while intoxicated while carrying a passenger under age 16, provided that the child is three years younger than the driver. The courts could impound the license plates of anyone violating this provision for a second time within five years or a third time within 15 years. After the third violation within five years or the fourth within 15 years, the courts will seize the violator's vehicle. The provisions would become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Sections 2, 5, 8)

Selling forfeited vehicles

After June 30, 1993, the state patrol must use the money it makes by selling vehicles forfeited by repeat DWI offenders to educate the public on DWI-related enforcement, training, and education activities. Under current law, the proceeds go to the state's general fund. (Section 9)

Release before trial

Strict conditions for pre-trial release would be imposed on certain repeat DWI offenders. Three-time DWI offenders within 10 years, or those arrested for the fifth or subsequent time in a lifetime, must post the maximum bail to be released.

In lieu of posting the maximum bond, these repeat offenders could be released from pre-trial detention after Aug. 1, 1993, only if they turn in their vehicle registration plates, report weekly to a probation officer, submit to random, weekly alcohol breath tests or urine analysis, and reimburse the state for the costs of these services if they are convicted. (Section 3)

Driving with drugs

The bill mandates an automatic 30-day drivers' license suspension for a person convicted of possessing drugs if the courts determine that the person had the drugs while driving a motor vehicle. This provision of the bill is similar to the "open-bottle" law prohibiting open containers of alcohol in a moving motor vehicle. It would become effective Aug. 1, 1993.

This penalty would be in addition to the penalties imposed for drug possession and would apply to both adults and juveniles. A person could be issued a limited "work permit" license by the Department of Public Safety if he or she could demonstrate the need for one. (Sections 1, 14, 17, 20)

Lower level of influence

After Aug. 1, 1993, the blood alcohol concentration level that may be used as relevant evidence in a court of law for being under the influence of alcohol would be lowered from 0.05 percent to 0.04 percent. The legal threshold for intoxication is 0.10, but that doesn't prevent county attorneys from leveling a driv-

ing-while-under-the-influence charge when blood-alcohol levels are below that limit. (Section 4)

Driving without a license

The penalty for a person who drives a motor vehicle after having his or her license canceled on the basis that the person's driving is "inimical to public safety or welfare" would be raised to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor. It would take effect Aug. 1, 1993. (Section 16)

Failing or refusing tests

DWI violators under age 21 would automatically lose their drivers' licenses for six months if they either failed or refused to take a blood-alcohol test. Current law specifies revoking licenses for various lengths of time for persons under age 18. It would apply beginning Aug. 1, 1993. (Section 11)

Clinic access bill approved

Intentionally blocking access to medical and certain other facilities would be a gross misdemeanor punishable by up to a \$3,000 fine and a year in jail under a proposal awaiting the governor's signature.

Bill sponsor Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) has said that he wrote the bill after Operation Rescue announced plans to train protesters in the Twin Cities beginning in June 1993. Police forces in other cities targeted by the group, which opposes abortion, have been overwhelmed by the protests, which often lead to massive arrests for civil disobedience, Orenstein said.

The measure attempts to balance the First Amendment rights of protesters with the right of those seeking legal medical services, including abortions, Orenstein said. He added that denying access to medical facilities is a matter he takes very seriously.

"Access to those services is a matter of critical importance not only to the individuals seeking the services, but to the health and welfare of all citizens of our state," he said.



Members of the local Islamic community prayed on the Capitol grounds May 15 following a pro-Bosnian rally. Protesters called for a stop to the killing in the former Yugoslavia and an end to the United Nations arms embargo.

When the bill first appeared on the House floor May 7, it specifically prohibited blocking access to medical facilities, but Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) successfully amended it to punish protesters who block access to a wide variety of businesses doing business with the public, including hotels and restaurants.

As finally passed by the Legislature, the proposal states that protesters cannot block access to medical facilities, counseling services, battered women's shelters, residential care homes, and ambulance services.

The proposal, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul), would become effective the day after being signed by the governor. Gov. Arne Carlson has said that he intends to sign the bill. (HF1220/SF1046*/CH284)

Premium penalties for pirates

The felony penalties for pirating cassettes, compact discs, videotapes or any other copyrighted recorded materials will increase after Oct. 1, 1993.

Currently, the penalties for pirating recordings are up to a \$40,000 fine for a first offense and no jail time. Under the proposed law, first-time pirates convicted of illegally copying between 100 and 1,000 sound recordings or between seven and 65 videotapes will face up to \$100,000 in fines and a two-year prison term.

Those convicted of pirating more than 1,000 sound recordings or more than 65 videotapes will face a fine of up to \$250,000 and a five-year prison term.

The higher penalties also will apply to those convicted of pirating for a second time or for any subsequent convictions. Currently, penalties of up to a \$100,000 fine and a three-year prison term apply for repeat pirates.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul). (HF1206/SF1036*/CH221)



DEVELOPMENT

Grave implications

Owners and trustees will have to give approval before cemeteries can be moved under a new law, but its effect may go even deeper than simply protecting final resting places.

After Gov. Arne Carlson signed the cemetery protection law, some of its Dakota County authors revealed it will also erect another hurdle for any plans to move a new international airport to their area.

Three sites in Dakota County have been identified as potential new sites for the airport, and protecting cemeteries in those areas has been among the concerns raised by airport relocation opponents.

Under current law, cemeteries have no legal protection from being moved. The new law, proposed by Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF695/SF1602*/CH100)



EDUCATION

K-12 education bill

State funding for K-12 education would reach \$5.2 billion with the omnibus education bill approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

The measure increases the state share of school funding to 61.5 percent, up from the current 56 percent.

School districts that do not have local property tax referendums will receive the most funding under the measure, although all districts will receive more funding. Depending on the property tax base and the needs of a district's students, some districts will receive more funding through property tax revenue, while others will receive more direct state aid.

The legislation represents an attempt to move toward equalizing funding for all Minnesota students.

It was sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF350*/SF1559/CH224)

Some of the highlights of the measure include:

Increased student funding

The basic per-pupil funding formula allowance for Minnesota's 789,000 public K-12 students increases to \$3,150 in FY1995 — \$100 over the current level.

All new students in Minnesota will be recognized and funded by the formula allowance. The Senate and the governor had supported enrollment "averaging," which would have paid for fewer new students.

Lower class sizes

More than \$100 million will be spent to reduce class sizes by hiring new teachers. The district must use the revenue to attain a 17:1 student-teacher ratio in grades K-1, and then in subsequent grades as the revenue is available.

School referendums

The importance of property tax-based referendums in financing education is expected to decline, for a number of reasons. Voters will have to reapprove all local referendum levies, which will expire July 1, 1997. Referendums that are reapproved by voters will be levied against the market value of property. This will, in effect, reduce the referendum burden for commercial and industrial properties.

Additionally, all referendums will be fully

"equalized" for the first time. This means that property taxpayers in some districts will be paying more when they approve referendums. In "property-poor" districts, state aid for the referendum will be larger. (Article 1, Section 8))

The measure also will reduce the referendum amounts school districts are allowed to levy. (Article 1, Section 7)

Seventy percent of Minnesota's 411 school districts currently have referendum levies — many of which were originally slated to last indefinitely.

Declining enrollments

Districts will receive a one-time new aid for declining pupil enrollment. (Article 15, Section 2)

Experienced teachers

Schools with more experienced and highly trained teachers have higher salary costs. The new measure increases "training and experience" revenue by about 15 percent, beginning in fiscal year 1995.

Learning Readiness programs

The programs for preparing preschoolers for school will receive \$19 million for the 1994-95 biennium. Over the 1992-93 biennium, spending was \$8 million.

The number of children eligible for learning readiness programs will be expanded to include 3-1/2 year-olds. Programs are now required to collaborate with other community agencies and organizations that provide family-focused services. Community resources are required to "follow" children so that they receive appropriate services in one location. Districts also are directed to actively promote the co-locating of services for children and families. Learning readiness programs provided by a school district must be supervised by licensed early childhood teachers, certified early childhood educators, or licensed parent educators. School boards are directed to develop standards for these programs. (Article 4, Section 8)

Multi-cultural education

A new teachers of color program will provide incentives for recruiting minority teachers. A multi-cultural education advisory committee will be formed to advise the Department of Education and the State Board of Education on multi-cultural education. The committee will administer \$125,000 in grants to community groups to provide cross-cultural programs. (Article 8, Section 10)

Integration

A total of \$37.7 million in funding goes toward integration programs such as magnet schools — \$6 million more than during the current biennium. A new formula is created to determine a school district's desegregation levy, which will mean \$6 million more in local levies for these programs. (Article 8, Section 3)



House Speaker Dee Long accused Gov. Arne Carlson of manipulating figures when he justified his vetoes of spending bills by saying the Legislature hadn't delivered him a balanced budget. Joining Long at the May 15 news conference are House Majority Leader Irv Anderson, left, and Rep. Loren Solberg.

Charter schools

Twenty charter schools will be permitted. Current law limits the number of charter schools in Minnesota to eight. (Article 9, Section 3)

The 1991 Legislature authorized the creation of up to eight outcome-based charter schools as a way to explore innovative teaching methods and improve student learning. Two of the eight charter schools have opened. One school in St. Paul serves 13- to 20-year olds who have dropped out of school. Another school in Winona is for K-3 students.

The new law will provide no funding for developing charter schools. (Article 9)

Instructional days

School districts will be allowed to have fewer days in the school year, provided they meet certain state standards for the minimum number of required instructional hours. (Article 1, Section 3)

School district debt

There will be a new state "backing" for school district general obligation bonds. The state would pay any amounts needed to prevent school districts from defaulting, and would withhold aid, if needed. The measure is expected to improve school district bond ratings, and hence, interest rates — ultimately saving the district money. (Article 1, Section 6)

The maximum fund balances school districts can maintain without a state reduction in state aid will increase. (Article 1, Section 22)

Graduation rule

The state board of education is required to review and, if necessary, amend its graduation rule every two years. (Article 1, Section 25). The state would provide \$10 million to develop the new graduation rule, which will apply to students entering high school in 1996. (Article 7)

Education reform

A new 24-member coalition will help develop education reform in Minnesota schools. The coalition is directed to develop a plan to implement the reforms, which would be in place by the year 2000. The coalition also must deliver a plan to the Legislature for monitoring the development of education outcomes, and present a proposal to reward achievement of those outcomes. The coalition will report annually on education outcomes. (Article 1, Section 35)

Transportation

State funding of school transportation costs increases, through a higher per pupil allowance. (Article 2, Sections 6, 7) State aid is provided when school districts provide transportation between home and school on parent-teacher conference or staff development days. (Section 3). More districts are now allowed to levy for late activity buses. (Section 12)

Limited English proficiency

There will be a new state aid for supplies and equipment used for pupils with limited English proficiency. (Article 3, Section 12). The teacher/pupil ratios for teachers of limited English proficiency students are changed for salary purposes. Paraprofessionals are counted as teachers for state aid purposes. (Article 3, Section 11)

Special Education

A new state aid to reimburse districts with excessive unreimbursed special education costs is created. (Article 3, Section 23)

The measure establishes a pilot project permitting the St. Paul school district to develop an integrated service model for delivering special education services and programs. Certain state special education rules can be waived if other requirements are met. The district must adhere to the intent of each rule for which it seeks a

waiver. The district also must receive local school board approval, protect students' rights under state and federal law, and begin implementing the model July 1, 1994. An advisory council for the pilot project will be formed. (Article 3, Section 33)

A task force on education for children with disabilities is created. It will review the state's special education rules and recommend changes to simplify the rules. Any changes must meet federal requirements and support the state's interest in education outcomes. The State Board of Education would not be able to change special education rules until June 1, 1994, unless required to do so by federal mandate. (Article 3, Section 35)

The measure also creates a three-year pilot project that permits 11 school districts and one rural special education cooperative to use an alternative process for delivering special education services. The project's purpose is to explore effective alternatives to certain select special education rules. The programs would be required to adhere to the intent of the rules, and continue to provide protections offered disabled students under law. (Article 3, Section 36)

Each project must have a representative advisory council composed of a majority of parents to advise the district on planning and delivering services. The council must approve the district's application to participate in the project. (Section 36)

The education commissioner must present project results to the Legislature by March 1, 1998, and recommend appropriate amendments to the four or five rules involved in the project. The goal of the pilot project is to improve instruction and education outcomes and opportunities for disabled students. (Article 3 Section 36)

Special education programs will receive \$363 million in basic funding for the biennium.

Children's programs

The Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and their Families (LCCYF) will study and recommend how to transform services that are intended to help families. The commission will report on rules or procedures that interfere with effective delivery of community-based services. LCCYF must also evaluate parents' involvement in children's programs. The measure extends the commission's expiration date by one year to June 30, 1995. The commission receives \$130,000 for the biennium. (Article 4, Sections 1-5)

Early childhood screening

Children between 3-1/2 and 4 years old are included in the early childhood developmental screening program. In most cases, children are required to have received a developmental screening before entering kindergarten. (Exceptions are permitted in cases of parents' conscientiously-held beliefs.) Screening must

be conducted by an appropriately licensed individual, or one who has training similar to a special education teacher, school psychologist, kindergarten or pre-kindergarten teacher, physician, or nurse. Review of special family circumstances is permitted, but no longer required in the developmental screening program. (Article 4, Sections 11-16)

Children's database

The law directs a number of state agencies to jointly plan for an "integrated statewide children's service (computerized) database" for delivering services to children and their families. State agencies that are redesigning their computer systems must ensure that the system can be fully integrated into the statewide children's database by June 30, 1995. \$400,000 is appropriated to the program for the biennium. (Article 4, Sections 40, 41)

Community participation school

The North Branch school district will be funded for a pilot, outcome-based community participation school. The school, open to students from preschool through grade six, will have a higher level of participation by families of children attending the school. The school receives \$200,000 for the biennium. (Article 4, Section 42)

School bonding

A new capital facilities revenue program for very large school districts is created. Districts which do not have sufficient health and safety funding, have more than 66 students per grade, and an average building age of 20 years or older, are eligible. Eligible districts can be authorized to issue general obligation bonds without voter approval. The district can then levy property taxes for the project or issue bonds. (Article 5, Section 3)

Districts are allowed to issue 10-year bonds for facilities projects without voter approval. Districts are then required to repay the bonds from capital facilities revenue. The amount of the bonds allowed is limited, and voters can petition to hold a reverse referendum on the bond issue. (Article 5, Section 11)

Districts also will have more flexibility in how state capital facility dollars are spent. (Article 5, Sections 8, 41)

Co-locating programs

Many of the provisions of the new law encourage or require co-location of state and community services, and encourage the cooperation through funding formulas. Among the provisions:

The state policy is amended to encourage school districts to design new facilities and use existing school facilities to integrate education with social services and library services. School districts applying for state-funded maximum

effort loans must show that they have encouraged the inclusion of social service programs in the new facility. (Article 5, Sections 12, 16)

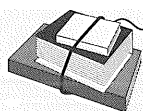
Grants for districts that build cooperative secondary buildings are lowered from \$6 million to \$5 million. However, districts with school buildings that contain a significant number of non-educational services can receive additional grants of \$1 million. (Article 5, Sections 18, 20)

Grants of up to \$100,000 are for districts using the cooperation and combination program with their capital facilities and equipment purchases. (Article 5, Section 36)

The Department of Education is required to assist school districts, and regional, city, and county libraries which are interested in jointly offering services at a single location. A higher priority for grant funding is given to library construction projects that combine public library services and school library services at a single location. (Article 5, Sections 38, 39)

Combination referendums

The measure allows a second referendum vote on combining schools in the same school year, if the first referendum fails. (Article 6, Section 6)



Year-round schooling

Financial incentives are provided to encourage schools to move to year-round education. (Article 7, Sections 8-11)

Staff development

Staff development funding will increase over a three-year period. School boards are directed to develop a staff development committee. (Article 7, Sections 14, 16, 24)

School boards

The school board association is required to make school finance and management training available to newly-elected board members. (Article 7, Section 6)

School board members can be employed by a district if the amount earned does not exceed \$5,000. (Article 9, Section 43)

Teacher preparation programs

The board of teaching is required to ensure that the basic skills exam for prospective teachers is culturally sensitive, and that the exam evaluates interpersonal skills and more effectively assesses general knowledge and skills. The board is directed to seek assistance from organizations representing diverse cultures. (Article 8, Section 14)

A teachers of color program is created to provide incentives for recruiting minority teachers. School districts that work in collaboration

with state higher education institutions are eligible for grants. (Article 8, Section 9)

The board of teaching must also adopt rules requiring colleges and universities to provide remedial assistance to prospective teachers who do not achieve a qualifying score on the skills exam. (Article 8, Section 8)

Teacher retirement

School boards, joint vocational districts and intermediate school districts must now offer an early retirement incentive to eligible teachers who have at least 25 years of combined service and retire between May 17, 1993 and July 31, 1993. (Other requirements apply.) (Article 8, Section 17)

Commissioner appointment

The commissioner of education will be appointed by the governor, instead of the state board of education. (Article 9, Section 16)

Superintendent contracts

School boards and superintendents can no longer extend an employment contract until one year before the current contract expires, and only if the terms of the first contract are met. (Article 9, Section 22)

Women referees

The High School League is directed to adopt rules requiring equal employment of women as referees to the extent possible. (Article 9, Section 40)

Indian ceremonies

The measure allows an adult to light tobacco in a public school as part of a traditional Indian spiritual or cultural ceremony. (Article 9, Section 42)

School policy

School boards are required to adopt a written policy on sexual, religious, and racial harassment and violence, and a process for discussing the policy. (Article 9, Sections 37, 38)

Mandates repealed

School districts will have more flexibility through a provision to repeal or lessen the impact of certain state education mandates. (Article 12)

The changes are intended to allow educators more flexibility and greater ability to innovate. Although districts are required to have bus safety programs, for example, the legislation removes the State Board's rulemaking authority in the area of bus safety education. (Article 12, Section 17). A 15-member school bus safety task force is established to study regulations and recommend ways to streamline policy. (Article 12, Section 33)

The measure states that each school building may have a principal. Under current law, a principal is required. (Article 12, Section 15)

Teacher contracts

The legislation requires school boards and an exclusive teacher representative to develop a peer review process for both probationary and continuing contract teachers. (Article 12, Sections 22-25). Starting in 1995, collective bargaining agreements for teachers must include provisions regarding preparation time. (Article 12, Section 26). The measure requires a duty-free lunch period for all teachers. (Article 12, Section 27)

Teacher residencies

A new teacher residency program is established. School districts with programs approved by the Board of Teaching may hire residents for one year. (Teaching residents are licensed teachers who recently graduated from a Minnesota teacher preparation program.) Residents will spend 80 percent of their time in the classroom, and the remainder in professional development. They will receive 75 percent of a first-year teacher's salary, and be assisted by a mentoring team. Districts that use teaching residents may use "learning and development" revenue to pay their salaries. (Article 7, Section 20)

Teacher salaries

A teacher compensation task force will be formed to review a new system for teacher compensation. (Article 7, Section 26)

Teacher workshops

The Minnesota Humanities Commission is provided \$650,000 to conduct interdisciplinary, professional development seminars for K-12 teachers. The week-long seminars are designed to help teachers regain their enthusiasm for learning and teaching. The commission is securing additional funding from private corporations and foundations. (Article 7, Section 30)

School breakfasts

For the first time, state funds will go toward providing school breakfast to students who do not meet the federal "severe need" standard. (Article 8, Section 2)

Gifted and talented funding

The new law eliminates a mandate that districts spend at least 2.2 percent of their general funding for arts education, chemical abuse, gifted and talented programs, programs of excellence and summer programs. (Article 7, Section 31)

Youth apprenticeships

The Legislature approved a \$1 million comprehensive youth apprenticeship program to better prepare high school students for skilled employment. The proposal is awaiting the governor's signature.

The apprenticeship programs would integrate academic instruction with work-related

learning in the classroom and at the workplace. The youth apprenticeships would include both technical course work in schools and work experience at participating Minnesota businesses.

The measure also would establish an education and employment transitions council to help develop and implement youth apprenticeship programs. The council would be responsible for awarding grants of up to \$100,000 for demonstration projects throughout the state.

Local youth apprenticeship programs would have representatives of secondary and post-secondary school systems, affected local business, industries, occupations and labor, and members of the local community advising and managing the programs.

A five-year commitment would be required from groups offering a youth apprenticeship program.

The council also would establish committees to develop industry and occupational skill standards for the industries in which apprenticeships are placed. The committees would establish eligibility criteria for student applicants, determine components of the training program in the workplace setting, and would establish competencies that must be demonstrated by student apprentices upon completion of the program.

A provision of the bill would prevent employers participating in a youth apprenticeship program from displacing any employee engaged in work similar to the work performed by an apprentice.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn). If signed, the proposal becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF10*/SF29/CH335)

Host families screened

In the best of all possible worlds, foreign exchange students who come to this country would be welcomed into kind, decent families. But one exchange student's experience in Minnesota turned horrific when she was placed with a host who had been imprisoned twice and who sexually harassed her.

To safeguard against such incidents happening again, a new law sets up stricter rules for international student exchange organizations. Organizations will be required to get permission to do a background check on host families. Students must be more fully informed of the services the organization will provide, and be given telephone numbers that he or she can call for assistance.

Complaints received by the state Secretary of State regarding exchange organizations can be passed on to the United States Information Agency or the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel. The law takes effect Jan. 1, 1994.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF37/SF34*/CH238)

Referendum notice

School boards will be able to mail just one notice regarding a referendum to each taxpayer in their school district, regardless of the number of properties owned by that taxpayer.

Until now, taxpayers would receive a notice for each address that they owned. This resulted in multiple notices for taxpayers who owned more than one property — and wasted paper, according to lawmakers supporting the change.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). The law became effective April 24, 1993. (HF381*/SF509/CH44)



ELECTIONS

Modified campaign reform bill

A "revised" campaign finance reform bill sailed through the Legislature one day after an unsuccessful House effort to override Gov. Arne Carlson's veto of a similar bill.

The new version incorporates provisions the governor said were necessary to earn his signature.

Carlson wrote in his May 11 veto message that the original bill's most serious shortcoming was its lack of controls on "independent expenditures."

The revised proposal will give candidates extra money to combat these independent expenditures, which often are in the form of last-minute negative ad campaigns against a candidate.

The proposal, signed May 20 by Carlson, will allow candidates who become targets of independent expenditures to exceed the campaign spending limits outlined in the bill. In addition, the state will give these candidates one-half of the amount spent by the independent groups attacking them.

