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# SESSION WEEKLY

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## Flashback

It's hard to believe there could be anything spiritual about a fish known for its bulging eyes and laid-back demeanor. But this week the Legislature found itself caught in a battle over the spiritual and temporal significance of spearing and netting walleye. (see page 3)

On one side are the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians and their supporters, who say netting walleye in the spring is a celebration of rebirth — analogous to Easter for Christians — and is a key ingredient to a settlement between the state and the band over disputed hunting and fishing rights. On the other are sports conservationists, who argue that permitting nets and spear fishing in Mille Lacs Lake would destroy one of the premier fishing resources in the state.

As usual, the Legislature is in the middle — just as it was in 1987 when lawmakers were in a similar quandary. Then, however, the issue was the orange and red slow-moving vehicle emblem. It's hard to find much sacred or profane about a symbol that is typically askew on the back of an old tractor, but that's how the Old Order Amish from southeastern Minnesota saw it.

The reasoning is a bit difficult for the "English," their word for everyone who is not Amish, to follow. But for the Amish, including the symbol in their lives ran counter to two Biblical admonitions: "Be not conformed to this world" (Romans 12:2) and "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers" (2 Corinthians 6:14). That's us.

Understandably, people from southeastern Minnesota were concerned because many can recall near misses with Amish buggies at night. The battle then was between religion and public safety. But in the mid-1980s, a compromise was reached. The Department of Public Safety agreed the Amish could use a black sign with a white fluorescent border in lieu of the orange one.

That seemed to work for awhile, but concerns about public safety continued. In 1987, the Legislature approved a law that required the Amish to use the orange sign at night and during inclement weather. The Amish, however, refused to follow the law and some even went to jail over it. Then, the lawyers got involved and the issue took a serpentine route from the Minnesota Supreme Court, to the United States Supreme Court, and back to the Minnesota Supreme Court for another look. The Amish won.

With the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, the issue over spearing and netting can be characterized as a debate between religion and a public resource. The skirmish will now likely end up in federal court. While the Amish debate bumped around the courts for five years, the treaty dispute could last much longer — if a similar dispute in Wisconsin is any indication.

And like the Amish, supporters of the negotiated settlement between the state DNR and the band say the Ojibwe are likely to win. That, ironically, could lead to the Indian version of hell for the many white ice fishermen who form small cities on Mille Lacs Lake every winter.

"Chief Bemidji described the Indian's 'Hell' as a place where the hungry Indian could see hundreds of walleyes through six feet of ice with no way to cut through..." wrote Duane Lund in *Tales of Four Lakes*.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: People on the inside of the Minnesota History Center get a clear view of the Capitol, unlike the view reflected from outside the giant window of the center, which faces the Capitol's east side.

— photo by Tom Olmscheid

# Highlights

Treaty of 1837 . . .

## House amends, twice rejects revised settlement

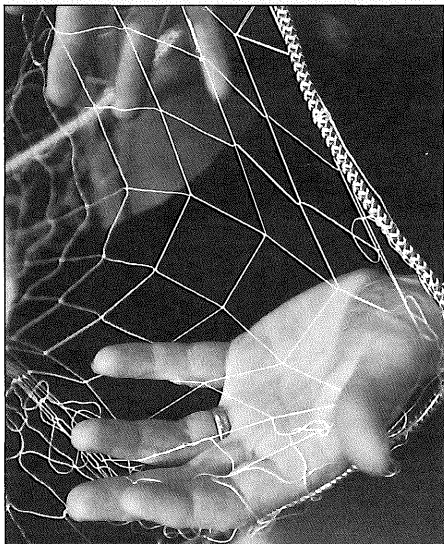
The Minnesota House twice rejected a proposal to resolve disputed fishing and hunting rights of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians in central Minnesota, making it more likely the issue will be decided in federal court.

The 64-70 vote by House members May 3 followed more than five hours of often emotional debate. Supporters of the proposal (SF1619, formerly HF575) argued that the netting and spearing of fish was sacred to American Indians, comparable to sacramental rites in the Christian church.

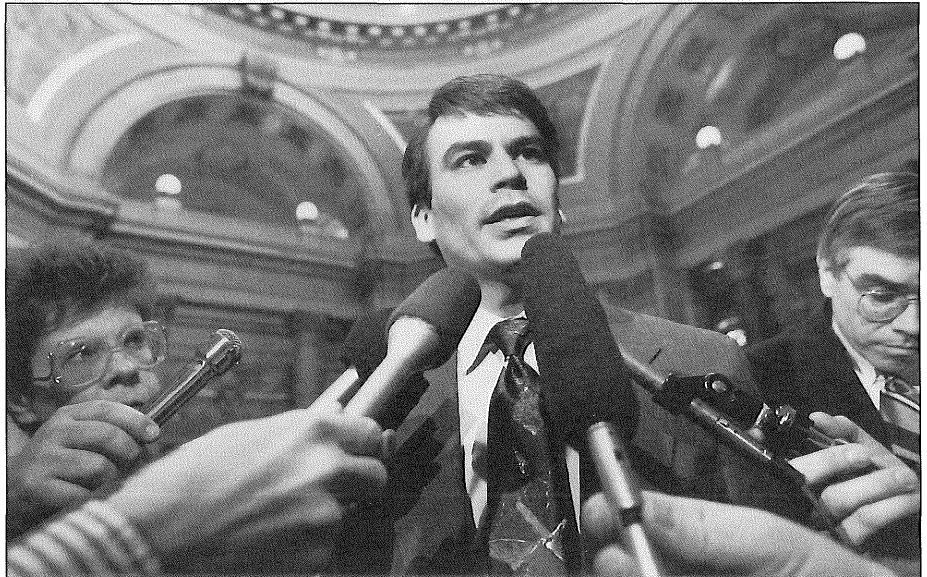
Opponents of the proposal just as strongly asserted that the proposed agreement could destroy one of the region's best walleye resources. They urged that the legal process be allowed to run its course in hopes of attaining a court ruling more favorable to area property owners and outdoor enthusiasts.

After private negotiations with band members May 4, settlement proponents resurrected the proposal May 5. But it failed again, this time by a 64-69 vote.

Despite the setbacks, Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester), a co-sponsor of the settlement proposal, said the state and the band still have time to develop another agreement before the dispute goes to trial in May 1994.



The nylon gill net was the subject of three amendments during House floor debate on SF1619 May 3. Members voted to ban use of the nets during spawning season, an amendment bill author Rep. Dave Battaglia called a "deal killer." Opponents said the nets are very unforgiving, and damage the walleye population by snaring too many large females.



Jim Genia, legal counsel for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians, reacted May 5 to speculation that a vote to reconsider the treaty-rights settlement bill would also fail. Later that day, the House defeated the settlement bill (SF1619) for a second time by a 64 to 69 vote.

"Maybe this is a healthy thing," Bishop said of the opposition the proposed settlement generated in recent weeks. "But we've got another year, another whole session to work this out."

Band representatives were less optimistic.

"We wish the legislative process for a settlement would have worked, but it didn't. So now we will pursue a court alternative," said Jim Genia, deputy solicitor for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians.

"In one sense, it's a little disappointing, but in another sense, we now know what's going to happen. I think it was an unfortunate vote but we always knew that this was only one of the alternatives to getting our rights [affirmed]."

The bill rejected by the House closely mirrored the pact approved 40-25 by the Senate April 30. The proposal would have given the band 15,000 acres of land and \$8.6 million in exchange for relinquishing commercial harvesting rights in much of the territory ceded to the U.S. in 1837.

In spite of assertions from settlement proponents that it would be a "deal-killer", both legislative bodies amended the proposal to prohibit the band from gill netting during spawning season on Mille Lacs Lake. House members narrowly accepted an amendment to enforce the netting ban as long as it did not "limit band members in the exercise of their spiritual and

cultural beliefs." The vote was 67-65.

Also added to the bill were "buy-out" provisions for resorts near the proposed tribal netting zone, and provisions that would have retained existing public boat accesses and prohibited several county parks from inclusion in any land exchange.

In total, the House considered 15 separate amendments — three specifically tackling the issue of gill netting on Mille Lacs. One that effectively would have banned all gill netting by tribal members on Mille Lacs Lake failed on a 66-66 vote.

Describing Mille Lacs as a uniquely managed "jewel" in the state's tourism industry, Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) said walleye netting, particularly during the spring spawning season, would decimate the lake's breeding population.

He and others argued that the proposed settlement would not resolve the dispute. "This issue is headed to court no matter how you vote," Stanius said.

Had the House approved the bill, its ratification by the Mille Lacs Band members was in doubt.

Marge Anderson, tribal chairwoman of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, wrote letters dated May 1 to House and Senate bill sponsors stating that any attempt to interfere with band netting or



spearfishing was "unacceptable" and demonstrates "ignorance and disrespect for Indian culture."

Genia said the tradition of netting and spearfishing is more than 300 years old.

"The best way I can compare what spearfishing and netting mean to Indian people is to talk about Easter for the Christian people. Spearfishing and netting in the springtime is kind of a celebration, an observance of the rebirth and the renewal that occurs in the spring."

He said the Mille Lacs Band believes it has a strong case should the dispute go to trial.

"The same treaty of 1837 already has been litigated in Wisconsin, and the federal courts found that the Wisconsin band had the right to hunt, fish, and gather," Genia said. "We feel like we have a very strong case and that's what we will pursue."

—Dave Price



## AGRICULTURE

### Bee bill takes wing

Minnesota's beekeepers are concerned about the potential harm of Africanized honeybees.

A measure, sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island), would ban the Africanized honeybee in Minnesota. It passed the House May 4 on a 130-0 vote.

Dubbed "killer bees" for their fierce behavior, Africanized honeybees last year made their first inroads into the U.S., crossing the Rio Grande River in Texas for the first time after moving steadily north from South America since the late 1950s.

Africanized honeybees are no more venomous than their more docile cousins from Europe, which make up most commercial apiaries. What makes them so dangerous, however, is their hair-trigger aggressiveness and tendency to attack in swarms.

They were initially brought to South America for breeding experiments to increase honey production. But, like a plot from a "B" horror movie, the experiment went awry and the hot-tempered bees escaped.

Minnesota's \$10 million honey crop is among the leaders in the nation. In addition to providing that crop, honeybees fill an even more important role of pollinating billions of dollars worth of crops.

Cooper's bill is aimed at making sure those feistier bees don't hitchhike back to Minnesota with local beekeepers who head south for the winter to maintain their operations.

Federal law also prohibits beekeepers from using the killer bees in their operations.

Under the bill, a Department of Agriculture inspector also could inspect an apiary after giving 24-hour notice to the owner. No notice would be required, however, if the inspection is the result of a complaint, or if an emergency is declared by the Department of Agriculture. Should the in-

spector find Africanized bees, they are to be destroyed. If the owner refuses to do so, the state inspector could do the job — without having to pay remuneration to the beekeeper.

Additionally, the bill would raise the annual bee registration fee to \$10, up from \$7.50.

HF50 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

### 'Implements of husbandry'

Farmers and others who were confused by various traffic laws governing farm equipment may have an easier time making sense of state law in the future.

A measure approved by the House May 1 assembles all laws governing "implements of husbandry" into one chapter and requires the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to make a compilation of the laws available to farmers. The phrase "implements of husbandry" refers to vehicles, including farm tractors and farm wagons, used in farming or horticultural operations.

Currently, there is no such compilation and there have been misunderstandings — both by law enforcement and farmers — over existing traffic laws, said bill sponsor Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia).

"There have been tickets given that probably shouldn't have been given," said Johnson.

The 21-page bill was drafted after a series of meetings of a DPS task force that included a wide range of farm groups, trucking organizations, and the American Automobile Association, said Johnson.

The bill also would call on the DPS to provide more information about the significance of the orange slow-moving vehicle symbol so it can be used in driver education courses.

The measure also reduces the speed limit for some large farm trailers to 25 miles per hour — down from 30 — to bring state law into conformity with federal safety guidelines governing slow-moving vehicles.

HF735, which was approved on a 125-2 vote, now moves to the Senate for consideration.

### Increasing ethanol levels

Minnesota corn farmers and producers of ethanol could see an expanded market for their products under a measure the House approved May 1. The vote was 123-2.

The bill would raise the required minimum oxygen content of gasoline sold during the winter in the 10-county metro area to 2.7 percent — up from the current 2 percent.

That minimum would be extended year-round to the 10-county metro area after Oct. 31, 1995, and statewide after Oct. 31, 1997.

Supporters of the measure (HF931) say it would help stimulate the rural economy by increasing demand for the four Minnesota-

based ethanol producers and three others that are in the final planning stages.

Adding ethanol to gasoline is one way to increase oxygen content. By adding it to metro area gas last winter, the Twin Cities met Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for carbon monoxide emissions for the first time since 1975. Another factor that contributed to satisfying EPA standards was the vehicle emission testing program.

The addition of ethanol, or a petroleum-based oxygenate, to gas makes it burn cleaner with fewer harmful emissions. The requirement has been limited to winter months in Minnesota (Oct. 1 to Feb. 1) because automobile pollution control devices are least efficient then.

A 1991 state law set the minimum content standard at 2.7 percent, but it was reduced to 2 percent in 1992, explained Ralph Groschen, director of the Department of Agriculture's Marketing Division.

The 2.7 percent standard is in place in about half of the 30 states that mandate a minimum oxygen content for gas, said Groschen.

Besides the seven-county metro area, the minimum level also would apply to Carver, Chisago, and Isanti counties.

HF931 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

### Wetlands rules delayed

A bill that would delay implementation of the Wetlands Conservation Act found smooth sailing in the House May 1, winning approval on a 129-0 vote. The bill also passed the Senate May 6 on a 63-0 vote.

Not only would the bill (HF1402) put off enactment of permanent rules for the two-year-old law until Jan. 1, 1994, but it would modify how wetlands that are drained, filled or burned are to be replaced.

Under the bill, wetlands in non-agricultural lands would be replaced at a 2:1 ratio. For wetlands in agricultural areas, or where at least 80 percent of wetland acreage that existed before statehood in 1858 is still intact, the ratio is 1:1. Most of that 80 percent acreage is in the Arrowhead region of northeastern Minnesota.

House Majority Leader Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l. Falls), the bill's author, earlier told the Agriculture Committee that the change is more equitable, since counties in northeastern Minnesota have had a long history of preserving their wetlands.

Since the 1991 wetlands protection law was passed, the state has been operating under temporary rules, with permanent regulations due to go into effect on July 1.

Some members have expressed concern that the rules developed by the Board of Water and Soil Resources don't reflect the intent of the Legislature. They hope to study the rules further during the interim.





## BUSINESS

### Keeping up taconite companies

Taconite companies would be required to keep their plants in operational condition for at least one year after they shut down under a bill approved 119-11 by the House May 1.

Supporters of the measure (SF487) said that allowing a steelmaker to dismantle an idled facility soon after it closes all but guarantees the jobs it once provided would be lost permanently.

The one-year delay would allow state and regional officials time to find a new owner for the facility.

House sponsor Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) has said the costs of building a new taconite mill in today's market are prohibitively high. His bill would require owners to maintain the plant "in salable condition," making the facility a more attractive commodity to a potential buyer.

SF487 earlier passed the state Senate 65-0 and now goes to the governor for his consideration.



## CHILDREN

### Foster care restricted

The safety of children would be given greater weight than the interests of foster parents or potential foster parents under a bill the House passed May 6 on a 130-0 vote.

SF190 would bar people convicted of serious felonies such as criminal sexual conduct, child abuse, and armed robbery from providing foster care or family day care for periods ranging from seven years to a lifetime.

Previously, the Department of Human Services could review cases and reinstate licenses when deemed appropriate. But the new law would forbid the department from granting such individual waivers, unless the information about the felony is incorrect.

Under SF190, if a disqualification is set aside, the nature of the disqualification will become a matter of public record along with the reason for the "waiver."

Data on individuals' criminal records kept by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension would be made public. A study would be required to evaluate whether public access to such records will have a discriminatory impact on different racial groups, or whether it will adversely impact ex-criminals' chances for rehabilitation through employment.

Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) urged legislators to pass the bill, citing the *Star Tribune* investigative series, "License to Abuse," that showed that children were endangered because of liberal foster parent licensing procedures.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), as HF18. SF190 now returns to the Senate for reconsideration because Carruthers added an amendment to the bill on the House floor. The amendment would limit the time a person's conviction is public record to 15 years after the person finishes serving the sentence for that crime.



## CONSUMERS

### Homeowner protection

Consumers would be able to recover damages for shoddy work done by residential, state-licensed contractors through a new fund, under a bill approved by the House May 4.

The measure (HF948), approved 96-32, would establish a set of sliding fees charged to contractors based on the contractor's volume of business. The fees would be paid into a dedicated state account. A dissatisfied customer could tap into that account and be compensated up to \$50,000 for incomplete or incompetent work, or for losses due to fraud or negligence.

The fund is modeled after a similar program operated by the Department of Commerce that reimburses the victims of crooked real estate agents and brokers.

The contractor reimbursement fund is designed as a "fund of last resort," and could be tapped only if a victim is unsuccessful in collecting a court judgment from an unscrupulous contractor.

In these cases, the fund would reimburse the victim. But the contractor would be liable to repay the fund double the amount of that judgment, plus interest.

Supporters said this provision would lead to a more rapid resolution of disputes. Few con-

tractors would want to risk such a large loss, and those who don't pay the penalty would have their license suspended until they make good on the debt, say supporters.

Provisions of the bill also would revise state residential contracting licensure rules. In general, these rules would not apply to contractors working exclusively in Minneapolis or St. Paul who are subject to more stringent local regulations.

The bill also contains provisions allowing for accelerated payments from the account to consumers on certain claims.

HF948 now moves to the Senate, which considered a similar proposal in 1991 but deleted provisions to establish a consumer recovery fund.

### Caller identification

Minnesotans soon could discover who's calling before even picking up the telephone.

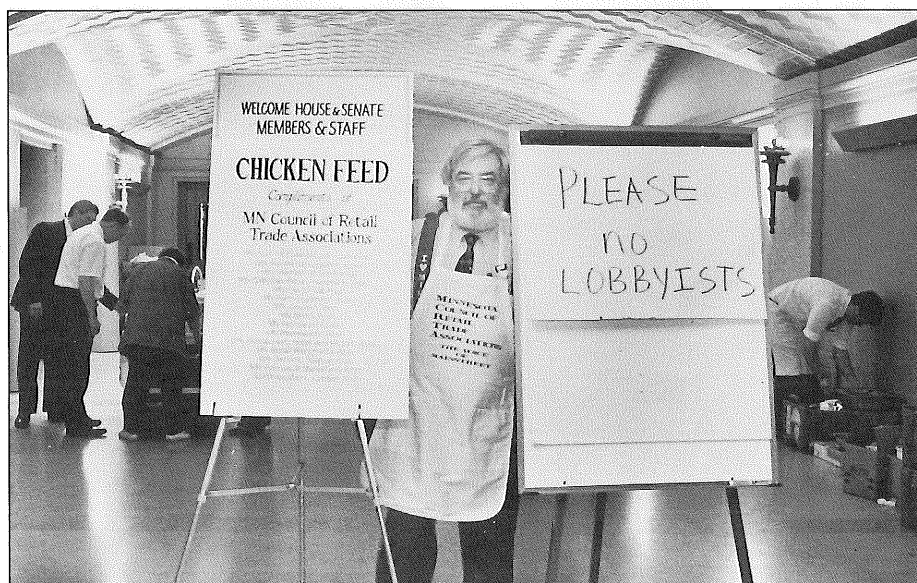
A bill (HF87) passed by the House May 1 would mandate that custom local area signaling services (CLASS) be made available in the seven-county metro area by Jan. 1, 1995.

Those services include caller identification, selective call acceptance and rejection, automatic redial, and a number of others. The optional services would be billed separately from basic telephone service fees.

Chief author Rep. Walter Perl (DFL-Woodbury) said many companies are "on standby" waiting to provide CLASS options. Perl said the bill would "be good for delivery companies and taxi drivers," and protect them against crank calls.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), telling members that he was once a victim of harassing telephone calls, said the bill also would be an effective consumer protection service, benefiting individuals as well as businesses.

But some members expressed concern that



Al Brodie of the Minnesota Council of Retail Trade Associations welcomed House and Senate staff and legislators to the annual "Chicken Feed" in the Great Hall of the Capitol May 6.

caller identification devices could result in the "redlining" of services in economically depressed areas. Perl reassured members that the standards the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) developed governing CLASS services should address such questions.

Under HF87, the PUC would need to develop those standards by Jan. 1, 1994. After the standards are in place, greater Minnesota companies may begin to develop the CLASS options as well, but are not subject to the Jan. 1, 1995, service availability deadline.

Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) successfully amended the bill to prohibit telephone companies from taking legal action to recover unpaid bills resulting from "unauthorized" 1-900 calls.

The amendment would treat unauthorized 1-900 service charges the same way unlawful gambling debts are treated — as illegal and uncollectible in a court of law. Gutknecht said his intent is to go after "illegitimate services preying on Minnesota consumers." He hopes to "take the [payment] responsibility off the consumer and put it on the company."

The bill, passed on a 118-9 vote, now moves to the Senate for consideration.



## CRIME

### Omnibus crime bill

The \$1.15 million anti-crime bill (HF1585) unanimously passed by the House April 29 would establish a stalking law and impose additional penalties on drive-by shootings. (See April 30 Session Weekly, p. 3.)

