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Flashback

It was slightly more than 54 years ago that former Gov. Harold E. Stassen stood before the Legislature and uttered the following words: "We find that our position might well be characterized by the predicament of Mother Hubbard in that nursery rhyme. For on this day, as we get to the cupboard, we find that it is quite bare."

The Republican "boy wonder" governor was still flush with his lopsided victory over Farmer-Labor Gov. Elmer Benson when he gave his inaugural address to the 1939 Legislature. And he was eager to put into practice many of his ideas for streamlining government. The creation of a "civil service," to replace the old crony system, was high on the list, as was a plan to make the Department of Administration a free-standing agency.

But it also marked the legal beginnings of the "unallotment" system, the issue that this year forced an upcoming special session of the Legislature. (See page 3) "We spoke of it as flexible management, up or down," recalled Stassen. "It was a bipartisan thing."

There are similarities between then and now. But there are also many differences.

Like Gov. Arne Carlson, Stassen inherited a budget deficit (\$4 million) and was not too happy with his predecessor. In Stassen's budget address, he suggested the state borrow money to pay its bills and call it "the Farmer-Labor Deficiency Bond issue to clearly distinguish it from the problems of our biennium." But the similarities end there.

The state had still not emerged from the throes of the Great Depression and its fiscal shape was arguably in much worse condition then. Further, the unallotment mechanism specified in the 1939 *Laws of Minnesota* could only be used to "prevent a deficit." Carlson's proposal would have kicked in when the budget reserve dipped below \$400 million.

And although the law books then make no mention of consultation with legislative leaders — as is specified in current law — it was Stassen's recollection that they were consulted. He referred to them as a "little leadership group" that met during financial emergencies. Then, when lawmakers weren't formally identified by party, it was much less partisan, recalled Stassen.

Today, lawmakers are no doubt leery of Carlson's motives, and many made it clear they thought he was overstepping his constitutional authority. With his veto pen, he has exercised his will more than any other governor in the history of the state and has already vetoed 21 bills as of May 20.

But perhaps the biggest difference between then and now is the timing. In his Feb. 1, 1939, budget address to the Legislature, Stassen matter-of-factly stated his intentions: "It should also be mandatory to reduce allotments if revenues decrease and to make regular reports to the public of the condition of the state finances."

Legislators said they didn't hear of Carlson's unallotment proposal until the last week of the legislative session.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Reporters surrounded House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) just after the session adjourned at midnight May 17. Gov. Arne Carlson's veto of major spending bills during the last days of the session and the House's failure to agree to a compromise that would have given the governor greater budget authority mean a special session must be called.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights

Final Issue

1993 Session. . .

Lawmakers adjourn, will return for special session

The 1993 regular session of the Minnesota Legislature adjourned quietly just before midnight May 17, but legislators will be back soon for a special session.

House members rejected a proposal that would have given Gov. Arne Carlson broader authority over state spending, including the power to automatically "unallot" agency appropriations if the state's budget reserve and cash flow account fell below \$400 million on three separate dates.

Meanwhile, Carlson vetoed major spending bills — including a \$4.4 billion human services bill and over \$2 billion in funding for the state's four higher education systems — meaning a

In remarks the day after adjournment, House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) and other House members characterized the unallotment request by Carlson as a "power grab."

The governor, they said, already has the authority to trim state spending — but only when state revenues significantly lag behind expenditures and the state balance sheet dips below zero.

That power stems from legislation first adopted in 1939 that created the state Department of Administration and Finance, which has since separated into two units.

The statute (MS16A.15) has been amended several times in intervening years, including a

Senate leaders accepted the deal on the promise Carlson would sign a host of funding bills, including a once-vetoed community development bill and a revised tax bill.

But Long said there never was a deal struck over the controversial "unallotment" proposal and she maintained that legislators developed a responsible state budget. "There was no need for a special session," she said.

On the final day of the session, lawmakers repassed versions of the vetoed tax (HF1735) and community development funding bills (SF1613). Both of the previously-vetoed bills were attached as amendments to other proposals and again rest on the governor's desk.