The bill also requires independent political groups to notify the targets of an intended campaign within 24 hours of making plans to launch a campaign.

With the exception of the "independent expenditure" provisions, the proposal is identical to the version vetoed by the governor.

The compromise means that Minnesota election law will greatly limit the money a candidate may accept from individual contributors and political action committees (PACs). Candidates for governor, for example, cannot accept more than \$2,000 — down from the current limit of \$20,000 — from an individual or group during an election year.

Other changes in the bill include eliminating "friends of" committees, ending public sub-

Campaign contribution limits

Office	Current Law (election year + off years)		New Law (election year + off years)	
Governor/Lt.Governor	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$500
Attorney General	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$200
Other constitutional offices	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$100
State Senate	\$1,500	\$500	\$500	\$100
State Representative	\$750	\$250	\$500	\$100
State party contribution	5 times each limit		10 times each limit	
Under the measure, first-time challengers would be permitted to receive contributions 10 percent greater than the proposed limitations for each office.				

dies of unopposed candidates, setting campaign spending limits for all statewide offices and limiting the overall amount a candidate running for an office can receive from PACs to 20 percent of the spending limits for that office. (See chart)

Because the House failed to override the governor's veto of the original campaign finance reform bill (HF163), the provisions had to be offered as an amendment to another elections bill under discussion. Thus, the reform bill is a part of HF201.

On May 20, the governor signed HF201 with the exception of a subdivision regarding public subsidies of candidates' campaigns.

Most sections of the bill will become law on May 21, although some sections will become effective as late as Jan. 1, 1994.

The reform bill vetoed by the governor was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF163*/SF152). The "revised" bill was sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF201*/SF189/CH318)

Election filing requirements

People interested in seeking office will get more advance notice of when they should file their affidavits of candidacy.

At least two weeks before the first day of filing for candidacy begins, county auditors will have to publish a notice clearly stating the first and last days for which those affidavits must be filed at local county auditors' offices. A similar reminder notice must be posted in the auditors' offices at least 10 days before the filing period begins.

Current law only requires that county auditors and municipal clerks post filing dates in their offices. The new law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF1074*/SF1531/CH59)

Automatic recount limit

An automatic recount in electoral races for the Legislature and district courts in Minnesota now will take place only when the victory margin is fewer than 100 votes — down from the current 200-vote threshold.

The change returns the recount standard to the pre-1990 level. The 1990 Legislature increased the level from 100, where it had been for several years.

The reversion back to the old standard recognizes the accuracy of the more sophisticated optical scan voting systems, in contrast to the older style paper ballots. Currently, about 70 percent of the state's polling locations use the optical scanning systems, with most of the remainder using paper ballots.

In the 1992 elections for the Minnesota House of Representatives, seven contests were decided by fewer than 200 votes. But in none of those cases where recounts were conducted was the outcome of the election changed.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF516/SF270*/CH68)

Minor election law changes

Dozens of minor changes have been made to the state's election laws in an effort to streamline the process.

Among the changes, most of which become effective Aug. 1, 1993:

- Registration card forms can now be designed by the Office of the Secretary of State instead of set by statute.
- Voter registration files will need to be immediately updated when precinct boundaries change.
- Voters will have to be notified by mail when their polling place changes.
- The definition of "polling place entrance" must be clarified to prevent improper campaign activities within 100 feet of the entrance.
- Voters will be allowed to register at primary or special elections anytime before the polling place rosters are prepared by the Secretary of

State's Office. This will not apply when special elections are held during other scheduled elections.

- Local officials can distribute stickers saying "I voted," rather than reserving the privilege exclusively to the Secretary of State. Former law requiring that the stickers be donated free to the state has also been stricken from the books.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF509/SF567*/CH223)



Dead voter files

When it comes to elections, dead voters may be easy to overlook.

By law, county auditors are supposed to clear their voter registration files of their deceased residents. Those files are then turned over to the Secretary of State's Office, which manages the statewide system. Some counties have been keeping up better than others.

Under new law, however, those files will have to be updated each year by a new deadline of Nov. 1 — just prior to Election Day.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) and Sen. Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines).

The measure becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF934/SF754*/CH101)

County park reserve redistricting

The Hennepin County Park Reserve District will be redistricted along the same timeline as other local units of government.

Currently, political boundaries for the park reserve district are redrawn no later than 120 days prior to the subsequent general election following a federal census.

By aligning its redistricting schedule with other local units of government, the park reserve district's political boundaries will be redrawn by the earlier of two dates: either 80 days after the Legislature is redistricted, or 15 weeks prior to the state primary election in years ending with a "2" following the federal census.

Sponsored by Rep. Jerry Knickerbocker (IR-Minnetonka) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park), the new law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1089*/SF588/CH58)

County board residency clarified

Redrawing lines for county board districts because of population shifts has sometimes led to a problem: making commissioners ineligible to hold their seats before their replacements can be elected.

That problem has been corrected by a new law allowing county commissioners to stay in office in redistricting years between the time the new boundaries go into effect and the subsequent election.

It will ensure that representation on county boards is uninterrupted by the schedule of redistricting, and keep those boards from running short-handed.

By law, each county has one commissioner from each of its districts, and that commissioner must reside within the district he/she represents. During redistricting years such as 1992, however, some commissioners found themselves shifted out of their district because of boundary changes.

In the general election following the federal census, county commissioners can hold onto their offices as long as they reside within the county until the next election. The law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville). (HF254*/SF312/CH32)



EMPLOYMENT

Student work curfew

Most high school students will have to punch out from work by 11 p.m. on school nights beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

A new law, sponsored by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury), prohibits 16- and 17-year-old students from working between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. on days before school is scheduled.

Those students will be allowed to work until 11:30 p.m. with parental permission.

The bill has drawn support from teachers and other educators who said that many high school students have made employment a priority over education. Many youth come to school tired and unprepared after a late night at work; other employed students are frequently absent, Jacobs said.

The bill sets a \$100 fine for each violation of the student work curfew by an employer. An existing 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. work prohibition for kids under 16 remains unchanged. (HF64/SF53*/CH261)

Regular paychecks

Employees can expect to receive regular paychecks at least once a month under a bill the governor approved.

The new law, effective May 20, 1993, expands on existing state law that protects workers from long delays in receiving earned wages from their employer. The measure requires



Rep. Geri Evans and Rep. Marc Asch got a taste of cool spring air as they discussed House business on the balcony of the House retiring room May 17.

employers to establish regular paydays — even if the employee has asked for a longer interval between paychecks. Under the new law, the longest interval allowed between paychecks is one month.

The measure, authored by Rep. Marvin Dauner (DFL-Hawley) and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon), includes migrant agricultural workers who typically are hired for a growing season and are paid after the crop is harvested. (HF1151*/SF1193/CH253)



ENERGY

No electric water slides

Lawmakers moved to rebuff the plans of any electric utility company planning to build a generator on the Mississippi River bluffs above Lake Pepin.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota), specifically prohibits any state agency from issuing permits for a hydroelectric generator atop the Mississippi River bluffs. The new law became effective May 14, 1993.

Last summer the Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency shelved a plan to build a 500-megawatt generator near Lake City, Minn.

The power company planned to pump water about 200 feet up the bluffs into a reservoir during the night when electric costs were cheaper. The water was then to be released during the day to flow through generator turbines to create extra electricity during high-use periods when electricity costs more.

The plan sparked bitter opposition by many local residents who believed it would damage both the river and the bluffs. Reding said the measure ensures that no one will resurrect the bluff generator proposal in the future. (HF185*/SF1138/CH147)



ENVIRONMENT

Mining Minnesota

The state law dictating that the state Executive Council needs to approve all peat and mineral leases has been changed.

The council will continue to review all leases for iron ore, petroleum and metallic minerals such as gold, silver and platinum. But beginning Aug. 1, 1993, the council will limit its review of other leases to those which cover more than 160 acres. The council also will review only peat leases of 320 acres or more.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will approve leases for smaller land parcels. Additionally, the law will, for the first time, allow counties to approve leases on tax-forfeited peat lands if they are under 320 acres.

Minnesota owns the mineral rights on an estimated 12 million acres of land — and between 1966 and 1993 has leased one million of those acres to others for metallic mineral exploration.

The new law will also protect the confidentiality of certain exploration results when firms drill for kaolin clay in Minnesota.

White kaolin clay — used in cement, bricks, and to produce glossy magazine pages — has been found in the Redwood County area along the Minnesota River Valley. Between 1990 and

1993, 130 kaolin exploratory sites were drilled in Minnesota.

A third provision of the new law will add "environmental research and protection" to the state's policy for mineral development. The intent is to increase cooperative environmental research to anticipate and prevent mineral deposits from leaking into the groundwater. The new law also adds a Minnesota Pollution Control Agency representative to the state's mineral coordinating committee.

The DNR also will be granted the authority to adopt rules relating to oil and gas well drilling.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm). (HF699/SF848*/CH113)

Disposing ash

An exception will be made to the state laws and rules for disposal of incinerator ash for the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD).

State laws and rules require that incinerator ash be disposed of in a waste facility reserved just for ash. The law will allow the WLSSD to dispose of their ash in the same landfill as industrial solid waste.

According to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, WLSSD's ash is cleaner than the ash from other incinerators which burn all types of garbage. WLSSD burns sewage sludge and only certain types of garbage. The new law allows WLSSD to dispose of ash produced by their incinerators under the rules relating to the disposal of industrial solid waste rather than under the rules relating to ash disposal.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth). The law became effective May 15, 1993. (HF805/SF639*/CH191)

Storage tank exemptions

While the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency regulates commercial gas and oil above-ground storage tanks, a new law exempts a number of smaller tanks from the department's tank rules.

Tanks now exempt from the 1964 rules are:

- farm or residential tanks of 1,100 gallons or less which are used for storing heating oil or motor fuel for non-commercial purposes; and
- tanks used for storing liquids such as propane.

The new law is intended to help trailer home owners, among others. A number of trailer park owners, citing state law, have required cement platforms under fuel tanks, which many trailer home owners can't afford. The law will make it clear that those tanks are free from the restrictions which apply to commercial storage tanks.

The measure, which became effective May 6,

1993, was sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth). (HF1424*/SF975/CH87)

Water planning

All public water suppliers will have to submit contingency plans for a water shortage or water contamination emergency to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) by Jan. 1, 1996. The plans must identify alternative sources of water for use in an emergency and must be updated every 10 years.

Suppliers will have to take measures to reduce water demand before asking the state's permission to construct a public water supply or increase their distribution of water. Those reduction measures will have to include evaluation of a water rate structure encouraging conservation and a public education program.

Another provision will limit the use of groundwater to maintain surface water levels. No new groundwater permits will be issued, and all existing permits will be revoked by Jan. 31, 1994 for the use of more than 10 million gallons of groundwater per year. This provision can be delayed until Jan. 1, 1998 for municipalities which submit an acceptable water plan to the DNR.

The Metropolitan Council will have to maintain up-to-date data and information on water use and supply in the metropolitan area. The council will develop regional surface water and use projection statistics for resource evaluation.

In addition, an emergency response program for the Mississippi River is to be prepared jointly by the Metropolitan Council and the departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture and presented to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1996.

The program is to address accidental spills, installation of a contaminant detection system, implementation of emergency response and cleanup measures, and cooperation of jurisdictions affecting and affected by the river.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF704/SF697*/CH186)



Wetlands rules delayed

The landmark Wetlands Conservation Act that was passed two years ago was to have gone into effect July 1, 1993, will be put off another six months.

Delaying the date when the permanent rules go into force was one of several changes made to the wetlands law.

The rules, developed by the Board of Water

and Soil Resources, will go into effect Jan. 1, 1994, and the way destroyed wetlands are to be replaced has also been modified.

Wetlands destroyed in non-agricultural areas will be replaced at a 2:1 acreage ratio. In agricultural areas, or where at least 80 percent of the wetland acreage that existed before statehood in 1858 is still intact, the ratio is lowered to 1:1. Most of that 80 percent acreage is in the Arrowhead region of northeastern Minnesota.

The Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee established by the 1991 law also will study wetlands issues and submit a report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1994. The panel is directed to study how the state regulates the replacement of wetlands, and the possibility of allowing local governments to set their own wetlands regulations, among other issues.

Sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls), the law went into effect May 15, 1993. (HF1402*/SF1363/CH175)

Lake Superior water trail

A water trail on the edge of Lake Superior will be created for kayakers, campers and canoeists. The water trail will span more than 150 miles of the lake from Park Point in Duluth to the Canadian border.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will develop rest areas for camping on the water's edge, using existing public lands (mainly state parks). The DNR also is to work with other public agencies and private resorts which own shoreland. A DNR water trail map also will be made available, under the new law.

The DNR is allowed to accept land donations and easements, as well as public and private funds, for rest area development. The measure, sponsored by Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. No state dollars are appropriated by the measure. (HF882*/SF712/CH143)

Cuyuna Country Recreation Area

A regional park just northeast of Brainerd will become an official "state recreation area" under a bill approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

The 5,000-acre parcel of land near Crosby-Ironton contains six natural lakes and 16 "pit" lakes that were created during the region's iron ore mining era.

The land, most of which is owned by Crow Wing County and/or several area townships, is currently being managed by the Cuyuna Range Mineland Recreation Area Joint Powers Board.

A recreation area is less intensively managed than a traditional state park and consequently requires less money to operate. The measure contains a \$5,000 appropriation in 1994 for the completion of a management plan for what will

officially be known as the "Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area."

Although supporters of the recreation area had originally sought state park status, Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), a chief supporter of the area, said, "I don't see the state park in its immediate future."

In addition to fishing, the region's many pit lakes — created from the mining of iron ore — are filled with clear water that has long attracted scuba divers.

The measure also establishes a local area advisory committee to provide direction on how the recreation area should be developed and operated. (HF1737/SF1750*/CH172)

No ATV parks

After June 1, 1993, no motor sports park can be built in Minnesota without legislative approval. Under current law, the Department of Natural Resources is able to designate state land for use by four-wheel drive trucks, motorcycles, or all-terrain vehicles.

In addition, the law specifically prevents the creation of a motor sports park in Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest without legislative approval.

The proposed park in southeastern Minnesota was opposed by a number of environmental and sports clubs.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Bob Waltman (IR-Elgin) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), became effective May 15, 1993. (HF546*/SF1435/CH203)

Historic sites

The Minnesota Historical Society will coordinate a collection of recorded music produced in Minnesota and made by the state's performers and composers.

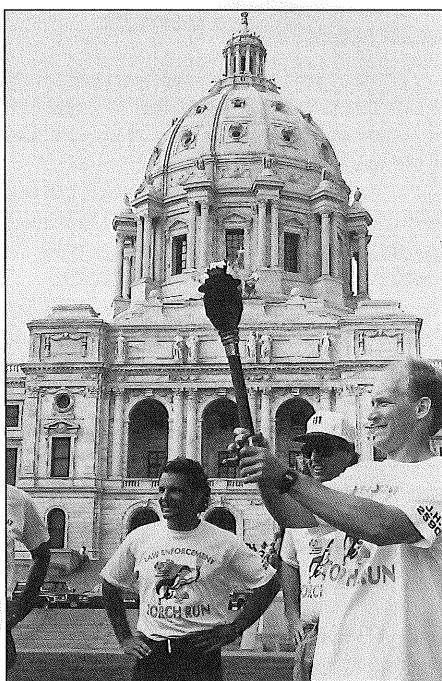
The new provision is found in a recodification of the state's Historic Sites Act of 1965 that will become effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The law lists the sites contained in the state historic sites network — including such places as the Alexander Ramsey House and Historic Fort Snelling. These are sites that the Minnesota Historical Society is preserving, developing, interpreting, and maintaining for public use.

The law also will establish the State Register of Historic Places, set out selection criteria for eligible places, and list the duties of the state regarding historic property.

To further protect historic sites, a mediation process will be established for cases in which the Historical Society objects to the proposed use of an historic site by a state agency or department.

Additionally, the Historical Society must review the use of Carver's Cave in St. Paul and consider its potential as a park, picnic area,



Richard Bacon of Hastings carried the torch to the Capitol May 17 as part of the State Law Enforcement Torch Run for the Special Olympics. Bacon is the Minnesota State Lottery's Director of Security.

historic site or interpretive area.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake). (HF1190/SF1244*/CH181)



GAME & FISH

Walleye, northern size limits

Minnesota anglers will be able to keep only one walleye longer than 20 inches and one northern more than 30 inches long per day under a new state law.

The new size limits will go into effect in May 1994 at the start of the hook-and-line fishing season. The existing six-walleye or three-northern daily and possession limits will not change.

Sponsors of the bill were Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF1232/SF1208*/CH185)

A separate law that became effective May 18, 1993, establishes how a fish's size is determined: the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail when fully extended.

The law also increases the minimum size limit for muskellunge in northern Minnesota (north of Minnesota Highway 210, stretching from Breckenridge to Duluth) to 40 inches — up from the current 36-inch minimum. The sponsors of the proposal were Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF898/SF693*/CH231 Sections 55, 60)

Canadian fish

Minnesota anglers fishing in Canada will be required to transport their catch back across the border in exactly the same condition it left the water — with the heads, gills and entrails wholly intact.

Violations will be a misdemeanor offense, punishable by a fine of up to \$700 and 90 days in jail. Violators could be fined an additional \$10 for each fish illegally brought into the country. The legislation also requires that anglers fishing in Canada would need a Minnesota license to transport their catch back into the state.

The provision was added to the omnibus game and fish bill during committee hearings by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) and is in response to several Canadian fees imposed last year that affect many Minnesotans fishing in border waters.

The measure, slated to take effect March 1, 1994, gives the Department of Natural Resources authority to lift the restrictions if the Canadian requirements on American anglers and guides are repealed. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Sections 4, 8)

Ice fishing costs

Non-resident anglers will pay a little more to ice fish in Minnesota starting next year.

Lawmakers bumped the yearly license fee for ice houses to \$25, up from \$21.50. The increase only applies to non-resident anglers. Minnesota residents will continue to pay \$9 for their ice house licenses — \$20 if the structure is rented.

Also new next winter will be a seven-day, non-resident fish house license. It will cost \$14. Neither of the new non-resident fees will apply to border lakes near states that do not license fish houses.

Both provisions were included in the omnibus environment spending bill after being carried as separate legislation by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) and Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Sections 56-57)

Shoot one, get one free

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, farmers will be able to bag an additional deer — free of charge — on their own land under a provision adopted as part of this year's omnibus environment and natural resources appropriations bill.

The "shoot one, get another free" deal only will apply in agricultural areas that state game officials determine have overpopulation problems. Farm owners and tenant farmers on spreads larger than 10 acres will have priority for the permits to take a second deer with a firearm.

In exchange for the free permit, the farmer will have to open his or her property to other hunters during the deer season. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 55)

Separate legislation this year signed by the governor will allow hunters in Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall and Roseau counties to take two deer each year — one with an archery license and one with a firearms license.

Current law allows hunters to obtain both licenses but only take one deer each year. The two-deer exemption in northwestern Minnesota will be in effect during the 1993 and 1994 hunting seasons. The measure was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF988*/SF878/CH273)

Seeing orange

Hunters and trappers out in the woods during November will no longer be able to wear red outerwear. Starting with the 1994 hunting season, blaze orange will be the only legal color for deer hunting.

Following three serious hunting-related mishaps in 1992 involving hunters wearing red clothing, lawmakers decided the highly-visible orange was the only appropriate color for hunters.

The orange-only rules go into effect next year.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Syd Nelson (DFL-Sebekka) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples), does not apply to hunters during other seasons unless they overlap with the gun season for deer. (HF952/SF464*/CH196)

Separate legislation, sponsored by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio), also exempts duck hunters who are out on the water or in a stationary blind from wearing blaze-orange clothing during the deer season. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Section 13)

Sidearms for archers

Archery enthusiasts will be allowed to carry certain kinds of sidearms while bear hunting.

The same bill also would allow hunters with a disability to transport an uncased, unloaded weapon in a vehicle such as a motorized wheelchair.

Another provision of the measure will allow the Department of Natural Resources to issue free hunting permits for people with disabilities to hunt on private property or in a licensed shooting preserve under the auspices of a qualified non-profit organization. All three provisions would take effect Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Sections 12, 14, 17)

Antlerless permits

Youths under age 16 who have completed certified gun training will be able to bag a deer of either sex under a provision of the omnibus game and fish bill.

The two-year pilot program set to begin this fall prohibits older members hunting in a group to take an antlerless deer unless they have the required permit.

(HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Section 17)

Kid (horse) power

Younger boaters starting June 1 will be able to zip around the lake a little faster.

A measure signed May 19 increases to 30 horsepower the motor size limit for kids 12 years old or younger to legally operate a boat with an adult in the boat. The proposal also would apply to youth between the ages of 13 and 17 who don't have a valid watercraft operator's permit. The current limit is 24 horsepower. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Sections 2, 3)



Extending raccoon hunting season

Minnesota raccoon hunters could soon have a longer hunting season.

A measure approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor gives the Department of Natural Resources the authority to set the coon hunting season.

Currently, state law specifies that the season run from Oct. 15 through Dec. 31 of each year. But coon hunters want the season extended to take advantage of the January thaw and the growing raccoon population in Minnesota.

They have argued that the increased population has resulted in many raccoons either being run over on the highways or dying because of overpopulation in specific areas.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Greg Davids (IR-Preston) and Sen. Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro), will become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF33/SF5*/CH51)

Bear hunting with a crossbow

It may be hard to imagine that anyone would want to hunt black bear and moose with a crossbow.

But beginning Aug. 1, 1993, people with a permanent or temporary physical disability will be able to bag those forms of big game — in addition to deer and turkey which is allowed under current law.

This measure simply adds black bear and moose to the list of game that can be hunted by people who qualify to get a special crossbow-

hunting permit, which is issued without a fee.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF607/SF483*/CH69)



GOVERNMENT

State government finance

The Legislature agreed to delay a pay increase for lawmakers and constitutional officers and to set aside money for litigation costs associated with the disputed Treaty of 1837 in a \$668 million state government omnibus spending bill.