In addition, it would create a "pattern of harassing conduct" crime, punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

But it also increases penalties for a host of other crimes, and addresses issues as varied as DNA testing and police officers on bicycles. The following are just a few of the many provisions contained in the bill:

#### Guns in schools

Juvenile courts would be required to order that the drivers' licenses of minors found in possession of guns or other "dangerous weapons" at school be canceled, or their driving privileges revoked, until they turn 18. (Article 1, Section 4)

The definition of a dangerous weapon also would be expanded to include combustible liquids likely to cause death or great bodily harm, or any fire that causes a death or great bodily harm. (Article 5, Section 5)

#### Forfeiting guns

Guns and ammunition could be seized under the state's administrative forfeiture law if they

## Crime bill highlights

- Impose a felony penalty for possessing or storing a gun or other "dangerous weapon" in a school zone, with a maximum penalty of two years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. (Article 1, Section 11)
- Make it a felony offense, punishable by up to two years in prison and a \$5,000 fine, to recklessly fire a gun in a residential area. (Article 1, Section 9)
- Make it a felony offense, punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, for recklessly firing a gun in a school, public housing, or park zone. (Article 1, Section 9)
- Make it a felony offense, punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, to own, possess, or operate a device to convert any firearm into a semi-automatic or automatic weapon. (Article 1, Section 12, 13)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor to carry a rifle or shotgun in a public place, with limited exceptions, including transportation or ceremonial purposes, and for law enforcement officers. (Article 1, Section 31)
- Make it a five-year felony penalty for a second violation of carrying a pistol in a public place without a permit. Currently, the crime is a gross misdemeanor. (Article 1, Sections 15-30)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor to videotape or otherwise record a person (without the consent of the person being recorded) in a "private place." A private place is defined as a place where someone may reasonably expect to be safe from casual or hostile intrusion or surveillance. Certain exemptions for law enforcement officers and "legal business purposes" would exist. (Article 10, Section 27)
- Increase to a five-year felony from a gross misdemeanor child neglect and endangerment crimes that cause substantial harm to a child's mental or physical health. (Article 10, Section 20)
- Establish a penalty under child endangerment statutes of up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for "intentionally or recklessly" leaving a loaded gun where it can be accessed by a child under 16. (Article 10, Section 20)
- Establish a sentence of life in prison without possibility of parole for killing a peace officer or a correctional employee. (Article 10, Sections 6, 7, 13)
- Establish a felony crime punishable by up to 20 years in prison and a \$35,000 fine for anyone found guilty of participating in a riot armed with a gun or other dangerous weapon where a death results. (Article 4, Section 6)
- Expand second-degree arson to include crimes causing property damage over \$1,000. Currently, property damage must exceed \$2,500. (Article 5, Sections 6, 7)
- Expand the three-year felony penalty for negligently causing a fire to include property damage over \$2,500. Current law requires damage over \$10,000 to be charged with the crime. (Article 5, Section 8)
- Create a felony penalty of up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for tampering with a fire alarm system or device if people are injured as a result. Current law has no penalty tougher than a misdemeanor for such an offense. (Article 5, Section 9)
- Expand from three to five years the statute of limitations for all arson crimes. (Article 5, Section 11)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor, up from a misdemeanor, for violating a harassment restraining order within 10 years after serving a sentence for harassment, assault, terroristic threats, or domestic abuse. (Article 2, Sections 15, 16)
- Increase penalties for stalking and harassment crimes to a gross misdemeanor, up from a misdemeanor. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 1)
- Make it a felony offense to commit an act of harassment because of bias, or to commit a telephone or mail harassment crime. Both would be punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Currently, these crimes are gross misdemeanors. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 2)
- Make it a felony, punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, for harassing with intent to influence a jury or a judicial proceeding or to retaliate against a judge or lawyer. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 2)
- Create a felony "pattern of harassing conduct" crime, punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine. The charge could result from two or more acts that violate state misdemeanor assault, domestic abuse, terroristic threats, or harassment laws. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 4)
- Make it a misdemeanor to trespass on school property. Anyone not a student (or parent or guardian) or anyone without a legitimate reason to be at the school could be found guilty. School employees also are authorized to detain anyone they think is violating the school trespass law until authorities arrive. (Article 1, Section 8)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor to violate an order for protection (OFP) within 10 years of a previous OFP violation. Current law allows for the gross misdemeanor penalty for a second violation within two years. (Article 2, Section 8)
- Make it a gross misdemeanor to commit a misdemeanor domestic assault within 10 years after a previous similar conviction, or an assault against the same victim. Current law makes it a gross misdemeanor for a second conviction within five years. Additionally, the 10-year period wouldn't begin until the sentence for the first crime has been completed. Current law starts the timeline at the conviction date. (Article 2, Section 9)
- Make it a felony offense to shoot from a car (or after just leaving a car) at a person, another car, or building, punishable by a maximum of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. If the building or car fired upon is not occupied, the maximum would be three years in prison and a \$6,000 fine. (Article 1, Sections 6, 7, 10)



are found in a car used to commit a felony drug offense, near a person who was carrying a felony-level amount of drugs, or on the property where the drugs were seized. Current forfeiture law allows for money, precious stones and metals to be seized. Under the state's forfeiture law, it is up to the person whose property was seized to prove it was not connected to the alleged criminal activity. (Article 1, Section 7)

### No guns for abusers

Any person convicted of domestic assault with a firearm — whether in Minnesota or previously in another state — would be ineligible to possess a pistol or military assault weapon. This expands on a law passed last year, which prohibited convicted abusers who used a firearm in their assault to forfeit the firearm for three years. Currently, those offenders are also prohibited from owning a pistol for three years from the date of their conviction. (Article 1, Section 19)

### Harassment by picketers

"Targeted residential picketing" would be considered harassment, meaning a person could seek a court restraining order to prohibit the picketing. Violators would then be subject to increased penalties. Such a restraining order could apply to organizations and would then apply to any member of that organization. *See crime bill highlights page 6.* (Article 2, Sections 10, 12, 14, 17)

### Assessing stalkers

Courts would have to order mental assessments for offenders convicted of felony-level harassment or stalking crimes. If the offenders show a need for treatment (and are deemed amenable), then treatment must be required as part of the sentence. Offenders who can afford it would need to pay for the assessments. (Article 2, Section 18, Subdivision 5)

### Victims' rights

Harassment victims would need to be notified by prosecutors — and could provide input — concerning a decision to place an alleged offender in a diversion program instead of going to trial. If charges are dismissed, or when a decision to decline prosecution is made, the victim must also be notified, and informed of other protection, such as a restraining order or order for protection. (Article 2, Sections 21, 22)

Additionally, the crime victims "bill of rights" would be changed so that the victim would receive two notices. The first, given by a police officer "at the time of initial contact with the victim," must inform the victim of the right to apply for reparations; the right to ask that his/her identity remain private on any documentation; the identity of the nearest crime victim assistance program; and include the right to participate in the court process and ask for

restitution. (If the victim is one of domestic abuse, information on additional rights that apply for these abuse victims must be given.)

The second notice, to be distributed by the prosecuting attorney after charges are filed, must inform victims of their rights under victims rights laws. (Article 6, Section 9)

### Juvenile offender work program

Juvenile offenders who owe their crime victims restitution could work to earn money to repay their debt. Community corrections agencies and nonprofits would be among those eligible for grants to run such programs, and the juvenile workers would not replace any currently employed workers. Juvenile work crew grant program jobs would include park maintenance, recycling, and other related work services. A total of \$500,000 would be marked for the program. (Article 6, Section 2)

### Juvenile traffic offenses

Courts would be ordered to make juvenile traffic offenders pay "reasonable restitution" for damage caused to a person or property as a result of their offense. (Article 6, Section 5)

### Juvenile testimony

A minor testifying in a case involving an assault or a "crime of violence" — a definition including about three dozen felony offenses ranging from burglary to first-degree murder — would be entitled to have a "supportive person" present during their testimony. Current law only allows for a supportive person to be present during a child abuse case. (Article 6, Section 23)

### Cops on bikes

Cops using bicycles on the job would be exempted from traffic laws governing bikes. (Article 7, Section 2)

Additionally, bicyclists would be allowed to put a red, flashing light above the rear tire. (Article 10, Sections 2, 3)

### Registering sex offenders

The sex offender registration law established by the 1991 Legislature would be expanded to include offenders convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct against an adult victim. Current law requires some sex offenders whose victims were minors to register their address with law enforcement officials for 10-15 years upon prison release. (Article 7, Section 8)

### Prison wages

Convicts could have their prison job wages garnered to pay court-ordered fines, surcharges, or restitution payments to victims — even if the payments were ordered for a crime for which the prisoner isn't currently doing time. (Article 6, Section 3)

Similarly, wages earned on a work-release program could be deducted. (Article 8, Section 3)

### Criminal data

State criminal history data at the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) would be public for 15 years following the end of an offender's sentence. Prosecutors and public defenders could copy and view the data free of charge. The BCA could charge others a fee. Currently, the data is public at the county level, but not through the state BCA office, which has access to the data from all 87 Minnesota counties. (Article 10, Sections 1)

The BCA also would be mandated to obtain the names of offenders participating in pre-trial diversion programs in counties where such programs exist. The programs are used in lieu of prosecution for a criminal offense. The data must be maintained for 20 years from the date of the offense. (Article 7, Section 9)

### Bus cops

The Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) would have their own "police" force to work on MTC property and bus routes. The officers would have the authority to arrest, and are responsible for processing offenders. Subsequent investigations become the responsibility of the local law enforcement agency. To ensure effective communication, MTC police vehicles would be equipped with the same radio communications capabilities as other local law enforcement personnel. (Article 7, Sections 13, 22-24)

### Early release for ill inmates

Inmates could be released from prison early if they suffer from "a grave illness or chronic medical condition and the release poses no threat to society." The conditional medical release could be rescinded — without a hearing — by the commissioner of corrections if the offender's health improves to the extent that the offender presents "a more serious risk to the public." Corrections officials have said they anticipate about three inmates per year being released under such circumstances.

Unless the inmate has insurance through a state social service program, the state would not pay for the continued health care of the offender. (Article 8, Section 5)

### More boot camp participants

More offenders would qualify to participate in the state's "challenge incarceration program," authorized by the 1992 Legislature. Offenders who previously committed a crime that would disqualify them from the "boot camp" program (any crime involving intentional personal injury), could participate if they were convicted of that crime at least 10 years ago. Additionally, anyone convicted of a crime involving personal injury — provided it wasn't intentional — would be eligible for the program. (Article 8, Section 6)

### Extended probation

Failure to pay a court-ordered fine would permit the court to extend an offender's probation by a year. If necessary, the one-year extension could be renewed. Current law allows for such an extension for failure to pay court-ordered restitution. (Article 8, Sections 13-15)

### DNA admissibility

The Minnesota Supreme Court would be prohibited from promulgating rules of evidence that would override state statutes pertaining to the admissibility of statistical probability evidence based on DNA test results. Minnesota is one of two states prohibiting such evidence. (Article 10, Section 8)

### Mandatory DNA specimens

More sex offenders would have to submit a DNA specimen to the state. Anyone initially charged with a sex crime, then convicted of another offense arising from the same circumstances, would be required to submit a DNA specimen, as would any sex offender coming to Minnesota from another state under a parole supervision program. Parolees couldn't come to Minnesota if they don't agree to have the sample taken. Current law calls for specimens to be taken from all convicted sex offenders (or those adjudicated for a sex crime) and those sentenced as "patterned sex offenders." (Article 8, Sections 16)

### Jury member names confidential

The identities of jury members and the information contained in their completed questionnaires would be private if the judge determines the information would jeopardize either the safety or property of the juror, or the defendant's right to a fair trial. Jurors could request their identities be shielded. The determination would rest with the judge. (Article 10, Sections 9)

### Therapist-client sex crimes

Psychotherapist-patient relationships would be included under the state's criminal sexual conduct statutes relating to sexual abuse of a patient or former patient. A psychotherapist would include anyone who is or "purports to be" a member of the profession. Spiritual counseling would be added to the definition of psychotherapy as well.

Third- and fourth-degree sexual conduct charges could be brought against a psychotherapist who has sexual contact during or outside of therapy sessions if an ongoing therapist-patient relationship exists.

This measure expands the definition of a "position of authority" to include psychotherapists and spiritual counselors as outlined in the criminal sexual conduct codes. (Article 10, Sections 12, 14-18)



Motorcycle enthusiasts brought their bikes to the Capitol May 3 during a news conference to kick off Motorcycle Safety Month.

### No cars for johns

Cities would be authorized to adopt local ordinances calling for the forfeiture of cars used to commit a prostitution offense. The car would be forfeited only after the offender is convicted of the prostitution crime. The city of St. Paul had such an ordinance, but the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled it invalid, ruling that only the state — not cities — have the power to authorize forfeiture. This section of law is designed to address the Supreme Court's concerns. (Article 10, Section 23)

### Statute of limitations

The bill would clarify that any time an alleged offender is not living in Minnesota, the statute of limitations "time clock" governing an alleged Minnesota crime is interrupted. (Article 10, Sections 29, 35)

### No reduction in crime severity

The bill would repeal a controversial 1992 law that authorized the conference of chief judges to compile a list of misdemeanor offenses that would become petty misdemeanors. Under current law, a petty misdemeanor is not a crime, and is punishable by a fine of up to \$200. A misdemeanor is punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine. (Article 10, Section 32)

### LSD

Selling or possessing LSD in a school, park or public housing zone would be punishable by up to 25 years in prison. The provision adds LSD to a list of controlled substances (including heroin and cocaine) that carry a stiffer penalty if sold within one of the three zones. Currently, the maximum crime for sale or possession of LSD, regardless of the crime's location, is 10 years in prison. (Article 3, Sections 1, 2)

### Judiciary spending bill passes

A long week of negotiating ended May 6 with final House approval of a \$467.6 million biennial spending plan for the state's judiciary system.

The bill (SF1503) passed on a 133-0 vote, and won Senate approval the same day on a 60-6 vote. It now heads to Gov. Arne Carlson for his decision.

The amount agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee is substantially less than the \$670 million total reached by the House Judiciary Finance Division.

Some of the nearly \$200 million difference resulted from cuts in the budget by the 10 conferees, but most of it came from a leadership decision to send the court system and attorney general's budget to another conference committee.

Judiciary finance conferees trimmed \$8.8 million from funds which had been approved by the House. Most of that came in a \$4.7 million cut to the Youth Works program, whose purpose is to give young people a chance to earn education grants for community service work. Funding was set at \$5 million.

The resulting changes, said Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown), chair of the House Judiciary Finance Division, is a budget that is still consistent with goals set for the panel when the session began: conserving prison space even as demands increase, reducing the impact of state spending decisions on county budgets (and local property taxes), and preventing crime.

"We held fast to these commitments," Murphy told the House before the final vote.

SF1503 would add about 500 prison beds over the next biennium, she said. That includes \$15.4 million for converting the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a prison, \$3.9



million in contracting with counties to house inmates serving terms under a year and \$1.7 million for work release programs.

It would help counties by boosting spending for community corrections programs by more than \$6 million, giving \$2.2 million for the innovative "sentencing to service" program and \$1.7 million for probation programs.

Preventive measures include \$5.1 million for victims services, \$500,000 for more intensive probationary supervision of repeat drunk-driving offenders, and \$400,000 to establish three new battered women's shelters.

The \$405 million earmarked for the Department of Corrections is virtually identical to the original House position. That represents a \$59 million increase from current spending, but is \$8.5 million less than the governor had recommended.

Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake), who represented his caucus on the conference committee, also said he was satisfied with the bill. Had the bipartisan House bill only been drawn up by IRs, he added, it would have spent less, increased spending for corrections, and cut spending for Youth Works.

The compromising by the conference committee did all those things, Swenson said, "So I think we made progress in all those areas."



## EDUCATION

### K-12 conference advances

The budget for K-12 education would be set at about \$5.3 billion, depending on provisions finally approved by the House and Senate conference committee working on the K-12 education finance bill (HF350) this week. Spending on K-12 programs totaled \$4.4 billion for the 1992-93 biennium.

Both the House and the Senate bills place restrictions on school districts' ability to use excess levies, reflecting concern over a growing reliance on property-taxed based referendums. Under HF350, the state-paid percentage of education funding (through the added income tax revenue) would increase.

The conference committee granted preliminary approval to a series of measures, including a provision which would set the limit on charter schools at 20. Current law caps the number of charter schools at eight. School boards would be allowed to convert one or more of their existing schools to outcome-based charter schools if 90 percent of the full-time teachers at the school sign a petition seeking conversion. Conversion would have to take place at the beginning of an academic year.

The committee also voted to create a teacher compensation task force to recommend alternatives to paying teacher salaries based on training and experience. The task force would consider a compensation system that considers

"knowledge, skills, responsibilities, or other considerations."

Under the bill, teachers hired by school districts after July 1, 1995, would not have salary schedules based on training and experience. The school district and the collective bargaining representative would negotiate an alternative method of compensation.

The conference committee also voted to repeal a number of state education rules and statutes many believe hamper innovation and flexibility in local schools.

Representatives of the Department of Education and the State Board of Education (SBE) agreed that decision-making should be decentralized, and that state rules should emphasize performance rather than procedures.

The SBE's general rulemaking authority would be repealed, according to the preliminary agreement reached by committee members. The board would need specific authority from the Legislature to make new rules or amend existing ones.

The following provisions are only some of those adopted by the committee as of May 7. The conference committee is expected to complete work on the K-12 finance bill by the end of the week.

### Year-round learning centers

The current cap of 10 placed on the number of year-round learning sites would be lifted.

### Harassment

Schools would have to expand their sexual violence and harassment policy to include racial and religious violence and harassment.

### Preparation time

Starting in 1995, teacher collective bargaining agreements would have to include provisions for preparation time or a provision stating that the parties chose not to include it in the contract. Five minutes of prep time for every 25 minutes of instruction time would be provided if no agreement is reached.

### Principals

Each school would no longer have to retain a principal, as now required by law. This would allow site-based management teams more flexibility in deciding how to run their individual schools.

### Task forces

The legislation would establish various task forces, including three which would address desegregation, school bus safety and education for children with disabilities.

## Youth apprenticeships approved

House members approved a \$1 million youth apprenticeship program May 3 that is designed to better prepare high school students for skilled work. The vote was 131-1.

Under HF10, the apprenticeships would include both technical course work in schools and work experience at participating Minnesota businesses. Courses would be developed with input from the state's technical colleges, as well as business, labor, and secondary education representatives.

"This is the way Minnesota can be competitive in the global economy," said bill sponsor Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids). "We're the only industrialized nation in the world that does not have a youth apprenticeship program."

During committee hearings on the bill, business leaders said that they need better trained workers to deal with improved and changing technologies.

Bauerly said studies have shown that 70 percent of jobs created in the year 2000 will not require a college education. He said the apprenticeship program would help match trained workers with jobs. "We can no longer be training people for jobs that don't exist."

The apprenticeship program would change the way Minnesota educates students, Bauerly said. "We would hope to make school interesting, challenging, and enjoyable for those students who do not plan to go on to college . . . thus reducing dropout rates."

He said the bill intends to increase choices rather than "provide a tracking system" as some opponents of the bill suggest.

"Now, we would have the college choice, youth service choice, and youth apprenticeship choice," Bauerly said.

(The "youth service choice," or Minnesota Youth Works, is a proposed program that would allow young people to perform community service work in exchange for education grants. See page 8.)

Under HF10, women and minorities would be encouraged to participate in the apprenticeship program. The majority of participants in a similar Wisconsin apprenticeship program are women, Bauerly said.

The bill also would establish a youth apprenticeship council to help develop and implement youth apprenticeship programs. The council would be responsible for awarding grants of up to \$100,000 for demonstration projects throughout the state. A total of \$1 million would be marked to pay for both grants and implementation of the program.

A provision of the bill would prevent participating employers from displacing current employees whose work is similar to that of youth apprentices.

HF10 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

## Aircraft noise in the classroom

Say what?

Some students in Eagan, Bloomington, Mendota Heights, Minneapolis, Richfield, and St. Paul may get a better idea why they sometimes have trouble hearing their teacher, under a measure approved by the House May 1.

The bill calls on the Metropolitan Airports Commission to study the effect of aircraft noise in the classroom.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington), is the latest in a long-running dispute between the airport and its nearby communities over airport noise.

The bill would require that the testing be done in at least two classrooms — in either public or private schools — in each of the cities mentioned above.

HF962, which was approved on a 116-10 vote, now moves to the Senate for consideration.



## ELECTIONS

### Campaign reform bill compromise

A House-Senate conference committee finished work on a campaign finance reform bill May 5, but a gubernatorial veto remains "a very strong possibility," according to Senate Minority Leader Dean Johnson (R-Willmar).

Johnson said Gov. Arne Carlson's main objection to the current version of the bill are provisions concerning "independent expenditures."

The bill specifies that individuals or lobbying groups making independent expenditures — often last-minute negative ad campaigns against a candidate — must notify the Ethical Practices Board within 24 hours after they formalize plans to spend more than \$100 on such a campaign.

Johnson, one of five senators on the conference committee, said the governor wants candidates to be given prior notice of such expenditures, and wants public financing so targeted candidates may respond to last-minute "smear

campaigns." In its current form, the bill includes no such allowance for a response to an independent expenditure.

Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville), sponsor of the Senate bill and co-chair of the conference committee, said putting a prior notice provision in the bill would unconstitutionally limit free speech.

The current bill, which is a compromise between HF163 and SF152, limits the amount of money candidates can receive from individuals and political action committees (PACs) during election years. The version of the bill passed by the Senate April 20 prohibited an individual from donating more than \$1,000 to a gubernatorial campaign, while the House bill set a higher limit of \$6,000. The compromise version sets the limit at \$2,000, one-tenth of the \$20,000 limit under current law.

In addition, the compromise version limits individuals from giving more than \$1,000 to attorney general candidates and more than \$500 to candidates running for the state legislature, or for the offices of auditor, treasurer or secretary of state.

The compromise version leaves unchanged the limits state office candidates can spend on their campaigns, but it does incorporate a provision from the Senate bill that would allow first-time candidates for a particular office to exceed those limits by 10 percent. The unchanged limits are \$1.6 million for gubernatorial campaigns, \$40,669 for Senate candidates, and \$20,335 for House candidates.

Other provisions in the compromise bill would:

- ban "friends of" committees, thus ending the practice of shifting campaign money from one political campaign to another;
- limit the amount of money a candidate for an office could receive from lobbyists and PACs to 20 percent of the campaign spending limits for that office;
- eliminate public campaign subsidies for unopposed candidates;
- prohibit "carrying forward" more than 50 percent of the money in a campaign fund remaining after an election. Any leftover money above that amount would have to be returned to the state if the candidate accepted

public campaign subsidies; and

- eliminate wording on ballots that would identify which judicial candidates were incumbents seeking re-election.

House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) said she plans to give the conference committee report its final hearing on the floor as soon as possible to give lawmakers time to deal with a gubernatorial veto, should that occur.

The bill incorporated the concerns of many public-interest groups, Long said, including Common Cause and the Citizens League.

"This bill contains a lot of things that people have been asking for for years," she said.

Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), sponsor of the House bill and co-chair of the conference committee, said he believes there are enough votes in the House to override a veto. The bill passed the House one vote shy of that needed to override a veto and the Senate passed its version two votes shy.