The revised tax legislation, stripped of provisions increasing the tax rate on the state's wealthiest citizens, is now contained in HF427. The omnibus community development spending bill was added to HF1650.

Through May 20, the governor has vetoed a total of 21 bills. The status of the repassed community development bill and the revised tax legislation remains uncertain. (See page 35 for more veto information.)

And as for a special session, no date has yet been set.

—Dave Price



Just minutes after the House's May 17 midnight adjournment, Gov. Arne Carlson announced that he would veto the omnibus Higher Education and the Health and Human Services finance bills. The governor intends to call a special session of the Legislature before July 1, so state agencies funded by the two bills don't run out of money.

large portion of state government will be without funding by June 30, 1993, unless funding bills are approved before then.

The special session will be the Legislature's 33rd since statehood and the first since September 1989, when lawmakers met for three days to pass tax and environmental legislation.

The unraveling of this year's session hinged on a tug-of-war between Carlson and DFLers in the House over state spending. The Independent-Republican governor lobbied hard for the additional fiscal authority, while many House members objected on the grounds it usurped the Legislature's constitutional authority.

1982 amendment that required that the Legislative Advisory Commission be consulted before a cut is made. Its intent, however, still reads that the governor — through the finance department — can notify a state agency "and then reduce the amount allotted . . . so as to prevent a deficit."

But the proposal Carlson had been seeking and agreed upon by leadership in the state Senate, would have given him the power for across-the-board agency cuts of up to 1 percent of the state's budget if the state's cash flow account fell below \$400 million. This, he said, would keep the state from resorting to costly short-term borrowing.



AGRICULTURE

Milk pricing law revamped

Sour reaction to a new milk pricing law that went into effect May 1, 1993, led the House to pass another bill that would lead to complete deregulation of milk pricing.

The deregulation would take place on July 1, 1994, if the governor signs the "revised" milk pricing proposal.

In April, lawmakers passed a bill creating an assessment system which was designed to give Minnesota's dairy farmers a little more money for their product.

The new law requires wholesalers to pay an assessment into a special fund when milk prices drop below \$13.20 per hundredweight (about 11.5 gallons of milk). The assessment is 2.25 cents for every 1 cent below that \$13.20 target.

That assessment, given current milk prices

paid to farmers, could add about 19 cents to the retail price per gallon of milk. But price increases of twice that amount have been reported since the law took effect.

Rep. Stephen Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) has said wholesalers and large grocery store chains are using the new law as an excuse to charge exorbitant prices. Meanwhile, the wholesalers and retailers blame lawmakers for the higher prices.

So lawmakers responded with a "revised" pricing proposal designed to reduce retail milk prices while still protecting farmers' incomes.

Until May 1, 1993, retailers had to charge at least a 15 percent markup (over cost) for milk. The new law lowered that threshold to 7.5 percent.

Under the "revised" proposal, the minimum markup on milk would be lowered to 5 percent beginning Aug. 1, 1993. Then, on July 1, 1994, the markup would drop to zero — meaning milk price regulation that has been in place since 1957 would evaporate.

An exemption from the current 2.25 cent assessment for the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) nutritional program also would go into effect Aug. 1, 1993, and a task force to assess the effects of price deregulation would also be created.

Rep. Gil Gutknecht (R-Rochester), who has called for the deregulation of milk pricing in the past, said the system of guaranteeing a profit to everyone in the dairy production and marketing chain — except the farmer — is outdated.

"I think we found out that you can't just partly deregulate — you have to deregulate completely," he said.

The original milk pricing proposal was sponsored by Rep. Stephen Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF661*/SF730/CH65). The revisions in the milk pricing law were sponsored by Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1225*/SF879/CH367).

High grain prices sought

Renewed economic hardships facing many Minnesota farmers spurred passage of a resolution asking U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy to increase price supports for grain.

Last growing season's wet weather, cool temperatures and, in some areas, tornadoes caused a poor harvest in many parts of the state. Not only was quantity low, but adverse weather hurt grain quality.