Members also agreed to reimburse child care costs for jurors, at a rate to be determined by the state Supreme Court.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) has been signed by the governor. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192)

The following are some of the highlights:

Pay freeze for legislators

Under the bill, the 6 percent pay hike for legislators originally scheduled to take effect on Jan. 6, 1992, won't go into effect until Jan. 2, 1995. The House position, which would have cut the raise in half, was rejected by conferees. Constitutional officers will receive a 5 percent pay increase beginning in 1995. (Section 2, Subdivision 6)

No pay increase for state employees

The bill does not include any funding for a salary increase for state employees. It does, however, contain a section that will provide funds for potential increases in the cost of state employee health insurance benefits. (Section 27)

Mille Lacs treaty litigation

A total of \$1 million will be available to the Attorney General's Office to pursue the disputed Treaty of 1837 in court. A proposed legislative settlement to resolve the disputed hunting and fishing rights of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians was rejected twice by the House. (Section 11)

Customer-oriented government

The bill will lay a foundation for major change in state government by investing in the future and focusing on more customer-oriented services, said Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples). The bill proposes significant changes in the state accounting, personnel, payroll, and purchasing systems.

Overall, the bill contains initiatives that will improve state revenues by a total of \$51.9 million over the biennium, proponents say.

Technology investments are expected to net

the state substantial savings. An investment of \$8.5 million to improve collection practices on bills owed to the state is expected to return about \$17 million to state coffers. (Section 17, Subdivision 3)

Another project will improve the state's method of tracking its business activities. The \$15 million statewide systems project is projected to result in \$44 million in savings by fiscal year 1998-1999. A total of \$285,000 will be used to improve legislative access to executive budgeting and accounting information. (Section 17, Subdivision 3)

Court fee increases

Several court fee increases are contained in the bill that are expected to net an extra \$10.3 million annually. (See chart.) Originally, these were included in the omnibus judiciary finance bill.

Public TV and radio

The bill will give a boost to children's educational programming. It states that public television grant recipients should put special emphasis on extending programs such as Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood and Sesame Street to child care centers.

A total of \$2.5 million will be used for matching grants for public television and \$1.2 million will be available for public television equipment needs. In addition, a total of \$1.29 million will go to public radio stations for operational and equipment grants. (Section 15, Subdivision 5)

Workers' compensation

To address the backlog in workers' compensation cases and to reduce the average seven-month waiting period for a hearing, the bill will establish a new program, at \$100,000 each year of the biennium, to hire law students to serve as law clerks for workers' compensation judges. The bill also will add \$180,000 each year for additional clerical support. (Section 13)

Sports

The bill will provide \$15,000 each year for the promotion of women's sports. (Section 20)

A total of \$30,000 over the biennium will be available to the Office of the Attorney General for data collection and analysis of gender equity in high school athletics. (Section 11, Subdivision 6)

The bill also will increase the size of the Amateur Sports Commission from nine to 12 in order to ensure gender balance. (Section 82) And the commission will be allowed to accept paid advertising to help pay for its publications. (Section 83)

In addition, SF1613 includes up to \$300,000 for promoting the women's Final Four NCAA basketball tournament to be held in Minneapolis in 1995. The appropriation will have to be matched by non-state funds. Another \$30,000 in SF1613 will be used for the international ringette tournament to be held in Minnesota in 1994.

Proposed court fee increases included in SF1620

Current Fee	New Fee	Fee	Section
\$110	\$122	Filing fee paid by plaintiff and defendant in a district court civil suit.	92
\$30	\$75	Fee for a jury trial	92
\$13	\$15	Conciliation court fee if amount claimed is under \$2,000	93
\$13	\$25	Conciliation court fee if amount claimed is over \$2,000	93
\$200	\$250	Appellate court filing fee	94
\$2	\$4.50	Surcharge on various real estate document filings	95
\$2	\$4.50	Real estate filing fees for Torrens property	99
\$2	\$4.50	Fees for registration of a property title without court proceedings	100

Department of Revenue

A total of \$3.1 million will be used to improve direct services to taxpayers, expand detection of individual and small business non-filers, and improve technologies for tax return filing and payment. (Section 19, Subdivision 2)

Early retirement

State agencies that will have layoffs will have to offer early retirement incentives to their employees. The incentive will be available for people who are at least 55 years of age and have at least 25 years of combined service credit in any public pension plan other than volunteer fire department plans. Other public employers, including the University of Minnesota and local units of government, will also be able to offer early retirement incentives. (Section 108)

Health promotion

A new health promotion and disease prevention grant program for state agencies will be established to help minimize workers' compensation claims, maximize worker productivity, and increase health care costs savings. A total of \$100,000 will be available each year, with each agency able to apply for up to a \$25,000 grant. (Section 18)

Juror compensation

Jurors will be able to obtain reimbursement for day care expenses, at a rate to be set by the Minnesota Supreme Court. (Section 104)

Currently, jurors are compensated at \$15 per day, and cannot be penalized by their employers for missing work.

Hubert Humphrey memorial

The bill will provide \$157,000 to create a memorial to Hubert Humphrey in the Capitol area. Of that amount, \$82,000 will only be available if matched by three non-state dollars for every state dollar. (Section 16)

No smoking

A House proposal to prohibit smoking in all buildings managed or leased by the state was amended by the conference committee to exempt veteran homes, which will have to establish designated smoking areas. Currently, state agencies can prohibit smoking entirely or permit

smoking only in designated areas. (Section 70)



Air base supported

The Grand Forks Air Force Base near the Minnesota-North Dakota border was not on the list of 31 military facilities the Clinton administration recently targeted to be closed, and a resolution passed by the Legislature asks to keep it open.

The resolution, citing the base's \$225 million economic benefit to the border region that includes northwestern Minnesota, asks President Clinton and Congress to keep the base open as the nation's military starts downsizing.

Closing the 31 bases proposed by the administration was predicted to save \$3.1 billion a year and trim nearly a quarter-million federal jobs.

The Grand Forks base recently underwent \$17 million in construction to accommodate new B1-B bombers. The Grand Forks base also has Minuteman long-range nuclear installations, which likely was a factor in its absence from the closure list.

Copies of the resolution, sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls), have been forwarded to federal officials in Washington, D.C. (HF418/SF371*/R2)

National Guard aid enlisted

Minnesota National Guard units will be joining law enforcement agencies from other states to battle illegal drugs under a new law.

The units will be allowed to join compacts of other states to lend their equipment, expertise, and other assistance to halt illegal drugs. Units from Minnesota will be allowed to aid other states that are part of the compact, while other units can also be brought to Minnesota.

The new law does not expand the Guard's police powers, nor will Minnesota units be sent to other states unless they are invited.

Several states are discussing ways for their Guard units to collaborate in ways to curb illegal drug traffic. Minnesota will now be allowed to join.

Minnesota National Guard units already assist law enforcement agencies within the state, providing equipment like helicopters to fight illegal drugs.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). It becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF 232/SF340*/CH237)

Guard use clarified

Old law dictating when the governor can call out the National Guard has been changed to better reflect the state military unit's more modern role.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), the new law makes a minor but important change in the law's wording: The governor will now be able to employ the Guard troops for the protection of "persons" rather than archaic language referring to the protection of "life."

The old language implies that Guard troops can only be deployed for supporting state and federal law enforcement work where there must be a threat of a loss of life, Skoglund said.

The new law is linked to another law (CH237) authored by Skoglund giving the National Guard more flexibility in lending their equipment and expertise in battling drugs.

Sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall), the new law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993. (HF233*/SF331/CH27).

Phone records public

A proposal to make public the long-distance telephone records of legislators, constitutional officers, heads of state agencies and other officials now awaits the governor's signature.

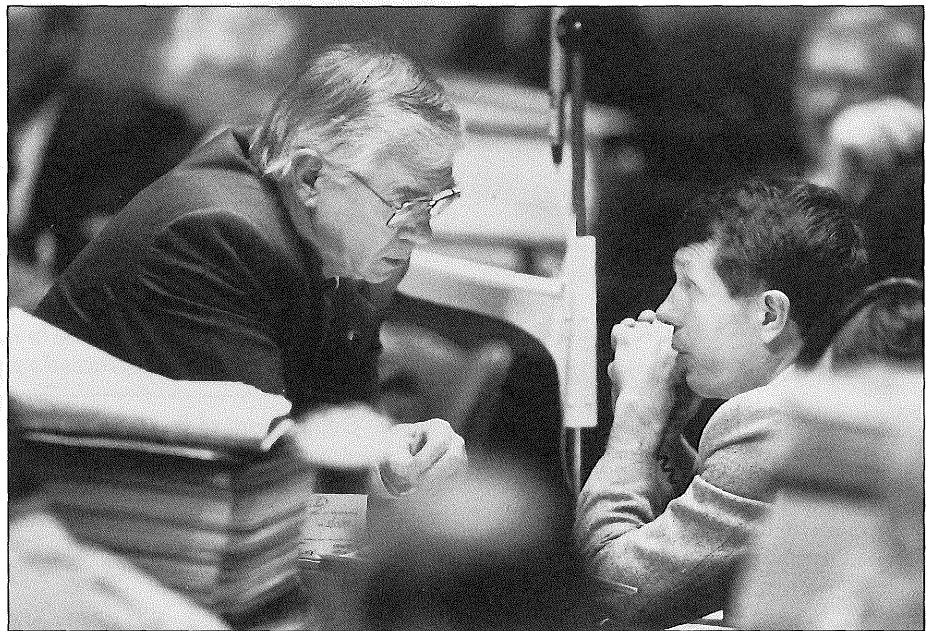
Legislators and other officials would be directly responsible for reviewing their monthly telephone bills, with any apparent misuse to be reported immediately. Legislators would report any irregularities in their bills to the state auditor (in the executive branch), and constitutional officers and other officials would report to the legislative auditor.

The proposal also expands the state's open meeting law to require published meeting notices and recordings of legislative meetings, and requires state budgets to be itemized and disclosed.

Some of those changes are already in practice, but the bill gives them the force of law in the future.

The bill was assembled after disclosure that an estimated \$85,000 in unauthorized long-distance phone calls had been rung up on the House-issued credit card of a House member.

"If we had had this kind of procedure in place, I think a lot of the problems that occurred in the last few years with some of those runaway telephone bills would have been avoided," said



House Majority Leader Irv Anderson, left, engaged in an earnest exchange with House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum on the last day of session May 17.

Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Park).

Some House Members such as Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) said the changes weren't as extensive as they wanted, but said the bill was an important first step.

"Down deep, we all love this institution, and I think we all want to leave it a little better when we leave than when we came here," Gutknecht said.

The bill, he said, will return accountability and, hopefully, restore some public trust. Most sections would become effective the day after the governor signs the bill. The proposal was sponsored by Carruthers and Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park).

(HF1377*/SF1371/CH370)

Storing data on optical disks

Some of the state's official records can go high-tech beginning Aug. 1, 1993, because of a new law allowing government officials to store records on optical disks.

The changeover will help ease the problems of state agencies "drowning in paper," according to Leo Eide of the Department of Labor and Industry who spoke to a House committee March 9. Eide said the plan is to use the optical disk system to try to become "a paperless department."

Optical disks are similar to compact discs, but rather than recording sound digitally, optical disks store written information. Under the law, state officials could use an optical scanner, a machine that looks like an office photocopier, to digitize a document and etch the information onto an optical disk. Once encoded on the disk, the stored data cannot be altered.

Chief House sponsor Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester) said the costs of purchasing an optical storage system are commonly recouped within two-and-a-half years.

The new law applies to any government record, including those kept on county, city, and township levels.

The new law includes a provision prohibiting the state from buying optical equipment unless manufacturers guarantee that they will either permanently produce or retain equipment needed to read optically stored information.

The proposal was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato). (HF318/SF431*/CH71)



HEALTH

Major health care reform passes

A major health care reform bill, designed to control costs by reorganizing and more strictly regulating Minnesota's health care industry, passed the Legislature and now awaits the governor's signature.

The bill encourages the creation of organized networks of health care providers known as integrated service networks or ISNs. Under the law, ISNs can begin forming on July 1, 1994. (Article 1, Section 1)

The structure of the ISNs is not narrowly defined, leaving room for a variety of approaches. However, all ISNs will have to provide a full array of health care services. (Article 1, Section 10)

The ISNs will be subject to numerous regulations involving quality, rate of growth, funds to be held in reserve, and disclosure of services and prices to potential enrollees. Details of these regulations will be worked out by the state commissioner of Health and reported back to the Legislature and governor by Jan. 1, 1994. (Article 1, Section 6)

ISNs will have to offer up to five standardized

health plans that will be defined by the commissioner of Health. The plans will range from one offering lower premiums combined with higher enrollee cost sharing, in the form of co-payments and deductibles, to one offering higher premiums combined with lower enrollee cost sharing. (Article 1, Section 12)

Incentives will be devised to ensure that ISNs include in their coverage even high-risk individuals and the most challenging and costly groups, such as those who face social and cultural barriers to health care. (Article 1, Section 6)

Only non-profit corporations will be allowed to form an ISN. A for-profit corporation could become involved only if it first sets up a non-profit corporation within Minnesota. (Article 1, Section 7)

Safeguards against monopolization of health care services by a single ISN are included in the proposal. Providers must be allowed to participate in more than one ISN and to serve patients who do not belong to any ISN. All ISNs are required to participate in the Medical Assistance and MinnesotaCare programs. Some health care providers are reluctant to serve patients covered by those programs now because of the relatively low reimbursement rates. (Article 1, Sections 6, 13)

Although it will be up to individual health care providers whether or not they join an ISN, any provider who does not will become part of a "regulated all-payer system." That system will be phased in over two years, beginning on July 1, 1994. In 1994 and 1995, the commissioner of Health will limit health carriers' expenditures and monitor those carriers to make sure that savings are passed back to enrollees in the form of lower health premiums. The commissioner will also establish and enforce revenue limits for health care providers. (Article 2, Sections 3-5)

Consumers should be able to make more informed choices on health care, based on data regarding costs, quality, and outcomes of care that will be collected and disseminated by the Department of Health. The privacy of individuals whose health records are turned over to the state by their providers must be protected through the use of an identifying code in lieu of a name. (Article 3, Sections 4-17; Article 12)

Several other measures in the bill are aimed at containing health care costs.

Prescriptions

In filling prescriptions, pharmacists would be required to substitute cheaper, equivalent generic drugs, if available, for brand-name drugs except when the patient objects or when the prescribing physician writes "D.A.W." (dispense as written) on the prescription. The substituted drug must, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, be safely interchangeable with the prescribed drug, and the patient must be given prior notification of the substitution. (Article 5, Section 10)

Prohibiting large gifts

Drug manufacturers and wholesale drug distributors will be prohibited from giving any gift of value (more than \$50 per calendar year) to a health professional. This provision is an attempt to cut back on the practice some drug companies have of giving doctors free gifts and offering all-expenses-paid seminars on new drugs at prime vacation spots. (Article 5, Section 11)

Reducing administrative costs

By the year 2000, health carriers' administrative costs will have to be down to 18 percent for the small employer market and 28 percent for the individual market. This reflects a one percent a year decrease in the administrative costs currently allowed. (Article 8, Section 2)

Health Technology Advisory Committee

A health technology advisory committee will evaluate existing research on new technologies and publish its findings on whether each new technology is cost effective or beneficial. That information can be used by consumers in determining whether to accept a treatment, and by ISNs and government programs in deciding whether to reimburse the costs of using such new technology. The findings of the committee are not intended to prohibit the adoption of new technology, however. (Article 4)

Prescription drug pricing study

The Department of Health must do a study on prescription drug pricing and submit a report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994 regarding methods to reduce manufacturing, wholesale, and retail prices. (Article 5, Section 5)

Spending reviews

Major spending decisions by health care providers will be reviewed by the Department of Health. If a spending decision that has already been made fails the review, the provider will be required to get the commissioner's prior approval before making major spending commitments over the next five years. The commissioner can issue fines or seek injunctions against providers who don't comply. (Article 6, Sections 10-12)

Improving health care access

New school loan forgiveness programs are aimed at encouraging more physicians to work in underserved urban areas, and more nurses to work in intermediate care homes for the mentally retarded. A grant program will encourage schools to bring nurse practitioner training to rural sites, in order to reach more students who will stay and work in those small communities. (Article 11, Sections 5, 8, 9)

Certain reforms will make it easier for employees of small businesses to get insurance coverage. Employers would no longer be al-

lowed to offer individual coverage to a few select employees and exclude other employees. (Article 7, Section 4)

MinnesotaCare changes

The bill also makes changes in MinnesotaCare, the state's subsidized health plan for low-income people. The 1992 legislation that created MinnesotaCare was the beginning of the state's major health care reform initiative, and HF1178 outlines the second phase of the reform.

Inpatient mental health and chemical dependency treatment has been added to the benefits provided to MinnesotaCare enrollees. But a \$10,000 annual limit on inpatient hospital costs that will be covered by MinnesotaCare is retained.

The 10-hour limit for outpatient chemical dependency treatment is lifted beginning July 1, 1993. However, adult dental services will no longer be covered—except for preventive care. (Article 9, Section 3)

Choice of provider for some MinnesotaCare enrollees will become more limited, as enrollees in designated geographic areas may be required to obtain services from managed care plans that are under contract with the Department of Human Services to serve MinnesotaCare patients. (Article 9, Section 10)

In order to improve coordination between state-administered health care programs, individuals who apply for MinnesotaCare and are believed to be eligible for Medical Assistance (MA) can be covered by MinnesotaCare for up to 60 days while their MA eligibility is being determined. (Article 9, Section 6)

The bill also calls for a study to determine whether the creation of MinnesotaCare is responsible for a recent increase in MA enrollment. Some observers say the increase occurred because people who ordinarily wouldn't have dreamed of signing up for what is considered a "welfare" program, like MA, are poor enough that they are being referred to MA when they try to enroll in MinnesotaCare. (Article 9, Section 17)

Concern about higher than anticipated MinnesotaCare costs led to a requirement in the bill that the departments of Human Services and Health develop a plan by Feb. 1, 1994, to ensure that MinnesotaCare expenditures for the 1996-97 biennium do not exceed revenues. If the 1994 Legislature fails to adopt a plan to balance the MinnesotaCare budget for the next biennium, further enrollment in MinnesotaCare and further hiring of staff for the departments of Health and Human Services would be prohibited. (Article 9, Section 2)

HF1178 falls short of guaranteeing coverage for all Minnesotans. But it requires the Minnesota Health Care Commission, whose recommendations are contained in the bill, to develop a plan that will provide universal coverage for state residents by Jan. 1, 1997. That plan must be submitted to the Legislature and Gov. Arne Carlson before the end of this year. (Article 6, Section 25)

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls). (HF1178*/SF900/CH345)

TB tests without parental consent

Schools will have the power to confront a growing public health problem by conducting tuberculosis (TB) tests on students even when parents don't return parental permission forms.

The problem with obtaining parental consent became apparent in the St. Paul Public Schools last year, when testing began for junior and senior high school students. More than 500 students did not return parental consent forms, a failure rate which alarmed health officials because nearly 5 percent of the students who were being tested were found to have been exposed to TB.

Exposed individuals should be treated to make sure they do not develop an active case of TB. The disease can be spread by airborne particles, usually in instances where there is frequent exposure to the infected individual, such as in shared homes, schools, or prisons.

The new law requires schools to make several efforts to obtain permission from parents before conducting a TB screening test on a student. Exceptions will be made only if parents object to the screening on the basis of their beliefs.

The law also requires that nearly all inmates of correctional facilities be tested for TB within the seventh day of their confinement.

The state will be allowed to place a temporary "emergency hold" on any person who is considered a health threat to others because his or her likelihood of failing to get treated for TB could lead to future infectiousness that might expose others to the disease.

Minors also will have the right to consent to vaccination for hepatitis B without parental knowledge. Hepatitis B, which can be transmitted sexually, can — in some cases — lead to liver disease and early death.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. John C. Hottinger (DFL-Mankato). Most provisions took effect May 15, 1993. (HF818/SF521*/CH167)

Expanding optometrists' practice

Optometrists will be able to prescribe and apply certain topical eye medicines beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

Optometrists had sought the authority to prescribe topical legend drugs during the past few sessions, while more highly trained ophthalmologists opposed the change. Currently, only medical doctors, including family doctors and ophthalmologists, can prescribe such drugs.

Supporters of the new law say it will make treatment for eye injuries like corneal abrasions, and eye diseases like cataracts and glau-

coma, more accessible to rural residents who may live far from an ophthalmologist.

Optometrists would have to take additional specialized training and be "board certified" in order to prescribe. One of the bill's safeguards for patients is a requirement that optometrists file a report to the board of optometry within 10 days if a patient suffers any adverse reaction to a drug. Physicians who observe such adverse reactions in a patient treated by an optometrist are also required to report the incident to the board.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (HF134*/SF117/CH121)

Nursing assistant reciprocity

A state requirement that nursing assistants certified in other states be retested in order to work in Minnesota was deleted, effective March 11, 1993. The requirement, established by a 1992 law, was retained for only one year.

To be listed on the state nursing assistant registry in Minnesota, nursing assistants must be trained and must pass a competency evaluation.

And in order to get a job in a nursing home or certified board and care home, nursing assistants must be on the state registry. But legislators understood that it was financially burdensome for nursing assistants who had met the same qualifications in another state to retake the \$100 test — especially considering the low wages nursing assistants typically earn.

The short-lived requirement also made it difficult for nursing homes in border cities to hire enough nursing assistants.

The bill to delete the retesting requirement was sponsored by Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF142/SF119*/CH5)

Port-wine stains

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, all health insurance companies will be required to pay for early treatment and removal of port-wine stains, which are bruise-like birthmarks often covering the face, neck and upper torso.

Several insurance companies already provide treatment as part of their basic benefit packages. But at least one of the state's largest health maintenance organizations considers such treatment an elective procedure and does not provide coverage.

Port-wine stains occur in about three out of every 1,000 births. If left untreated, the birthmarks can expand, causing lesions, scarring, excessive bleeding or infection. Costs of "laser-burning" and other removal treatments can vary with the birthmark's size, but typically run about \$1,000 or less.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Wes Sko-

glund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin), limits coverage to Minnesota residents. It also prohibits those insurers who have not previously covered the treatment from raising premiums after the new law takes effect. (HF9*/SF291/CH116)

Day-care smoking ban

Parents whose children go to in-home day care can cross one more item off their list of worries. As of March 1, 1994, it will be illegal for licensed family day-care providers to smoke in their homes or allow others to smoke in their homes while day-care children are present.

The Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act already prohibits smoking in licensed child-care centers. But of the state's 140,000 children in day care, 40,000 attend family day cares. Protection from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke will now be extended to these children.

Medical studies have shown that, besides being carcinogenic, secondhand smoke can trigger or worsen children's health problems like asthma and ear infections.

