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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.

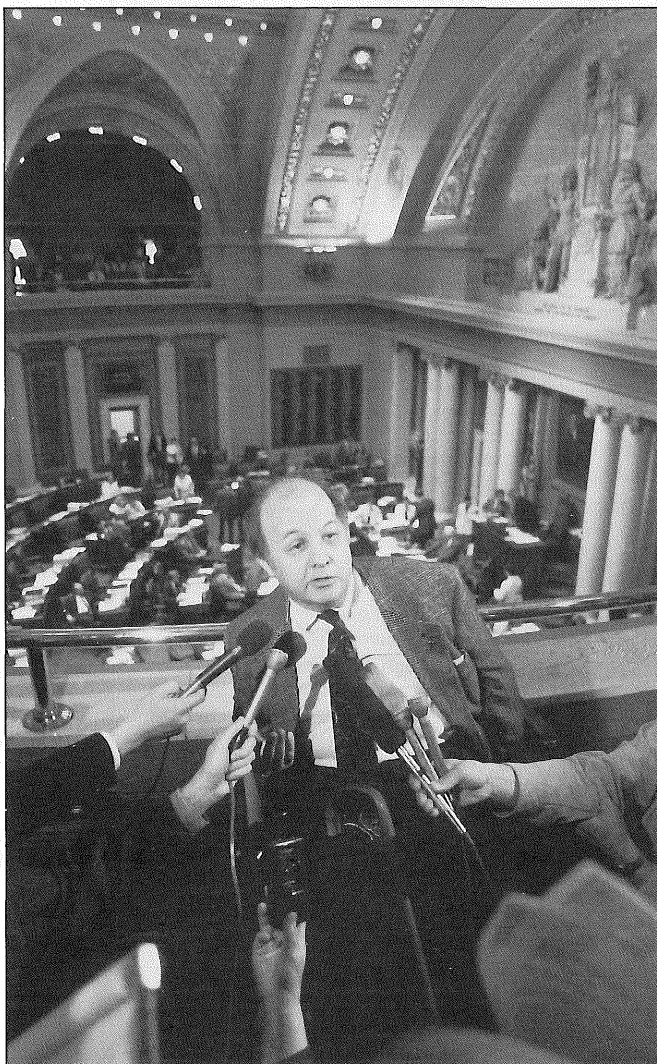
In order to keep jurors safe from possible retribution from a criminal defendant, the bill would make jurors' names forever private under certain conditions. Under the bill, the courts would not be required to release a juror's name if doing so "would threaten the personal safety or property of the juror."

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.

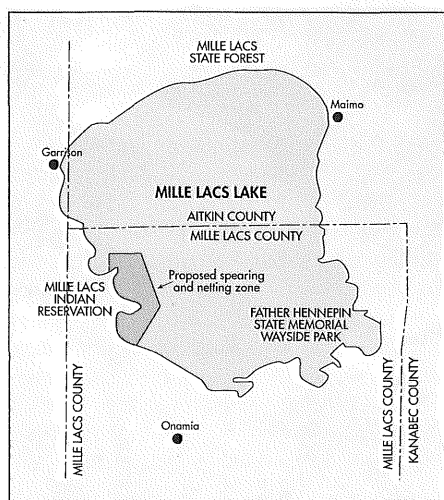
He acknowledged that many of his colleagues still have deep reservations about several aspects of the bill — particularly provisions allowing the Mille Lacs Band to gill net within the 6,000-acre fishing zone.

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.

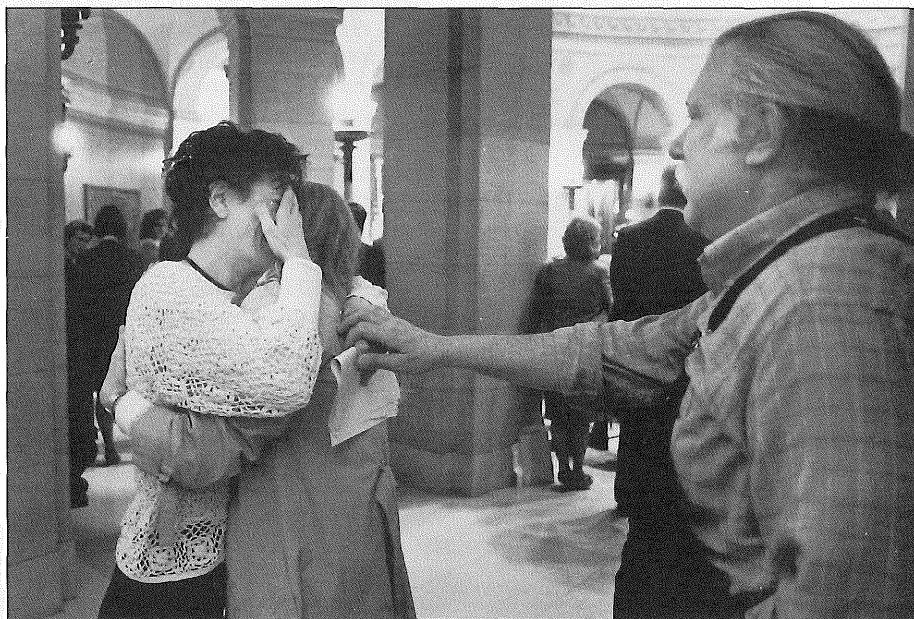
The salary of the chancellor of the technical college system would increase by \$2,250, from \$90,550 to \$92,800. The salary of the director of the Higher Education Coordinating Board would rise \$2,300, from \$91,050 to \$93,350. The pay hikes had been approved by the Legislative Commission on Employee 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

File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	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	
		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										

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
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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)
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 statue 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				

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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	Rodosovich	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
 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	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	
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.

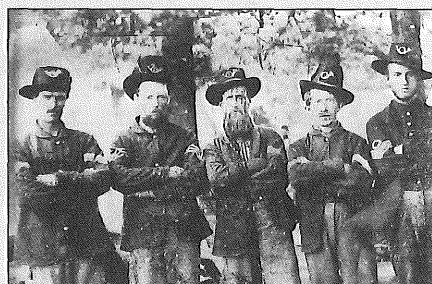
Ultimately, 21,982 Minnesotans served in the war. And while the overwhelming majority of these soldiers performed valiantly, at least six were dishonorably discharged by Pres. Abraham Lincoln.

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			
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

* 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 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, Koppendrayner

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.

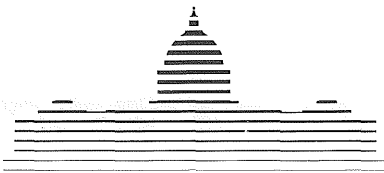
The response was disheartening. Widstrand deemed only six respondents to be legitimate prospects, and invited them to his home.

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