A rough year was made worse by continued stagnation of grain prices, which are now below the cost of production. Support prices act as a floor, providing farmers an income safety net when markets are depressed.

The resolution, authored by Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn), asks Espy to hold hearings and set the prices higher. (HF20*/SF18/R3)



Rep. Stephen Wenzel showed fellow House members on May 17 that the new milk price control law he sponsored is working. He's holding up a 19-cents-off coupon on the price of a gallon of milk. Such discounts were not allowed until the new law went into effect May 1 of this year.

Saving farms

Metropolitan area farmers who have managed to hold onto their farms won't be forced to give them up because of assessments caused by urban expansion.

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, farmers can't be required to pay assessments for public storm water sewer systems, public roads, and other public improvements that go past their farms to serve neighboring housing developments. Those assessments have been so high in the past that they could easily force a farmer out of business.

Local governments will also be prohibited from enforcing ordinances that would unreasonably restrict normal farm practices, unless there is a substantial threat to public safety. The bill was sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF622*/SF695/CH141)

Taking sting out of 'killer' bees

Beekeepers and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture will team up to keep Africanized "killer" honeybees from getting into Minnesota.

Since the popularly dubbed "killer" bees have now crossed into Texas from Mexico, where many of the state's large beekeeping operations move for the winter, concerns have increased that the fierce insect will hitchhike its way to Minnesota.

Besides banning Africanized honeybees from Minnesota, the new law will permit Department of Agriculture officials to investigate apiaries after giving their owners a 24-hour notice. The notice would not be required if the inspection is prompted by a complaint, or if the agency

declares an emergency.

If Africanized honeybees are found, they are to be immediately destroyed.

A single Africanized honeybee is no more dangerous than its more docile European cousin, which is more common in North America. The "killer" bees, however, tend to swarm and act more aggressively.

The fiercer bees originated in Africa, then made their way to South America, through Central America and, now, to the United States. Their aggressive trait was originally intended to boost honey production.

Minnesota winters will likely take care of any Africanized bees that get into the state. But some experts fear they will interbreed with honeybees that hibernate in the state. The proposal, which became effective May 18, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio). (HF50*/SF598/CH233)

Swine diseases

The state Board of Animal Health can spend up to \$200,000 per year for an integrated research program to limit the spread of pseudorabies in swine herds.

Funding for the expanded program, however, is contingent on gaining matching dollars from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Hog farmers also will pay about \$3.5 million for their share of testing and vaccination costs.

Although most typically a disease affecting pigs, pseudorabies can be fatal to all animals. About 250,000 hogs in the state now are tested for the disease.

In all, the board will conduct about one million laboratory tests of farm animals during each of the next two years. The funds will become available July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 8)

Cows in court

The state Department of Agriculture will be able to use any money remaining from a special appropriation made last year to continue with its legal challenge of federal dairy pricing policies.

Lawmakers in 1992 allowed the department to use up to \$50,000 from its one-cent-per-hundredweight assessment on milk products to pay a share of litigation costs in a suit by upper Midwest dairy farmers against the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The suit contends federal price supports unfairly tilt toward dairy farmers in southern states such as Texas and Florida. A federal district court judge late last year ruled for the USDA, but the plaintiffs now intend to appeal the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 7)

Sustainable agriculture

A total of \$880,000 is marked for state officials to develop and implement biological methods to control plant and animal pests and reduce the use of petroleum-based pesticides.

Grants again will be available for farmers to participate in demonstration projects involving sustainable agriculture over the next two years.

Priority will be given to projects involving groups of farmers. If the project costs more than \$25,000, the applicants will have to share those costs with the state on a one-to-one matching basis.

Up to \$20,000 may be used by the state Department of Agriculture to better spread the word among more farmers on how to effectively raise crops using fewer pesticides and less energy. All the funds become available July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Sections 7, 14)

Protecting water

More than \$1 million in new spending over the next two years will be used to help reduce water contamination caused by farm animal waste.

The projects all are funded with a portion of the revenue currently generated by a two-cent per pack tax on cigarettes.

Of the funds, state agricultural officials will get \$480,000 to help livestock farmers rehabilitate their feedlots in areas designated as priority areas for water quality.