Any violations of the smoking ban could be taken into account by the state when it considers whether to renew a family day care provider's license. The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato). (HF29*/SF32/CH14)

HIGHER EDUCATION

Student grants funded

Funding to the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) for student grants would have come up \$3 million short by June 30, 1993, had the gap not been plugged by lawmakers early in the 1993 legislative session.

The money was drawn from the general fund and added to the HECB's student grant appropriation. Originally, that appropriation was made for the current biennium during the 1991 session.

Making up the deficiency ensured that the HECB could make the full awards to which students were entitled during the 1993 fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1993.

State higher education grants are awarded to students attending both private and public colleges and universities. They are based on a state formula that takes into account factors like the cost of providing the education, cost of living, and family income.

The deficiency in the grant budget was plugged on March 26, 1993. The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault). (HF442*/SFnone/CH8)



HOUSING

Leases for tenants required

Landlords of buildings with 12 units or more will have to give their tenants written leases beginning Aug. 1, 1993, and all landlords who use leases will be required to give a copy to each tenant of their building, under a new law signed by the governor May 20.

Except in cases of nonpayment of rent, disturbing the peace, or malicious destruction of property, a tenant who is accused of violating a lease can use the legal defense that he or she was never given a copy. For instance, a tenant who is evicted for playing a stereo just above the 2 volume setting could argue in court that he or she never saw the clause in the lease forbidding tenants from playing their stereos above that setting. To protect landlords, a signed receipt from the tenant acknowledging that he or she received the lease is regarded as evidence of receipt.

Other provisions in the bill require that landlords reveal potentially dangerous situations to tenants and prospective tenants. The landlord must disclose violations cited by the housing inspector that threaten tenants' health and safety, if he or she fails to repair the problem within the deadline imposed. Notice can be given by posting a summary of the inspection order in a conspicuous place in the building.

Landlords who have received notice of a contract for deed cancellation or mortgage foreclosure can not enter into leases with tenants that extend past the date that the owner would lose the property, or beyond two months. The time limit can be lifted if the landlord resolves the issue by catching up on payments. This provision of the bill is to protect tenants from moving into an apartment expecting to live there a while, only to discover the property is being foreclosed on the next month.

The bill also provides more protection to tenants who may have trouble obtaining an apartment because of false or misleading information compiled by tenant screening services. Tenants already have the right to see the files kept on them by a screening service. The new law says that the service must respond to requests to see their files promptly: immediately if the request is made in person, and within five business days if the request is made by mail. A tenant can also get a summary of the information by phone if he or she has already made a written request for telephone disclosure.

Information about unlawful detainer actions cannot be included in a tenant's file unless the outcome of that case is also disclosed. This provision would apply to just Ramsey and Hennepin counties.

Another section of the bill that expands the definition of low-income housing is intended to help low-income residents of Duluth, a city

where rents are particularly high due to a rental housing shortage. No matter how high the rents are, rental housing occupied by households with income below 30 percent of the metropolitan area's median will be included among the types of housing that are considered low-income housing. This means that housing occupied by such low-income people must be replaced within 36 months after a governmental body displaces 10 or more units of that housing.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul). (HF531*/SF415/CH317)

Mobile home professionals

Manufactured home installers are now individually licensed professionals, under a measure approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

Previously, they were licensed as residential building contractors.

The mobile home and trailer contractors can obtain licenses after completing tests demonstrating they are properly trained in installation techniques specific to manufactured homes. The law does not change existing bonding and insurance requirements that apply to mobile home installers.

However, licensed installers are exempt from the continuing education requirements in current law that apply to residential building contractors.

Rep. Syd Nelson (DFL-Sebekka) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) have said their proposal is a logical recognition that different skills are needed for mobile home installation than for other residential contracting work.

The measure became effective March 27, 1993. (HF174*/SF91/CH9)



HUMAN SERVICES

Child support payments

Money that a custodial parent receives in child support payments will be exempt from garnishment by creditors beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

The law will add child support money to the list of property that is safe from creditors — a list that includes items such as a person's home- stead, Social Security benefits, pensions, and life insurance proceeds.

The House sponsor of the bill, Rep. Linda Wejman (DFL-Mpls), said she authored the legislation after she heard of a woman whose child-support payments were being garnished to pay her attorney's fees.

Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF499/SF384*/CH156)



INSURANCE

Workers' compensation bailout

One of Minnesota's largest providers of workers' compensation insurance will get a \$20 million loan from a state-sponsored fund no later than July 1, 1993.

The State Fund Mutual company — established by the 1983 Legislature as an alternative choice for Minnesota employers to get workers' compensation coverage — needs the loan because it lost nearly all of its \$17.3 million in equity to investment losses in early 1992.

Industry analysts say an insurance company needs to maintain an equity balance equal to about one-third of its annual premiums to adequately protect itself against possible claims. The loan will help State Fund Mutual, which is a quasi-public company, meet that standard.

State Fund Mutual was the third largest Minnesota workers' compensation insurance provider during 1991, writing premiums for an estimated 80,000 workers. Most of the company's policyholders are smaller firms with yearly premium costs of \$10,000 or less, said Pat Johnson, president of State Fund Mutual.

Bert McKasy, commissioner of the Department of Commerce, said State Fund Mutual remains solvent and that his department has been closely watching the Eden Prairie-based firm since its investment troubles first came to light.

The loan to State Fund Mutual will come from the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine). Many of the provisions became effective May 18, 1993. (HF199*/SF112/CH228)

"Medigap" premium hikes delayed

Seniors living outside the seven-county metro area got a temporary reprieve from higher health insurance costs allegedly caused by the "community rating" provisions of the 1992 MinnesotaCare law.

Retroactive to July 1, 1992, a new law requires insurance companies to phase-in any hikes in supplemental health policy costs. The policies pay for health care costs not covered by Medicare. One-half of the premium increases became effective March 1, 1993. The remaining increases will be added Jan. 1, 1994.

Premiums for some seniors, particularly women between the ages of 65 and 69, jumped sharply as insurers spread the costs of the so-called "Medi-gap" policies across a broader pool of policyholders. The new law was designed to give these people a chance to find a lower-priced supplemental policy or to adjust their budgets accordingly.

Although the insurance industry maintained the increases were caused by the 1992

MinnesotaCare law, some lawmakers accused the industry of using the law as an excuse for a rate increase.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro). (HF22*/SF2/CH1)



LAW

New data privacy rules

The University of Minnesota police department would be required to release its information regarding on-campus crimes under a provision contained in an omnibus data privacy bill approved by the Legislature and awaiting the governor's signature.

The provision declares that the university's police department meets the legal definition of a law enforcement agency so its records are not educational records — and are, therefore, public data. The university, like many colleges and universities across the country, has argued that records detailing on-campus crimes could be kept private.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls), also would modify the conditions under which a variety of governmental agencies can collect information and release it to the public or to other branches of government. (HF1245*/SF976/CH351)

Harassment investigations

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, an employer investigating allegations of sexual or other types of harassment in the workplace could not reveal the name of the person making the allegations to the person accused, if by doing so would "threaten the personal safety of the complainant" or "subject the complainant . . . to harassment."

Only until after the investigation is completed and a formal disciplinary proceeding begins would the identity of the accuser become known to the person accused of harassment. (Section 7)

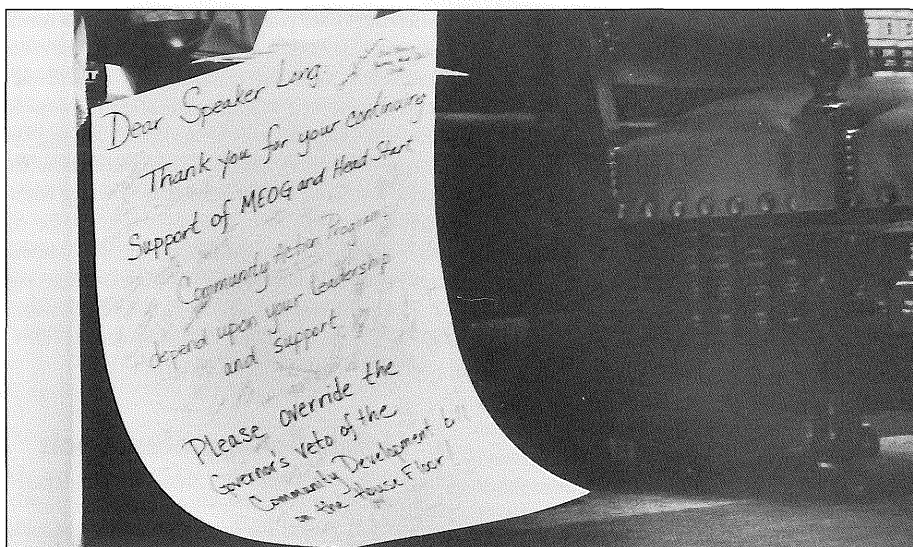
Accident report data

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, law enforcement agencies would have to release to the public whether drivers and passengers involved in traffic accidents were wearing seat belts.

The version of the bill that passed the House May 5 also made the blood-alcohol content of each driver involved in a traffic accident public information. But that section was deleted from the bill sent to the governor. (Section 16)

Department of Public Service

Information that would reveal the identity of a tenant making a complaint regarding energy-efficiency standards to the Department of Pub-



Community action agencies that had been allocated funds to run Head Start and other programs under an Economic Development omnibus bill (SF1613) pleaded with House Speaker Dee Long to override Gov. Arne Carlson's veto of that bill. An attempt to override the veto failed in the Senate May 15.

lic Service (DPSv) would be private data beginning Aug. 1, 1993. The bill also stipulates that information collected by the Public Utilities Commission or the DPSv on employees or customers alleging that a telephone company or utility has violated federal or state laws would be private data. (Section 13)

Health data

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, the Department of Health could withhold health or epidemiologic data if releasing the data would identify an individual.

The bill also stipulates that if an insurance company pays for or requests a medical examination of a person, the physician conducting the examination may release those records to the insurance company. This provision would become effective the day after the bill becomes law and would apply to records gathered before that date. (Sections 25, 26)

Security services

Information gathered by a security guard making a citizen's arrest will be public data beginning Aug. 1, 1993. The bill states that "arrest data" — including the name, age, and sex of adults arrested — are available to the public and to law enforcement agencies. (Section 19)

Educational data

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, public high school officials will need to maintain records detailing the "extent and content of remedial education" and give that information to public universities in the state. That language was added to the bill by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), who amended the bill on the House floor May 5.

Those records would be very valuable to universities, Kelley said, which need to plan their curriculums to deal with students who will need extra academic help. "We're doing a lot of reme-

dial education at higher educational institutions at great cost," Kelley said. (Sections 3, 4)

Equal rights for gays, lesbians

Gays and lesbians in Minnesota will be protected from the same kinds of discrimination as other minority groups.

The new law will add "sexual orientation" to the Minnesota Human Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, age, sex, disability and marital status. Violators of the act are subject to civil suits and misdemeanor charges.

Chief House sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) and other proponents explained the bill as one of basic human rights.

Opponents of the bill said that it gives "special rights" to a certain class of people based on behavior. Clark disagreed.

"It's not a special right. It's not a special privilege," Clark told the Judiciary Committee March 5. "We're talking about some very basic issues of justice here."

The new law explicitly excludes pedophilia from the definition of "sexual orientation" and will exempt religious organizations that are hiring employees for their religious activities.

The bill, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF585*/SF444/CH22)

Condo law expanded

Minnesota's "Uniform Condominium Act" of 1980 will be expanded to regulate other forms of "common interest ownership."

House sponsor Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) said the bill will provide statutory regulation for growing forms of cooperative ownership not covered by current law, including condos, townhouses, and other multiple-

unit dwellings.

The new law clarifies legal responsibilities of owners, developers, and purchasers and addresses matters involving communally owned or used property, including managing common spaces, community association bylaws, and running a business out of a unit in a multiple-unit dwelling.

The bill also updates the state's Condominium Act.

The new law becomes effective June 1, 1994. Sen. Ember Reichgott (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF243/SF141*/CH222)

Rules for radar

A new law will require police officers using speed-measuring radar guns to follow new rules designed to safeguard them from exposure to the microwave radiation emitted by the guns.

Although the machines emit about the same amount of radiation as a properly functioning microwave oven, there has been at least one case of testicular cancer suspected of being caused by the radar guns, said Maj. Glenn Gramse of the Minnesota State Patrol. Some officers in the past have rested the radar-emitting guns in their laps, he said.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), mandates that police turn off the machines when they are not being used and prohibits officers from resting the units on any part of their bodies while the guns are turned on.

Although most of the available evidence shows that the guns aren't harmful, Gramse said it's still wise to enact these common-sense rules to give "an extra level of protection for the officers."

The law, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Pat McGowan (IR-Maple Grove), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF801*/SF885/CH61)

Unclaimed property ads

Notice of unclaimed property will now be published by the Department of Commerce only if it's worth more than \$100.

The previous minimum value for published or mailed notices was \$25.

Each spring, the Department of Commerce takes out large advertisements in newspapers across the state that list the names of owners of unclaimed or abandoned bank accounts, paychecks, stock certificates, and the contents of safety deposit boxes. If, after three years, no one comes forward, the booty reverts to the state.

"It costs a lot of money to advertise all those names," said Sandy Mackenthun, supervisor of the Department of Commerce's Unclaimed Property Unit.

Items valued at \$14 million (owned by 42,000 different people) were offered for claim by the department in its March 1993 public notice. If

previous patterns hold true, Mackenthun said, about half of that money and goods eventually will be claimed.

Owners and heirs of abandoned property do have the right to reclaim the property at any time, even if it already has been turned over to the state's general fund.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan). It became law April 16, 1993. (HF399*/SF578/CH31)

Conciliation court changes

Minnesotans who wind up in conciliation court and don't know the difference between a "judgment creditor" and a "final judgment" would get help under a bill passed by the House May 15.

The measure — which would recodify the state's three separate conciliation court statutes into one to apply statewide — would also mandate that court administrators provide assistance to claimants regarding the "procedures and functions" of conciliation court.

Minnesotans would get help filing documents before their case is heard and in preparing forms necessary to collect should they win. Such information would not constitute legal advice.

Overall, the uniform conciliation court law seeks to eliminate the different conciliation court systems at work in Hennepin County, Ramsey County, and Minnesota's remaining 85 counties.

While the proposal combines many redundant provisions, it also would allow conciliation court subpoenas to be issued anywhere in the state — a power not currently authorized for any state conciliation court system.

The measure also would list the actions that don't belong in conciliation court. These include claims of defamation by libel or slander, and class action suits, among others. These exclusions generally follow past conciliation court practice, but aren't specifically named in state law.

The proposal would repeal current statutes dealing with attorney representation in Hennepin and Ramsey County conciliation courts. In the two counties, attorneys can now be present without the approval of a judge.

The new statewide practice would allow counsel to be present, but limit participation "to the extent deemed helpful" by the judge. Current court rule (in counties other than Hennepin and Ramsey) prohibits attorneys in conciliation court unless the judge allows them to appear.

And for the record, a "judgment creditor" is a conciliation court winner entitled to some money or relief. The "final judgment" is what is needed before the "winner" can collect.

With the governor's approval, the measure, which is sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples), will become effective July 1, 1993. (HF0591/SF532*/CH321)

Training for private investigators

Private investigators and security guards now will be required to learn alternatives to using force as part of their basic skills training.

The provision is included in a new law scheduled to take effect Aug. 1, 1993 that will establish new certification guidelines for investigators licensed by the state Board of Private Detectives and Protective Agent Services.

To qualify for board certification, applicants will still need to complete at least 12 hours of preliminary or on-the-job training during their first 21 days of employment. An exemption will be available, however, for licensure applicants who demonstrate they already have completed equivalent training before they took the job.

The measure, authored by Rep. Jim Rhodes (IR-St. Louis Park) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville), also calls on the board to set up a certification process for armed guards seeking licensure.

Under current law, investigators cannot carry a gun or other "immobilizing weapon" without completing six hours of additional training and testing each year. (HF1575/SF253*/CH168)

Paying legal costs for police

Cities and counties are already required to pay for the defense of law enforcement officers who are sued for alleged false arrests or injuries resulting from their official duties, as long as the officer was acting in good faith.

A new law clarifies that cities or counties that have a civilian review authority for peace officers shall also pay the reasonable legal costs of an officer defending against a civilian complaint — but only if the complaint is not upheld. If a complaint against a police officer is sustained, no payment for legal defense by the government is allowed.

The bill, which became effective May 18, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF73/SF58*/CH220)



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Residency requirement allowed

New employees of the city of Minneapolis would either have to be residents of that city or agree to move there, if the city of Minneapolis takes advantage of its new authority to pass a residency requirement ordinance.

The authority was granted by a new state law sponsored by two Minneapolis legislators, Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls).

More than half of the city's employees are nonresidents, and they take \$140 million in

paychecks out of Minneapolis to spend elsewhere, Jefferson has said. The economically stressed city would like to recapture more of the dollars paid to its new employees. Current employees would not be affected by the ordinance the city is expected to pass.

The Minneapolis school district, library board, and city park and recreation board will also be allowed to impose residency requirements on new employees.

The only city named in the law is Minneapolis. Cities without a large minority population, such as Edina or Woodbury, would never be allowed to impose similar residency requirements because they would be regarded as discriminatory. (HF74*/SF524/CH260)

Cities can offer rewards

Last year, after Minneapolis Police Officer Jerry Haaf was killed, the city of Minneapolis wanted to offer a reward for information leading to the arrest of his killers.

But it wasn't clear whether a city has a legal right to take such action. A new law clarifies that a city may offer and pay a reward offered by a nonprofit organization for information leading to the arrest or conviction of a person alleged to have committed a felony within the city limits.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls). It becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF461*/SF581/CH63)

Diversity among deputies

Sheriff's departments statewide will be allowed to use affirmative action strategies to hire deputies belonging to underrepresented groups such as racial minorities and women.

The new law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), was requested by the Olmsted County Sheriff's Department, which had been frustrated in its attempts to diversify its workforce because good, qualified candidates of underrepresented groups never scored quite high enough on civil service exams to be among the top three candidates.

If none of the three top-scoring candidates for a position is a member of an underrepresented group, the new law allows the civil service commission to include as top candidates the two highest-scoring eligible persons who are members of underrepresented groups. This affirmative action guideline applies only to positions to be filled from outside the agency — not to promotions from within the department.

The same authority was granted to police and firefighters civil service commissions by the 1991 Legislature.

Sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato), the new law became effective April 8, 1993. (HF127/SF300*/CH15)

Anoka County coroner

With urban ills spreading north into Anoka County, and more murders taking place there, some people saw a need for the county to have its own coroner's office.

A new law allows the Anoka County Board of Commissioners to establish the office of county coroner and to appoint a specially trained medical doctor to that position to investigate violent and mysterious deaths in Anoka County.

Any assistant coroner appointed by the new Anoka County coroner must be a licensed medical doctor, a qualification not required by law of deputy coroners in other counties.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids), the new law became effective April 8, 1993. Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF298*/SF277/CH16)



TAXES

Revised tax bill passes

A new tax bill with a handful of key changes from the one vetoed earlier by Gov. Arne Carlson won overwhelming approval by the House in the last moments of the regular session May 17.

The bill (HF427), removes some of the provisions which the governor objected to in his veto of the earlier tax plan (HF1735). As of May 20, the governor had not yet acted upon the revised bill.

It would:

- increase the appropriation to the state's cash-flow account from \$240 million to \$360 million. The governor's original budget would have retained the \$240 million, but he later increased it to \$500 million. The size of the budget reserve is one of several issues that has prompted the call for a special legislative session;
- remove the limit on corporate tax deductions for executives making more than \$1 million a year. It would have affected fewer than two dozen taxpayers;
- retain an increase in the Working Family Tax Credit from 10 to 15 percent. The credit, one of the most popular tax programs in the state, works in tandem with the federal earned income tax credit. It gives working families making less than \$22,370 a break on their income taxes;
- keep a new contamination tax on property which will go into a special fund for grants to pay cleanup costs. The tax would be charged to those who are responsible for contaminating a property, and those who are not, but the non-responsible party would pay less;
- increase property tax refunds for renters if there is extra money left over in the Local Government Trust Fund, which is raised by

2 cents of the state's 6.5-cent sales tax. The first \$3 million in surplus money in the fund will be earmarked for renters;

- allow St. Paul to put a half-cent sales tax in place to raise \$83 million for development projects, allows Cook County to extend a 1-cent sales tax to expand and improve the North Shore Hospital and gives Garrison, Minn. permission to have a 1-cent sales tax to build and maintain a sewer system adequate to serve its large summer population;
- keep a new formula for deciding how much local government aid the state will distribute. The formula is based on concrete factors about a community's aid needs, rather than on past spending; and
- keep a provision allowing property taxes to be paid by credit card.

The revised bill does retain one other provision which the governor had opposed: A limit on the amount a property's value can be increased when it is assessed for tax purposes. The bill retains language that limits that increase to the greater of two factors: Either 10 percent or one-third of the difference between the value determined by the assessor and the taxable value from the previous year. It would be in effect until 1998.

The "limited market value" provision is intended to put the brakes on higher assessments that lead to increased property taxes.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) though most revisions were products of the Taxes Committee. (HF427*/SF585/)

Buying tax-forfeited land

New guidelines have been set for those wishing to repurchase property they've forfeited to counties because of delinquent taxes.

They're actually old guidelines — reverting to laws governing the purchase of tax-forfeited land that were in place before the 1992 Legislature made changes.

Under the new law, when a county offers a forfeited property for sale, the former owner can buy it back for the cumulative price of delinquent taxes, assessments, interest, and any other associated costs.

County boards will no longer be allowed to sell forfeited property back to former owners for less than what the owner owed in taxes and penalties.

The new law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993, and former property owners who want to buy back their forfeited land have one year from that date to repurchase it. The law will be retroactive to April 25, 1992, giving landowners who missed the one-year deadline a chance to buy their former property back.

The law doesn't apply to property that has already been sold to another buyer, property where condemnation proceedings have begun.

or on land where a mineral processing permit or lease has been issued.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF117/SF19*/CH11)

TRANSPORTATION

Planes, trains and automobiles

A \$2.3 billion omnibus transportation finance bill has been approved by the Legislature and the governor.

The bill appropriates money for the 1994-1995 biennium to fund state agencies that maintain the state's roads, railways, waterways and airports. Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls), sponsor of the House bill, said it was very difficult to send this bill forward because the state's tight financial situation precludes the Legislature from appropriating the amount of money truly needed to take care of all the state's deteriorating roads and bridges.