## ENERGY

### Alternative fuel development

A bill that would encourage the development and promotion of alternative fuel vehicles won approval in the House by a vote of 133-0 May 3.

HF1133 would give the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) the ability to raise utility rates to recover the costs of the development and promotion of alternative fuel vehicles if it determines that it is in the public interest to do so.

The bill states that it is in the long-term economic, environmental, and social interest of the state to promote the use of alternative fuels and to develop additional markets for indigenous crop-based fuels.

"Alternative fuel" is defined as natural gas, L.P. gas, hydrogen, coal-derived liquids, electricity, methane, denatured ethanol, other alcohols, and any other fuel defined as an alternative fuel under federal law.

The state policies developed to promote alternative fuel vehicles would be part of the plan the governor must submit to the federal government under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Chief author Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) said that passage of the bill could help the state obtain federal money for the development of alternative fuel vehicles.

The bill now moves to the Senate for consideration.

### Campaign contribution limits

Office	Current Law (election year + off years)		Conference bill (election year + off years)	
Governor/Lt. Governor	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$500
Attorney General	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$200
Other constitutional offices	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$100
State Senate	\$1,500	\$500	\$500	\$100
State Representative	\$750	\$250	\$500	\$100
State party contribution	5 times each limit		10 times each limit	

Under the conference bill, first-time challengers would be permitted to receive contributions 10 percent greater than the proposed limitations for each office.





## ENVIRONMENT

### Environment proposal completed

Nearly everybody would be paying more to help maintain Minnesota's natural environment over the next two years.

House and Senate conferees May 5 agreed on a two-year funding plan for environmental, agricultural, and natural resource-related programs.

Total spending in the omnibus bill (SF1570) is nearly \$790 million over the next budget cycle, about 42 percent of which would be paid from the state's general fund.

While holding the line against most fee increases, the bill would boost the average cost of residential garbage collection about \$2 per year. The expense is expected to be passed on to consumers as the result of higher fees on solid waste disposal. The extra revenue would be used to clean up closed landfills.

The bill also would raise the fish house license fee for non-resident anglers to \$25 per season from \$21.50 per season.

Other provisions in the bill include:

#### Bolstering the Superfund

Minnesota industries would be subject to a new, two-tiered tax designed to encourage more recycling and safe disposal of hazardous substances.

The tax on hazardous waste would be expanded in a move that could provide the state Superfund with up to \$7 million to continue cleanups at contaminated sites.

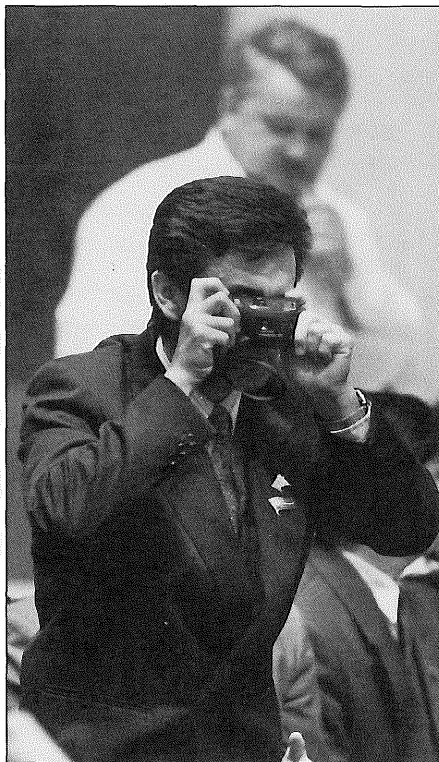
Certain hazardous waste would be taxed at \$30 per ton for solids or 15 cents per gallon for liquids. The tax for untreated hazardous waste would be \$60 per ton or 30 cents per gallon.

Firms producing 100 pounds or less of hazardous waste each year would not be subject to any tax. The legislation also would make available low-interest loans to companies for cleanup projects.

Although many companies could see their hazardous waste bills rise sharply under the new rates, Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch) said the measure also gives state regulators the authority to reduce or exempt those taxes for qualified recycling efforts.

Both Johnson and Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie), sponsor of a similar House bill this year, indicated they believe the new rate structure will skirt Gov. Arne Carlson's pledge to veto any tax increases this year.

They said the governor, in his January budget proposals, recommended a change in the hazardous waste tax that would have raised about \$800,000 more than the measure they've developed.



Omurbek Tekebayev captured on film his April 30 visit to the House chamber while Rep. Mike Jaros read a House proclamation welcoming the Kyrgyzstan Supreme Soviet Leadership Delegation.

#### Air toxics

The joint panel also considered provisions that would have added up to 232 businesses for fee payments under existing toxic air pollution regulations. Conferees dropped all but 80 of those businesses.

If approved, non-manufacturers such as utilities, airlines, and hospitals would be subject to the expanded fee structure.

But other businesses initially considered for inclusion such as lawn fertilizing services, farm suppliers, laundries, plumbing, heating, and machinery wholesalers would remain outside the new reporting requirements. The new fees would raise about \$250,000.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) also would be given \$4 million to purchase a new computer system. Ultimately, this would allow the agency to more efficiently process permits and other environmental monitoring data.

#### More DNR funding

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) would be able to hire an additional conservation officer to help with future fish and game enforcement near Mille Lacs Lake.

Expecting an increase in activity regardless of the outcome of the now-stalled agreement on harvesting rights with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, lawmakers opted to provide an extra \$130,000 to the DNR to bolster its presence around the lake.

The measure also would give the state Attor-

ney General's Office \$120,000 for costs already incurred as the result of the treaty dispute.

#### Met Council grants

The bill also would give a \$230,000 grant payment to the Metropolitan Council to develop a high-tech groundwater model for the seven-county Twin Cities area.

The project would aid the council in anticipating future water use in the area as well as planning for cleanups and remediation of possibly contaminated drinking water supplies.

#### Minnesota River

The Minnesota River and surrounding lands would be in for some special treatment over the next two years with an array of new or expanded state programs.

Over \$2 million would be allocated to reduce pollution and make other targeted enhancements in the Minnesota River basin. That includes \$1.1 million for the MPCA to continue developing more effective water management practices for the river and accelerate other state and local conservation programs.

The MPCA also would be authorized to use up to \$400,000 from its agency general fund allocations to reduce non-point source pollution in the Minnesota River. That funding shift, however, would require matching federal dollars before implementation.

#### Bothersome boars

Owning, importing, or releasing an aggressive variety of wild pig without a permit would be prohibited in Minnesota under a bill unanimously approved May 5 by the House. Members voted 127 to 0 to regulate the porcine pests.

Bill sponsor Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia) said Eurasian pigs can carry diseases such as pseudorabies that can decimate herds of domestic hogs. The animals, also known as Russian, or Eurasian boars, can damage the environment and wildlife if they escape.

There are between 300 and 400 wild boars in Minnesota on seven farms and one hunting preserve. Unlike the small Vietnamese pot-bellied pigs, people don't keep these 400-pound tusked boars as pets. Rather, they are prized for their flesh, which is high in protein and low in fat.

The original draft of the bill (HF673) banned the boars outright. But after that version wasn't approved by a House environment committee in March, Johnson changed his bill to allow people to raise the pigs after posting a bond with the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and receiving a permit.

The version the House passed allows people owning pigs prior to March 1 to receive permits from the DNR. Their stock, however, must be reported to the Board of Animal Health and it cannot increase by more than 25 percent.

Properly permitted pig possessors also must notify the board within 24 hours if a pig escapes its pen. If the board catches or kills an escaped pig, it can bill the owner for the cost of doing so.

The Senate also passed a version of the bill May 5 in a slightly different form, so Johnson asked House members the next day to quickly vote on the bill again after substituting the Senate language. That bill passed after no debate on a vote of 130 to 0. It now goes to the governor for his consideration.

## Petrofund assistance

The penny-per-gallon fee on wholesale petroleum would be doubled to help pay for the state's Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup program under a bill passed by the House May 1. The vote was 128-1.

The additional 1-cent fee would be used to boost the state's Petrofund, which was established by the 1987 Legislature to help the owners of storage tanks recover up to 90 percent of a site's cleanup cost.

Currently, the penny-per gallon fee is assessed only when the Petrofund account dips below \$2 million. **HF514**, sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), would raise that minimum balance to \$4 million. It also would reduce reimbursements to tank owners from 90 percent to 75 percent when cleanup costs exceed \$250,000.

Sparby has said the reimbursement change could save the state up to \$2 million annually.

Earlier this year, the Office of the Legislative Auditor recommended that the fees temporarily be doubled to alleviate the backlog of reimbursement requests. In some cases, those payments are being delayed up to 18 months, Sparby said. With the passage of **HF514**, Sparby hopes the delay will shrink to between 30 and 60 days.

The bill also directs the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board to establish a fee schedule to determine the "reasonableness" of cleanup costs that are submitted for reimbursement. In cases where those requests exceed the adopted "fee schedule" amounts, the tank owner would need to justify the excess charge, said Michael Kanner, manager of the Tanks and Spills Division of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The "Petro board" also would be authorized to adopt emergency rules to establish which cleanup costs tank owners are not eligible to recoup. Such an ineligible expense could be the replacement of trees that were damaged as a result of a spill, Kanner said.

Additionally, an appeals process would be established for tank owners who disagree with

the board's reimbursement determinations, and iron mining and taconite companies would be added to the list of those eligible for tank spill reimbursements.

**HF514** now moves to the Senate for further consideration.

## Hunting rifle regulations eased

Deer hunters would be allowed to sight their rifles outdoors during the 10 days preceding the November firearms season under a provision added to an omnibus game and fish bill approved by the House May 3.

Designed as a way to reduce pre-season poaching, current law prevents hunters from using their guns during the 10 days before the deer season opens.

But Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) successfully argued during floor debate on **HF1114** that the ban also keeps many hunters from lawfully preparing their weapons before heading out into the woods. His provision would allow for rifle sighting anytime on private property provided the hunter has permission of the land owner.

Other provisions in the bill remain largely unchanged from the version approved April 22 by the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee. (See April 23 Session Weekly, p. 15.)

Those provisions include:

- transporting fish back from Canada with their head, tail, fins, skin, and scales intact. Those who don't could be fined \$10 per fish, and could be charged with a misdemeanor, punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine;
- allowing non-residents to spear rough fish. Currently, only residents can spear carp and other rough fish; and
- permitting the DNR to establish size limits for muskie, and the hunting seasons for raccoon, muskrat, mink, otter, and beaver. Currently, each is set by statute.

House members added a floor amendment encouraging the Department of Natural Resources to designate for seniors and disabled hunters up to 20 percent of the annual special permits issued for deer harvests in game preserves. Those permits are now issued by lottery drawing.

**HF1114** was passed by the House 132-0. It now moves to the Senate for consideration.

## Two deer for northwestern Minnesota

Hunters from a larger area of northwestern Minnesota may get a chance to take two deer in one season — provided one is by firearms and the other by archery.

The House approved a measure May 1 that allows hunters in Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, and Roseau counties to take one deer each through the two different hunting methods.

The Department of Natural Resources has

allowed the taking of two deer in three of the counties — Kittson, Marshall, and Roseau — on a pilot basis for the past two years through its administrative rules.

This measure, sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), would simply recast that practice in law, and add Lake of the Woods County to the list. Lake of the Woods was added through an amendment on the House floor.

The measure, which was approved on a 125-1 vote, (**HF988**) now moves to the Senate for consideration.

## More harbors on North Shore

Boaters on the north shore of Lake Superior would have more harbors in which to seek refuge during stormy weather, under a measure approved by the House May 1.

The bill calls on the Department of Natural Resources to "acquire, construct, and maintain small craft harbors" at five sites along the north shore: Knife River, Two Harbors, Silver Bay, Grand Marais, and Grand Portage.

In addition to the added safety such harbors would provide, the measure, sponsored by Rep. Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth), is also designed to lure more tourists to the area.

Although **HF1107** contains no appropriation to acquire the harbors, \$500,000 is included in the environment and natural resources omnibus bill (**HF1737**) to fund their initial development.

The measure, however, was opposed by some lawmakers, one of whom questioned the wisdom of acquiring a harbor that would compete with an existing, privately owned harbor.

Rep. Mark Olson (R-Big Lake) said the proposal to add a state-financed harbor in Grand Portage could financially cripple a family-owned harbor there.

The measure, which was approved on a 94-32 vote, now moves to the Senate for consideration.



## GOVERNMENT

### Contract spending cuts

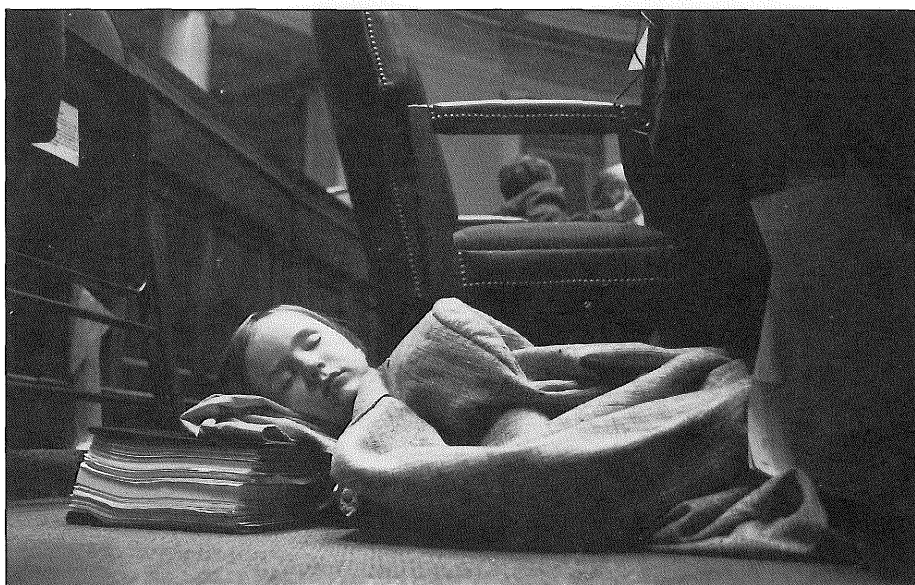
An across-the-board 10-percent cut in state agency use of private contracts would go into effect with a measure approved by the House April 29. The vote was 133-0.

The bill (**HF984**) would impose the cut during the 1994-95 biennium, and would require agencies to justify the use of private contracts and consultants.

Agencies would be required to certify that no state employees — even those in other state agencies — are able to perform the service before receiving approval for the contract.

The bill would affect the contracts of 20





Three-year-old Annie Bertram, daughter of Rep. Jeff Bertram, used a bill binder as a pillow during a May 3 session on the House floor.

major state agencies and is limited to contracts of \$3,000 or more. The bill would not apply to contracts for highway maintenance or construction.

State agencies spent \$1 billion on contracts during the last biennium, including highway maintenance and construction. Of the type of contracts regulated by the proposed legislation, agencies spent \$260 million during the past biennium. The cut proposed in **HF984** is projected to save between \$20 million and \$26 million over the biennium.

The Department of Administration reviews some 3,000 state contracts annually. They include contracts for medical services, training seminars, architecture and engineering, computer systems, and program evaluators. Contracts which last for several years, and contracts for such services such as entertainment and research projects, have particularly come under criticism from legislators who sought the measure.

A new contract oversight board would be formed to review professional and technical service contracts. The board would assure that contracts follow state laws, particularly those requiring agencies to certify that no state employees are able to perform the service. The board also would ensure that contract proposals are publicized — aimed at stopping contracts that are awarded on a non-competitive basis, which now happens in some cases. Board members would be appointed by the House and the Senate, the attorney general, and the governor.

Additionally, departments would be unable to release the last 10 percent of a contract's funds until all terms of the contract are fulfilled.

Agencies would also be required to certify what steps were taken to verify the proposed contractor's competence. And for the first time, contracts would be limited to five years.

The proposal also attempts to move state agencies away from the practice of substituting state-funded positions with contracted services.

A provision would require that unused agency funds resulting from unfilled staff positions be returned to the general fund, rather than retained by the agency.

The proposal was developed in two different bills by four first-term representatives: Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud), Walter Perl (DFL-Woodbury), Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) and Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo). The two were merged and amended onto **HF984**, sponsored by Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples).

The measure also would transfer two full-time staff members within the Department of Administration to review contracts. The department currently has two staff members reviewing contracts.

A 1992 legislative auditor's report found that state contracts increased 83 percent between 1987 and 1992. The auditor recommended an improved contract review and approval process and training programs to help state managers exercise better control over contracts—efforts which the Department of Administration has begun.

**HF984** is now under consideration in the Senate Finance Committee.

## Exemption from mandates

A nine-member board of government innovation and cooperation would be created under a bill passed May 1 by the House. The vote was 127-0.

Under the bill (**HF980**), sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls), the board would serve as a quasi-judicial body with the authority to waive certain state mandates for between two and four years.

Counties, cities, and other authorities could submit detailed "waiver" applications to the board, which must respond to the requests within 60 days. If there is any objection to a

request, an informal hearing would be held on the issue.

Exemptions could be granted from either state rules or laws which govern the delivery of services.

The board would consist of two House and two Senate members, an administrative law judge, the legislative auditor, the state auditor, and the commissioners of finance and administration. The legislative members would be non-voting members.

The board also would be a financial resource for local units of government seeking to improve their management practices or the delivery of services.

Grants of up to \$25,000 could be awarded to counties, townships and other authorities such as school districts to implement "design models or plans for innovative service delivery and management." The board also would disburse cooperative planning grants to encourage intergovernmental service delivery.

A total of \$500,000 in grant funds would be appropriated to the board. Any grant applications made by seven-county metro area authorities must be submitted to the Metropolitan Council for review before being considered by the board of government innovation and cooperation.

Additionally, the board is to study and recommend eliminating any state mandates that "inhibit local government efficiency, innovation, and cooperation."

Local government officials are often frustrated over the number of mandates both federal and state governments place on them, particularly when such mandates come without additional funding to help put them in place.

The bill now moves to the Senate for consideration.

## Safety agency abolished

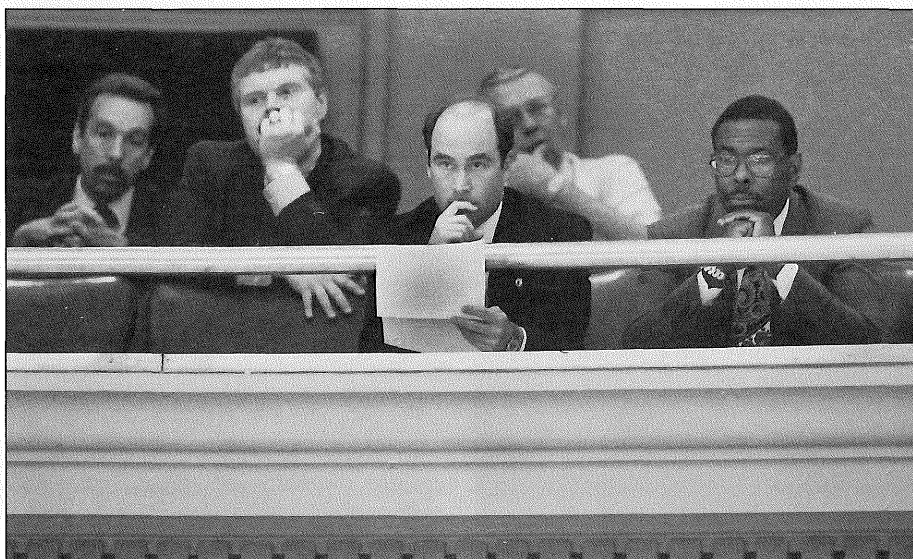
Nine state agencies would take over the jobs now under the umbrella of the Department of Public Safety under a bill passed by the House April 30.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) said his bill (**HF272**) will save the state \$1.3 million over the next biennium by eliminating more than 60 positions, mostly in management. The goal is to streamline the department's functions in order to bring about consistent cost savings in the future.

But in the same impassioned debate that greeted the proposal before several committees, opponents argued that breaking up the department will create serious problems, and they questioned the projected cost savings.

Independent-Republicans also said the bill was political, aimed at embarrassing Gov. Arne Carlson. The department has been the focus of recent political squabbling.

"This bill does not consolidate, it fragments.



Department of Public Safety Commissioner Michael Jordan, *front row right*, and Kevin Burns, assistant to the commissioner, *front row left*, listened as the House passed a bill April 30 to abolish their department.

It does not bring focus, it diffuses," said Rep. Warren Limmer (IR-Maple Grove).

Limmer said he is not necessarily a proponent of centralized government, but argued that having safety-related agencies in a single department is more effective when emergency situations arise. "[This bill] puts every single Minnesotan in danger," he said.

As a former firefighter, Rep. Bob Haukoos (IR-Albert Lea) added that it is much faster and easier for emergency personnel to contact one department when necessary. "Now we're working to break it all up again."

Solberg rejected accusations of playing politics in carrying the bill, saying the debate had become more focused on personalities than finding ways to run government more efficiently.

The bill passed on a 73-51 vote. **HF272** now moves to the Senate.



## HEALTH

### Health reforms advance

A bill that could put Minnesota in the forefront of national health care reform passed 88-45 on the House floor April 30.

The measure would promote more cost-effective, accessible, managed health care throughout the state, said the bill's chief author, Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls).

Under the plan, most health care in Minnesota would be delivered through organized groups of health care providers known as integrated service networks (ISNs). The ISNs would provide a full array of health care services for a fixed, pre-paid amount, much as health maintenance organizations do now. Comparative data collected by the state would allow consum-

ers to evaluate the quality and prices of competing ISNs.

Although health care providers would not be required to join ISNs, the incentive to do so would be strong. Under what is known as the "regulated all-payer system," health care providers choosing not to join an ISN would be subject to expenditure and price controls beginning Jan. 1, 1995. The goal of the bill is to scale down health care costs by reducing projected cost increases in health care by 10 percent each year.

During six hours of House floor debate April 30, a total of 33 amendments to the health reform bill were offered. Eighteen of those were adopted, including provisions that would put a cap on ISNs' administrative costs and restrict the manner in which they could offer abortion services.

"This bill is a work in progress," said Rep. Peggy Leppik (IR-Golden Valley), one of the bill's proponents. "Health care reform is not something you achieve overnight."

But opponents balked at a concept they feared would jeopardize the timely delivery of high-quality medical treatment by moving Minnesota closer to a Canadian-style universal health care plan.

"We're moving toward a government-controlled system, no matter what nice name you want to call it," said Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato).