"These are very painful decisions," said Rice, chair of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee, which formulated the bill.

The vast majority of money appropriated in the bill will go to the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT), which will receive more than \$2.07 billion of the \$2.3 billion total. Other agencies funded by the bill include the Regional Transit Board (\$60 million), the Department of Public Safety (\$207 million) and the Transportation Regulation Board (\$1.4 million).

The proposal was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon). (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266)

Light-rail transit

The MnDOT budget includes \$200,000 from the general fund to plan and design a light-rail system for the Twin Cities. The \$200,000 matches the amount of money the state has received from the federal government for a light-rail system. But the bill also specifies that this money cannot be spent unless Hennepin and Ramsey counties match that amount with pledges of \$400,000 and \$200,000 respectively. (Section 2)

International airport

The Piney-Pine Creek Border Airport, which straddles the U.S.-Canadian border, will get \$385,000 from the state airports fund in the next biennium for construction projects and maintenance. (Section 2)

More fees for counties

Fees for obtaining or renewing a state ID card and all classifications of Minnesota drivers' licenses will be increased by \$3.50. The extra money generated will be retained by county



The State Capitol was reflected on a tuba carried by a member of the Minnesota State Band May 19. Entertainment was being provided for participants of the 5th annual Capitol mall walk on Employee Health and Fitness Day.

agents under contract by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to sell the cards to the public. Those agents currently receive only \$1 each time they issue a license or ID card, an amount that has been in place for more than a decade, according to Rice. (Sections 21, 22)

Updating criminal records

Searching the public records the DPS maintains on drivers' license and ID card applicants would cost 25 cents under the bill. The money generated by this surcharge will go toward updating the state's computerized criminal history database at the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

The state is more than a year behind in entering conviction and sentencing data onto the computer system, say state officials, which means judges sometimes sentence offenders without knowing their true criminal history. (Sections 17, 25)

Criminal policy group

As part of the effort to improve the state's criminal justice system, the bill establishes a "Criminal and Juvenile Information Policy Group" to study the system and make recommendations. The group will be composed of the commissioners of the DPS and the Department of Corrections, the state court administrator, and the chair of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission. (Section 33)

Tamperproof licenses, IDs

The bill authorizes the DPS to produce high-technology drivers' licenses and state ID cards to make them harder to alter and use for committing check fraud and other crimes.

Prototypes already examined by the DPS include features found on newer bank cards and credit cards such as bar codes and magnetic strips, which could securely encode the name, address, and license number of the license holder, said Pierre Carpenter of the DPS. Retailers and others wanting to verify that a license offered as identification was not altered or stolen could read the encoded information with the scanners they currently use to read credit cards.

A faint hologram may also be incorporated into the front of the new licenses, which would reveal any attempt to alter information embossed on the card, Carpenter said. Incorporating any of these new technologies, he said, "would rule out the amateurs" who attempt to alter licenses.

Currently, licenses cost the DPS about 60 cents apiece to produce. The new high-tech licenses would only cost about \$1 more. (Section 23)

Driver's license revocation

A resolution opposing the revocation of drivers' licenses for drug-related crimes was signed by the governor March 25.

The resolution was passed by the Legislature in response to a 1991 federal highway law that reduces funding to states that don't do one of two things: adopt a license-revocation policy for drug-related crimes, or pass a formal resolution stating opposition to that policy.

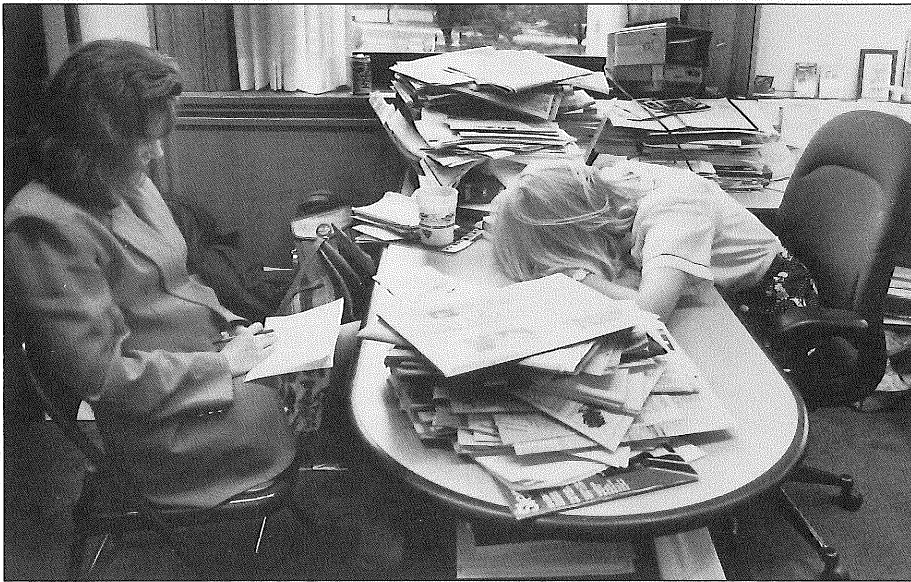
Because lawmakers beat the April 1, 1993, deadline specified in the federal law, the state won't lose about 5 percent of its federal funds, according to the Department of Transportation.

House sponsor Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) said the issue was partly one of "states' rights" and objected to what he said was the improper infringement by the federal government in state matters.

The state's current policy is to avoid taking away drivers' licenses for crimes unless the offense is "motor-vehicle related," said Katherine Burke Moore of the Department of Public Safety. She added that 22 other states have filed opposition to the federal law.

The Legislature has allowed Minnesota judges the discretion to suspend the drivers' licenses of minors convicted of drug-related offenses.

The resolution was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake). (HF6/SF12*/R1)



House page Kate Chalmers rested her head as the last exhausting day of the session drew to a close, while another page, Kristen Sorenson, read.

Regulating off-road motorcycles

Motorized dirt bike owners would have to pay \$10 a year to license their off-road motorcycles under a bill approved by the Legislature.

Currently, "off-highway motorcycles" are not required to be registered and are not regulated by the state.

The measure would regulate the motorbikes in much the same way "all-terrain vehicles" are now regulated and establish a three-year registration fee of \$30.

All funds from the fees would be deposited in a newly created account within the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The funds would, in part, be used to acquire and develop off-highway motorcycle trails. A total of \$381,000 would be allocated to the DNR for the biennium and the department would be authorized to hire two more employees.

The DNR also would develop rules governing the use of off-road motorcycles with respect to game and fish resources, public lands under DNR control, noise levels, and public roads.

No one under age 18 would be allowed to own an off-road motorbike, but they could ride one — providing they wear a helmet. Current law requires the use of a helmet for on-road motorcyclists. All riders must wear safety glasses, regardless of age, and would be subject to the state's DWI laws.

A comprehensive off-highway motorcycle environmental and safety education program — similar to automobile driver's training — also would be developed by the DNR. The department could charge \$5 for the training. Beginning Jan. 1, 1995, off-road bikers under age 16 would have to have completed the course before operating an off-road motorbike.

Kids as young as 12 could ride the motor bikes on public lands, with some restrictions, if accompanied by an off-road biker who is at least 18 years old.

Failure to meet the requirements of the new law would be a misdemeanor offense.

Local units of government would be allowed to regulate the use of off-highway motorcycles within their jurisdiction, but may not impose additional fees, and cannot require that an operator have a drivers' license. Local governments could also designate trails for "off-highway" motorcycles.

The DNR would need to submit a report to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1995, regarding the number of registered off-road motorcycles and their growth patterns in Minnesota.

Similarly, the bill also would regulate "off-road" vehicles in much the same way, for the same licensure fee. Such a motorized vehicle is described as one that is "capable of cross-country travel on natural terrain without benefit of a road or a trail." For these purposes, the DNR would get one additional employee and an additional \$274,000.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. John Dorn (DFL-Mankato) and Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). Most provisions would become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF519*/SF184/CH311)

Minnesota toll roads

Minnesota motorists could be paying to travel over a river or through the woods because of a new law permitting toll road and bridge construction in the state after Aug. 1, 1993.

The law does not designate any existing or proposed roadways for inclusion in a possible tollway system. Any highway or bridge already in use would have to undergo a significant reconstruction and upgrade before it could be converted into a toll facility.

The measure will allow a public or private group to build, maintain, and operate toll facilities and authorizes any such group to seek

federal matching funds for construction.

Local governments will have the power to veto a proposed toll facility within their jurisdiction, and the Minnesota Department of Transportation will have the final word on any proposed project. Tollways within the seven-county Twin Cities area will require approval of the Metropolitan Council before they can be built.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) and Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake) are the chief authors of the proposal. They have said the law will provide a new funding alternative for Minnesota highway projects. (HF1366/SF1184*/CH211)



VETERANS

POWs get free license plates

After Aug. 1, 1993, former prisoners of war will get a special salute by not having to pay for license plates, motor vehicle registration fees, and annual tab renewal costs.

Former POWs can now receive specially designed license plates recognizing their unique service, but must pay for them and other costs associated with licenses. All such costs will be eliminated.

Surviving spouses of POWs can also receive the free special plates as well, but must pay the motor vehicle registration fees.

There are about 800 former POWs living in Minnesota and the vast majority served in World War II. Their average age is 72.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). (HF327*/SF88/CH214)

Vets homes decide residency

The board overseeing veterans homes will have the authority to decide residency when determining admission eligibility.

To be admitted to a veterans home, veterans must have served in a Minnesota military unit or have been a resident of the state. The new law gives the board the power to define "resident."

Spouses of eligible veterans who are 55 years of age or older are also allowed to seek admission to veterans homes, and the new definition must apply to them.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). It becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1273/SF1006*/CH103)

From walleye to campaign reform . . .

Sparby ends expansive career that mirrors his district

As the gavel's rap sounded the close of the 1993 legislative session, it also signaled an end to Rep. Wally Sparby's 11 years of House service.

The Thief River Falls DFLer has resigned to become executive director of the state's U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASCS) Office. The agency oversees dozens of farm programs which funnel millions of dollars into the state.

A farmer himself, Sparby has been an ardent spokesman for the state's agriculture community since first being elected in 1980. He said he's looking forward to serving farmers in his new role.

"I've been campaigning for [the position] since right after the election," he said. "I'm very excited about it."

Sparby was appointed by President Bill Clinton. He replaces Don Friedrich, who had been appointed in 1980.

The 1980s were a tumultuous time for agriculture and his rural district in the Red River Valley, an era marked by tractor caravans to the Capitol and the drone of auctioneers disposing of failed farms.

A member of the Agriculture Committee since his first day as a legislator, Sparby had a hand in landmark farm legislation that was an outgrowth of those crisis years: Creation of a Rural Finance Authority that still helps young farmers get their start, the farmer-lender mediation program that has helped farmers keep both their businesses and way of life, and creation of the Agricultural Utilization and Research Institute.

"I always thought the mission here was to help people and to have an impact on their lives," he said.

Sparby has also left his mark on northwestern Minnesota, pushing for improvements at technical and community colleges in Thief River Falls and helping bring public radio and television to what many consider to be the most



Rep. Chuck Brown gave a parting handshake to Rep. Wally Sparby, who is retiring after 11 years in the Legislature. Sparby gave a farewell speech to his fellow House members a few minutes before midnight on the session's final day. He is resigning his seat to become executive director of the state's U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office.

isolated corner of the state.

"It's hard for a lot of people to understand, but it's a tremendous area to live in — second to none in the state of Minnesota," he said. His new job also means settling in the Twin Cities.

Sparby also noted two accomplishments in his final session — carrying the House campaign reform package and passage of a bill setting new size limits for walleye and northern pike. Both bills will have long-enduring effects in the state, he said.

His departure breaks up a trio of DFLers from Senate District 1 that has been together since 1982 — Rep. Jim Tunheim of Kennedy and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf, also of Thief River Falls. A special election will be held to determine Sparby's successor.

Running for office had always been a dream of Sparby's. So when the House seat opened up

in 1982, he gave it a try and succeeded. In three of his six terms, he ran unopposed. Friends also encouraged him to run for Congress.

In a farewell speech to his colleagues on the House floor as his last session ground to a halt May 17, Sparby said the past 11 years have been fulfilling — and fraught with some personal milestones, too.

Since first coming to the Capitol in 1982, all four of his children have married, both his parents have died, his waistline has thickened a bit, and his hair has turned a snowy white.

"You get to meet a lot of nice, interesting people in this business — and I'm going to miss that," Sparby said. "I've always appreciated the opportunity of having been able to do that."

—Jim Anderson

It's a fact!

Minnesota's first newspaper, the *Minnesota Register*, hit the streets dated April 27, 1849 with a "printed in St. Paul" disclaimer.

In fact, it was printed two weeks earlier in Cincinnati, and shipped to Minnesota by its publisher, Dr. A. Randall, for an April 27 distribution.

While it was printed outside Minnesota, it was still the first newspaper ever published for the territory, and contained "valuable articles from the pens of H.H. Sibley

and Henry M. Rice," according to Judge Charles Flandrau in his *History of Minnesota*.

Randall had met with territorial leaders in 1848 to discuss the necessity of a Minnesota newspaper and intended to bring his printing presses to Stillwater that fall. "But the navigation of the rivers closed earlier than usual." Randall never returned to Minnesota, and later moved to California. His *Register* was dated just one day before the premiere issue of *The Minne-*

sota Pioneer published by James Goodhue, which actually was printed on Minnesota soil.

Goodhue originally intended to name his paper the *Epistle of St. Paul*, but according to Flandrau, "upon sober reflection [Goodhue] was convinced that the name might shock the religious sensibilities of the community, especially as he did not possess many of the attributes of our patron saint."

Bills the governor has vetoed: 21 to date

Editor's Note: A total of 375 bills and four resolutions were passed by the 1993 Legislature and will be considered by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Through May 20, the governor has vetoed 18 bills, one resolution, and line-item vetoed appropriations from two more bills.

The summaries below give a brief description of each bill vetoed by the governor and the reasons for his actions.

The bills are arranged numerically according to chapter number.

Credit union expansion

Legislation that would have allowed credit unions to accept deposits from more public bodies — including the State Board of Investment — was vetoed April 15 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The measure would have permitted the board to purchase share certificates from insured credit unions. The investment board manages over \$14 billion in retirement funds for state employees, teachers, and other public workers.

Under the proposal, credit unions would have been added to all statutory references regarding deposits from government units, including reserve accounts established by other state agencies and lending authorities, cities, counties and school districts.

Lawmakers in 1985 and 1991 significantly expanded the service guidelines for credit unions. But Carlson said allowing credit unions to now serve even more non-member customers would give them "an inappropriate competitive advantage" over smaller community banks.

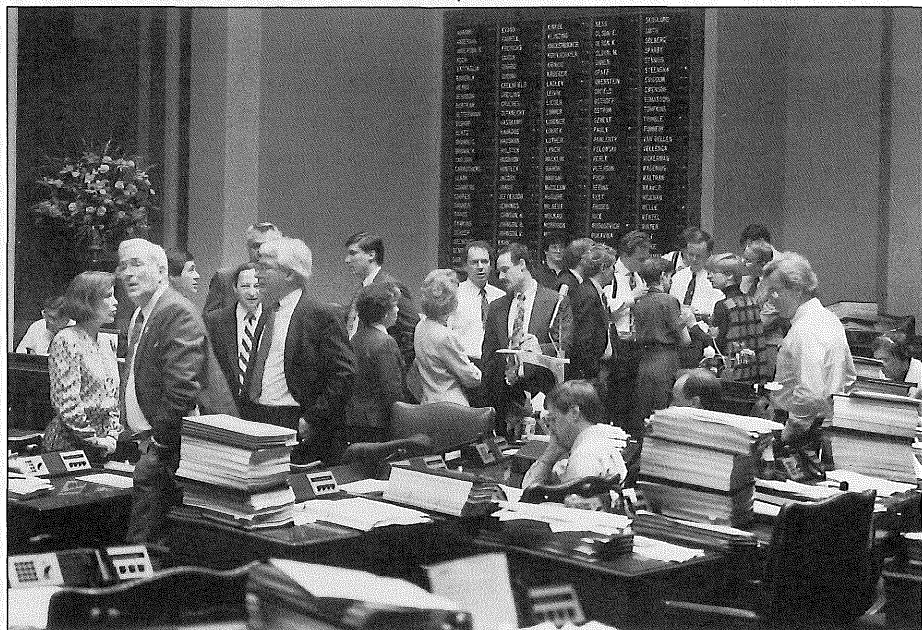
Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake) sponsored the proposal. (HF296*/SF276/CH28)

Protecting railworkers

A bill that would have protected railworkers' jobs following a merger or an acquisition of their company was vetoed May 13 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The measure would have given employees of a rail line bought up by another company hiring preference with the new company. Officials of the divesting company and union representatives would have been directed to develop a list of affected employees eligible as new hires by the acquiring company.

Existing state law already provides limited hiring preference for railworkers following a buy-out. But the measure sponsored by Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake) would have broadened those privileges to include any em-



While DFLers caucused before the last vote of the 1993 session, these IR members conversed on the House floor.

ployee of the company at the time of the buyout.

The measure also would have included union representatives in talks with state and company officials after a merger — provided the sale remained exempt from federal regulations.

Current law only stipulates that the companies and the state attorney general and the commissioner of the Department of Transportation participate in such talks.

Carlson said the bill "may harm rural Minnesota and is of questionable constitutionality."

Craneworkers' council

Gov. Arne Carlson May 13 vetoed a bill that would have created statewide licensing standards for crane operators.

He said the list of state licensing boards already is too long and urged lawmakers to instead examine Minnesota's existing occupational licensing regulations.

Additionally, he said adequate safeguards already are in place regarding crane operations without adding a new "bureaucracy" and that he would direct the state Department of Labor and Industry to help create more apprenticeship opportunities for training crane operators.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) sponsored the bill. (HF998/SF952*/CH134)

Workers' comp bill

A measure, which would have allowed injured employees who received benefits prior to the enactment of last year's worker's compensation reform law to receive the same cost of living

adjustments they had prior to the 1992 change, was vetoed May 13 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The 1992 law lowered the so-called "escalator" adjustments to 4 percent yearly. But the proposal would have let workers hurt between October 1975 and August 1992 get the same 6 percent annual bumps they were getting prior to last fall.

The vetoed bill, which Carlson called "a step backwards," was authored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton).

Speed limits

A proposal that would have allowed cities to set slower speed limits on some residential streets ran into a gubernatorial roadblock May 14.

Gov. Arne Carlson said the bill — which would have let local governments impose 25 mile per hour speed limits on streets a quarter mile or less in length — conflicts with "sound engineering and traffic safety policy."

In his veto message, Carlson said he concurred with opposition to the bill by the state Department of Transportation and the League of Minnesota Cities.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton). (HF1398*/SF1264/CH140)

Omnibus tax bill

The governor vetoed the omnibus tax bill (HF1735) May 10, saying that the bill added "significant complication to an already overly complicated property tax system," and that it was "needlessly hostile to job development."

The proposal contained no major tax increases, which the governor recognized as "positive."

But Carlson did object to a lowering of the state's budget reserve to \$360 million, which the bill would have done.

Many of the bill's provisions relating to local government taxing authority—including a 0.5 cent increase in the sales tax for the city of St. Paul—were resurrected in another proposal (HF427) now awaiting the governor's signature.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook). (HF1735*/SF408/CH153)

Great Lakes, environmental protection

Minnesota's final contribution into an eight-state consortium organized to improve water quality in Lake Superior and the rest of the Great Lakes has been line-item vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Carlson, who had included the \$500,000 payment to the Great Lakes Protection Fund in his budget recommendations in January, stripped the appropriation from the omnibus environmental bill May 7.

The fund was established in 1989 by governors in the eight states bordering the five big lakes to provide an ongoing revenue source to reduce toxic pollution and boost environmental monitoring in the Great Lakes region.

Among the projects financed by the fund—now underway or planned—are an inventory of toxic air emissions around the Great Lakes and a study determining the impact of eating contaminated fish and the effect of toxics on aquatic life.

The other line-item spending vetoes were \$228,000 for water and soil conservation grants to landowners in state forests; \$72,000 for second-year funding to the Voyageur's Park Citizens' Council; and \$180,000 for equipment and training costs for the Metropolitan Council to operate a high-tech computer program to monitor groundwater supplies in the Twin Cities.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172)

Campaign finance reform

A bill making the biggest changes to Minnesota's campaign finance laws in 20 years was vetoed by the governor May 11.

But the veto was short-lived. The same bill was re-passed by the Legislature in the waning days of session when it was added to a minor election bill (HF201).

The original reform bill (HF163) was vetoed, among other reasons, because it did not "create a means by which a candidate can respond to being targeted by special interest independent expenditures," Carlson wrote in his veto message. Those expenditures often came in the form of last-minute smear campaigns.

The revised campaign finance bill includes public financing and an exemption from campaign spending limits for candidates to respond to such expenditures.

The original bill vetoed by Carlson was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF163*/SF152/CH173)

Proposed land sale

The governor vetoed a bill that would have allowed Sherburne, Hubbard, and Stearns counties to sell tax-forfeited lands that border public waters.

The governor said he vetoed the bill because Hubbard County did not follow the procedure set forth in state law governing the process to dispose of tax-forfeited land adjacent to public waters. The law requires that when a jurisdiction desires to sell such land it must submit a proposal to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which shall then seek approval from the Legislature.

While Sherburne and Stearns counties followed the procedure, the governor's message states that Hubbard County never presented its proposal to the DNR. His veto letter states that "it is in the best interest of the resources and the people of Minnesota to allow sound policy to work as intended. This veto is intended to deliver that message."

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Dan Stevens (IR-Mora). (HF947*/SF96/CH174)

Community development funding

Saying it was \$26 million over budget, Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the economic development bill that would have appropriated money to fund a variety of state agencies.

In his May 14 veto message, Carlson said the bill "contributes to the overall \$140 million imbalance we face in the waning days of this session." The following day, the Senate failed by one vote to override the veto.

The bill (SF1613) designated more than \$380

million to fund such state and quasi-state agencies such as the departments of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development, Jobs and Training, Public Service, and Commerce. Also to be funded were the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, Minnesota Technology Inc., and the Office of the Secretary of State.

The bill also included funding for some new programs and projects such as the Labor Interpretive Center, slated to be built in downtown St. Paul, and the Youth Entrepreneurship Education Program, designed to encourage high school students to get on-the-job training in trades and professions.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1741/SF1613*/CH193)

Fire safety

A proposal that would have kept a fire safety advisory council operating until 1995 was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson because he objected to provisions in it that would have required future appointments to comply with gender balance guidelines.

In his veto message, Carlson accused lawmakers of holding the fire protection council "hostage in [their] zeal for gender balance" and said he instead would make the applicant's competence the only criteria for council appointments.

Carlson also said he would work with the state Department of Public Safety and the State Fire Marshal's office to continue the activities now performed by the council.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). (HF888/SF361*/CH198)

Human services omnibus bill

A total of \$4.376 billion was allocated by the Legislature to pay for health and human services programs in Minnesota during the 1994-95 biennium.

But the governor vetoed the proposal, thereby ensuring a special session within the coming weeks.

"This bill contains many fine provisions," Carlson wrote in his veto message. "However, as of [May 17] the aggregate result of appropriations bills passed guarantees that the state will have to borrow its way to a balanced budget," he said.

The governor said he would be "happy to reconsider" the bill if the Legislature establishes a minimum of a \$400 million budget reserve or gives him the power to "unallot," or trim appropriations to balance the budget.

The bill was authored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (HF1751/SF1496*/CH225)

Affordable housing barriers

A bill aimed at eliminating barriers to the development of low-income housing in the wealthier suburbs was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson on May 18. Carlson said in his veto message that the bill was "unacceptable" and he did not believe the bill would achieve the ideals that inspired it.

Carlson questioned the priorities in the bill, saying it required the Metropolitan Council to focus on communities with the least amount of affordable housing, without regard to whether those communities also had jobs. He said he would demonstrate his commitment to affordable housing by appointing a blue ribbon task force to study the issue over the next several months. The task force's findings will be reported in January 1994 so that new legislation on affordable housing can be passed during the 1994 session, the governor said.

Another section of the vetoed bill called for the creation of a state advisory council on metropolitan governance, which would advise the Legislature on the future role of the Metropolitan Council.

In his veto message, Carlson said that HF671 did not require the advisory council on the Metropolitan Council to be balanced, "leaving open the possibility of a report driven by party politics."

The bill was authored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton). (HF671*/SF529/CH234)

'Tax-the-rich' plan

A last-ditch effort to increase income taxes on Minnesota's wealthiest citizens was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson May 19.

The tax hike was added as an amendment to a minor tax bill (HF443) making technical legal changes.

The plan would have increased the income tax rate on 35,000 Minnesota taxpayers by 1.5 percent. It would have raised \$227 million over the next biennium, which would have been used for statewide property tax relief and school funding.

Families making more than \$180,000 per year, and single people with \$90,000 incomes, would have been affected.

Wealthy taxpayers, Carlson wrote in his veto message, have already been hit with income tax hikes.

"I will not accept a tax increase on the already overburdened taxpayers in Minnesota," he wrote.

Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the proposal. (HF443*/SF607/CH262).

'Redundant' school bill

Gov. Arne Carlson May 19 vetoed a measure that would have allowed for limited work for a school district by a school board member.

The measure would have set a \$5,000 cap on salary earned by a school board member while under hire to the district and would have required unanimous approval for the contract by other members of the school board.

While saying he supports the intent of the bill, Carlson said identical language for the vetoed proposal is contained in the omnibus K-12 education bill which he signed May 17.

"Since this language is already in law, I see no reason to enact the same language again," he wrote in his veto message. "This is redundant and unnecessary."

Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota) sponsored the bill. (HF571*/SF511/CH264)

Higher education

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a \$2.04 billion spending bill for the state's public higher education systems that would have held tuition increases to between 3 and 5 percent.

The governor said the measure, which retains a merger of three public higher education systems, is part of excessive spending plans approved by the Legislature which will force the state to borrow money to pay its bills.

Along with a spending plan that averted possible large tuition increases, the vetoed bill created a 10-member joint legislative panel to study the merger.

It also boosted financial aid for students, but changed the formula to determine the grants they receive which critics argued was skewed in favor of those attending private colleges.

Higher education funding will be among the topics of the special legislative session being called by the governor.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF1727/SF1407*/CH290)

Transit planning

A bill that would have instructed planning agencies to consider the impact new metropolitan area highway projects would have on the economically deprived (HF623) was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson May 20.

It was the second bill sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) that Carlson vetoed this week. The other, an affordable housing bill (HF671), was another facet of Orfield's plan to reduce the economic disparities between the wealthier, job-rich suburbs and the inner cities and inner-ring suburbs where economic opportunities are becoming more scarce.

The version of HF623 that reached the governor had already been considerably weakened from its original form. The bill directed the Metropolitan Council and Minnesota Department of Transportation to consider two additional factors when developing their transportation plans. The first was whether transportation needs couldn't be better met — with less cost and environmental impact — by transit improvements rather than highway construction. The second was how the highway project would affect the social and economic isolation of low-income populations from growing economic opportunities in the developing suburban areas.

"This bill represents a classic case of the Legislature micro-managing state agencies," Carlson wrote in his veto message. He said those agencies were under "extremely capable direction" and didn't need legislation to tell them how to conduct their business.

Sen. Sandy Pappas sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF623*/SF474/CH294)

Campaign finance reform

Although Gov. Arne Carlson signed a revived campaign finance reform bill that was very similar to the original one he vetoed, he did line-item veto one section of the revived bill May 20.

The big difference between the two bills was a provision that outlined a procedure by which candidates could respond to last-minute "independent expenditures," which are typically mounted by political action groups.

The governor nixed a section of the bill that gave public money to candidates without requiring them to raise equivalent matching funds. Carlson said in his veto message that such a subsidy would give "an additional \$1.6 to \$3.5 million of public funds to be paid to politicians."

"The public would be outraged at this abuse of public funds," he wrote.

The revised campaign finance bill includes public financing and an exemption from campaign spending limits for candidates to respond to such expenditures.

The revised bill containing the line-item veto of funding for independent expenditures was sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF201*/SF189/CH318).

Contract cuts

A bill aimed at cutting up to \$26 million in spending each biennium by reducing the number of private contracts and consultants used by the state was vetoed May 20 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The bill (HF984) would have imposed a 10 percent, across-the board cut on many of the \$1 billion in outside services for which the state contracts each biennium. It also would have set up a new contract oversight board which, among other things, would have made sure those outside services could not be done by state employees.

The governor said instead that he supports a plan by the state Department of Administration to revamp its contracting procedures. The new board, he said, would be unnecessary. Contracting by the state has increased 83 percent in the past five years, according to the Office of the Legislative Auditor.

Carlson said the cuts do not recognize situations where outside contracts are essential to delivering services.

The governor also disagreed with a provision in the bill that called for a change in the way the Senate confirms political appointments.

The effort to revamp the way the state contracts for services was spearheaded by a group of first-term DFLers dubbed the "teenage mutant Ninja freshmen." The chief authors were Rep. Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo) and Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul). (HF1480/SF 306*/CH325)

Anti-car theft

A bill that would have created a new state board to oversee anti-car theft efforts was vetoed May 20 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The proposal would have added a \$1 yearly surcharge to car insurance premiums to pay for driver education programs and coordinate car theft enforcement and prevention activities by local police and sheriff departments.

Carlson said he objected to the provisions establishing another state board, and also opposed the insurance surcharge, labeling it a hidden tax on Minnesota residents.

"I do not agree with asking taxpayers to pay more and hiding the cost in their insurance premiums," he wrote in his veto message.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington). (HF1247*/SF867/CH331)

NAFTA resolution

Gov. Arne Carlson took the rare step May 17 of vetoing a resolution, nullifying a request that Congress slow the process for ratifying the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Being informal requests, resolutions have no force of law. But Carlson said in his veto message that — contrary to what the Legislature said in approving the resolution — NAFTA will be beneficial to Minnesota and to the nation.

Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove), the chief author of the resolution, told House members May 13 that NAFTA holds potentially devastating consequences for Minnesota.

NAFTA's elimination of trade barriers between the United States, Canada and Mexico may preempt dozens of state programs ranging from workplace safety standards and environmental protection to child labor and food safety laws.

The resolution asked Congress to get the treaty off the "fast-track" course to consider the impact it would have on states. About two dozen labor, education and farm groups backed the resolution, which passed the House on an 83-47 vote May 13.

Carlson said the resolution was "loaded with speculation," adding that issues surrounding NAFTA are still being negotiated.

Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) sponsored the measure in the Senate. (HF1519/SF1232*/R4)

Do you know?

How much would you pay to watch a man bite the head off a snake?

In the late 1800's, Frank Fugina, an "old time Mississippi River captain," was standing with his crew at the steamboat landing in Fountain City, Minnesota.

A dam worker named Thomas Glennan was also there, "looking for excitement" with a large water snake "coiled around his right arm," Fugina recalls.

Addressing the crowd, Glennan offered to bite the head off the snake for ten dollars.

Nobody seemed interested.

So Glennan dropped the price to eight dollars, but still no one took his proposal. Five dollars. . . three dollars. . . no takers.

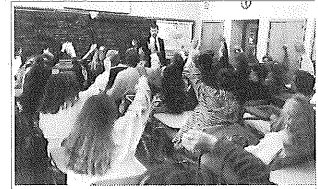
Tired of carrying the snake, he finally offered to perform the feat free of charge.

"Forwith he turned the head of the snake across his mouth, put the neck between his teeth and bit the head off clean."

Fugina promises the story "happens to be true one because I saw it. I even knew Tom Glennan. He was about twenty-five at the time."

The reaction of the crowd was not recorded.

PEOPLE AND THE PROCESS A Legislative Study Guide



Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office

Puzzled by the law process?

With the 1993 Legislative Session soon to be in full swing, you may wonder just how the legislative process works.

Many people do — even those who work for the Legislature full time. Though the process is difficult for anyone to describe, the House Public Information Office has made an attempt with its book entitled *People and the Process: A Legislative Study Guide*.

The project was undertaken to fill a need for more information on the legislative process for social studies teachers of grades 7-12, but people of all ages who are curious about state government will find the book useful.

The 142-page guide takes readers through each step of the law process from a bill's original idea to the governor's approval or veto. Along with background material, each section defines new terms, suggests classroom activities ranging from simple to complex, and provides an abundance of resource material.

The guide comes in loose-leaf form, punched to fit in a standard three-ring binder. The cost is \$11.25 plus sales tax and \$2 for shipping.

Copies are available through Minnesota's Bookstore, 117 University Ave. (Ford Building), St. Paul, MN 55155. Make checks payable to "State of Minnesota" and allow four to six weeks for delivery.

If you need the guide sooner, you can place a credit card phone or FAX order: Metro: (612) 297-3000; FAX (612) 296-2265; Nationwide Toll Free: 1-800-657-3757, and receive your order in one to two weeks. The bookstore accepts Visa, MasterCard, American Express, and Discover cards.

Or you can make an immediate purchase at the bookstore between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Final Action*

Now it's up to the governor

Exactly 3,476 bills were introduced this legislative session by the House and the Senate. Of those, 375 bills (and four resolutions) were passed by both bodies during the 1993 Session and sent to the governor.

So what happened to the other 3,097? Some were duplicates, some were folded into other bills, but most are in limbo, awaiting legislative action when the next regular session begins on Feb. 22, 1994.

And the 375 (and four resolutions) sent to the governor?

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it's ready to be sent to the governor for consideration. The governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can:

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

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

If a bill was passed by the Legislature and presented to the governor before the final three days of the session, the bill will become law unless the governor vetoes it by returning it to the Legislature within three days. The governor normally signs the bills and files them with the Secretary of State, but his signature is not required.

Only on appropriations bills can the governor exercise the line-item veto authority. This option allows the governor to eliminate the appropriation items to which he/she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the veto with the returned bill.

So what happens to the bills that weren't approved by the Legislature this year? Bills that were awaiting floor action on the General Orders Calendar now return to the last committee they were acted upon, where they will stay unless acted upon by the 1994 Legislature. This rule also applies to any bill up for consideration on the Consent Calendar, Calendar, or Special Orders.

For appointed conference committees that have not submitted a report upon adjournment, the bill returns to the body it originally came from and is laid on the table. The conference committee is then disbanded.

Bills that are passed by one body and not the other remain alive for the second year of the biennium. The house that approved the bill in the first year need not repass the bill in the second.

Bills pending before the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee from either body return to the standing committee to which the bill was previously referred.

Bills vetoed by the governor are returned to the body where the bill originated and laid on the table.

Bills remaining in standing committees can be taken up in the second year of the biennium in the committee to which they were last referred.

After each session, a comprehensive summary of all bills that were signed into law or vetoed is published. You can get a copy by calling or writing the House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298; (612) 296-2146, 1-800-657-3550.

Editor's note: The following chart includes the 375 bills (and four resolutions) that passed both the House and the Senate and have been or will be sent on to the governor for consideration. Final action is as yet incomplete on just over 40 of the bills.

Here are details concerning some of the terms used in the chart.

Governor's Options:

• enactment

The date the governor signed the bill into law.

• line item veto (liv)

The power or action of the governor to reject individual items within an appropriations bill while approving the rest of the bill.

• Veto (v)

The governor did not approve the bill.

• *

An asterisk marks the version of the bill the House and Senate approved and sent on to the governor.

Effective Date:

Each act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day it becomes effective, unless the act specifies a different time. Examples:

• Aug. 1, 1993

Each act the governor signs into law, except those that make appropriations, take effect on Aug. 1 following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.

• upon local approval (ula)

A special law requiring approval from the local government unit it affects becomes effective the day after the local government unit's governing body files a certificate with the secretary of state, unless the act specifies a later date.

• July 1, 1993

An appropriations act, or an act having appropriations items, takes effect at the beginning of the first day of July following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.

• various dates (vd)

Different parts of the act have different effective dates.

• with exceptions (we)

Act includes other effective dates.

• with qualifications (wq)

Act adds conditions to the effective date.

• retroactive (r)

Act goes into effect as of a specified date in the past.

• currently unavailable (cu)

The act is not yet in its final form; therefore, an effective date cannot be cited at this time.

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of May 20, 1993)**

HF—House File	v—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
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HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF1377*	Carruthers	SF1371	Luther	Legislative operations—oversight and disclosure established	370	p	cu
				AGRICULTURE			
HF0020*	Kalis	SF0018	Beckman	Resolution—seeking higher grain prices	R 3	5/11	NA
HF0050*	Cooper	SF0598	Berg	State honeybee regulations modified	233	5/17	vd
HF0385*	Steensma	SF0346	Sams	Debtors' right—first refusal actions provided time limit	123	5/11	8/1/93
HF0608*	Mosel	SF0708	Morse	Nurseries—stock certificate exemption allowed	209	5/14	5/15/93
HF0661*	Wenzel	SF0730	Sams	Dairy farms—fair trade practices act	65	4/30	vd, r
HF0687	Rukavina	SF0304*	Olson	Farm chemicals—aquatic pest control applicators licensed	283	5/19	8/1/93
HF0931*	Peterson	SF0771	Bertram	Ethanol—producer payments, oxygenate level changed	250	5/19	Sec. 2 for aid paid in 1994
HF1060*	Mosel	SF0604	Sams	Rural Finance Authority—technical changes for loan eligibility	342	p	cu
HF1065	Steensma	SF0894	Dille	Warehouses—bond requirements for general merchandise warehouses set	212	5/14	8/1/93
HF1138*	Mosel	SF1292	Sams	Rural Finance Authority participation eligibility expanded	332	p	cu
HF1149*	Bauerly	SF0861	Sams	Rural Finance Authority—loans expanded	298	5/20	7/1/93
HF1225*	Steensma	SF0879	Morse	Pesticides—licensure surcharges modified	367	p	cu
HF1408*	Limmer	SF0813	McGowan	Nursery stock dealer certificate exemption provided	138	5/13	8/1/93
HF1415*	Sparby	SF1501	Stumpf	Wheat, barley promotion orders—provisions modified	348	p	cu
				COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
HF0051*	Evans	SF0041	Mondale	Automobiles—title branding requirements tightened	93	5/5	6/5/93
HF0167	Bauerly	SF0338*	Johnson, J.B.	Development—capital account for small business loans recreated	177	5/14	8/1/93
HF0174*	Nelson	SF0091	Sams	Manufactured homes—licensing standards created for installers	9	3/26	3/27/93
HF0399*	Opatz	SF0578	Wiener	Unclaimed property—state reporting requirements changed	31	4/15	4/16/93
HF0454*	Clark	SF0932	Runbeck	DTED—annual reports on job creation efforts required	252	5/19	8/1/93
HF0554*	Carruthers	SF1444	Chandler	Roofers—licensing, testing standards established	145	5/14	5/15/93
HF0643*	Luther	SF0809	Belanger	Cosmetologists, estheticians regulated under statute	204	5/14	vd
HF0654*	Perlt	SF0704	Finn	Secretary of State—housekeeping bill	48	4/26	8/1/93
HF0676	Asch	SF0174*	Reichgott	Facsimile advertising by fax prohibited	197	5/14	8/1/93
HF0777*	Rukavina	SF0612	Merriam	Credit reports—employee use prohibited without permission	292	5/19	8/1/93
HF0806*	Rodosovich	SF0666	Finn	Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms made petty misdemeanor	66	4/30	8/1/93
HF0948*	Bauerly	SF0938	Luther	Contractors—recovery fund established	245	5/17	8/1/93 wq
HF0998	Rice	SF0952*	Solon	Crane operators—licensed, examining board created	134	5/13	v
HF1025	Milbert	SF0832*	Hottinger	Athletic trainers—licensed, advisory board appointed	232	5/17	vd
HF1039*	Garcia	SF1378	Bertram	Auctioneers—cities prohibited from requiring separate licenses	251	5/19	8/1/93
HF1063*	Trimble	SF1572	Wiener	Currency exchanges—license renewal dates extended	354	p	cu
HF1081*	Asch	SF1597	Wiener	Collection agencies—additional prohibited activities	295	5/20	8/1/93
HF1137	Knickerbocker	SF1000*	Solon	Real estate—additional agent disclosures required	309	5/20	vd
HF1286	Murphy	SF1032*	Chandler	Contests—prize notification required, penalties added	178	5/14	7/1/93 wq
HF1384	Asch	SF0751*	Pappas	Tanning booths—use by minors restricted	316	5/20	8/1/93
HF1407	Milbert	SF1297*	Luther	Architecture, land surveyor board given licensing powers	358	p	cu
HF1525*	Perlt	SF0803	Betzold	Abstractors—liability exemption for title companies	77	5/3	8/1/93
HF1575	Rhodes	SF0253*	Marty	Private investigators—training procedures clarified	168	5/14	8/1/93
HF1636	Pugh	SF1114*	Luther	Franchises—regulation modified, civil actions permitted	372	p	cu
HF1667	Evans	SF1380*	Janezich	Heavy equipment parts—sales regulated	199	5/14	8/1/93
				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE			
HF1709*	Rice	SF1251		Transportation and Transit—omnibus bill	266	5/19	7/1/93
HF1741	Rice	SF1613*	Kroening	Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	193	5/14	v
				EDUCATION			
HF0010*	Bauerly	SF0029	Beckman	Youth apprenticeship program—established	335	p	cu
HF0011*	Vellenga	SF0047	Lesewski	Verdi School District—levies certified	2	1/28	1/30/93
HF0035*	Olson, E.	SF0052	Moe	School districts—levy recertification	3	2/17	vd
HF0125*	Luther	SF0153	Luther	Osseo high schools—statutory instruction requirements waived	374	p	cu
HF0159*	Tunheim	SF0158	Stumpf	Maximum effort capital loans—time limit extended	18	4/7	4/8/93
HF0350*	Vellenga	SF1559	Pogemiller	K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill	224	5/17	vd
HF0381*	Bauerly	SF0509	Murphy	Property tax mailing notice—requirement modified	44	4/23	4/24/93
HF0442*	Rodosovich	Sfnone		Higher Education Coordinating Board—deficiency appropriation	8	3/25	3/26/93
HF0571*	Greiling	SF0511	Morse	School board member—district employment regulated	264	5/19	v
HF1195	Olson, K.	SF1320*	Murphy	Higher Ed. prep. requirements—changed for vocational, technical programs	276	5/19	8/1/93
HF1527*	Steensma	SF1431	Lesewski	Lake Benton, Pipestone, Verdi school districts—election requirements	45	4/23	4/24/93