An amendment offered by Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) and Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) would not permit basic ISN health plans to cover abortion services except in cases of endangerment of the mother's life or in cases of rape or incest that were reported to authorities within 48 hours of occurrence.

Greenfield opposed the amendment, saying it would impose the author's ideological beliefs on the public. But Sviggum said that policy-

holders who wish to do so could buy additional coverage for abortions. The amendment was adopted, 68-61, after almost no debate.

Another adopted amendment would reduce the percentage of funds that could be used to cover a health care provider's administrative costs to 15 percent by 1996.

Several other successful amendments, offered by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island), seek to strengthen health care delivery in rural areas. Two amendments call for the state to seek federal permission to raise Medicare reimbursement rates for hospitals and certain doctors in rural areas. Another forbids ISNs from restricting health care providers who join their ISN from also providing services for a competing ISN.

A few proposed amendments that would have gutted the health care reform bill failed, as did several amendments that sought to weaken the degree of management state government would exercise over ISNs.

The bill now goes to conference committee to reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

The Senate version of the bill does not share the House version's restriction on ISNs' coverage of abortion services. The Senate rejected such an amendment May 3 by a 28-37 vote.

Another provision in the Senate version that is not in the House version is the elevation of not wearing a seat belt to a primary offense, for which motorists could be stopped and ticketed.

The Senate version also would require pharmacists to dispense a less costly, generically equivalent drug when filling prescriptions unless the prescribing doctor or purchaser objects. Such substitutions are permitted under current law, but they are voluntary. A similar amendment on generic drugs failed in a House committee.

The Senate version also contains a provision that was rejected by the House floor April 30. The provision calls for a study of whether it would be feasible for employers to institute a type of health plan which would allow money to be returned to employees if they kept their health care expenses in a given year under the anticipated cost.

### Expanding optometry

People needing treatment for eye diseases like glaucoma or cataracts may need to go only as far as their local optometrist, with the approval May 4 of a bill broadening optometrists' power to prescribe and administer topical legend drugs.

Optometrists would have to meet additional educational requirements to become board certified so that they could prescribe the drugs.

**HF134** has been opposed by ophthalmologists, who testified earlier this session that optometrists don't have adequate medical training to safely treat vision-threatening diseases with drugs. Currently, topical drugs can be pre-



scribed only by ophthalmologists or other physicians.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), said safeguards in the bill include a provision holding optometrists to the same standard of care as physicians, and a requirement that optometrists report adverse drug reactions to the Board of Optometry within 10 days of their occurrence. The board, in turn, would have to annually report to the Legislature any details of adverse reactions.

Bills almost identical to the one that passed May 4 have been offered — and defeated — during three of the past four sessions.

Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) argued on the House floor that the bill was a bad one that “does not protect the health and safety of people in this state.” His was a minority opinion, however.

HF134 passed on a 105-22 vote. It now moves to the governor for his consideration.

## Port-wine stains

Health insurance companies would be required to pay for early treatment of port-wine stains if a bill passed by the House May 3 is signed into law by the governor.

Port-wine stains are bruise-like birthmarks most often occurring on the face, neck, and upper torso. Several insurance companies already provide for such removal in their benefit packages, although some large insurers consider such treatment an elective, cosmetic procedure, and, therefore, don't cover the cost.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) said his bill (HF9) “would save money in the long run” for both insurance companies and policyholders. Preventive treatment of port-wine stains is less costly than waiting until the birthmarks become infected or spread over a larger part of the body, he said.

House members voted 123-1 to accept minor changes added to the measure last week in the state Senate. Those amendments intend to keep insurance companies from raising rates because of the expanded coverage, and would limit the mandatory coverage to Minnesota residents.



## INSURANCE

### Dram shop liability

Bar owners and other liquor sellers would have another way to obtain “dram shop” insurance protection, under an omnibus insurance bill adopted 126-1 by the House May 1.

The bill (HF1094) would expand the insurance policies offered to businesses by the Joint Underwriting Association (JUA) to include dram shop liability coverage.

The JUA was created in 1986 to provide insurance to individuals or companies who otherwise are unable to obtain coverage that is

required by state law.

The policies would be available from the JUA only if the dram shop premiums offered by a private agency would be 20 percent higher than JUA prices.

Another provision would allow the JUA to merge with an existing quasi-public insurance program to provide dram shop liability coverage to those liquor sellers considered to be higher risks.

The measure also would:

- prohibit the state Department of Commerce from releasing a person's Social Security number that may be included in insurance documents submitted to the state.
- prohibit insurers from later canceling or adding new limits on policies if they were aware of a pre-existing health condition when they issued the policy;
- strike a provision passed last year requiring insurance companies to notify group policyholders that their coverage is being dropped. Under the new measure, notification is not necessary if the group will be covered by a similar policy;
- allow farmers with hail damage to their crops to collect on policies immediately. Current law allows insurers to have 30-day waiting periods before the policy goes into effect; and
- require insurers to notify policyholders they may have a refund coming if the insurance company returns unearned premiums to a premium finance company.

HF1094 now moves to the state Senate for consideration.



## LABOR

### Aiding abuse victims

Employees who are forced to leave their jobs because of domestic abuse would be eligible for unemployment benefits under a measure approved by the House May 1. The vote was 127-0.

If enacted, claims made under the measure would be financed by all state employers through their unemployment insurance premiums.

The bill calls on the state Department of Jobs and Training (DJT) to develop a policy to address the issue. But opponents of the bill say it's wrong to include the victims of domestic violence under the unemployment insurance umbrella.

“This is a foot in the door . . . a raiding of the unemployment insurance fund,” said Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead). He suggested that human services dollars would be a better source of funding.

But bill sponsor Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Township) disagreed. “This will have little or no fiscal impact,” she said, adding that the DJT didn't request a fiscal note for the bill because of its “minimal” financial impact.

Department officials have indicated they are examining internal rules to permit a limited

number of domestic abuse claims under existing “personal or serious illness” exemptions.

Before a House Labor-Management Relations subcommittee March 8, Assistant Commissioner Gary Sorenson opposed the bill (HF343), stating that DJT staff lack adequate training to make decisions concerning domestic violence.

The Senate unanimously passed a different version of the bill April 27, (SF236) which would study whether the issue is best addressed as a problem of employment, human services, criminal, or unemployment compensation.

The differences need to be reconciled before final passage.

## Chavez remembered

House members paid homage to Cesar Chavez, the champion of rights for migrant farm workers, who died April 23 at the age of 66.

A resolution paying tribute to Chavez's lifelong efforts to protect migrant workers from exploitation won easy passage April 30. A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to members of Chavez's family.

The resolution was offered by Reps. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) and Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield).



## LAW

### Data privacy bill approved

The University of Minnesota police department would be required to release its information regarding on-campus crimes under a provision contained in an omnibus data privacy bill approved by the House May 5. The vote was 131 to 1.

The provision in HF1245 declares that the university's police department meets the legal definition of a law enforcement agency so its records are not educational records — and are, therefore, public data. The university, like many colleges and universities across the country, has argued that records detailing on-campus crimes could be kept private.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), also modifies the conditions under which a variety of governmental agencies can collect information and release it to the public or to other branches of government.

Other provisions in the bill include:

- adding to the information in motor vehicle accident reports that can be released to the public, including the blood-alcohol content of each driver involved in a traffic accident, and whether they were wearing seat belts;
- requiring law enforcement authorities to release their investigative data to a victim of a criminal act or an alleged criminal act. Current law requires release of such data only

after a criminal conviction;

- permitting the Department of Health to withhold health or epidemiologic data if the release of the data would identify the individuals concerned; and
- classifying as public the data collected by security services when they make citizen's arrests.

On the House floor, the bill was successfully amended by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) to allow public universities to receive data from high schools detailing how many recent graduates have been through "remedial instruction." That kind of data would be valuable to universities, Kelley said, which need to plan their curriculums to deal with students who will need extra academic help.

"We're doing a lot of remedial education at higher educational institutions at great cost," Kelley said.

HF1245 now goes to the Senate for consideration.



## TAXES

### Conferees strike tax accord

A hybrid bill providing more than \$200 million in property tax relief, K-12 education reform and an income tax pinch on a few of Minnesota wealthiest citizens has been agreed upon by members of the taxes conference committee.

The 10-member panel blended key elements of both the House and Senate tax plans, while others were rejected or revised. Notably, the Senate's proposed 23-cent-per-pack increase on cigarettes was discarded.

Both House and Senate tax bills had proposed income tax increases. The joint bill nearly splits the difference in the total increase which had been in the two original versions, and reduces the number of wealthy taxpayers who would be affected.

The joint bill (HF1735) would increase income taxes by \$227 million. House language increasing the highest income tax rate from 8.5 percent to 10 percent was kept in the joint bill, but fewer people would be affected because income thresholds would be raised.

Under the bill, joint filers with taxable income of more than \$150,000 would pay the higher rate, while single filers would have to have just over \$84,000 in taxable income.

The increase would affect the top 1.7 percent of income tax filers — about 35,000 people — instead of the top 3 percent as was earlier proposed by the House.

The joint tax bill is tied to new funding for improving K-12 education by reducing class sizes, which had been part of the original Senate tax proposal.

In addition to the \$227 million in extra

revenue generated from the income tax increase, an additional \$106 million in state general fund money would be channeled to public schools, bringing the total revenue increase in the bill to \$333 million.

Most property tax bills would stay about the same or increase less than 1 percent under the joint bill, compared to a 6 percent hike projected under Gov. Arne Carlson's proposed budget, according to the House Research Department.

Of that \$333 million in revenue, \$135 million would go for general property tax relief; \$127 million for K-12 education; and \$57 million to fund a complex school finance mechanism called the "property tax recognition shift." Farmers should also benefit from property tax relief.

Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook), Senate Taxes and Tax Laws Committee chair, said farmers have been hit especially hard by property tax increases.

Though the governor had proposed a one-time shot of relief for farmers after the improved March revenue forecast, the joint bill puts a relief structure in place that will help farmers avoid the large increases some have experienced this year, he said.

"It's permanent relief, it's not just the one-time fix," added Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), House Taxes Committee chair.

The conference committee's tax bill was expected to be taken up in both the House and Senate on May 7.

Here are other key features of the new joint tax bill:

#### Working Family Credit

Conferees split the difference between House and Senate tax bills in improving one of the most popular tax programs, the Working Family Tax Credit. The credit provides families earning less than \$22,370 per year a break on their state income taxes, and is based on a



This week, action in the Legislature shifted to conference committees where Senate and House lawmakers work out differences between versions of bills passed in their respective bodies. Here, House and Senate conferees face off in room 15 of the Capitol to work on the 1993 omnibus tax bill.

similar federal program.

Currently, qualifying families can now take a 10 percent state credit on the amount they claim on their federal earned income tax credit. The new law boosts that to 15 percent.

A typical family that got \$85 from the state program last year would then get just over \$125.

The program is expected to cost \$14 million.

#### St. Paul sales tax

St. Paul also would have the power to levy a half-cent sales tax to pay for an estimated \$83 million for Civic Center improvements, neighborhood development projects, job creation and the revitalization of its downtown "cultural corridor."

Cook County would get similar authority of up to 1 cent to expand and improve its North Shore Hospital, a vital health care center in that part of the state. The city of Garrison on Lake Mille Lacs, whose population swells during the



summer, also would get the local sales tax authority for building and maintaining a better sewage system.

### Renters' relief

House language that would provide up to \$3 million in additional tax breaks for renters was kept in the bill by the conferees. The money would come from growth in the Local Government Trust Fund, which gets its money from state sales tax revenue (2 cents of every 6.5 cents per dollar).

### Contamination tax

A new tax on polluted properties would go into a special fund that would provide grants to pay cleanup costs. The tax would apply to both those who are responsible for the contamination and those who are not. Non-responsible parties would pay substantially less of the tax bill.

### Business sales tax study

The way in which Minnesota provides sales tax breaks to manufacturing businesses that expand would be studied over the next year. Conflict over how a 1984 law has been interpreted by the Department of Revenue has sparked lawsuits and created confusion. The agency asked the Legislature to clarify that 1984 law.

"We're going to re-examine the policy that we have on giving a sales tax exemption on capital equipment over the next year," Rest said. The study would include input from businesses, lawmakers, and the Department of Revenue.

The goal is to come up with a clear, equitable policy, she added, rather than the piecemeal approach which has been in place for nearly a decade. Determining exactly which capital equipment purchases should qualify for the reduced rate would also be a study objective.

Johnson said the sales tax on replacement equipment has been a real deterrent to businesses expanding in Minnesota.

### Put it on plastic

Language was kept in the bill that would allow property taxes to be paid with credit cards, just as they can for income taxes. The measure is intended to provide a convenience for taxpayers.

### Local government aids

The way in which the state's pie for local government aids is divided would be based on a formula which Rest and Johnson said is based more on the true needs of a community. Current practice bases that aid on past spending instead of true need, conferees said.

The new formula would be based on measurable factors that reflect the spending needs of each city, such as how much housing was built before 1940, the percentage of commercial-industrial property it has, and the change in its population.

The factors for the new formula were chosen after an exhaustive analysis over the past year to

determine the best way to find true spending needs in Minnesota cities.



## TRANSPORTATION

### Transportation plan changed

Before the state builds or improves new highways, it will have to consider public transit alternatives and the impact the roads will have on the isolation of low-income people from economic opportunities in the metropolitan area.

**HF623**, which passed by an 80-52 vote on the House floor May 6, is one of the bills advanced by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) as part of a plan to lessen the sharp economic divisions between inner cities and the poorer inner-ring suburbs, and the wealthier outer-ring suburbs. The bill drew heated opposition from legislators representing southwestern suburbs, which have been referred to as the "fertile crescent" because they are developing economically while poverty is increasing in other areas.

Among the controversial provisions in **HF623** is one which directs the Metropolitan Council not to approve proposed highway projects — unless at least half the cities in the affected sector have cooperated with a plan to encourage the development of more low- and moderate-income housing in their city. Another Orfield bill passed by the House last week on an almost identical vote, **HF671**, provides other financial penalties to cities in the metropolitan area that exclude low-income housing.

Rep. Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville) tried to amend **HF623** to include high occupancy vehicle lanes among the "public transit facilities" that must be built or improved in connection with any future highway project using certain federal transportation funds. Backers of her amendment argued that people would have no incentive to take the bus unless the bus could move quickly down a high occupancy vehicle lane, while opponents said the amendment would only shift money away from public transit into highway construction. The Morrison amendment failed on a 62-70 vote.

Representatives of the southwestern suburbs who opposed the bill said they had not benefited disproportionately from state investment in infrastructure, as Orfield contends, and they have been waiting for decades for improvements to unsafe and congested highways. Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka) suggested that Orfield, whom he accused of dissembling, look at the barriers to low-income housing in wealthy Minneapolis neighborhoods like Kenwood and the Lake Calhoun area.

"All we're saying is that 80 percent of the money went to the most exclusive suburbs," Orfield responded. "I can see why you're mad

because it's a pretty good deal you have."

The bill now goes to the Senate for consideration.

### Citizen parking patrols

Suburban drivers beware! Citizen parking patrols may soon be on the streets tagging cars illegally parked in handicapped zones.

A bill approved by the House May 1 would allow all 35 Minnesota cities with populations of between 20,000 and 100,000 to authorize the use of what some refer to as "public posses."

That includes 29 metro area suburbs and the cities of Austin, Mankato, Moorhead, Rochester, St. Cloud and Winona.

Last year, the cities of Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis were authorized to use the volunteer patrols.

Supporters have said that police officers consider parking enforcement a low priority, and that citizen patrols would help ensure that handicapped spaces are properly used.

Currently, the fine for illegally parking in a handicapped zone is between \$100 and \$200.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Alice Seagren (IR-Bloomington), was approved on a 130-0 vote. **HF874** now moves to the Senate for consideration.



The next time someone wants to sue a public body to halt a project they think is unconstitutional, they might not necessarily need \$30 million. A bill passed on the House floor May 6, **SF674**, relaxes a law that allows courts to require parties suing a public body over a bond issuance to file a surety bond.

The purpose of requiring a surety bond is to reimburse taxpayers for any loss caused by the delay of the project for which the bonds are being issued. Last year, a Bloomington couple that sued to keep the state from issuing bonds for the construction of an aircraft maintenance facility for Northwest Airlines had to drop their lawsuit when they were required to post a \$30 million bond. In their suit, the couple tried to raise a state constitutional issue about the use of public dollars for a private purpose.

Because of **SF674**, citizens who want to raise such constitutional issues in the future might not need considerable wealth. The new bill says a judge must consider whether the suit presents substantial constitutional issues when determining if and how high a bond should be set. The bill is sponsored as **HF747** on the House side by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul).

It now moves to the governor for his consideration.

# Committee, Floor & Final Action\*

## How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). When space allows, a *cumulative* listing of bills acted upon in the House since the beginning of the session will appear at the end of this section.

We urge you to save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a reference guide as you follow the progress of bills.

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

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

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

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

### Committee action

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

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

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

### Floor action

When the committee report reaches the floor, the full body debates the bill and considers amendments. All legislators then **vote** on the bill in its final form. **Final passage** requires at least 68 "yes" votes in the House; 34 in the Senate.

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

However, in most cases, the language from that companion bill is then reinserted under its substitute's file number.

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

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

### Final action

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

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

## Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources Finance Division
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ETC	ETHICS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services Finance Div.
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development Finance Division
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/f	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government Tax Div.
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES



**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE  
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**  
Bill action between April 29 - May 6

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re — re-referred to another cmte./div.      † — footnote  
a — amended      \* — version under consideration

			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0385*	Steensma	Debtors' right—first refusal actions	2/15 AG	AG	3/8 rpa		3/25	129-0	3/31		5/4 (126-0)	
SF0346	Sams	provided time limit	2/18 AGR	JU	3/29 rpa		5/1	62-0				
HF1408*	Limmer	Nursery stock dealer	3/24 AG	AG	4/2 rpa	re CED	4/12	130-0	4/15	4/28	5/5 (126-0)	
SF0813	McGowan	certificate exemption provided	3/11 AGR	AGR	3/31 rp		4/23	59-0		4/30	5/6 (50-1)	
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0051*	Evans	Automobiles—title branding	1/14 CED	CED	1/28 rpa†		2/22	123-7	2/25		4/30 (119-3)	5/5 (93)
SF0041	Mondale	requirements tightened	1/14 CCP	CCP	2/24 rpa		4/27	66-0				
HF0316	Rukavina	Iron mine facilities—	2/11 EN	CED	4/1 rpa		5/1	119-11				
SF0487*	Janezich	salable condition required	2/25 EN	CCP	4/12 rpa		4/27	65-0	4/29			
HF0454*	Clark	DTED—annual reports on job	2/18 CED	CED	3/18 rp		4/14	127-0	4/15	5/5		
SF0932	Runbeck	creation efforts required	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/8 rpa	re GOR						
HF0643*	Luther	Cosmetologists, estheticians	3/4 CED	CED	3/16 rpa		4/12	126-0	4/15	5/4		
SF0809	Belanger	regulated under statute	3/11 CCP	CCP	3/11 rp		4/29	57-0		5/4		
HF0806*	Radosovich	Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms	3/4 CED	CED	3/18 rpa		4/14 a	122-8	4/15			4/30 (66)
SF0666	Finn	made petty misdemeanor	3/4 CCP	CCP	4/7 rpa		4/23	54-7				
HF1525*	Perlt	Abstractors—liability exemption	3/29 CED	CED	4/13 rp		4/19	126-0	4/21			5/3 (77)
SF0803	Betzold	for title companies	3/11 CCP	CCP	3/31 rpa		4/27	61-0				
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE										
HF0998	Rice	Crane operators—licensed,	3/11 CED	ECF	4/19 rp		5/5	94-37				
SF0952*	Solon	examining board created	3/15 CCP	GOR	4/14 rpa		4/27	63-0	4/29			
HF1081	Asch	Collection agencies—additional	3/15 CED	ECF	4/8 rp		5/6	133-0				
SF1597	Wiener	prohibited activities	4/14 CCP	CCP	4/19 rpa							
		EDUCATION										
HF0571*	Greiling	School board member—	2/25 ED	ED	3/18 rp		5/3 a	115-11	5/6			
SF0511	Morse	district employment regulated	2/25 ED	ED	4/28 rpa		5/4	48-0				
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0287*	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/11 EN	EN	3/11 rpa		4/27 a	113-18	4/29	5/1		
SF0271	Johnson, J.B.	amendments	2/11 EN	EN	4/16 rpa		5/1	60-4				
HF0543	Battaglia	Cook County—	2/22 EN	EN	4/6 rpa		5/6 a	132-0				
SF0388	Johnson, D.J.	land sale authorized	2/18 EN	EN	3/4 rpa							
HF0546*	Wallman	Dorer Hardwood Forest—	2/22 EN	EN	3/2 rpa		3/15	130-0	3/18	4/30		
SF1435	Murphy	motor sports prohibited	3/18	EN	4/1 rpa		4/23	60-0		5/4		
HF0607	Johnson, A.	Hunting by disabled—	2/25 EN	EN	3/16 rp		4/23	124-0				
SF0483*	Merriam	crossbow allowed for big game	2/25 EN	EN	3/24 rp		4/15	59-5	4/19			4/30 (69)
HF0699	Pauly	Mineral leasing and research—	3/1 EN	EN	3/16 rp		5/1 a	123-3				
SF0848*	Janezich	changes provided	3/11 EN	JU	4/20 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29		5/3 (59-0)	
HF0882*	Laurey	Lake Superior water trail—	3/8 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/29	132-0	4/1		5/6 (129-0)	
SF0712	Solon	authorized	3/8 EN	EN	3/29 rpa		5/4	56-0				
HF0988*	Sparby	Deer licenses for taking deer by	3/11 EN	EN	4/5 rpa		5/1 a	125-1	5/3			
SF0878	Stumpf	firearm, archery in certain counties	3/11 EN	EN	4/23 rpa		5/6	55-0				
HF1107*	Huntley	Lake Superior—	3/15 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		5/1 a	94-32	5/3			
SF1467	Johnson, J.B.	safe harbors program established	3/31 EN	EN	4/27 rpa	re RA						
HF1164*	Trimble	Water law technical corrections—	3/15 EN	EN	3/25 rp		5/1	129-0	5/1			
SF1582	Price	provided	4/8 EN									
HF1402*	Anderson, I.	Wetlands—mitigation requirements	3/24 EN	EN	4/15 rpa	re RU	5/1 a	129-0	5/3			
SF1363	Stumpf	changed, exemptions expanded	3/25 EN	AGR	4/1 rpa	re EN						
HF1424*	Munger	Ag. chemical, liquid gas storage	3/24 EN	EN	4/8 rp		4/15	129-0	4/16		4/29 (130-0)	5/5 (87)
SF0975	Solon	tanks—exemptions allowed	3/15 EN	EN	4/8 rpa		4/27	65-0				
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE										
HF0608*	Mosel	Nurseries—stock	2/25 AG	ENF	4/8 rpa		5/1	127-0	5/1			
SF0708	Morse	certificate exemption allowed	3/4 AGR	EN	4/6 rp	re FN						
HF0877	Beard	Motor vehicle/appliance recycling—	3/8 EN	ENF	3/23 rpa	re TA						
SF0812	Price	study funded	3/11 EN	FN	5/3 rpa							
HF0931*	Peterson	Ethanol—producer payments,	3/11 AG	ENF	4/20 rpa		5/1	123-2	5/3			
SF0771	Bertram	oxygenate level changed	3/8 AGR	MLG	4/15 rpa	re EN						