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HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF1727	Rodosovich	SF1407*	Stumpf	Higher Education Finance— omnibus bill	290	5/17	v
				ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES			
HF0033	Davids	SF0005*	Benson, D.D.	Raccoon season— restrictions modified	51	4/26	8/1/93
HF0096	Tunheim	SF0229*	Stumpf	Personal watercraft— mirror requirements modified	219	5/17	8/1/93
HF0189	Ostrom	SF0235*	Frederickson	St. Peter— reversionary interest released	241	5/17	8/1/93
HF0258	Perlt	SF0490*	Price	Washington County— land sale authorized	195	5/14	5/15/93
HF0287*	Wagenius	SF0271	Johnson, J.B.	Waste Management Act— amendments	249	5/19	vd
HF0316	Rukavina	SF0487*	Janezich	Iron mine facilities— salable condition required	107	5/7	8/1/93
HF0366	Rukavina	SF0283*	Janezich	St. Louis County— state lands conveyed	179	5/14	8/1/93
HF0421*	Wenzel	SF0347	Samuelson	Lindbergh State Park— lands added	43	4/23	8/1/93
HF0514*	Sparby	SF0920	Novak	Petrofund process, fees— changed	341	p	cu
HF0534	McCollum	SF0096*	Riveness	Wastewater treatment standard rulemaking provisions clarified	180	5/14	8/1/93
HF0543*	Battaglia	SF0388	Johnson, D.J.	Cook County— land sale authorized	308	5/20	5/21/93
HF0546*	Waltman	SF1435	Murphy	Dorner Hardwood Forest— motor sports prohibited	203	5/14	5/15/93
HF0581	Rukavina	SF0413*	Janezich	St. Louis County— land sale authorized	267	5/19	5/20/93
HF0607	Johnson, A.	SF0483*	Merriam	Hunting by disabled— crossbow allowed for big game	69	4/30	8/1/93
HF0644	Lourey	SF0192*	Chmielewski	Aitkin County— tax-forfeited land sale authorized	274	5/19	5/20/93
HF0673	Johnson, V.	SF0550*	Dille	Eurasian wild pigs— prohibited in Minnesota	129	5/13	8/1/93
HF0699	Pauly	SF0848*	Janezich	Mineral leasing and research— changes provided	113	5/10	8/1/93
HF0704	Trimble	SF0697*	Price	Water use and availability to be monitored by Metropolitan Council	186	5/14	8/1/93
HF0805	Munger	SF0639*	Solon	W. Lk. Superior sanitary district provided incinerator ash disposal	191	5/14	5/15/93
HF0813	Hasskamp	SF0064*	Samuelson	Deer muzzle-loading— season provided	229	5/17	8/1/93
HF0836*	Stanius	SF0944	Laidig	Game and fishing licenses subagent options provided	310	5/20	vd
HF0863	Dempsey	SF0636*	Murphy	Sewer combined overflow financial assistance eligibility extended	371	p	cu
HF0864*	Jennings	SF0883	Chandler	Exotic species inspections— funded, penalties added	235	5/17	vd
HF0882*	Lourey	SF0712	Chandler	Lake Superior water trail— authorized	143	5/13	8/1/93
HF0898	Weaver	SF0693*	Merriam	Natural resources commissioner— rulemaking, powers clarified	231	5/17	vd
HF0947*	Bauerly	SF0896	Stevens	Sherburne County— land sale authorized	174	5/14	v
HF0952	Nelson	SF0464*	Sams	Deer hunting— outer clothing requirements modified	196	5/14	1994 firearms season
HF0988*	Sparby	SF0878	Stumpf	Deer licenses for taking deer by firearm, archery in certain counties	273	5/19	8/1/93
HF1021*	Bergson	SF0842	Merriam	Cook County—Horseshoe Bay property exempted from certain requirements	205	5/14	5/15/93
HF1068*	Bettermann	SF1115	Berg	Aquatic farms, quarantine facilities, fish hatcheries regulated	226	5/17	8/1/93
HF1106	Wagenius	SF0880*	Morse	Hazardous waste fee system— restructured	279	5/19	8/1/93
HF1107*	Huntley	SF1467	Johnson, J.B.	Lake Superior— safe harbors program established	333	p	cu
HF1114*	Milbert	SF0669	Berg	Game and fish— omnibus bill	269	5/19	vd
HF1152	Ozment	SF0869	Lessard	Wildfire prevention	328	p	cu
HF1182*	Jefferson	SF1168	Kroening	Private addition rearranged in Mpls— released from state land covenant	297	5/20	8/1/93
HF1190	Trimble	SF1244*	Chandler	Historic sites act— adopted	181	5/14	8/1/93
HF1232*	Sparby	SF1208*	Price	Pike fishing— size limit set	185	5/14	vd
HF1285	Sekhon	SF1074*	Price	DNR land sale procedures— modified	285	5/19	5/20/93 we
HF1402*	Anderson, I.	SF1363	Stumpf	Wetlands—mitigation requirements changed, exemptions expanded	175	5/14	5/15/93
HF1424*	Munger	SF0975	Solon	Ag. chemical, liquid gas storage tanks—exemptions allowed	87	5/5	5/6/93
HF1436*	Kelley	SF1545	Mondale	Hopkins—increased reimbursement for landfill methane remediation	263	5/19	5/20/93
HF1450*	Trimble	SF1476	Kelly	RIM expenditures authorized for fish, wildlife habitat restoration	227	5/17	8/1/93
HF1492	Orfield	SF1367*	Chandler	Hazardous reporting violations— penalties provided	282	5/19	8/1/93
HF1494	Orfield	SF1368*	Chandler	Air pollution violations— penalties provided	365	p	cu
HF1528	Lasley	SF1466*	Johnson, J.B.	Education—Cambridge, Ind. School Dist. No. 911 land interest	104	5/5	5/6/93
HF1702	Wagenius	SF1275*	Mondale	Hazardous substances—cleanup, loan program created, funded	287	5/19	7/1/93
				FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE			
HF0009*	Skoglund	SF0291	Piper	Insurance—coverage required for treating port-wine stains	116	5/10	8/1/93
HF0022*	Skoglund	SF0002	Benson, D.	Supplemental medicare insurance premium increases delayed	1	1/21	7/30/92 r
HF0139*	Bauerly	SF0159	Adkins	Santiago—detached banking facility authorized	106	5/7	ula
HF0146*	Reding	SF0109	Hottinger	Financial institutions— merger procedures eased	7	3/23	8/1/93
HF0296*	Bertram	SF0276	Chandler	Credit unions— investment powers redefined	28	4/15	v
HF0444	Huntley	SF0406*	Solon	Insurance—public employee health care options expanded	215	5/17	8/1/93
HF0555*	Carlson	SF0683	Hottinger	Involuntary unemployment insurance sales permitted	343	p	cu
HF0556	Bauerly	SF0394*	Solon	Banking—deposits, withdrawals honored from other institutions	52	4/26	8/1/93

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HF0580	Reding	SF0568*	Solon	Insurance—non-profits allowed to invest in dental corporations	70	4/30	8/1/93
HF0639*	Asch	SF1528	Luther	Medicare insurance—technical revisions	330	p	cu
HF0640	Huntley	SF0948*	Oliver	Property insurance—technical changes in state-required plan	248	5/17	8/1/93
HF0795*	Jennings	SF0742	Anderson	Insurance—school buses excluded from certain indemnity clauses	362	p	cu
HF1095*	Stanis	SF1446	Luther	Insurance solvency act—auditing changes approved	299	5/20	8/1/93
HF1096	Stanis	SF1129	Solon	Banking—deposits, rates other charges regulated	257	5/19	vd
HF1100*	Stanis	SFnone		Insurance—health coverage reinsurance association regulated	47	4/23	8/1/93
HF1301	Greenfield	SF1226*	Price	Comprehensive Health Association—funding through cigarette tax	324	p	cu
HF1523*	Reding	SF1447	Solon	Insurance—guaranty fund limits clarified	319	5/20	5/21/93 wq
GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS							
HF0163*	Sparby	SF0152	Luther	Campaign reforms—rules modified, limits set	173	5/11	v
HF0201*	Tunheim	SF0189	Stumpf	Elections—mail balloting allowed for small cities	318	5/20 liv	vd
HF0232	Skoglund	SF0340*	Vickerman	National Guard—counterdrug activities compact ratified	237	5/17	8/1/93
HF0233*	Solberg	SF0331	Lesewski	National Guard—governor's authority clarified	27	4/13	8/1/93
HF0254*	Bauerly	SF0312	Bertram	County commissioners—residency requirements modified	29	4/15	8/1/93
HF0299*	Rodosovich	SF0410	Pogemiller	Elections—precinct boundary data procedures set	208	5/14	7/1/93
HF0327*	Hasskamp	SF0088	Samuelson	License plates—fees exempted for POW's	214	5/17	8/1/93
HF0418	Sparby	SF0371*	Stumpf	Grand Forks AFB—resolution to keep base open	R2	4/19	NA
HF0509	Delmont	SF0567*	Marty	Election laws—technical corrections	223	5/17	vd
HF0516	Opatz	SF0270*	Cohen	Election results—minimum vote requirement decreased	68	4/30	8/1/93
HF0695	Ozment	SF1602*	Murphy	Cemetery relocation—prohibited without trustee or owner consent	100	5/7	8/1/93
HF0784	Sparby	SF0470*	Cohen	Elections—precinct caucus time, date changed	150	5/13	8/1/93
HF0934	Stanis	SF0754*	Runbeck	Voter registration—cards for deceased residents removed	101	5/7	8/1/93
HF0950	Skoglund	SF0605*	Samuelson	Veterans Homes Board—federal funding sought for Mpls. campus	37	4/21	4/22/93
HF1074*	Brown, C.	SF1531	Sams	Candidacy affidavit filing date—publication, posting requirements provided	59	4/28	8/1/93
HF1089*	Knickerbocker	SF0588	Mondale	Redistricting—Hennepin County Park Reserve	58	4/28	8/1/93
HF1273	Sparby	SF1006*	Murphy	Veterans Homes Board—residency definition rule	103	5/7	8/1/93
HF1274*	Sparby	SF1007	Murphy	Veterans home patients—claims heard by legislature	155	5/14	8/1/93
HF1519	Beard	SF1232*	Luther	N. American free trade agreement state impact—resolution	R 4	5/17	v
HF1563	Wejcman	SF0663*	Pogemiller	Noneligible felons, others refused ballot candidacy	364	p	cu
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING							
HF0031*	Kahn	SF0017	Pappas	Gender balance for state boards, commissions, task forces	355	p	cu
HF0055*	Rukavina	SF0086	Janezich	Eveleth authorized to increase police, fire retirement benefits	160	5/14	ula
HF0086*	Vellenga	SF0059	Olson	Governor's Residence Council—expiration date extended	46	4/23	4/24/93
HF0147	Reding	SF0162*	Morse	College teachers IRA plan—employer contribution rate increased	239	5/17	7/1/93
HF0157*	Carlson	SF1279	Luther	PERA police, fire fund prior service credit purchase authorized	120	5/11	ula
HF0168*	Krueger	SF0531	Beckman	Regional development commissions—contracting for services allowed	139	5/15	8/1/93
HF0270*	Sarna	SF1488	Pogemiller	St. Paul Fire Department Relief Association refund to estate	110	5/10	ula
HF0318	Bishop	SF0431*	Hottinger	Optical disk storage provided for government records	71	5/3	8/1/93
HF0378	Reding	SF0376*	Metzen	Investment board management of funds regulated	300	5/20	5/21/93
HF0490	Johnson, R.	SF0566*	Morse	Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed	280	5/19	repealed
HF0520*	Dorn	SF0528	Hottinger	Independent School Dist. No. 77—Medicare coverage referendum	56	4/28	4/29/93
HF0570*	Reding	SF0579	Metzen	Police, fire fund pension benefit multiplier increased	352	p	cu
HF0574*	Reding	SF0519	Stumpf	Age discrimination act compliance, administrative changes to pension plans	307	5/20	vd
HF0576*	Greiling	SF0570	Wiener	Gender balancing for advisory bodies	80	5/4	8/1/93
HF0637	Reding	SF0553*	Riveness	St. Paul teacher's retirement fund consolidated	357	p	cu
HF0663	Reding	SF0625*	Solon	St. Paul Teacher's Retirement Fund Association provided expenses	336	p	cu
HF0667*	Haukoos	SF0587	Larson	Volunteer firefighter relief associations—nonprofit registration simplified	86	5/5	1/1/94
HF0690*	Winter	SF0557	Kelly	Worthington city employee disability benefit reduction reduced	189	5/14	6/1/93
HF0768*	Jaros	SF0617	Solon	Grain inspector provided state retirement system purchase	89	5/5	5/6/93
HF0783*	Haukoos	SF0656	Piper	Albert Lea Fire Department Association provided interest	72	5/4	12/1 next following ula
HF0785*	Kahn	SF0662	Pogemiller	Mpls. Police Relief Association survivor benefit payments modified	124	5/11	ula
HF0807*	Kahn	SF0685	Pogemiller	Mpls. Fire Dept. Relief Association—provided service pension rates	125	5/11	6/1/93 ula, wq
HF0888	Evans	SF0361*	Murphy	Fire protection system advisory council sunset extended	198	5/14	v
HF0889*	Krueger	SF0916	Metzen	Trade and Economic Development—duties clarified	163	5/14	8/1/93
HF0964*	Reding	SF0798	Chmielewski	Public safety commissioner—can apply for disaster assistance	176	5/14	5/15/93
HF0972	Reding	SF0853*	Stumpf	Firefighters' volunteer relief association pensions increased	244	5/17	vd

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HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF0973	Mahon	SF0937*	Riveness	Bloomington Police Relief Association provided service pension	202	5/14	ula
HF0974*	Skoglund	SF1013	Pappas	CAAPB duties, powers clarified	144	5/13	5/14/93
HF0977*	Milbert	SF0825	Metzen	Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund member allowed purchase	95	5/7	5/8/93
HF1023	Johnson, A.	SF0913*	Larson	Blind Council, Consumer Advisory Council—renamed, modified	97	5/7	5/8/93
HF1161*	Farrell	SF0833	Kelly	Ramsey County employee authorized payment in lieu of salary deductions	207	5/14	5/15/93
HF1199*	Reding	SF1076	Flynn	Education—administrative salary recommendations	122	5/11	vd
HF1203	Mahon	SF1054*	Wiener	Advisory task force committee reports—modified	337	p	cu
HF1228*	Kahn	SF0664	Pogemiller	Minneapolis Community Action Council—transferred employees	109	5/10	ula
HF1442*	Simoneau	SF0980	Novak	Columbia Heights Police Relief Assoc. — salary computation inclusions	126	5/11	ula
HF1480	Bergson	SF0306*	Metzen	Department head, administrative board app't. procedures clarified	325	5/20	v
HF1529*	Hausman	SF0001	Pogemiller	Dept. of environmental protection—task force created	368	p	cu
HF1658*	Krueger	SF1477	Morse	Project Outreach Corporation abolished, duties transferred	363	p	cu
HF1661	Orenstein	SF1418*	Moe	Civil service rule waivers, review provided by bargaining unit cmtes.	301	5/20	7/1/93
HF1750	Krueger	SF1620*	Merriam	State Government Finance—omnibus bill	192	5/14	vd
HF1763	Steensma	SF1624*	Kelly	Claims against the state—money appropriated	278	5/19	5/20/93
				HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES			
HF0029*	Greenfield	SF0032	Hottinger	Smoking prohibition expanded to licensed family day cares	14	3/31	vd
HF0037	Beard	SF0034*	Price	Foreign exchange students—host families checked	238	5/17	vd
HF0134*	Vellenga	SF0117	Samuelson	Optometrists authorized to prescribe topical legend drugs	121	5/11	8/1/93
HF0142	Anderson, R.	SF0119*	Sams	Nursing assistant evaluation program—certain options modified	5	3/10	3/11/93
HF0145*	Steensma	SF0173	Piper	Physician licensure—reciprocity requirements modified	19	4/7	4/8/93
HF0203*	Kelley	SF0094	Piper	Medical practitioner licensing—requirements modified	21	4/12	8/1/93
HF0226*	Cooper	SF0319	Vickerman	Ambulance service mandatory for health maintenance organizations	50	4/26	8/1/93
HF0227*	Bauerly	SF0242	Finn	Adult foster care license modification	10	3/25	8/1/93
HF0430*	Kinkel	SF0362	Samuelson	Human Services, Health departments to reduce survey duplication	114	5/10	5/11/93
HF0436	Greenfield	SF0282*	Berglin	Medical Assistance—hospital reimbursement rate modified	20	3/31	1/1/93 r
HF0483	Greenfield	SF0044*	Piper	Trust restrictive clauses prohibited if linked to welfare eligibility	108	5/7	7/1/92 r, wq
HF0484	Greenfield	SF0419*	Berglin	MinnesotaCare—HealthRight Act renamed, modified, corrected	248	5/17	5/18/93 we
HF0489	Laurey	SF0207*	Finn	Social work and therapy board requirements clarified	240	5/17	vd
HF0507*	Clark	SF0481	Berglin	Hospital patients given choice of disclosing presence	54	4/28	8/1/93
HF0665	Greenfield	SF0560*	Berglin	Hospital construction moratorium made permanent	243	5/17	8/1/93
HF0670*	Laurey	SF0769	Berglin	Mental health—outpatient benefits re-regulated	81	5/3	8/1/93 wq
HF0726	Orfield	SF0502*	Mondale	Asbestos abatement provisions modified, penalties provided	303	5/20	7/1/93
HF0804*	Cooper	SF1107	Sams	Ambulance primary service areas granted exemption from process	76	5/3	8/1/93
HF0818	Orenstein	SF0521*	Hottinger	Hepatitis B vaccinations, TB tests allowed without parental consent	167	5/14	vd
HF0828	Orenstein	SF0699*	Sams	Chiropractic services provided utilization review procedures	99	5/7	8/1/93
HF0867	Cooper	SF0739*	Solon	Veterinarians exempted from certain radiation test requirements	188	5/14	7/1/93
HF0945*	Asch	SF0991	Wiener	Nursing Board membership expanded, exam clarified	88	5/5	5/6/93 we
HF1036	Asch	SF1077*	Piper	Drop-in child care program regulations modified	338	p	cu
HF1073	Clark	SF0782*	Berglin	Medical Assistance coverage expanded to include nutrition	246	5/17	8/1/93
HF1098	Simoneau	SF0840*	Betzold	Interstate contract authorized for treatment of mentally ill	102	5/7	vd
HF1099	Simoneau	SF1105*	Betzold	Lead abatement provisions, building health regulations modified	286	5/19	vd
HF1112	Asch	SF1201*	Finn	Psychology Board reciprocity licensing requirements modified	206	5/14	vd
HF1117	Gutknecht	SF0981	Chandler	Technical changes made to several human services programs	306	5/20	8/1/93
HF1123	Greenfield	SF0748*	Betzold	Exemptions, eligibility for social programs clarified	339	p	cu
HF1174	Simoneau	SF0240*	Berglin	Nursing board membership to include nursing home nurse	105	5/7	8/1/93
HF1178*	Greenfield	SF0900	Berglin	Integrated service network act adopted, funded	345	p	cu
HF1317	Bauerly	SF1101*	Sams	Hearing aid dispensers certified, penalties imposed	201	5/14	vd
HF1349	Greenfield	SF1187*	Pogemiller	Anatomical gifts considered health care service; not a sale	256	5/19	5/20/93 wq
HF1428*	Evans	SF1299	Solon	Dentistry licensing requirements modified, discipline clarified	84	5/5	8/1/93
HF1499*	Cooper	SF1311	3/30 rpa	Chiropractors, physical therapists provided training requirements	293	5/19	vd
				HOUSING			
HF0384*	Mariani	SF0264	Anderson	Housing Finance Agency programs modified, authorized	236	5/17	5/18/93 wq
HF0504*	Dawkins	SF0675	Metzen	Property tax classification modified for certain property	320	5/20	vd
HF0531*	Dawkins	SF0415	Anderson	Tenants—written leases provided; landlord disclosures required	317	5/20	vd
HF0671*	Orfield	SF0529	Novak	Low income housing to be spread throughout the metro area	234	5/18	v
HF1058*	Wejcman	SF1532	Novak	Landlord recovery for property damage, rent nonpayment clarified	165	5/14	8/1/93

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
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HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF1325*	Brown, C.	SF1387	Johnson, D.E.	Smoke detector dwelling requirements expanded	329	p	cu
HF1579*	Rest	SF1487	Pagemiller	Bonds—mortgage bond allocation procedures modified	164	5/14	vd
				JUDICIARY			
HF0018	Carruthers	SF0190*	Cohen	Criminal data made public; licenses prohibited for criminals	171	5/14	8/1/93
HF0045	Bishop	SF0040*	Reichgott	Durable power of attorney for health care established	312	5/20	8/1/93 wq
HF0047	Dawkins	SF0048*	Betzold	Real estate law—miscellaneous changes	6	3/4	vd
HF0079*	Peterson	SF0106	Vickerman	Grandparents' visitation rights clarified	62	4/30	8/1/93
HF0129*	Carruthers	SF0513	Betzold	Property taxes—delinquent spousal maintenance payments allowed exemptions	322	p	cu
HF0181	Rest	SF0181*	Reichgott	Limited Liability Company Act amended	137	5/13	1/1/93 r
HF0194	Carruthers	SF0215*	Betzold	Libraries—fee collection provided in petty misdemeanor cases	29	4/15	4/16/93
HF0208*	Bishop	SF0859	Cohen	Human rights—protection for the disabled expanded	277	5/19	8/1/93
HF0243	Pugh	SF0141*	Reichgott	Common Interest Ownership Act	222	5/17	6/1/94
HF0251*	Skoglund	SF0288	Ranum	Child neglect—definition expanded to include failure to provide education	296	5/19	8/1/93
HF0264	Johnson, R.	SF0234*	Finn	Protective services expanded—children living with perpetrators of child abuse	33	4/19	8/1/93
HF0341*	Pugh	SF0265	Finn	Business Corporation Act—amended	17	4/7	8/1/93
HF0358*	Milbert	SF0294	Betzold	Revisor's bill—non-substantive statutory changes	13	3/31	8/1/93
HF0499	Wejcman	SF0384*	Berglin	Child support—execution, garnishment effective until judgment satisfied	156	5/14	8/1/93
HF0500	Wejcman	SF0186*	Piper	Marriage dissolution notices—include full name, SSN, birth date	34	4/21	8/1/93
HF0511	Salberg	SF0403*	Hottinger	Hotel innkeeper authority clarified; damage responsibility	151	5/13	10/1/93
HF0552*	Pugh	SF0440	Spear	Mortgage voluntary foreclosure—provisions modified	40	4/21	8/1/93 wq
HF0573	Stanius	SF0163*	Berglin	Orphan drug prescription requirements modified	82	5/3	8/1/93
HF0585*	Clark	SF0444	Spear	Human Rights—sexual orientation added	22	4/2	8/1/93
HF0591	Dawkins	SF0532*	Finn	Uniform conciliation court law	321	p	cu
HF0592*	Pugh	SF0576	Spear	Homestead exemption capped for credit repayment	79	5/3	8/1/93
HF0655	Orenstein	SF0741*	Cohen	Civil service commission decision appeals provided to employees	152	5/14	5/15/93
HF0732*	McGuire	SF0631	McGowan	Law enforcement agencies—offender rehabilitation	159	5/14	5/15/93
HF0747	Orenstein	SF0674*	Cohen	Bond order stays provided for actions on constitutional issues	170	5/14	8/1/93 wq
HF0846*	Ostrom	SF0850	Hottinger	Treatment centers—absent patients reported to local legal authorities	60	4/30	8/1/93
HF0900	Carruthers	SF0694*	Marty	DWI—omnibus bill	347	p	cu
HF0915	Wejcman	SF0729*	Piper	Corrections ombudsman—biennial reporting required	30	4/15	8/1/93
HF0922	Clark	SF1315*	Betzold	Burial ground disturbances provided criminal penalties; civil remedies	288	5/19	8/1/93
HF0963	Murphy	SF0536*	Finn	Snowmobile accident investigations provided by sheriffs	184	5/14	8/1/93
HF0994*	Blatz	SF1332	Merriam	Foster care, adoption—given time limits for placement	291	5/19	7/1/93
HF1018*	Rest	SF0746	Reichgott	Limited liability companies—biennial registration required	131	5/13	8/1/93
HF1042*	Farrell	SF0673	Cohen	Child support administration enforcement provisions modified	340	p	cu
HF1153*	Brown, C.	SF0984	Cohen	Manufactured goods economic loss recovery limits clarified	91	5/5	5/6/93; r to 8/1/91
HF1191	Pugh	SF1097*	Cohen	Trustees prohibited from exercising certain powers	169	5/14	5/15/93
HF1205*	Clark	SF1192	Kelly	Housing calendar consolidation project made permanent	265	5/19	vd
HF1206	Brown, C.	SF1036*	Cohen	Recorded sound or image transfers regulated	221	5/17	10/1/93 wq
HF1220	Orenstein	SF1046*	Pappas	Medical facility access obstruction prohibited	284	5/19	5/20/93 wq
HF1245*	McGuire	SF0976	Ranum	Data privacy—omnibus bill	351	p	cu
HF1248	McGuire	SF0452*	Betzold	Civil commitment act—appeal time initiations clarified	302	5/19	8/1/93
HF1420*	McGuire	SF1448	Cohen	Guardian, conservator provisions modified	118	5/10	8/1/93
HF1439	Skoglund	SF1171*	Spear	Nonfelony enforcement commission created to study sentencing	255	5/19	8/1/93
HF1514	Pugh	SF0918*	Betzold	Statute of limitations clarified for civil actions; real property	305	5/20	5/21/93 wq
HF1585*	Skoglund	SF0919	Kelly	Crime—omnibus bill	326	p	cu
HF1650*	Anderson, I.	SF1557	Luther	Telephone records classified as private data for legislatures—repealed	369	p	cu
HF1746	Murphy	SF1503*	Beckman	Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill	146	5/13	vd
				LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS			
HF0064	Jacobs	SF0053*	Price	Work curfews extended for high school students	261	5/19	8/1/93
HF0097*	Rukavina	SF0093	Flynn	Public employees—definition of confidential employee modified	12	3/93	8/1/93
HF0187	Welle	SF0176*	Moe	Workers' comp—reinsurance fund surplus distribution ordered	361	p	cu
HF0199*	Winter	SF0112	Moe	Workers' compensation—loan to state fund mutual authorized	228	5/17	5/18/93 wq
HF0343	Sekhon	SF0236*	Anderson	Unemployment insurance—abuse victims granted benefits	270	5/19	5/20/93
HF0349	Rukavina	SF0785*	Chandler	Labor unions—equal time provisions extended to unions	359	p	cu
HF0373*	Murphy	SF0891	Kroening	Labor—arbitration required under certain circumstances	346	p	cu
HF0535	McGuire	SF0441*	Spear	Labor—employees provided liability identification	216	5/17	8/1/93 wq