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 29 - May 6			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0009*	Skoglund	Insurance—coverage required	1/7 FI	FI	2/10 rpa		3/1	130-1	3/4		5/3 (123-1)	
SF0291	Piper	for treating port-wine stains	3/4 HC	HC	4/8 rpa		4/29 a	58-6				
HF0580	Reding	Insurance—non-profits allowed	2/25 FI	FI	3/30 rp		4/23	122-2				
SF0568*	Solon	to invest in dental corporations	3/1 CCP	CCP	3/8 rp		4/5	61-0	4/7			4/30 (70)
HF0670*	Lourey	Mental health—outpatient	3/1 HH	FI	3/30 rpa		4/14	104-25	4/15		4/27 (110-19)	5/3 (81)
SF0769	Berglin	benefits re-regulated	3/8 CCP	CCP	4/5 rpa		4/23	61-0				
		GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0238*	Molnau	Town elections authorized	2/9 LG	GL	3/29 rp		5/1	129-1	5/1			
SF0421	Johnston	on general election day	2/22 ETC	ETC	4/14 rpa							
HF0516	Opatz	Election results—minimum	2/22 GL	GL	3/15 rpa		4/23	123-0				
SF0270*	Cohen	vote requirement decreased	2/11 ETC	ETC	3/4 rpa		4/8	60-0	4/13			4/30 (68)
HF0695	Ozment	Cemetery relocation—prohibited	3/1 GL	GL	3/29 rpa		5/1	124-3				
SF1602*	Murphy	without trustee or owner consent	4/14 VG	VG	4/16 rpa		4/23	60-0	4/27			
HF0784	Sparby	Elections—precinct caucus	3/4 GL	GL	3/22 rp		5/6	130-1				
SF0470*	Cohen	time, date changed	2/25 ETC	ETC	3/4 rpa		4/29	56-0	5/1			
HF0934	Stanis	Voter registration—cards for	3/1 GL	GL	3/29 rpa		5/1	128-0				
SF0754*	Runbeck	deceased residents removed	3/8 ETC	ETC	4/14 rpa		4/19	67-0	4/19			
HF1273	Sparby	Veterans Homes Board—	3/18 GL	GL	3/29 rpa		5/1	130-0				
SF1006*	Murphy	residency definition rule	3/18 VG	VG	3/31 rp		4/23	61-0	4/26			
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING										
HF0168*	Krueger	Regional development commissions—	2/1 GO	GO	2/25 rpa		3/8	133-0	3/11		5/6 (120-0)	
SF0531	Beckman	contracting for services allowed	2/25 GOR	GOR	4/16 rpa		5/4	58-0				
HF0192	Reding	U of M heating plant employees given	2/1 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		5/6	109-21				
SF0255	Kroening	retirement coverage after transfer	2/11 GOR	RA	4/13 rp							
HF0318	Bishop	Optical disk storage	2/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa		4/23 a	124-0				
SF0431*	Hottinger	provided for government records	2/22 GOR	GOR	3/9 rpa		4/8	64-0	4/13		4/26 (61-0)	5/3 (71)
HF0574*	Reding	Age discrimination act compliance,	2/25 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		5/1 a	129-0	5/4			
SF0519	Stumpf	administrative changes to pension plans	2/25 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa							
HF0576*	Greiling	Gender balancing for advisory bodies	2/25 GO	GO	3/11 rpa		3/25	87-43	3/29		4/27 (88-41)	5/4 (80)
SF0570	Wiener		3/1 GOR	GOR	3/18 rpa		4/23	57-0				
HF0667*	Haukoos	Volunteer firefighter relief associations—	3/1 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/14	130-0			4/29 (129-0)	5/5 (86)
SF0587	Larson	nonprofit registration simplified	3/1 GOR	GOR	4/7 rpa		4/27	64-0				
HF0768*	Jaros	Grain inspector provided state	3/4 GO	GO	4/8 rpa		4/15	128-0	4/16		4/29 (131-0)	5/5 (89)
SF0617	Solon	retirement system purchase	3/1 GOR	GOR	3/24 rp		4/27	51-9				
HF0783*	Haukoos	Albert Lea Fire Department	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rp		4/14	126-0	4/15			5/4 (72)
SF0656	Piper	Association provided interest	3/4 MLG	GOR	4/7 rp		4/27	66-0				
HF0785*	Kahn	Mpls. Police Relief Association	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		4/12	130-0	4/16		5/4 (129-0)	
SF0662	Pagemiller	survivor benefit payments modified	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/15 rpa		5/1	62-0				
HF0807*	Kahn	Mpls. Fire Dept. Relief	3/4 GO	GO	4/2 rpa		4/12	128-0	4/14		5/4 (129-0)	
SF0685	Pagemiller	Association—provided service pension rates	3/4 GOR	GOR	4/16 rpa		5/1	60-0				
HF0819	Johnson, R.	Public employees—arbitration	3/4 IA	GO	4/1 rp		5/6 a	116-16				
SF0629*	Riveness	authorized on health care costs	3/4 GOR	GOR	3/16 rp		4/8	66-0	4/13			
HF0974*	Skoglund	CAAPB duties, powers clarified	3/11 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		4/21	129-0	4/22		5/6 (127-0)	
SF1013	Pappas		3/18 GOR	GOR	4/8 rpa		5/4	59-0				
HF0977*	Milbert	Minneapolis Employee Retirement	3/11 GO	GO	4/13 rpa		4/19	127-0	4/21		5/1 (123-0)	
SF0825	Metzen	Fund member allowed purchase	3/11 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa		4/28 a	60-1				
HF0984*	Krueger	Administration Department—	3/11 GO	GO	4/6 rpa		4/29 a	133-0	4/30			
SF1307	Riveness	provisions modified	3/25 GOR	GOR	4/26 rpa	re FN						
HF1023	Johnson, A.	Blind Council, Consumer Advisory	3/11 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		5/1	129-0				
SF0913*	Larson	Council—renamed, modified	3/15 JEC	JEC	4/7 rpa		4/27	64-0	4/29			
HF1187	Perlt	Labor-state advisory councils	3/18 IA	GO	4/2 rpa		5/5	126-1				
SF1199*	Chandler	expiration dates extended	3/22 JEC	JEC	3/31 rp		4/21	65-1	4/23			
HF1442*	Simoneau	Columbia Heights Police Relief Assoc. —	3/24 GO	GO	4/15 rp		4/21	130-0	4/22		5/4 (130-0)	
SF0980	Novak	salary computation inclusions	3/15 GOR	GOR	4/1 rpa		5/1	64-0				
HF1528	Lasley	Education—Cambridge,	3/29 EN†	GO	3/30 rp		5/1	128-0				
SF1466*	Johnson, J.B.	Ind. School Dist. No. 911 land interest	3/31 EN	EN	4/8 rpa		4/15	66-0	4/19			5/5 (104)



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HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF0018	Carruthers	Criminal data made public;	1/7 JU	HH	4/1 rpa		5/6 a	130-0				
SF0190*	Cohen	licenses prohibited for criminals	2/9 CP	FA	4/16 rp		4/29 a	64-0	5/1			
HF0134*	Vellenga	Optometrists authorized to	1/26 HH	HH	3/2 rp		3/29	102-30	3/31		5/4 (105-22)	
SF0117	Samuelson	prescribe topical legend drugs	1/28 HC	HC	4/15 rpa		4/30	47-17				
HF0430*	Kinkel	Human Services, Health departments	2/18 HH	HH	3/11 rpa		3/25	129-0	3/29		5/3 (116-0)	
SF0362	Samuelson	to reduce survey duplication	2/18 HC				4/29	60-0				
HF0548	Weaver	Patients right to medical	2/22 HH	HH	3/30 rpa	re JU†						
SF0247*	Merriam	record access clarified	2/9 JU	JU	3/8 rpa		3/25	64-0	3/25			
HF0804*	Cooper	Ambulance primary service areas	3/4 HH	HH	3/25 rp		4/8	130-0	4/12			5/3 (76)
SF1107	Sams	granted exemption from process	3/18 HC	HC	3/25 rp		4/27	63-0				
HF0828	Orenstein	Chiropractic services provided	3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rp		5/1	129-1				
SF0699*	Sams	utilization review procedures	3/4 HC	HC	4/16 rp		4/27	61-0	4/29			
HF0945*	Asch	Nursing board membership	3/11 HH	HH	4/1 rpa		4/14	129-0	4/16		4/29 (132-0)	5/5 (88)
SF0991	Wiener	expanded, exam clarified	3/15 HC	HC	4/1 rpa		4/27	61-0				
HF1098	Simoneau	Interstate contract authorized	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 rpa		5/1	130-0				
SF0840*	Betzold	for treatment of mentally ill	3/11 HC	HC	4/12 rpa		4/27	54-0	4/29			
HF1112	Asch	Psychology board reciprocity	3/15 HH	HH	4/1 rpa		5/1 a	127-0		5/3		
SF1201*	Finn	licensing requirements modified	3/22 CCP	HC	4/19 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29	5/1		
HF1174	Simoneau	Nursing board membership to	3/15 HH	HH	3/30 rp		5/1	129-0				
SF0240*	Berglin	include nursing home nurse	2/9 HC	GOR	4/16 rpa		4/23	61-0	4/26			
HF1428*	Evans	Dentistry licensing requirements	3/24 HH	HH	3/30 rp		4/19 a	126-0	4/21			5/5 (84)
SF1299	Solon	modified, discipline clarified	3/25 HC	HC	4/16 rpa		4/28	60-0				
Health & Housing Finance Division												
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF1099	Simoneau	Lead abatement provisions, building	3/13 HH	HH/hhf	4/8 rp	re HH	5/6 a	129-5				
SF1105*	Betzold	health regulations modified	3/18 HC	HC/f	4/7 rpa	re HC	4/28	61-0	4/30	5/6		
Human Services Finance Division												
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF0532	Worke	AFDC eligibility modified;	2/22 HH	HH/hsf	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0399	Stevens	work experience program created	2/18 FA	JU	4/1 —	re FA						
JUDICIARY												
HF0039	Bergson	Statute of limitations—excludes	1/14 JU	JU	†							
SF0067*	Ranum	time defendant is non-resident	1/21 CP	CP	4/1 rpa		4/5	62-0	4/5			
HF0049	Blatz	Child abandonment—provided	1/14 JU	JU	†							
SF0075*	Robertson	felony criminal penalties	1/21 CP	CP	3/29 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/22			
HF0059	McGuire	Stalking, harassment—	1/19 JU	JU	†							
SF0033*	Pogemiller	crime penalties clarified, provided	1/11 CP	CP	3/11 rpa		4/5	61-0	4/5			
HF0062	Bauerly	Firearms—possession, forfeiture	1/19 JU	JU	†							
SF0056	Kelly	prohibitions provided, clarified	1/21 CP									
HF0078	Blatz	Solicitation of juveniles—	1/21 JU	JU	†							
SF0177*	Merriam	expanded to include mentally impaired	2/1 CP	CP	2/18 rp		3/15	59-0	3/15			
HF0079*	Peterson	Grandparents' visitation rights	1/21 JU	JU	2/22 rpa		2/25	128-0	3/1		4/23 (121-0)	4/30 (62)
SF0106	Vickerman	clarified	1/25 JU	JU	4/5 rpa		4/21	65-0				
HF0085	Bishop	Trespassing—to include entry	1/21 JU	JU	†							
SF0298*	Kiscaden	onto construction sites	2/15 CP	CP	4/1 rpa		4/27	64-0	4/28			
HF0143	Orenstein	Firearms—reckless discharge	1/28 JU	JU	†							
SF0125	Kelly	prohibited	1/2 CP									
HF0154	Skoglund	Chief judges conference authority—	1/28 JU	JU	†							
SF0105*	Spear	repealed	1/15 CP	CP	3/31 rpa		4/23	58-3	4/23			
HF0164	Macklin	Warrantless arrests—authorized	2/1 JU	JU	†							
SF0274*	Knutson	for parent offenders	2/11 CP	CP	2/18 rpa		3/15	62-0	3/18			
HF0178	Carruthers	Drive-by shootings—felony penalty,	2/1 JU	JU	†							
SF0208	Kelly	vehicle forfeiture provided	2/9 CP									
HF0181	Rest	Limited Liability Company	2/1 JU	JU	3/1 rpa†		5/5 a	124-0				
SF0181*	Reichgott	Act amended	2/1 JU	JU	3/1 rpa		4/21	65-0	4/23		5/6 (51-0)	
HF0198	Macklin	Probation hearings—allowed	2/1 JU	JU	†							
SF0308	Knutson	after period expires	2/15 CP									
HF0222	Weaver	School officials, students	2/9 JU	JU	†							
SF0305	Merriam	offered safety measures	2/15 CP	JU	4/7 a —	re CP						

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HF0285	McGuire	Domestic abuse—arrest	2/11 JU	JU	†							
SF0216*	Ranum	politics clarified	2/9 CP	CP	2/18 rp		2/22	66-0	2/22			
HF0297	Delmont	Firearms—definition of	2/11 JU	JU	†							
SFnone		conviction defined										
HF0320	Bishop	Double jeopardy protection—	2/11 JU	JU	†							
SF0326	Kelly	certain crimes excluded	2/15 CP									
HF0339	Skoglund	Juvenile offender paid work	2/15 JU	JU	†							
SFnone		crew program established										
HF0354	Weaver	Crime, traffic	2/15 JU	JU	†							
SF0637	Merriam	regulations, provisions	3/4 CP									
HF0499	Wejman	Child support—execution, garnishment	2/22 JU	JU	3/15 rpa		5/6 a	132-0				
SF0384*	Berglin	effective until judgment satisfied	2/18 JU	JU	4/7 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/23			
HF0511	Solberg	Hotel innkeeper authority	2/22 JU	JU	3/29 rpa		5/6	131-0				
SF0403*	Hottinger	clarified; damage responsibility	2/18 JU	CP	4/19 rpa		4/29	54-0	5/1			
HF0532	Worke	AFDC eligibility modified;	2/22 HH	JU	4/19 rp†	re HH						
SF0399	Stevens	work experience program created	2/18 FA	JU	4/1 rp	re FA						
HF0558	Skoglund	Chemical testing noncompliance—	2/25 JU	JU	†							
SF0577*	Murphy	penalties established, clarified	3/1 CP	CP	3/24 rpa		4/19	61-0	4/19			
HF0573	Stanis	Orphan drug prescription	2/25 JU	JU	4/28 rp		4/28	133-0				
SF0163*	Berglin	requirements modified	2/1 HC	HC	3/15 rp		4/21	65-0	4/23			5/3 (82)
HF0578	Bergson	Persons on pretrial release—	2/25 JU	JU	†							
SF0321	Ranum	arrest, detention authorized	2/15 CP	CP	3/29 rpa	re TT						
HF0589	Pugh	Data privacy—	2/25 JU	JU	†							
SF0462	Finn	state auditor's data classified	2/22 JU									
HF0592*	Pugh	Homestead exemption capped	2/25 JU	JU	3/15 rpa		4/15	128-0	4/16		4/27 (132-0)	5/3 (79)
SF0576	Spear	for credit repayment	3/1 JU	JU	4/12 rpa		4/23	62-0				
HF0655	Orenstein	Civil service commission decision	3/1 JU	JU	3/29 rp		5/6	127-0				
SF0741*	Cohen	appeals provided to employees	3/8 JU	JU	4/20 rpa		4/29	57-0	5/1			
HF0684	Swenson	Department of Corrections—	3/1 JU	JU	†							
SF0942	Neuville	various provisions established	3/15 CP									
HF0688	Bishop	Domestic assault offenders—	4/5 JU	JU	†							
SF0681*	Kelly	ineligible to own pistol	3/22 CP				4/27	66-0	4/28			
HF0746	Osthoff	Title certificate transfer	3/4 TR	JU	4/16 rp		4/28 a	131-0				
SF0737*	Johnston	required upon ownership	3/8 TPT	TPT	3/24 rpa		4/21	66-0	4/23		4/29 (48-0)	5/5 (85)
HF0747	Orenstein	Bond order stays provided for	3/4 JU	JU	3/29 rpa		5/6 a	130-0				
SF0674*	Cohen	actions on constitutional issues	3/4 JU	JU	4/20 rpa		4/29	62-0	5/1			
HF0846*	Ostrom	Treatment centers—absent patients	3/8 JU	JU	3/26 rpa		4/7	129-0	4/8			4/30 (60)
SF0850	Hottinger	reported to local legal authorities	3/11 JU				4/23	60-0				
HF0872	Blatz	Minor as witness—presence	3/8 JU	JU	†							
SF0764*	McGowan	of supportive person authorized	3/8 CP	CP	3/24 rp		4/19	62-0	4/19			
HF0873	Klinzing	Criminal sexual conduct—	3/8 JU	JU	†							
SF0909	McGowan	provisions clarified	3/15 CP									
HF0893*	Bertram, Jeff	Crime—prosecutor provided for	3/8 LG	JU	4/2 rp		4/12	129-3	4/15		4/29 (132-0)	5/5 (90)
SF0709	Bertram, Joe	petty misdemeanor offenses	3/4 CP	CP	3/31 rpa		4/27	64-0				
HF0922	Clark	Burial ground disturbances provided	3/8 JU	JU	4/12 rpa		5/5 a	132-1				
SF1315*	Betzold	criminal penalties; civil remedies	3/25 VG	VG	3/31 rpa		4/23	61-0	4/26	5/5		
HF0975	Skoglund	Felony sentencing	3/11 JU	JU	†							
SF0919	Spear	corrections bill	3/15 CP	MLG	4/30 rpa	re FN†						
HF0987	Brown, C.	Inmates—changing	3/11 JU	JU	†							
SF1541	Vickerman	classification in jails	4/5 CP									
HF1009	McGuire	Data privacy—protection for	3/11 JU	JU	†							
SF1438	Novak	whistleblowers	3/31 JU									
HF1013	Skoglund	Community Corrections Act counties—	3/8 JU	JU	†							
SFnone		pretrial diversion program established										
HF1014	McGuire	Government medical data—	3/11 JU	JU	†							
SF0714	Ranum	provisions modified	3/8 JU		†							
HF1058*	Wejman	Landlord recovery for property	3/15 HO	JU	3/31 rp		5/1 a	127-0	5/4			
SF1532	Novak	damage, rent nonpayment clarified	4/1 JEC	JU	4/27 rpa							
HF1080	Delmont	Fatal fires—fire marshal	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF0065*	Novak	notified, victims autopsied	1/21 CP	CP	3/18 rpa		4/27	61-0	4/28			
HF1109	Farrell	Juvenile court—reimbursement	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF1028	Kelly	modified to counties	3/18 CP									