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HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF0651	Winter	SF0544*	Murphy	Unfair labor practice laws— modified	360	p	cu
HF0700	Farrell	SF0645*	Riveness	Railroads—employee job priority status assured after mergers	133	5/13	v
HF0819	Johnson, R.	SF0629*	Riveness	Public employees—arbitration authorized on health care costs	149	5/14	5/15/93
HF0826	Simoneau	SF0692*	Chmielewski	Workers' compensation—minimum deposit changed for self-insureds	210	5/14	8/1/93
HF1022	Rukavina	SF1158*	Novak	Workers' compensation insurance— certain benefits extended	135	5/13	v
HF1041	Kalis	SF0903*	Beckman	Police—names stricken from civil service register	35	4/21	8/1/93
HF1054	Pugh	SF0911*	Metzen	Labor—peace officers allowed separate bargaining unit	136	5/13	8/1/93
HF1151*	Dauner	SF1193	Langseth	Labor-wage payment regulations modified	253	5/19	5/20/93
HF1185	Farrell	SF1413*	Chandler	Workers' compensation insurance— changes for nursing home workers	194	5/14	vd
HF1187	Perlt	SF1199*	Chandler	Labor-state advisory councils expiration dates extended	132	5/13	5/14/93
HF1423*	Farrell	SF1296	Runbeck	Unemployment insurance— technical modifications	67	4/30	8/1/93
				LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS			
HF0070*	Opatz	SF0116	Benson, J.E.	St. Cloud State University land transferred to city of St. Cloud	64	4/30	5/1/93
HF0073	Jefferson	SF0058*	Pogemiller	Peace Officer legal fees reimbursed for unsustained complaints	220	5/17	5/18/93
HF0074*	Jefferson	SF0524	Flynn	Mpls. government entities allowed to impose residency requirement	260	5/19	8/1/93
HF0127	Bishop	SF0300*	Hottinger	Sheriff deputy hirings— disparities corrected	15	4/7	4/8/93
HF0151	Cooper	SF0099*	Janezich	Town office elections duties clarified	24	4/13	4/14/93
HF0152	Cooper	SF0098*	Janezich	Town road and bridge report filing requirement eliminated	25	4/13	4/14/93
HF0237*	Anderson, I.	SF0501	Janezich	Auditor, treasurer office combination— procedure for counties provided	75	5/3	1/1/96 or before if vacancy
HF0248	Welle	SF0198*	Johnson, D.E.	City contract limit increased for local government improvements	38	4/21	8/1/93
HF0259*	Dauner	SF0233	Janezich	Publication requirements modified for delinquent property tax	158	5/14	5/5/93
HF0298*	Jacobs	SF0277	Merriam	Anoka County granted power to appoint county coroner	16	4/7	4/8/93
HF0383	Pugh	SF0313*	Wiener	Dakota County HRA and extension committee given powers	23	4/13	ula
HF0439	Farrell	SF0098*	Kelly	St. Paul authorized design districts, design ordinance	242	5/17	ula
HF0461*	Jefferson	SF0581	Ranum	Reward offers by cities for felon information allowed	63	4/30	8/1/93
HF0498*	Rukavina	SF0459	Janezich	St. Louis County—solid waste management contracting modified	157	5/14	ula
HF0622*	Orfield	SF0695	Marty	Farmland in metropolitan area provided long-term protection	141	5/13	8/1/93
HF0648*	Anderson, I.	SFnone		Itasca, Polk counties allowed to merge auditor's/treasurer's office	127	5/13	ula
HF0680	Rice	SF0589*	Kroening	St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board appointments provided for	183	5/14	5/15/93
HF0720	Anderson, I.	SF0653*	Lessard	Carways allowed on alternative routes for certain landowners	275	5/19	5/20/93 wq
HF0761	Pugh	SF0580*	Reichgott	Employee compensation rules modified, certain pay limited	315	5/20	vd
HF0812	Rodosovich	SF0485*	Neuville	Fairbault police chief, director provided civil service status	112	5/10	ula
HF0893*	Bertram, Jeff	SF0709	Bertram, Joe	Crime—Prosecutor provided for petty misdemeanor offenses	90	5/5	8/1/93
HF0913	Orenstein	SF0789*	Kelly	St. Paul approval of special laws validated	36	4/21	4/22/93
HF0951*	Huntley	SF0495	Solon	Duluth authorized increased transfers to general fund	148	5/13	ula
HF0962*	Mahon	SF0814	Riveness	Metropolitan Airports Commission to study aircraft classroom noise	162	5/14	8/1/93
HF0976*	Simoneau	SF0821	Merriam	Community action agency contracts authorized with counties	42	4/23	8/1/93
HF0986	Kelley	SF1062*	Mondale	Metropolitan telecommunications board established	313	5/20	5/21/93; expires 6/30/94
HF1251	Mahon	SF1141*	Hottinger	City self-insurance fund allowed to meet bond requirements	218	5/17	8/1/93
HF1259*	Jefferson	SF1167	Kroening	Minneapolis authority extended to guarantee small business loans	258	5/19	ula
HF1296*	Lourey	SF0716	Chmielewski	Pine County allowed to extend temporary land use controls	55	4/28	4/29/93
HF1376	Carruthers	SF1081*	Pogemiller	Metropolitan Council districts redrawn	314	5/20	5/21/93 wq
HF1404*	Evans	SF1005	Novak	New Brighton allowed to acquire carbon to treat water	94	5/5	5/6/93
HF1454*	Ness	SF1391	Dille	Hutchinson allowed to erect distinction citizen signs	161	5/14	ula
HF1474*	Brown, C.	SF1124	Janezich	County recorder fee use allowed for information services	73	5/3	8/1/93
HF1486*	Trimble	SF0787	Kelly	Metropolitan Council to study metro area library systems	334	p	cu
HF1493	Perlt	SF0826*	Price	Document late fee, interest allowed by counties	217	5/17	8/1/93
HF1541	Winter	SF1400*	Vickerman	Nobles, Murray counties allowed to consolidate auditor/treasurer offices	200	5/14	vd
				REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY		5/17	
HF0185*	Reding	SFnone		Lake Pepin—river bluff power plant project blocked	147	5/13	5/14/93
HF0295*	Jacobs	SF0424	Chmielewski	Energy—utility cost rate adjustments authorized	49	4/26	8/1/93
HF0522*	Rukavina	SF0405	Solon	Utilities—property easements requirements clarified	96	5/7	5/8/93
HF0566*	Jacobs	SF0670	Novak	Telephones—incentive plan for noncompetitive services extended	41	4/23	4/24/93 wq
HF0584*	Jennings	SF0698	Johnson, J.B.	Communication-impaired persons— TACIP board expanded	272	5/19	vd
HF0751	Jacobs	SF0512*	Novak	Long-distance telephone carriers deregulated	268	5/19	8/1/93
HF0825	Jacobs	SF0429*	Solon	Liquor—omnibus bill	350	p	cu
HF1049	Jacobs	SF1437*	Novak	Utilities—voltage standards extended to cooperatives	327	p	cu

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HF1133*	Hausman	SF0834	Johnson	Energy—alternative fuels exempted certain taxes	254	5/19	5/20/93
HF1253*	Hausman	SF0970	Johnson, J.B.	Energy—renewable resource production preference given	356	p	cu
HF1363	Anderson, I.	SF1087*	Anderson, E.	Telephones—9-1-1 services required	190	5/14	8/1/93
RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION							
HF0001*	Solberg	SF0038	Luther	Legislature—obsolete committee references deleted	4	3/5	3/6/93
HF1781	Milbert	SF1642*	Reichgott	Revisor's bill—corrects nursing board membership technical corrections	366	p	cu
TAXES							
HF0117	Kinkel	SF0019*	Price	Tax-forfeited land—repurchase price regulated	11	3/29	8/1/93
HF0427*	Winter	SF0585	Pappas	Taxes—omnibus technical corrections	375	p	cu
HF0443*	Olson, E.	SF0607	Flynn	Property taxes—obsolete levy limits abolished	262	5/19	v
HF1524*	Rest	SF1419	Pogemiller	Public finance—public debt, financial obligation issuance modified	271	5/19	vd
TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT							
HF0006	Osthoff	SF0012*	Chmielewski	Drivers' license revocation opposed for drug offenses—resolution	R1	3/25	NA
HF0043*	Kinkel	SF0773	Sams	Town bridges replaced by culverts allocated funding	128	5/14	8/1/93
HF0046	Steensma	SF0050*	Vickerman	Recreational vehicles, pick-up truck 5th wheel coupling combos authorized	111	5/10	5/11/93; repealed 11/1/95
HF0057*	Murphy	SF0497	Murphy	School bus regulations clarified	78	5/3	5/4/93
HF0094*	Laurey	SF0035	Chmielewski	Snowmobile trailer manufacturer exempted from license requirement	259	5/19	5/20/93
HF0111*	Olson, K.	SF0128	Vickerman	Jackson County—Grottrum Memorial Highway designated	39	4/21	8/1/93
HF0113*	Orenstein	SF0148	Cohen	Pedestrian right-of-way in crosswalks clarified	115	5/10	8/1/93
HF0148	Johnson, A.	SF0131*	Hanson	Bus—regular route limits re-imposed	323	p	cu
HF0301	Tompkins	SF0273*	Knutson	Trunk highway 279 redesignated, jurisdiction transferred	289	5/19	5/20/93
HF0344	Johnson, A.	SF0386*	Vickerman	Motorcycle endorsement fee increased	166	5/14	8/1/93
HF0357	Pugh	SF0334*	Vickerman	Traffic laws—delayed arrests permitted for certain offenses	304	5/20	8/1/93 wq
HF0403	Simoneau	SF0414*	Flynn	Light rail transit design, construction procedures set	353	p	cu
HF0469*	Gruenes	SF1389	Johnston	School bus drivers—license physical testing rules changed	57	4/28	4/29/93
HF0477*	Carlson	SF0076	Pappas	Child passenger restraint rules modified, penalty increased	74	5/3	8/1/93wq
HF0519*	Dorn	SF0184	Luther	Motorcycles—off-highway motorcycles regulated	311	5/20	8/1/93; 5/21/93 (Sec. 16)
HF0528	Morrison	SF0434*	Vickerman	Traffic regulations updated with current terminology	26	4/13	8/1/93
HF0623*	Orfield	SF0474	Pappas	Transportation plan for metro area modified, transit funds restricted	294	5/15	v
HF0659	Wejcman	SF0561*	Flynn	Handicapped parking permits—emergency, temporary issuance	98	5/7	8/1/93
HF0735*	Johnson, V.	SF0551	Dille	Traffic regulations for implements of husbandry—modified	187	5/14	8/1/93
HF0746	Osthoff	SF0737*	Johnston	Title certificate transfer required upon ownership	85	5/5	8/1/93
HF0801*	Mariani	SF0885	McGowan	Speed measuring devices—requirements for reducing radiation exposure	61	4/30	8/1/93
HF0854*	Wejcman	SF1216	Olson	Drivers' license—special service endorsement requirement clarified	142	5/13	8/1/93
HF0858	Osthoff	SF0902*	Vickerman	Armored carrier permit provisions modified	213	5/14	5/5/93
HF0874*	Seagren	SF0837	Belanger	Citizen parking patrol authority expanded	130	5/13	5/14/93
HF0969*	Pauly	SF1504	Belanger	Federal motor carrier safety regulations adopted	117	5/10	vd
HF1001	Osthoff	SF1221*	Murphy	Interstate proratable motor vehicle license plate requirements	281	5/19	8/1/93
HF1122*	Garcia	SF1142	Flynn	Transit buses provided right-of-way; handicapped parking enforced	83	5/5	8/1/93
HF1169*	Jefferson	SF1228	Ranum	Metropolitan Transit Commission; consent required for parkway use	154	5/14	8/1/93
HF1247*	McGuire	SF0867	Riveness	Automobiles—penalties added for unlawful use of titles	331	5/20	v
HF1272	Jefferson	SF0397*	McGowan	County state-aid highway money use allowed for emergency signals	92	5/5	8/1/93
HF1310	Mahon	SF1290*	Riveness	Bloomington, Edina, Richfield, Eden Prairie allowed transport program	230	5/17	ula
HF1315	Bertram, Jeff	SF1148*	Bertram, Joe	Semi-trailer and trailer three-vehicle combination permits modified	182	5/14	8/1/93
HF1366	Lieder	SF1184*	Chmielewski	Toll highways and bridges authorized	211	5/14	8/1/93
HF1398*	Evans	SF1264	Novak	Speed limits established on residential roadways	140	5/13	v
HF1568	Steensma	SF0582*	Ranum	Nonresident temporary vehicle permits extended	53	4/26	7/1/93 wq
HF1720*	Jefferson	SF0269	Cohen	Transit Commission required to have physically disabled member	119	5/10	vd
WAYS & MEANS							
HF1735*	Rest	SF0408	Johnson, D.J.	Taxes—omnibus bill	153	5/10	v
HF1737	Battaglia	SF1570*	Morse	Environment, Natural Resources Agriculture—omnibus bill	172	5/13 liv	vd
HF1749*	Kalis	Sfnone		Capital bonding authorized	373	p	cu
HF1751	Greenfield	SF1496*	Samuelson	Health and Human Services Finance—omnibus bill	225	5/17	v

Bill Introductions

HF1778-HF1801

Friday, May 14

HF1778—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operation & Gambling
Investment board provided investment information disclosure requirements and state auditor to report on investment gains or losses.

HF1779—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operation & Gambling
Legislators and agency heads to report expense reimbursements for meals, entertainment, transportation, lodging, and seminars.

HF1780—Huntley (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Women's health issues research grant program established and money appropriated.

HF1781—Milbert (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Revisor's bill correcting nursing board membership technical error.

HF1782—Jaros (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Telephones; elected officials and staff not to receive government-funded phone privileges.

HF1783—Klinzing (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Informed consent requirements provided before abortions are performed and civil damage award allowed.

HF1784—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
Conflict of laws-limitations uniform act adopted.

HF1785—Farrell (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Refiner price discrimination prohibited between motor fuel retailers and wholesalers.

HF1786—Pawlenty (IR)
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Campaign contributions and solicitations restricted; candidate fund transfers prohibited; public subsidies eliminated to unopposed candidates; income tax checkoff requirements modified; penalties imposed; and money appropriated.

Saturday, May 15

HF1787—Stanius (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Business impact notes required for legislative bills affecting business.

HF1788—Bishop (IR)
Judiciary
Postnuptial contracts and settlements provided.

HF1789—Olson, M. (IR)
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Political contribution income tax refund changed to a credit.

HF1790—Jaros (DFL)
Education
Foreign language prospective teachers provided a year abroad to learn conversation, composition, culture, and history.

Monday, May 17

HF1791—Orfield (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Human rights act investigatory and enforcement powers provided to attorney general, commercial telephone solicitations restricted, public housing marketing regulated, cold weather rule to include propane gas users, and penalties imposed.

HF1792—Wejcman (DFL)
Judiciary
Interstate family support uniform act adopted and revised reciprocal enforcement of support uniform act repealed.

HF1793—Orfield (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Administrative procedure act adopted.

HF1794—Macklin (IR)
Judiciary
Disposition of community property rights at death uniform act adopted.

HF1795—Macklin (IR)
Judiciary
Partnership uniform act adopted.

HF1796—Swenson (IR)
Health & Human Services
Culturally oriented group residence pilot project established for young Mexican, Chicano, and Latino women with children, and money appropriated.

HF1797—Frerichs (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Municipalities required to submit a service right petition before furnishing electric service while eminent domain proceedings are pending to acquire property of an electric utility.

HF1798—Olson, M. (IR)
Education
Independent school district No. 727, Big Lake, approved a maximum effort capital school bond loan, and money appropriated.

HF1799—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Information practices uniform code enacted and government data practices act repealed.

HF1800—McGuire (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Health care information uniform act enacted and penalties imposed.

HF1801—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Criminal history records uniform act enacted and penalties imposed.

Order Form: 1993 Session Summary

The 1993 Session Summary (New Laws) will provide brief summaries of all bills that were passed by both the House and the Senate during the current legislative session. Each entry will include a bill title, House and Senate file numbers, House and Senate chief authors, a chapter number as it will appear in *Laws of Minnesota 1993*, a brief summary of the bill, and enactment and effective dates. The publication will be ready soon after the session ends. Copies will be mailed to those who order them.

Do you want to receive a copy of the 1993 Session Summary? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please place this form (with the mailing label on the back) in an envelope. Mail it by June 11, 1993, to: 1993 Session Summary, House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

1993 Readership Survey: Session Weekly

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

How often do you read the *Session Weekly*? (Please check one.)

☐ Never ☐ Once a month ☐ Twice a month ☐ Three times a month ☐ Every week

On which day of the week does the *Session Weekly* usually reach your mailbox? (Please check one.)

☐ Saturday ☐ Monday ☐ Tuesday ☐ Wednesday ☐ Thursday ☐ Friday

Which parts of the *Session Weekly* do you most often read? (Please check all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Highlights	<input type="checkbox"/> Flashback
<input type="checkbox"/> Bill Tracking	<input type="checkbox"/> Minnesota Index
<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly action (grid)	<input type="checkbox"/> It's a fact!
<input type="checkbox"/> Cumulative action (list by House File number)	<input type="checkbox"/> Do you know?
<input type="checkbox"/> Bill Introductions	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshman Profiles
<input type="checkbox"/> Committee Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> Features
<input type="checkbox"/> Informational material (members lists, committee assignments, etc.)	

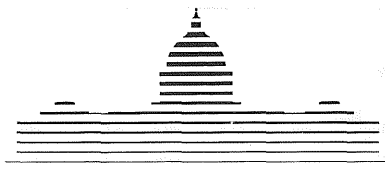
On the following scale from 1 to 5, please rate the following aspects of the *Session Weekly*? (Circle one number in each set)

Writing	Easy to understand				Hard to understand
	1	2	3	4	5
Story Length	Too short		Just right		Too Long
	1	2	3	4	5
Readability (type size)	Too small		Just right		Too large
	1	2	3	4	5
Photographs	Poor		Average		Excellent
	1	2	3	4	5
Layout	Poor		Average		Excellent
	1	2	3	4	5

What do you like about the *Session Weekly*? _____

Do you have any suggestions for improving the *Session Weekly*? _____

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



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

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Irv Anderson
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

1993 Legislative Session

Number of legislative days used	61
Number of House files introduced, 1993	1,801
In 1991	1,725
Senate files introduced, 1993	1,675
In 1991	1,595
Number of bills that reached the governor's desk, 1993	375
Number of those that were House files	201
Number of those that were Senate files	179
House Resolutions adopted	6
Number of bills sent to conference committee, 1993	66
Number of those that didn't later get passed by both legislative bodies	5
Number of House files amended by the Senate that the House concurred with and repassed	99
Number of Senate Files amended by the House that the Senate concurred with and repassed	57
Number of pages in the Health and Human Services Omnibus bill, 1993	478
In 1991	532
Bills incorporated into the Health and Human Services Omnibus bill, 1993	51
Bills incorporated into the Omnibus crime bill, 1993	44
Number of vetoes by Gov. Rudy Perpich, 1983-1990	20
Total number of bills vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson in 1993, through May 20	21
Resolutions vetoed	1
Line-item vetoes	2
Carlson vetoes, 1991(whole and line-item)	28
Additional vetoes later ruled invalid, 1991	15
Number of successful veto override attempts since 1939	4
Number of House attempts, 1993	1
Successful House attempts, 1993	0
Date the Legislature will reconvene in regular session, 1994	Feb. 22
Times the second year of the biennium has started at a later date, (1984)	1
Special sessions in Minnesota history	32
Number of those called to address taxes	10
Number called because of an Indian outbreak	1
Longest special session, in calendar days, 1971	159
Number of special sessions that lasted only a day	6
Year of the last special session	1989

Sources: House Index Department; House Public Information Office; Legislative Reference Library.



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

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



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1-800-657-3550