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HF1122*	Garcia	Transit buses provided right-of-way;	3/15 TR	JU	4/16 rp		4/22	127-0	4/23			5/5 (83)
SF1142	Flynn	handicapped parking enforced	3/22 TPT	RA	4/6 rp		4/28	62-0				
HF1139	Orenstein	Machine gun—definition	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF1091	Cohen	expanded	3/18 CP									
HF1153*	Brown, C.	Manufactured goods economic loss	3/15 JU	JU	3/29 rp		4/14	131-0	4/15			5/5 (91)
SF0984	Cohen	recovery limits clarified	3/15 JU	JU	4/7 rp		4/29	55-0				
HF1154	Bergson	DARE—programs	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF0958	Kelly	appropriated money	3/15 CP									
HF1168	Murphy	St. Louis County—for	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF1003	Solon	automated probation reporting system	3/18 CP									
HF1192	Skoglund	Felony offender diversion program—	3/18 JU	JU	†							
SF1085	Spear	planning, implementation provided	3/18 CP									
HF1208	Orenstein	POST Board—investigation,	3/18 JU	JU	†							
SF1014	Kelly	compliant procedures modified	3/18 CP									
HF1246	McGuire	Juvenile court records—	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF0969	Ranum	access, dissemination provisions	3/15 CP	CP	3/22 rpt							
HF1277	Sekhon	Board of Pharmacy—certain	3/15 JU	JU	†							
SF1110	Betzold	information kept confidential	3/18 JU									
HF1331	Wejcman	Civilian review authorities—	3/22 JU	JU	†							
SF1331	Ranum	data access, other provisions modified	3/18 JU									
HF1343	McGuire	Domestic abuse—definition include	3/24 JU	JU	†							
SF1161*	Ranum	terroristic threats	3/22 CP	CP	3/29 rpa		4/23	60-0	4/23			
HF1359	Mosel	Search warrants—serving clarified	3/22 JU	JU	†							
SF1310	Kelly	for criminal vehicle violations	3/25 CP									
HF1389	McGuire	Data practices—donor	3/24 JU	JU	†							
SF1126	Finn	information privacy provisions	3/18 JU									
HF1420*	McGuire	Guardian, conservator	3/24 JU	JU	3/31 rpa		4/7	128-1	4/8		5/3 (126-0)	
SF1448	Cohen	provisions modified	3/31 JU	JU	4/19 rp		4/29 a	61-0				
HF1422	Rhodes	DNA—testing requirements	3/24 JU	JU	†							
SF1024	Spear	expanded for sex offenders	3/18 CP									
HF1438	Skoglund	Juveniles—penalties for soliciting	3/24 JU	JU	†							
SF1079	Spear	to commit a crime increased	3/18 CP									
		<b>LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS</b>										
HF0343	Sekhon	Unemployment insurance—	2/15 LA	LA	3/29 rpa		5/1 a	127-0		5/4		
SF0236*	Anderson	abuse victims granted benefits	2/9 JEC	JEC	3/16 rpa		4/27	64-0	4/29	5/3		
HF0373	Murphy	Labor—arbitration required	2/15 LA	LA	3/22 rpa		5/6	84-50				
SF0891	Kroening	under certain circumstances	3/11 JEC	GOR	5/6 rp	re RA						
HF0700	Farrell	Railroads—employee job priority	3/1 LA	LA	3/15 rpa		5/5	92-39				
SF0645*	Riveness	status assured after mergers	3/4 JEC	JEC	4/12 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29			
HF1022	Rukavina	Workers' compensation insurance—	3/11 LA	LA	3/29 rp		5/5	70-60				
SF1158*	Novak	certain benefits extended	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/15 rp		4/27	37-27	4/29			
HF1054	Pugh	Labor—peace officers allowed	3/15 LA	LA	4/5 rp		5/5 a	130-0				
SF0911*	Metzen	separate bargaining unit	3/15 JEC	JEC	3/31 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29		5/6 (48-0)	
HF1151*	Dauner	Labor-wage payment	3/15 LA	LA	3/24 rp		5/1 a	129-0	5/4			
SF1193	Langseth	regulations modified	3/22 JEC	JEC	4/16 rpa		5/6	63-0				
HF1387	Anderson, I.	Construction—subcontractors	3/24 LA	LA	3/29 rpa		5/5 np	65-66				
SF1313	Novak	considered as employees	3/29 JEC	JEC	4/19 rpa							
HF1423*	Farrell	Unemployment insurance—	3/24 LA	LA	3/29 rpa		4/7	127-0	4/8			4/30 (67)
SF1296	Runbeck	technical modifications	3/25 JEC				4/23	62-0				
		<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT &amp; METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS</b>										
HF0070*	Opatz	St. Cloud State University land	1/21 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0	3/22		4/23 (130-0)	4/30 (64)
SF0116	Benson, J.E.	transferred to city of St. Cloud	1/28 EN	EN	3/25 rpa		4/21	65-1				
HF0237*	Anderson, I.	Auditor, treasurer office combination—	2/9 LG	LG	2/25 rp		3/4	131-0	3/8			5/3 (75)
SF0501	Janezich	procedure for counties provided	2/25 MLG				4/27	46-13				
HF0461*	Jefferson	Reward offers by cities for	2/18 LG	LG	3/11 rp		3/18	132-0	3/22		4/23 (128-0)	4/30 (63)
SF0581	Ranum	felon information allowed	3/1 CP	CP	4/19 rp		4/21	66-0				
HF0622*	Ofield	Farmland in metropolitan area	2/25 LG	LG	3/25 rpa		4/14 a	113-17	4/19		5/6 (112-15)	
SF0695	Marty	provided long-term protection	3/4 MLG	MLG	4/14 rpa		5/4	56-0				
HF0812	Rodosovich	Faribault police chief, director	3/4 LG	LG	3/23 rp		5/1 a	127-0				
SF0485*	Neuville	provided civil service status	2/25 MLG	MLG	3/18 rp		4/8	66-1	4/13		5/3 (57-1)	

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HF0962*	Mahon	Metropolitan Airports Commission	3/11 LG	LG	4/6 rpa		5/1	116-10	5/3			
SF0814	Riveness	to study aircraft classroom noise	3/11 MLG	MLG	4/5 rpa							
HF1259*	Jefferson	Minneapolis authority extended to	3/18 LG	LG	4/1 rp		5/5	127-0	5/5			
SF1167	Kroening	guarantee small business loans	3/22 MLG	MLG	4/5 rp							
HF1404*	Evans	New Brighton allowed to acquire	3/24 LG	LG	4/1 rp		4/14	129-0	4/15		4/30 (125-0)	5/5 (94)
SF1005	Novak	carbon to treat water	3/18 MLG	MLG	4/2 rpa		4/27	62-0				
HF1474*	Brown, C.	County recorder fee use	3/25 LG	LG	4/1 rp		4/12	130-0	4/15			5/3 (73)
SF1124	Janezich	allowed for information services	3/18 JU	JU	4/1 rp		4/27	61-3				
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY										
HF0087*	Perlt	Telephone caller identification service—	1/21 TR	RI	3/29 rpa		5/1 a	118-9	5/3			
SF0095	Price	availability	1/25 TPT	TPT	4/16 rpa	re JEC						
HF0522*	Rukavina	Utilities—property easements	2/22 RI	RI	3/1 rpa		3/11	130-0	3/15		5/1 (124-0)	
SF0405	Solon	requirements clarified	2/18 JEC	JEC	4/19 rpa		4/28	62-0				
		TAXES										
HF0671*	Orfield	Low-income housing to be	3/1 HO	TA	4/14 †		4/29 a	79-51	4/30			
SF0529	Novak	spread throughout metro area	2/25 MLG	MLG	4/1 rpa	re TT						
HF1245*	McGuire	Data privacy—omnibus bill	3/18 JU	TA	4/27 rpa		5/5 a	131-1	5/6			
SF0976	Ranum		3/15 JU	JU	3/31 rpa							
HF1524*	Rest	Public finance—public debt,	3/29 TA	TA	4/22 rpa		5/1 a	127-0	5/3			
SF1419	Pogemiller	financial obligation issuance modified	3/29 TT	TT	4/28 rpa							
HF1579*	Rest	Bonds—mortgage bond allocation	3/31 HO	TA	4/15 rpa		5/1	128-0	5/4			
SF1487	Pogemiller	procedures modified	3/31 JEC	JEC	4/16 rpa	re TT	5/5	58-0				
		TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT										
HF0043*	Kinkel	Town bridges replaced by	1/14 TR	TR	3/26 rpa		4/23	124-0	4/26		5/5 (120-2)	
SF0773	Sams	culverts allocated funding	3/8 TPT	TPT	3/30 rpa		5/1	57-1				
HF0046	Steensma	Recreational vehicles, pick up truck	1/14 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		5/1	114-13				
SF0050*	Vickerman	5th wheel coupling combos authorized	3/29 TPT	TPT	3/11 rp		3/29	65-1	3/29		5/3 (50-0)	
HF0057*	Murphy	School bus regulations clarified	1/19 TR	TR	3/17 rp		3/25	131-0	3/31		4/27 (129-0)	5/3 (78)
SF0497	Murphy		2/25 TPT	TPT	3/11 rpa	re RU	4/23	57-0				
HF0113*	Orenstein	Pedestrian right-of-way	1/25 TR	TR	3/26 rpa		4/1	131-0	4/1		5/3 (118-0)	
SF0148	Cohen	in crosswalks clarified	1/28 TPT	TPT	4/6 rp		4/29 a	62-0				
HF0477*	Carlson	Child passenger restraint rules	2/22 TR	TR	3/26 rp		4/14	122-2	4/15			5/3 (74)
SF0076	Pappas	modified, penalty increased	1/21 TPT	TPT	4/6 rp		4/27	56-7				
HF0623	Orfield	Transportation plan for metro area	2/25 TR	TR	3/29 rpa		5/6 a	80-52				
SF0474	Pappas	modified, transit funds restricted	2/25 TPT	TPT	4/16 rpa							
HF0659	Wejcman	Handicapped parking permits—	3/1 TR	TR	3/17 h,a		5/1	131-0				
SF0561*	Flynn	emergency, temporary issuance	3/1 TPT	TPT	4/14 rpa		4/27	62-0	4/29			
HF0735*	Johnson, V.	Traffic regulations for implements	3/4 TR	TR	3/31 rpa		5/1 a	125-2	5/3			
SF0551	Dille	of husbandry—modified	3/1 TPT	TPT	3/29 rpa	re AGR						
HF0801*	Mariani	Speed measuring devices—requirements for	3/4 TR	TR	3/31 rp		4/7	129-0	4/8			4/30 (61)
SF0885	McGowan	reducing radiation exposure	3/11 TPT	TPT	3/30 rp		4/23	61-0				
HF0854*	Wejcman	Drivers' license—special service	3/8 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/22	128-0	4/23		5/6 (128-0)	
SF1216	Olson	endorsement requirement clarified	3/22 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa		5/4	52-0				
HF0874*	Seagren	Citizen parking patrol	3/8 TR	TR	3/19 rp		5/1	130-0	5/1			
SF0837	Belanger	authority expanded	3/11 TPT	TPT	4/27 rp		5/5	60-0				
HF0969*	Pauly	Federal motor carrier safety	3/11 TR	TR	3/31 rp		4/23 a	122-1	4/26		5/3 (122-2)	
SF1504	Belanger	regulations adopted	4/1 TPT	RA	4/29 a		4/29	56-4				
HF0978*	Milbert	Tow trucks exempted from motor	3/11 TR	TR	3/31 rpa		5/1	127-0	5/3			
SF0910	Metzen	carrier permit requirements	3/15 TPT	TPT	4/16 rpa							
HF1272	Jefferson	County state-aid highway money	3/18 TR	TR	3/31 rp		4/29	132-0				
SF0397*	McGowan	use allowed for emergency signals	2/18 TPT	TPT	3/30 rp		4/23	62-0	4/26			5/5 (92)
HF1398*	Evans	Speed limits established	3/24 TR	TR	4/14 rpa		4/21	128-0	4/22		5/6 (125-0)	
SF1264	Novak	on residential roadways	3/24 TPT	TPT	3/31 rpa		5/4	52-3				
HF1720*	Jefferson	Transit Commission required to	4/13 TR	TR	4/16 rpa		4/23	122-7	4/26		5/3 (121-9)	
SF0269	Cohen	have physically disabled member	2/11 MLG	MLG	3/3 rpa		4/29	63-0				
		WAYS & MEANS										
HF0010*	Bauerly	Youth apprenticeship program—	1/7 ED	WM	4/26 rpa		5/3 a	131-1	5/4			
SF0029	Beckman	established	1/11 ED	GOR	4/15 rpa	re FN						



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HF0050*	Cooper	State honeybee regulations modified	1/14 AG	WM	4/27 rpa		5/4	130-0	5/4			
SF0598	Berg		3/1 AGR	AGR	3/31 rpa							
HF0199*	Winter	Workers' compensation—loan to	2/1 LA	WM	4/28 rp		5/5	103-31	5/6			
SF0112	Moe	state fund mutual authorized	1/26 JEC	CCP	3/3 rp							
HF0272*	Solberg	Public Safety Department—	2/9 GO	WM	4/27 rp		4/30 a	73-51	5/1			
SF0114	Kelly	abolished	1/28 GOR	FN	4/28 —	re FN						
HF0299*	Rodosovich	Elections—precinct boundary	2/11 GL	WM	4/27 rp		5/3	133-0	5/5			
SF0410	Pagemiller	data procedures set	2/22 ETC	FN	4/28 rpa							
HF0327*	Hasskamp	License plates—fees	2/15 GL	WM	4/28 rp		5/5 a	126-0	5/6			
SF0088	Samuelson	exempted for POW's	1/25 TPT									
HF0514*	Sparby	Petrofund process, fees—	2/22 EN	WM	4/27 rpa		5/1 a	128-1	5/3			
SF0920	Novak	changed	3/15 EN	GOR	4/7 rpa	re FN						
HF0575	Battaglia	Mille Lacs Chippewa	2/25 EN	WM	4/28 rp		3/3 a, rp	64-70†				
SF1619*†	Morse	treaty agreement—ratified	2/9 EN	FN	4/27 rpa		4/30 a	40-25	5/3			
HF0661*	Wenzel	Dairy prices—	3/1 AG	WM	3/30 rp		4/1	118-12	4/1		4/23 (111-17)	4/30 (65)
SF0730	Sams	fair trade practices act	3/8 AGR	EN	4/6 rpa	re FN	4/23	60-1				
HF0673*	Johnson, V.	Eurasian wild pigs—	3/1 EN	WM	4/26 rpa		5/5	127-0	5/5†			
SF0550	Dille	prohibited in Minnesota	3/1 AGR	GOR	4/2 rpa	re FN	5/5	60-0				
HF0864*	Jennings	Exotic species inspections—	3/8 EN	WM	4/28 rp		5/4	130-0	5/4			
SF0883	Chandler	funded, penalties added	3/11 EN	EN	4/27 rpa	re FN						
HF0948*	Bauerly	Contractors—recovery	3/11 CED	WM	4/27 rp		5/4 a	96-32	5/6			
SF0938	Luther	fund established	3/15 CCP	FN	4/29 rpa							
HF0980*	Anderson, I.	Government innovation and	3/11 LG	WM	4/28 rp		5/1	127-0	5/3			
SF0734	Reichgott	cooperation board established	3/8 MLG	TT	4/26 rpa							
HF1021*	Bergson	Cook County—Horseshoe Bay property	3/11 EN	WM	4/21 rp		5/4	121-7	5/4			
SF0842	Merriam	exempted from certain requirements	3/11 EN	EN	4/13 rpa							
HF1060*	Mosel	Rural Finance Authority—technical	3/15 AG	WM	4/21 rp		5/1	124-0	5/3			
SF0604	Sams	changes for ban eligibility	3/1 AGR	AGR	4/1 rpa	re FN						
HF1094*	Stanislaus	Insurance—omnibus bill	3/15 FI	WM	4/27 rp		5/1 a	126-1	5/4			
SF1134	Luther		3/22 CCP	CCP	4/1 rpa							
HF1114*	Milbert	Game and fish—omnibus bill	3/15 EN	WM	4/27 rp		5/3 a	132-0	5/6			
SF0669	Berg		3/4 EN	FN	5/3 rpa							
HF1133*	Hausman	Energy—alternative fuels	3/15 RI	WM	4/28 rp		5/3 a	133-0	5/5			
SF0834	Johnson	exempted certain taxes	3/11 JEC	FN	4/24 rpa		5/6	54-0				
HF1178*	Greenfield	Integrated service network act	3/18 HH	WM	4/26 rpa		4/30 a	88-45	5/1	5/4		
SF0900	Berglin	adopted, funded	3/15 HC	FN	4/30 rpa		5/3 a	52-14				
HF1199*	Reding	Education—	3/18 GO	WM	4/13 rpa		4/28 a	96-35	4/30		5/4 (112-16)	
SF1076	Flynn	administrative salary recommendations	3/18 GOR	GOR	4/26 rpa	re FN	5/1	60-0				
HF1225*	Steensma	Pesticides—licensure surcharges	3/18 AG	WM	4/27 rpa		5/3 a	130-0	5/4			
SF0879	Morse	modified	3/11 AGR	EN	4/27 rpa	re FN						
HF1436*	Kelley	Hopkins—increased reimbursement for	3/24 EN	WM	4/26 rpa		5/4	127-0	5/4			
SF1545	Mondale	landfill methane remediation	4/5 EN	EN	4/23 rpa	re FN						
HF1445*	Bettermann	Manufacturing—state grants	3/24 CED	WM	4/28 rp		5/3	134-0	5/4			
SF1396	Berg	for collaborative networks	3/29 JEC	JEC	4/1 rpa	re JEC/f						
HF1746	Murphy	Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill	4/19 JU	WM	4/21 rpa		4/23	113-15		4/26	5/6 (133-0)	
SF1503*	Beckman		4/1 CP	FN	4/19 rpa		4/20	64-3	4/21	4/26	5/5 (60-6)	
HF1749*	Kalis	Capital bonding authorized	4/21 WM	WM	4/23 rpa		4/27 a	129-1	4/28	5/3		
SFnone			4/28 FN	FN	5/1 rpa		5/3	67-0		5/3		

**HH**  
 †HF0548/SF0247\*—incorporated into HF1245  
 (Data privacy—omnibus bill)

**JU**  
 †HF 0532, 1331—some provisions incorporated  
 into HF1245 (Data privacy—omnibus bill)  
 †HF 0548, 0589, 1009, 1014, 1246, 1277,  
 1389—incorporated into HF1245 (Data privacy—  
 omnibus bill)  
 †SF0969—incorporated into HF1245 (Data  
 privacy—omnibus bill)

†HF 0039, 0059, 0062, 0078, 0085, 0143,  
 0154, 0164, 0178, 0198, 0222, 0285, 0297,  
 0320, 0339, 0354, 0558, 0578, 0684, 0688,  
 0872, 0873, 0975, 0987, 1013, 1080, 1109,  
 1116, 1139, 1154, 1192, 1208, 1343, 1359,  
 1422, and 1438—incorporated into HF1585  
 (Crime—omnibus bill)

†HF0049—substantially changed, incorporated  
 into HF1585 (Crime—omnibus bill)

†HF1168—incorporated into HF1746/SF1503\*  
 (Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill)

**WM**  
 †HF0575/SF1619\*—5/5 reconsideration (64-69)  
 †SF1619-4/21 substituted for SF0220

†HF0673-5/5 Senate floor, laid on table

# 1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 6, 2:30 p.m.

## Committee Action

HF — House File  
SF — Senate File  
CH — Chapter  
\* — version under consideration  
rp — recommended to pass  
nrp — not recommended to pass  
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.  
a — amended  
— re-referred without recommendation  
h — heard  
w — withdrawn  
lo — laid over  
inc — incorporated into HF \_\_\_\_\_  
nd — no date  
† — footnote

## Floor Action

fp — final passage  
r — first reading in other body  
sub — substitution  
CC — Conference Committee  
cr — concurrence and repassage  
fpa — amended on final passage  
np — not passed

## Final Action

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

## Cumulative listing of latest House action on bills\*

**Editor's note:** This section, which is organized numerically by House file number, shows the latest House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1993 session through the date at the top of the page. This, coupled with the current week's bill tracking chart in the preceding section, should provide an accounting of every bill that has been heard in the House.

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

The Bill Introductions section, which appears each week, lists bills numerically by House file number and provides a short description of the content of each bill. We suggest that you save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a bill reference guide in conjunction with this listing.

## House Committee Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/jf	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
WM	WAYS & MEANS

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0001*/SF0038	3/5	g CH 4	9	HF0112/SFnone	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0002/SF0100	4/2	ED rpa reJU	14	HF0113*/SF0148	5/3	cr	18
HF0005/SF0026	3/26	TR rpa reCA	13	HF0114/SF0435	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0006/SF0012*	3/25	g R 1	13	HF0117/SF0019*	3/29	g CH 11	13
HF0007/SF0020	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0118/SF0354	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0009*/SF0291	5/3	cr	18	HF0122/SF0164	3/16	GO h, a	11
HF0010*/SF0029	5/3	fpa 131-1 HFsub	18	HF0123/SF0279	2/17	ED/edf h	7
HF0011*/SF0047	1/28	g CH 2	6	HF0125*/SF0153	2/25	HFsub	8
HF0018/SF0190*	5/6	fpa 130-0	18	HF0127/SF0300*	4/7	g CH 15	14
HF0020*/SF0018	2/25	HFsub	8	HF0129*/SF0513	4/20	fp 127-0 HF sub	16
HF0021/SF0037	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0132/SF0127	2/25	GO rp	8
HF0022*/SF0002	1/21	g CH 1	6	HF0134*/SF0117	5/4	cr	18
HF0029*/SF0032	3/31	g CH 14	13	HF0137/SF0154	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0030/SF0043	1/27	FI h, a	6	HF0138/SF0111	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16
HF0031/SF0017	3/8	fp 77-54	10	HF0139/SF0159	2/17	FI rp	7
HF0033/SF0005*	4/26	g CH 51	17	HF0141/SF0167	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13
HF0035*/SF0052	2/17	g CH 3	7	HF0142/SF0119*	3/10	g CH 5	11
HF0036/SF0652	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0143/SF0125	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0037/SF0034	3/29	JU rp	13	HF0145*/SF0173	4/7	g CH 19	14
HF0038/SF0004	4/16	GO rp reGO/sgf	16	HF0146*/SF0109	3/23	g CH 7	12
HF0039/SF0067*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0147/SF0162	4/8	GO rpa	14
HF0042/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0148/SF0131	4/16	TR rpa	16
HF0043*/SF0773	5/5	cr	18	HF0149/SF0263	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0045/SF0040*	3/22	CC	12	HF0151/SF0099*	4/13	g CH 24	15
HF0046/SF0050*	5/1	fp 114-13	18	HF0152/SF0098*	4/13	g CH 25	15
HF0047/SF0048*	3/4	g CH 6	11	HF0154/SF0105*	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0049/SF0075*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0156/SF0122	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0050*/SF0598	5/4	fp 130-0 HFsub	18	HF0157/SF1279	4/14	fp 130-0	15
HF0051*/SF0041	5/5	g CH 93	18	HF0158/SF0155	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0052/SF0092	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0159*/SF0158	4/7	g CH 18	14
HF0053/SF0068	3/29	LA nrp	13	HF0161/SF0069	3/11	CED rp reGO/sgf	10
HF0055*/SF0086	4/8	HF sub	14	HF0163*/SF0152	4/21	CC	17
HF0057*/SF0497	5/3	g CH 78	18	HF0164/SF0274*	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0059/SF0033*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0165/SF0317	3/2	CED rpa reJU	9
HF0060/SF0432	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0166/SF0246	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0061/SF0080	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0167/SF0338	4/13	WM rp	15
HF0062/SF0056	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0168*/SF0531	5/6	cr	18
HF0064/SF0053	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0169/SF0480	3/29	inc into HF1185	13
HF0065/SFnone	4/8	w	14	HF0170/SF0339	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0070*/SF0116	4/30	g CH 64	18	HF0174*/SF0091	3/26	g CH 9	13
HF0072/SF0888	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0177/SF0130	4/19	HH/hsf rp	16
HF0073/SF0058	4/15	LG rpa	15	HF0178/SF0208	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0074*/SF0524	3/25	fp 76-53	13	HF0179/SF0686	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0076/SF0071	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0180/SF0172	2/15	ED/edf h	7
HF0078/SF0177*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0181/SF0181*	5/5	fpa 124-0	18
HF0079*/SF0106	4/30	g CH 62	18	HF0183/SF0054	2/24	inc into HF0334	10
HF0085/SF0298*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0185/SFnone	3/8	fp 128-0	10
HF0086*/SF0059	4/23	g CH 46	17	HF0187/SF0176	4/14	FI rpa	15
HF0087*/SF0095	5/1	fpa 118-9 HFsub	18	HF0189/SF0235*	4/6	EN rpa	14
HF0089/SF0311	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF0191/SF0515	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0090/SF0353	3/24	FI h reHH	12	HF0192/SF0255	5/6	fp 109-21	18
HF0094/SF0035	4/7	fp 120-8	14	HF0193/SF0151	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0095/SF0081	3/25	fp 131-0	13	HF0194/SF0215*	4/15	g CH 29	15
HF0096/SF0229*	4/13	EN rp	15	HF0198/SF0308	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0097*/SF0093	3/93	w/o g CH 12	13	HF0199*/SF0112	5/5	fp 103-31 HFsub	18
HF0099/SF0124	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0201/SF0189	3/4	fp 128-5	10
HF0103/SF0101	3/25	EN rp reNF	12	HF0202/SF0224	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0104/SF0160	4/14	fp 131-0	15	HF0203*/SF0094	4/12	g CH 21	15
HF0105/SF0123	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0208/SF0859	3/22	fp 131-0	12
HF0107/SF0066	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0210/SF0239	2/22	AG rp reGO/sgf	8
HF0111*/SF0128	4/21	g CH 39	16	HF0211/SF0210	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16



# 1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 6, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action							
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF nd — no date † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage fpa — amended on final passage np — not passed				g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to comte. of last action t — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue				
HF0216/SF0057	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF0320/SF0326	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0441/SF0409*	4/16	GO rpa	16				
HF0218*/SF0182	4/27	fpa 94-37 HFsub	17	HF0322/SF0503	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0442*/SFnone	3/25	g CH 8	13				
HF0219/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0323/SFnone	3/22	GL rpa	12	HF0443*/SF0607	3/25	fp 128-0	13				
HF0220/SF0491	3/30	LG nrp	13	HF0324/SF0187	3/31	TR h	13	HF0444/SF0406	3/30	Fl rp	13				
HF0221/SF0252	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0327*/SF0088	5/5	fpa 126-0 HFsub	18	HF0446/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17				
HF0222/SF0305	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0328/SF0188	3/23	CED rpa reTR	12	HF0449*/SF0375	4/8	HF sub	14				
HF0226*/SF0319	4/26	g CH 50	17	HF0329/SF0185	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0451/SF1262	4/16	TR rpa reGO	16				
HF0227*/SF0242	3/25	g CH 10	13	HF0330/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0454*/SF0932	5/5	CC	18				
HF0229/SF0241	3/9	HH rpa reHH/hsf	10	HF0332/SF1278	4/2	JU h	14	HF0455/SF0460	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15				
HF0232/SFnone	3/15	GL rpa	11	HF0333/SF0355	3/16	EN rp reGO/sgf	11	HF0456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13				
HF0233*/SF0331	4/13	g CH 27	15	HF0334/SF0344	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0461*/SF0581	4/30	g CH 63	18				
HF0236/SF0230	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0335/SF0337	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0463/SF0358	4/5	inc into HF0825	14				
HF0237*/SF0501	5/3	g CH 75	18	HF0336/SF0327	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0464/SF0427	3/11	LG rpa	10				
HF0238*/SF0421	5/1	fp 129-1 HFsub	18	HF0339/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0465/SF0333	3/29	GL rpa reECF	13				
HF0240/SF0134*	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0341*/SF0265	4/7	g CH 17	11	HF0467/SF0453	4/27	TA rpa	17				
HF0241/SF0222	4/21	lo	16	HF0342/SFnone	3/8	RI rp	10	HF0468/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0242/SF0133	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0343/SF0236*	5/4	CC	18	HF0469*/SF1389	4/28	g CH 57	17				
HF0243/SF0141	2/22	JU rpa	8	HF0344/SF0386*	4/28	WM rp	17	HF0471/SF0433	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0246/SF0486	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0349/SF0785	3/22	LA rp	12	HF0472/SFnone	3/31	EN rpa reENF	13				
HF0247/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0350*/SF1559	4/26	CC	17	HF0476/SF1343	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0248/SF0198*	4/21	g CH 38	16	HF0351/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0477*/SF0076	5/3	g CH 74	18				
HF0249/SF0297	3/22	ED/edf h	12	HF0352/SF0060	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0481/SF0443	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15				
HF0250/SF0987	3/16	EN rp	12	HF0354/SF0637	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0483/SF0044*	4/28	fpa 133-0	17				
HF0251/SF0288	3/25	fp 130-0	13	HF0357/SF0334	4/16	TR rpa	16	HF0484/SF0419*	4/16	JU rpa	16				
HF0253/SF0416	3/1	GL rpa	9	HF0358*/SF0294	3/31	g CH 13	14	HF0485/SF0400	3/30	HH nrp	13				
HF0254*/SF0312	4/15	g CH 29	15	HF0362/SF0318	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0486/SF0204	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0255/SF1314	4/23	ECF h	17	HF0365/SF0373	4/2	EN rpa reENF	14	HF0489/SF0207	4/7	JU rpa	14				
HF0256/SF0115	4/2	JU rpa reTA	14	HF0366/SF0283*	4/6	EN rp	14	HF0490/SF0566	4/15	GO rp	15				
HF0258/SF0490	4/8	EN rpa	14	HF0368/SF0349	3/26	inc into HF1727	17	HF0494/SF0496	3/11	HH rpa	10				
HF0259/SF0233	4/12	fp 130-0	15	HF0370/SF0749	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0498*/SF0459	3/22	HF sub	12				
HF0260/SFnone	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0373/SF0891	5/6	fp 84-50	18	HF0499/SF0384*	5/6	fpa 132-0	18				
HF0261/SF0381	3/16	CA — reED	11	HF0377/SF1483	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0500/SF0186*	4/21	g CH 34	16				
HF0263/SF0217	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0378/SF0376	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF0501/SF0352	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0264/SF0234*	4/8	fp 128-0	16	HF0379/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0502/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0269/SF0213	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF0381*/SF0509	4/23	g CH 44	17	HF0503/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0270/SF1488	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF0383/SF0313*	4/13	g CH 23	15	HF0504/SF0675	4/14	fp 130-0	15				
HF0271/SF0286	3/29	GL rpa	13	HF0384/SF0264	4/21	HH rp	16	HF0505/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0272*/SF0114	4/30	fp 73-51 HFsub	18	HF0385*/SF0346	5/4	cr	18	HF0506/SF0211	3/25	GO rpa	12				
HF0275/SF0281	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0386/SF0565	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0507*/SF0481	4/28	g CH 54	17				
HF0276/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0387/SF1033	3/23	HH nrp	12	HF0508/SF0482	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0277/SF0237	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0389/SF0260	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0509/SF0567	3/15	GL rpa	11				
HF0278/SF0488	3/15	HO rpa reHH	11	HF0390/SF0870	4/20	ENF rpa	16	HF0511/SF0403*	5/6	fp 131-0	18				
HF0280/SF0559	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0391/SF0329	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0513/SF0963	3/16	EN rpa	11				
HF0281*/SF0425	4/14	HF sub	15	HF0394/SF0420	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0514*/SF0920	5/1	fpa 128-1 HFsub	18				
HF0283/SF0471	3/11	GO h,a reGO/sgf	10	HF0397/SF0418	4/2	Fl nrp	14	HF0515/SF0660	3/17	TR h,a	11				
HF0285/SF0216*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0399*/SF0578	4/15	g CH 31	15	HF0516/SF0270*	4/30	g CH 68	18				
HF0287*/SF0271	5/1	CC	18	HF0402/SF0642	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16	HF0517/SF0640	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF0291/SF0280	2/17	ED/edf h	7	HF0403/SF0414	3/26	TR rpa	13	HF0518/SF0606	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16				
HF0292/SF0299	3/2	EN rpa reFN	9	HF0407/SF0540	3/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	11	HF0519/SF0184	4/28	WM rpa	17				
HF0293/SF0254	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0408/SF0296	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0520*/SF0528	4/28	g CH 56	17				
HF0294/SF0249	3/4	HH rp reHH/hsf	9	HF0409/SF0345	3/30	HH lo	13	HF0522*/SF0405	5/1	cr	18				
HF0295*/SF0424	4/26	g CH 49	17	HF0413/SF0398	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0528/SF0434*	4/13	g CH 26	15				
HF0296*/SF0276	4/15	v	15	HF0415/SF1157	4/15	CA h	15	HF0530/SF0390	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0297/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0416/SF0248	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0531/SF0415	3/31	JU rp	13				
HF0298*/SF0277	4/7	g CH 16	14	HF0418/SF0371*	4/19	g R 2	16	HF0532/SF0399	4/19	inc into HF1751	18				
HF0299*/SF0410	5/3	fp 133-0 HFsub	18	HF0419/SF1234	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF0532/SF0399	4/19	inc into HF1245	18				
HF0301/SF0273*	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF0420/SF0379	3/22	GL h	12	HF0534/SF0096	4/2	EN rp	14				
HF0302/SF0602	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0421*/SF0347	4/23	g CH 43	17	HF0535/SF0441	4/5	LA rpa	14				
HF0304/SF0227	4/8	HH — reHH/hsf	14	HF0426/SF0233	3/4	HH rpa reHH/hsf	9	HF0536/SF0806	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF0307/SF0083	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF0427/SF0585	3/15	WM rp	11	HF0538/SF0514	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15				
HF0311/SF1223	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0430*/SF0362	5/3	cr	18	HF0540/SF0142	4/5	LA rpa	14				
HF0314/SF0357	4/2	inc into HF1521	14	HF0431/SF0508	3/30	LG rp	13	HF0541/SF0823	4/5	inc into HF0825	14				
HF0315/SF0367	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0432/SFnone	3/11	GO h reGO/sgf	10	HF0542/SF0389	4/6	inc into HF0543	14				
HF0316/SF0487*	5/1	fp 119-11	18	HF0436/SF0282*	3/31	g CH 20	13	HF0543/SF0388	5/6	fpa 132-0	18				
HF0318/SF0431*	5/3	g CH 71	18	HF0437/SF0356	3/11	HH rp reHH/hsf	10	HF0544/SF0463	4/1	CED rpa re GO/sgf	14				
HF0319/SF0758	3/24	TR nrp	12	HF0439/SF0262*	4/6	LG rpa	14								

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue
HF0545/SF0999	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0659/SF0561*	5/1	fp 131-0	18	HF0792/SF0677	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0546*/SF1435	4/30	CC	18	HF0661*/SF0730	4/30	g CH 65	18	HF0793/SF0573	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF0547/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0663/SF0625	4/2	GO rpa	14	HF0794/SF0555	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15
HF0548/SF0247*	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF0665/SF0560	3/30	HH rp	13	HF0795/SF0742	4/8	fp 129-0	14
HF0550/SF0610	3/18	CED rp reGO	11	HF0666/SFnone	3/1	ED/edf h	9	HF0798/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0552*/SF0440	4/21	g CH 40	16	HF0667*/SF0587	5/5	g CH 86	18	HF0800/SF0960	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0554/SFnone	4/12	fp 80-49	15	HF0670*/SF0769	5/3	g CH 81	18	HF0801*/SF0885	4/30	g CH 61	18
HF0555/SF0683	4/14	FI rpa	15	HF0671*/SF0529	4/29	fp 79-51 HFsub	18	HF0802/SF0672	4/14	TR — reJU	15
HF0556/SF0394*	4/26	g CH 52	17	HF0673*/SF0550	5/5	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF0803/SF0530	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0558/SF0577*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0674/SF0583	3/29	LA h	13	HF0804*/SF1107	5/3	g CH 76	18
HF0560/SF0404	4/8	fp 120-10	14	HF0676/SF0174*	4/13	CED rpa	15	HF0805/SF0639	4/15	EN rp	15
HF0562/SF0506	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0677/SF0479	nd	inc into HF1735	17	HF0806*/SF0666	4/30	g CH 66	18
HF0566*/SF0670	4/23	g CH 41	17	HF0678/SF0731	4/1	JU/fi rpa reJU	13	HF0807*/SF0685	5/4	cr	18
HF0569/SF0426	4/13	ECF h	15	HF0680/SF0589	3/23	LG rpa	12	HF0811/SF0489	3/23	LG rp reTA	12
HF0570/SF0579	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0683/SF0201	3/3	FI h	9	HF0812/SF0485*	5/1	fpa 127-0	18
HF0571*/SF0511	5/3	fp 115-11 HFsub	18	HF0684/SF0942	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0813/SF0064	4/13	EN rp	15
HF0573/SF0163*	5/3	g CH 82	18	HF0687/SF0304	4/8	EN rp	14	HF0815/SF0796	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0574*/SF0519	5/1	fpa 129-0 HFsub	18	HF0688/SF0681*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0818/SF0521	4/13	HH rpa	15
HF0575/SF1619*	5/5	np 64-69	18	HF0690*/SF0557	4/15	fp 129-0 HF sub	16	HF0819/SF0629*	5/6	fpa 116-16	18
HF0576*/SF0570	5/4	g CH 80	18	HF0692/SF1334	4/2	EN rpa reNF	14	HF0820/SF1018	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0577/SF0321	3/15	JU rpa reTA	11	HF0694/SFnone	3/23	EN held over, interim study	12	HF0821/SFnone	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0578/SF0321	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF0695/SF1602*	5/1	fp 124-3	18	HF0822/SF0974	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0580/SF0568*	4/30	g CH 70	18	HF0698/SF0681	4/5	JU rpa	14	HF0823/SF0921	3/15	RI h	11
HF0581/SF0413	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0699/SF0848*	5/1	fpa 123-3	18	HF0824*/SF0701	4/14	fp 128-0 HFsub	15
HF0582/SF0523	3/16	EN rp reNF	11	HF0700/SF0645*	5/5	fp 92-39	18	HF0825/SF0429	4/5	RI rpa	14
HF0584*/SF0698	3/29	HF sub	13	HF0704/SF0697	3/25	EN rp	12	HF0826/SF0692	3/22	LA rpa	12
HF0585*/SF0444	4/2	g CH 22	14	HF0705/SFnone	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF0827*/SF0475	3/29	HF sub	13
HF0587/SF0526	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0706/SF0545	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0828/SF0699*	5/1	fp 129-1	18
HF0588/SF0615	4/23	inc into HF0592	17	HF0710/SF0527	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0829/SFnone	3/31	TR h	13
HF0589/SF0462	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF0712/SF0608	3/11	ED rpa	10	HF0832/SF0973	3/15	inc into HF0834	11
HF0591/SF0532	3/15	JU rpa	11	HF0713/SF0586	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0833/SF1021	3/15	RI h	11
HF0592*/SF0576	5/3	g CH 79	18	HF0714/SF0661	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0834/SF0788	4/1	GO rp	13
HF0593/SFnone	3/19	TR h,a	12	HF0720/SF0653	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF0835/SF1177	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0596/SF0251	3/2	EN rp reNF	9	HF0721/SF0569	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0836*/SF0944	3/31	HF sub	13
HF0597/SF0597	3/31	EN h	13	HF0723/SF0525	4/2	GO nrp	14	HF0839/SF0927	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0598/SF0545	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0726/SF0502	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF0846*/SF0850	4/30	g CH 60	18
HF0606/SF0225	4/19	inc into HF1095	16	HF0727/SF0623	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0854*/SF1216	5/6	cr	18
HF0607/SF0483*	4/30	g CH 69	18	HF0728/SF0690	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0856/SF0851	3/30	ED/edf h	13
HF0608*/SF0708	5/1	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF0732/SF0631	4/7	fp 127-1	14	HF0858/SF0902	3/31	TR rpa	13
HF0611/SF0377	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0734/SF0484	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0859/SF0760	4/21	WM rp	16
HF0617/SF0382	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF0735*/SF0551	5/1	fpa 125-2 HFsub	18	HF0863/SF0636	4/15	EN rpa	15
HF0618/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0736/SF0805	4/16	HH rp reHH/hsf	16	HF0864*/SF0883	5/4	fp 130-0 HFsub	18
HF0619/SF1084	4/2	FI rpa	14	HF0738/SF1052	4/2	ED rp	14	HF0867/SF0739	4/15	HH rpa	15
HF0621/SF0450	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0739/SF0997	3/23	ED rpa	12	HF0868/SF0700*	4/16	GO rpa	16
HF0622*/SF0695	5/6	cr	18	HF0742/SF0756	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0869/SF0898	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0623/SF0474	5/6	fp 80-52	18	HF0744/SF0817	4/16	GO rpa reGO/sgf	16	HF0872/SF0764*	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0626/SF0499	3/31	EN nrp	13	HF0745/SF1093	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0873/SF0909	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0627/SF0467	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0746/SF0737*	5/5	g CH 85	18	HF0874*/SF0837	5/1	fp 130-0 HFsub	18
HF0629/SF1194	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0747/SF0674*	5/6	fpa 130-0	18	HF0875/SF0668	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0630/SF0454	3/8	RI h,a	10	HF0751*/SF0512*	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0877/SF0812	3/23	EN rpa reTA	18
HF0633/SF0689	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF0752/SF0599	3/31	EN h	13	HF0879/SF1122	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0634/SF1263	4/2	EN — reNF	14	HF0753/SF0678	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF0880/SF0630	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0636/SF0761	3/30	HH rp reHH/hsf	13	HF0757/SF0552	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0882*/SF0712	5/6	cr	18
HF0639/SFnone	3/22	fp 134-0	12	HF0761/SF0580	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF0884/SF1348	4/8	HH — reHH/hhf	14
HF0640/SF0948	3/17	FI rpa	11	HF0763/SF1066	4/1	EN rp	13	HF0886/SF0841	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0643*/SF0809	5/4	CC	18	HF0764/SF0873	4/1	inc into HF0763	13	HF0887/SF0719	3/17	CED/t rpa reCED	11
HF0644/SF0192*	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF0768*/SF0617	5/5	g CH 89	18	HF0888/SF0361*	4/15	GO rpa	15
HF0645/SF0985	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0770/SF0718	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0889*/SF0916	4/14	fp 130-0 HFsub	15
HF0647/SF1452	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF0771/SF0596	4/13	RI rpa	15	HF0891/SF0791	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0648*/SFnone	4/1	fp 130-1	14	HF0774/SFnone	3/31	EN h	13	HF0892/SFnone	4/23	ENF rpa reWM	17
HF0649/SF0522	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF0777/SF0612	4/13	CED rp	15	HF0893*/SF0709	5/5	g CH 90	18
HF0651/SF044	3/8	LA rpa	10	HF0778/SF0831	3/18	HH rpa reHH/hsf	11	HF0894/SF0770	3/18	ED h	11
HF0653/SF1143	3/31	TR h	13	HF0783*/SF0656	5/4	g CH 72	18	HF0898/SF0693	4/20	ENF rp	16
HF0654*/SF0704	4/26	g CH 48	17	HF0784/SF0470*	5/6	fp 130-1	18	HF0900/SF0694	3/31	JU rpa	13
HF0655/SF0741*	5/6	fp 127-0	18	HF0785*/SF0662	5/4	cr	18	HF0902/SF1325	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0658/SF0563	3/17	TR rpa reJU	11	HF0789/SF0735	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF0903/SF0051	3/31	TR h	13



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HF0908/SF0892	3/30	HH lo	13	HF1026/SF1284	4/19	inc into HF1735	16	HF1149/SF0861	4/16	ENF rp	16
HF0909/SF0762	4/23	ECF rpa reCA	17	HF1036/SF1077	4/15	HH rpa	15	HF1151*/SF1193	5/1	fpa 129-0 HFsub	18
HF0913/SF0789*	4/21	g CH 36	16	HF1039*/SF1378	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1152/SF0869	3/25	EN rpa	12
HF0915/SF0729*	4/15	g CH 30	15	HF1041/SF0903*	4/21	g CH 35	16	HF1153*/SF0984	5/5	g CH 91	18
HF0918/SF0728	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1042*/SF0673	4/28	fp 125-8 HFsub	17	HF1154/SF0958	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0919/SF0801	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1043/SF1338	4/6	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1156/SF1102	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15
HF0920/SF0510	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1044/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1157/SF0120	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0922/SF1315*	5/5	fpa 132-1	18	HF1045/SF0886	4/8	ENF rp	14	HF1159/SF0998	4/14	TA †	16
HF0924/SF0845	3/30	HH rpa reHH/hsf	13	HF1046/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1160/SF0865	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0929/SF0226	3/31	CED rp reTA	13	HF1049/SF1437	3/29	RI rpa	13	HF1161*/SF0833	4/21	fp 128-0 HF sub	16
HF0930/SF1329	3/22	RI h,a	12	HF1050*/SF1439	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1162/SF1116	4/5	AG h	14
HF0931*/SF0771	5/1	fp 123-2 HFsub	18	HF1051/SF1436	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1164*/SF1582	5/1	fp 129-0 HFsub	18
HF0934/SF0754*	5/1	fp 128-0	18	HF1052/SF0875	4/23	ECF nrp	17	HF1165/SF0977	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0936/SF0961	4/1	GO rp	13	HF1054/SF0911*	5/5	fpa 130-0	18	HF1168/SF1003	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0944/SF0710	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1057/SF0950	3/30	LG rp reTA	13	HF1169*/SF1228	4/21	fp 129-2 HFsub	16
HF0945*/SF0991	5/5	g CH 37	18	HF1058*/SF1532	5/1	fpa 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1174/SF0900*	5/1	fp 129-0	18
HF0947*/SF0896	4/23	fpa 126-0 HFsub	17	HF1059/SFnone	4/6	AG h	14	HF1175/SF0965	4/1	GO h,a	14
HF0948*/SF0938	5/4	fpa 96-32 HFsub	18	HF1060*/SF0604	5/1	fp 124-0 HFsub	18	HF1176/SF0982	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0949/SF0391	4/15	ED lo	15	HF1061/SF0895	4/2	AG lo	14	HF1177/SF0439	3/30	CED rp reGO	13
HF0950/SF0605*	4/21	g CH 37	16	HF1062/SF0498*	4/5	AG h	14	HF1178*/SF0900	5/4	CC	18
HF0951*/SF0495	4/15	HF sub	15	HF1063*/SF1572	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1179/SF0957	3/31	FI rpa reED	13
HF0952/SF0464	4/13	EN rp	15	HF1064/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rpa reHH	16	HF1180*/SF1195	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15
HF0953/SF0877	4/16	TR a, nrp	16	HF1065/SF0894	3/29	AG rp	13	HF1182*/SF1168	4/12	fp 130-0 HFsub	15
HF0961/SF0613	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15	HF1066/SF0516	4/7	Floor reAG	14	HF1184/SFnone	3/29	LA rp	13
HF0962*/SF0814	5/1	fp 116-10 HFsub	18	HF1067/SF1088	4/23	ENF rpa reWM	17	HF1185/SF1413	3/29	LA rpa	13
HF0963/SF0536*	4/28	WM rpa	17	HF1068/SF1115	4/15	EN rpa	15	HF1186/SF1489	3/30	EN rp	13
HF0964*/SF0798	4/12	fp 128-1 HFsub	15	HF1070/SF0781	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1187/SF1199*	5/5	fp 126-1	18
HF0968/SF0993	4/14	TR rpa reECF	15	HF1071/SF1146	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1189/SF1169	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0969*/SF1504	5/3	cr	18	HF1072/SF1104	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1190/SF1244*	4/28	WM rp	17
HF0971/SF0866	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1073/SF0782	4/22	HH rp	16	HF1191/SF1097	3/29	JU rp	13
HF0972/SF0853	4/1	GO rpa	13	HF1074*/SF1531	4/28	g CH 59	17	HF1192/SF1085	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0973/SF0937	4/13	GO rpa	15	HF1076/SF1277	3/30	HH nrp	13	HF1193/SF1205	4/14	inc into HF1735	16
HF0974*/SF1013	5/6	cr	18	HF1080/SF0065*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1195/SF1320	4/2	ED rpa	14
HF0975/SF0919	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1081/SF1597	5/6	fp 133-0	18	HF1199*/SF1596	5/4	cr	18
HF0976*/SF0821	4/23	g CH 42	17	HF1089*/SF0588	4/28	g CH 58	17	HF1201/SF1594	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0977*/SF0825	5/1	cr	18	HF1090/SF0931	4/8	GO h	14	HF1202/SF1303	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0978*/SF0910	5/1	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1092/SF1100	4/2	EN rpa reENF	16	HF1203/SF1054	4/6	GO rpa	14
HF0980*/SF0734	5/1	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1094*/SF1134	5/1	fpa 126-1 HFsub	18	HF1205*/SF1192	4/23	fp 127-0 HFsub	17
HF0981/SF1139	3/30	GO h,a	13	HF1095*/SF1446	4/21	fp 126-1 HF sub	16	HF1206/SF1036	4/16	JU rp	16
HF0984*/SF1307	4/29	fp 133-0 HFsub	18	HF1096/SF1129	4/13	FI rpa	15	HF1207/SF1057	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0986/SF1062	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1097/SF1109	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1208/SF1014	nd	inc into HF1585	18
HF0987/SF1541	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1098/SF0840*	5/1	fp 130-0	18	HF1209/SF1128	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF0988*/SF0878	5/1	fpa 125-1 HFsub	18	HF1099/SF1105*	5/6	fp 129-5	18	HF1210/SF1482	3/29	GL rpa reGO	13
HF0990/SFnone	3/29	RI rp	13	HF1100*/SFnone	4/23	g CH 47	17	HF1220/SF1046	3/30	JU rp	13
HF0991/SF0847	3/22	RI rpa	12	HF1102/SF1132	4/23	TA rpa reEN/F	17	HF1224/SF1147	4/1	GO h,a	14
HF0993/SF0750	4/14	GL rpa reECF	15	HF1103/SF0968	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15	HF1225*/SF0879	5/3	fpa 130-0 HFsub	18
HF0994*/SF1332	4/26	fpa 102-24 HFsub	17	HF1106/SF0880	4/20	ENF rp	16	HF1228*/SF0664	4/12	fp 130-0 HFsub	15
HF0996/SF0797	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1107*/SF1467	5/1	fpa 94-32 HFsub	18	HF1232/SF1208	3/31	EN h,a	13
HF0997/SF0928	4/16	HH/hsf t	16	HF1109/SF1028	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1233/SF1225	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF0998/SF0952*	5/5	fp 94-37	18	HF1112/SF1201*	5/3	CC	18	HF1234/SF1068	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1000/SF0897	3/24	FI — reTR	12	HF1114*/SF0669	5/3	fpa 132-0 HFsub	18	HF1237/SF1037	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16
HF1001/SF1221	3/31	TR rpa	13	HF1117/SF0981	4/13	HH rpa	15	HF1239/SF1061	4/5	inc into HF0825	14
HF1003/SFnone	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1119/SF0868	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1243/SF1480	4/1	GL rpa reECF	14
HF1006/SF0854	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1122*/SF1142	5/5	g CH 83	18	HF1244/SF0726	4/6	LG — reTA	14
HF1008/SF0934	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15	HF1123*/SF0748*	4/15	HH rp	15	HF1245*/SF0976	5/5	fpa 131-1 HFsub	18
HF1009/SF1438	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1125/SF0811	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1246/SF0969	nd	inc into HF1245	18
HF1012/SF0437	4/13	ECF h	15	HF1129/SF1239	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1247/SF0867	4/28	WM rp	17
HF1013/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1130/SF0914	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1248/SF0452*	4/16	JU rpa	16
HF1014/SF0714	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1131/SF0860	4/23	GO rp	17	HF1251/SF1141	4/6	LG rp	14
HF1015/SF0632	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1133*/SF0834	5/3	fpa 133-0 HFsub	18	HF1253/SF0970	4/13	RI rpa	15
HF1018*/SF0746	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1137/SF1000	4/27	WM rp	17	HF1254/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17
HF1021*/SF0842	5/4	fp 121-7 HFsub	18	HF1138/SF1292	4/21	WM rp	16	HF1256/SF1015	4/15	CED rp reGO/sgf	15
HF1022/SF1158*	5/5	fp 70-60	18	HF1139/SF1091	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1259*/SF1167	5/5	fp 127-0 HFsub	18
HF1023/SF0913*	5/1	fp 129-0	18	HF1144/SF0924	3/23	TA h	12	HF1266/SF1001	nd	inc into HF0350	17
HF1024/SF1150	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15	HF1146/SF1358	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1267/SF1152	4/1	LG rp reTA	13
HF1025/SF0832	4/21	HH rpa	16	HF1147/SF0874	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1269/SF1186	4/13	HH/hsf rp	15

\* Unofficial listing

# 1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 6, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action				Final Action							
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass nrp — not recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended				re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended — re-referred without recommendation h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF nd — no date † — footnote				fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage fpa — amended on final passage np — not passed				g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to comte. of last action t — laid on table			
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	SW Issue				
HF1272/SF0397*	5/5	g CH 92	18	HF1404*/SF1005	5/5	g CH 94	18	HF1563/SF0663*	4/14	GL rpa	15				
HF1273/SF1006*	5/1	fp 130-0	18	HF1405/SF1304	3/29	AG rpa reEN	13	HF1568/SF0582*	4/26	fp 127-0	17				
HF1274*/SF1007	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1406/SF1425	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1569/SF1551	4/2	EN rp reENF	14				
HF1275/SF1080	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1407/SF1297	4/16	GO rpa	16	HF1570/SF1548	4/27	TA rpa reWM	17				
HF1277/SF1110	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1408*/SF0813	5/5	cr	18	HF1572/SF1585	4/22	GO/sgf — reGO	16				
HF1278/SF1059	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1410/SF1291	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1573/SF1535	nd	inc into HF1727	17				
HF1280/SF1096	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF1412/SF1468	4/21	HH rp reED	16	HF1575/SF0253	4/13	CED rp	15				
HF1282/SF1064	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1415/SF1501	4/2	AG rp	14	HF1579*/SF1487	5/1	fp 128-0 HFsub	18				
HF1285/SF1074	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1419/SF1234	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1582/SF0537	4/22	TA lo	16				
HF1286/SF1032	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1420*/SF1448	5/3	cr	18	HF1585/SFnone	4/29	fpa 131-0	17				
HF1288/SF1137	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF1421/SF0933	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1588/SF1454	4/15	LG rpa reGO	15				
HF1291/SF1133	3/30	EN h	13	HF1422/SF1024	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1602/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1585	15				
HF1294/SF0643	4/19	HH/hsf rp	16	HF1423*/SF1296	4/30	g CH 67	18	HF1603/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14				
HF1295/SF1136	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1424*/SF0975	5/5	g CH 87	18	HF1604/SF1383	nd	inc into HF1741	17				
HF1296*/SF0716	4/28	g CH 55	17	HF1428*/SF1299	5/5	g CH 84	18	HF1608/SFnone	3/31	HO rp	13				
HF1301/SF1226	4/23	TA rpa	17	HF1429/SFnone	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1609/SF1434	4/13	RI nrp	15				
HF1303/SF1327	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1434/SF1300	4/1	lo	13	HF1610/SFnone	4/2	ED rp reCA	14				
HF1308/SF1211	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1435/SF1571	4/1	LG rpa	14	HF1626/SF1521	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1310/SF1290	4/14	TR rpa	15	HF1436*/SF1545	5/4	fp 127-0 HFsub	18	HF1634/SF0772	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1311*/SF1160	4/8	HF sub	14	HF1437/SF1203	nd	inc into HF1741	17	HF1636/SF1114	4/15	CED rpa	15				
HF1313/SF1453	4/2	FI h	14	HF1438/SF1079	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1639/SF0238*	4/2	AG rpa	14				
HF1315/SF1148*	4/28	WM rp	17	HF1439/SF1171	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1640/SFnone	4/2	EN lo	14				
HF1317/SF1101	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1442*/SF0980	5/4	cr	18	HF1641/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1319/SF1249	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1444/SF1295	4/14	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1643/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1321/SFnone	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1445*/SF1396	5/3	fp 134-0 HFsub	18	HF1649/SF1053	4/16	GO — reGO/sgf	16				
HF1322/SF1298	4/5	inc into HF0825	14	HF1446/SF1289	4/2	GO rpa reGO/sgf	14	HF1650*/SF1557	4/7	HF sub	14				
HF1323/SF0979	4/16	HH rpa reHH/hsf	16	HF1450*/SF1476	4/23	fp 124-0 HF sub	17	HF1651/SFnone	4/19	CA h	16				
HF1325*/SF1387	3/31	HF sub	13	HF1454*/SF1391	4/7	fp 129-0 HFsub	14	HF1653/SFnone	4/15	CA h	15				
HF1326/SFnone	4/8	fp 128-0	14	HF1456/SF0601	3/31	ED/edf h	13	HF1654/SFnone	4/13	CA h	15				
HF1330/SFnone	4/1	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1472/SF1365	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1655/SF1563	4/19	inc into HF1735	16				
HF1331/SF1331	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1474*/SF1124	5/3	g CH 73	18	HF1658/SF1477	4/16	GO rpa	16				
HF1332/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1478/SF1255	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1661/SF1418	4/15	GO rpa	15				
HF1335/SF1287	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1479/SF1336	4/1	LG rp reTA	13	HF1667/SF1380	4/13	CED rpa	15				
HF1337/SFnone	nd	inc into HF1727	17	HF1480/SF0306*	4/15	GO rpa	15	HF1679/SFnone	4/19	ED/hif nrp	16				
HF1340/SF1229	3/30	HH — reHH/hsf	13	HF1484/SF1317	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1683/SF1565	4/19	inc into HF1735	16				
HF1343/SF1161*	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1485/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1688/SF1538	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1346/SF1121	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1486/SF0787	4/6	LG rpa	14	HF1694/SF1087	4/13	RI rpa	15				
HF1348/SF1517	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1487/SF1333	4/13	FI rp	15	HF1699/SFnone	nd	inc into HF0350	17				
HF1349/SF1187	4/1	HH rp	13	HF1488/SF1471	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1702/SF1275	4/28	WM rp	17				
HF1352/SF1180	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1492/SF1367	4/6	EN rpa	14	HF1706/SF1554	4/14	inc into HF1735	16				
HF1353/SF1153	4/5	inc into HF0825	13	HF1493/SF0826	4/1	LG rpa	13	HF1709*/SF1251	4/26	CC	17				
HF1355/SF1178	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1494/SF1368	4/16	JU rp	16	HF1720*/SF0269	5/3	cr	18				
HF1357/SF1247	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1495/SF1188	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF1727/SF1407*	4/23	CC	17				
HF1359/SF1310	nd	inc into HF1585	18	HF1496/SF1318	4/1	HH rpa	13	HF1735*/SF0408	4/23	CC	17				
HF1360/SFnone	4/1	GO rp reECF	13	HF1499/SF1311	4/16	HH rpa	16	HF1737/SF1570*	4/23	CC	17				
HF1362/SF1222	4/1	GO h,a	14	HF1504/SF1379	4/2	EN — reENF	14	HF1741/SF1613*	4/27	fpa 92-39	17				
HF1363/SF1087	4/13	RI h	15	HF1505/SF1354	4/13	HH — reHH/hsf	15	HF1746/SF1503*	5/6	cr	18				
HF1365/SF1254	4/6	inc into HF0984	14	HF1511/SF1411	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1749*/SFnone	5/3	CC	18				
HF1366/SF1184*	4/23	ECF rp	17	HF1514/SF0918	4/16	JU rpa	16	HF1750/SF1620*	4/29	CC	17				
HF1368/SF1376	nd	inc into HF0350	17	HF1519/SF1232	4/1	GL rp	14	HF1751/SF1496*	4/27	CC	17				
HF1371/SF1552	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1520/SF1399	4/22	TA h	16								
HF1374/SFnone	3/29	LA h	13	HF1521/SF0816	4/2	TR h,a	14								
HF1376/SF1081	4/13	LG rpa	15	HF1523*/SF1447	4/15	fpa 106-24 HF sub	16								
HF1377*/SF1371	3/25	HF sub	12	HF1524*/SF1419	5/1	fpa 127-0 HFsub	18								
HF1380/SF1131	4/2	AG rp reENF	14	HF1525*/SF0803	5/3	g CH 77	18								
HF1382/SF1359	3/29	inc into HF1185	13	HF1527*/SF1431	4/23	g CH 45	17								
HF1384/SF0751	4/1	CED rpa	13	HF1528/SF1466*	5/5	g CH 104	18								
HF1387/SF1313	5/5	np 65-66	18	HF1529/SF0001	4/15	GO rpa	15								
HF1388/SF1618	4/14	inc into HF1735	16	HF1533/SF1197	4/14	inc into HF1735	16								
HF1389/SF1126	nd	inc into HF1245	18	HF1541/SF1400	4/6	LG rpa	14								
HF1391/SF1395	3/31	EN rp reENF	13	HF1548/SFnone	4/13	JU/fp rpa reJU	15								
HF1395/SF1173	4/13	HH/hhf rp	15	HF1551/SF1261	4/19	inc into HF1737	16								
HF1398*/SF1264	5/6	cr	18	HF1552/SF0893	nd	inc into HF1741	17								
HF1400/SF1078	3/29	ED/edf h	13	HF1559/SF0795	3/31	TR h	13								
HF1401/SF1241	4/19	HH/hsf rp reHH	16	HF1560/SF1426	nd	inc into HF0350	17								
HF1402*/SF1363	5/1	fpa 129-0 HFsub	18	HF1561/SF1490	4/2	GO rp reGO/sgf	14								



In the Hopper . . .  
April 30 - May 6, 1993

## Bill Introductions

HF1761-HF1769

### Saturday, May 1

HF1761—Olson, M. (IR)  
Environment & Natural Resources  
Tires; used tire return required and tire surcharge imposed.

HF1762—Abrams (IR)  
Governmental Operations & Gambling  
State treasurer's office abolished and constitutional amendment proposed.

### Monday, May 3

HF1763—Steensma (DFL)  
Governmental Operations & Gambling  
Claims against the state appropriated money.

HF1764—Farrell (DFL)  
Local Government & Metro Affairs  
Traffic escort services regulated and licensed as private detective and protective agent services.

HF1765—Sparby (DFL)  
Taxes  
Retailers in border city enterprise zones provided sales tax rebates and money appropriated.

### Wednesday, May 5

HF1766—Krinkie (IR)  
Governmental Operations & Gambling  
University of Minnesota employee compensation studied compared with state employees' compensation.

HF1767—Krinkie (IR)  
Governmental Operations & Gambling  
Telephone record information of legislators considered public information, audits established, legislative budgets and appropriations modified, and legislative coordinating commission legislative finance subcommittee established.

HF1768—Olson, E. (DFL)  
Taxes  
Tax increment financing and deferred property taxation programs repealed and community tax abatement program provided.

### Thursday, May 6

HF1769—Simoneau (DFL)  
Agriculture  
Milk over-order premium price law repealed.

Coming Up Next Week . . .  
May 10 - May 14, 1993

## Committee Schedule

For updated daily session times and conference committee information, call (612) 296-2146.



During a floor debate May 5 on a bill prohibiting the ownership of wild Eurasian pigs (*Sus scrofa* hybrids) in Minnesota, Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) offered an amendment to include *Sus scrofa litigatus* in the ban to "ensure the health and well-being of all Minnesotans."

The common name for this "scientific" monitor? Attorneys-at-law, according to the amendment.

"This amendment authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to capture and destroy these beasts at the owner's expense," Cooper said. However, Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul), an attorney, objected to the amendment.

"I think it's an insult to the pigs to include lawyers in this bill," he said.

Perhaps not wanting to hog the debate or to boar his fellow lawmakers, Cooper eventually withdrew the amendment, which elicited vocal protests from the floor. But Cooper reassured his fellow lawmakers that he would not drop the issue.

"Rest assured that we will study this menace during the interim," he said.

Grocery stores wasted little time reacting to a new milk pricing law that went into effect May 1, with shelf prices increasing by 30 cents a gallon or more.

Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), author of the new law (HF661), told House members May 6 that wholesalers and large grocery chains are engaging in price-fixing and collusion — taking advantage of consumers and blaming the new law.

Wenzel has asked Attorney General Hubert Humphrey III to investigate the alleged price-gouging.

"Grocery stores and middlemen doing business in this state have been buying low and selling high for years," Wenzel said in a letter to the attorney general. "This law is an attempt to at least modify this situation."

"... I was appalled to discover that even before the law took effect May 1, processors and

grocers were raising their prices in a uniform matter," he said.

Under the law, dairy wholesalers are required to pay an assessment into a special fund when milk prices drop below \$13.20 per hundred pounds of milk. Since the current price is \$12.22, that should translate to a 19-cent-per-gallon increase at the store.

Milk prices are expected to be \$13.24 per hundred pounds beginning June 1, meaning no assessment will be charged and retail prices should drop immediately, Wenzel said.

The new law also partially deregulates retail milk prices, which is expected to decrease retail milk prices, said Wenzel.

Former lawmakers never die; their old bills just keep going and going.

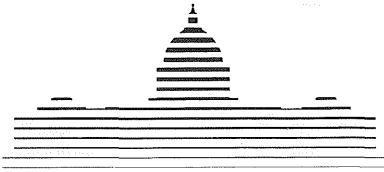
During a May 6 debate on a bill to require arbitration in certain labor negotiations, Rep. Hilda Bettermann (IR-Brandon) disclosed the true source of her proposed amendment. Queried as to whether her proposal to make Minnesota a "right-to-work" state was an official position of her caucus, Bettermann said she actually lifted the bulk of its language directly from bills sponsored during past sessions by former IR-Rep. Ray Welker.

Welker stepped down last year to manage another former state representative's unsuccessful bid for a congressional seat.

The Bettermann-Welker amendment failed on an 18-116 vote.

After running into a possible roadblock during recent conference committee negotiations, a proposed "Ecology Bus" again is motor-ing toward final passage. The House, following the recommendations of the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) earlier this session, gave the motorized school-room a green light. Senate members, however, deleted the \$270,000 proposal from its omnibus environmental spending bill. The bus, however, steered its way back into the final version of the bill now awaiting final votes in both chambers.

A plan to forgive outstanding debts to help resurrect a shuttered tire recycling plant on the Iron Range, however, didn't fare nearly as well. The original House environmental omnibus bill contained language writing off about \$750,000 in loans first made in 1986 to St. Louis County to build and operate a tire recycling facility in Babbitt. The plant is now closed but county officials are seeking a new owner.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
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 gambling

Number of Indian gaming casinos in Minnesota .....	17
casinos opened in 1992 .....	5
total employment (full- and part-time) at tribal casinos, January 1993 .....	10,353
in January 1992 .....	5,747
number of those who are Indians, January 1993 .....	3,012
number of Indians who were employed in Minnesota, statewide, 1990 .....	14,662
Casino visitors that came from other states, 1992 .....	1 in 5
Cents of every state lottery dollar wagered that goes to the state .....	22
cents of every pull-tab dollar that goes to charity .....	6
cents of that pull-tab dollar that goes to the state .....	4
Total cash shortages discovered by the Lawful Gambling Control Board when auditing charitable gambling organizations, in millions, 1992 .....	\$4.5
Decline in total charitable gambling revenue, fiscal year 1992, compared to the previous fiscal year, in percent .....	-0.4
Revenue increase of bars and restaurants in the 10 counties with casinos, (not including bars and restaurants in casinos) in percent, 1989-1991 .....	+10.7
revenue increase in non-casino counties, in percent, 1989-1991 .....	+5.4
Percent of Minnesota youth who gamble illegally .....	52
Increase in the number of adolescents with "potential pathological gambling" problems, 1991 to 1992 .....	+1,700
Percent of Minnesota's problem youth gamblers who are male .....	86
Minnesota treatment centers for problem gamblers that opened in 1992 .....	6
Percent increase in calls made to the state Gamblers Anonymous hotline, 1992 .....	100
Estimated illegal dollars wagered annually by Minnesotans on sporting events, in billions .....	\$1
Estimated dollars returned to the state from the state income tax payroll deductions of casino employees, in millions, 1992 .....	\$3.21
State Lottery net proceeds and tax revenues returned to the state, in millions, fiscal year 1992 .....	\$74
Amount the State Lottery spent on advertising, in millions, fiscal year 1992 .....	\$7.6
in fiscal year 1991 .....	\$12.2
Number of retailers selling Minnesota State Lottery tickets .....	3,800
Sales commissions and incentives returned to those businesses, in millions .....	\$17.5
Prize money withheld from lottery winners because of delinquent taxes, child support payments, or other debts under the state Revenue Recapture Act, fiscal year 1992 .....	\$77,237
Calls made to the lottery's Player Hotline, in millions, fiscal year 1992 .....	2.6
Average calls per day .....	9,000

Source: *Minnesota Gambling, 1993*, Minnesota Planning Agency; Minnesota State Lottery, *Annual Report, 1992*.



### For more information . . .

For general information, call:  
**House Information Office**  
(612) 296-2146 or  
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FAX: (612) 296-1563

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