Another \$280,000 will go to the University of Minnesota to determine ways to better use animal waste as a fertilizer and reduce manure runoff into surface and ground water.

The university also will receive \$500,000 to investigate nitrogen leaching in limestone karst areas and to develop better manure management techniques to keep nitrogen contaminants out of underground caverns and streams. All the funds become available July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 14)



Expanding the ethanol market

Minnesota corn farmers and producers of ethanol could see an expanded market for their products under a measure approved by the Legislature.

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

That minimum would be extended year-round to the 10-county metro area after Oct. 1,

1995, and statewide after Oct. 1, 1997.

Supporters of the measure say it would help stimulate the rural economy by increasing demand for the four Minnesota-based ethanol plants and four other state plants that are in the final planning stages.

The measure also would specify that communities that have ethanol plants wouldn't lose certain state government aid if they include an ethanol plant in a tax increment finance district. By including a business in a tax increment finance district, they become eligible for favorable tax breaks.

The Legislature has tightened the restrictions on using tax increment finance districts because of past abuses. This measure would exempt ethanol plants from those restrictions.

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

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

A 1991 state law set the minimum oxygen content standard at 2.7 percent, but it was reduced to 2 percent in 1992. Besides the seven-county metro area, the minimum level would apply to Carver, Chisago, and Isanti counties.

The measure is sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) and Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville).

The section that pertains to economic development districts becomes effective for state aid paid in 1994. The other provisions become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF931*/SF771/CH250)

Loans for ethanol plants

At least two producers of ethanol in Minnesota would be eligible to receive up to \$500,000 in assistance through the Department of Agriculture's Rural Finance Authority under a measure approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

The measure allocates \$1 million in 1994 to a special revolving fund account that is to be used as an inducement for private developers of ethanol plants to proceed with the construction of plants in Greater Minnesota.

The plan is that the assistance of up to \$500,000 would be used to leverage up to five times that amount in private loans or revenue bonds to finance construction.

Ethanol, which is a form of alcohol, is usually

derived from corn, although it can be made from other products as well. It's used as a gasoline additive to make gas burn more efficiently with fewer harmful emissions such as carbon monoxide.

Four Minnesota communities — Benson, Rothsay, Winnebago and Winthrop — are in the advanced planning stages to locate ethanol-producing plants.

This year, Minnesota will consume more than 90 million gallons of ethanol, although the four existing plants in the state have the capacity to produce just 40 million gallons per year, according to the Department of Agriculture. Much of the ethanol is purchased from other states.

The appropriation is contained in one bill (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172), while the enabling language is in another bill (HF1060*/SF604/CH342). That bill is sponsored by Rep. Darrel Mosel (DFL-Gaylord) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples).

The appropriations bill becomes effective July 1, 1993.

Ethanol promotion, education

A total of \$200,000 is appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to continue its ethanol promotion and education activities under a measure approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

The appropriation continues funding for an ongoing ethanol promotion campaign at the department. In 1992, the Legislature authorized \$150,000 for this purpose.

The measure, which specifies that \$100,000 be spent in each year of the upcoming two-year spending cycle, becomes effective July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172)



BANKING

Better banking

Banking may become a lot more convenient for many Minnesotans.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1993, will allow banks and other financial institutions — such as credit unions — to contract with another bank or credit union to serve non-customers. Similar laws already are in place in about a dozen states.

Existing law already requires service reciprocity between automatic teller machines owned by different banking institutions. The new law extends the exchange of services to transactions usually performed by tellers — such as deposits, withdrawals, money order purchases, and check cashing. Loan processing is not included.

Under the new law, sponsored by Rep. Jerry

Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth), all types of financial institutions would be permitted to set up service exchange networks.

There are no limits placed on the number or kind of institutions that may contract to become a service network. A pair of banks, for example, or a credit union and a savings and loan, can sign a contract to provide services to the other's customers.

Any contract, however, could be vetoed by the state Department of Commerce within 30 days of application. (HF556/SF394*/CH52)

Bank acquisitions eased

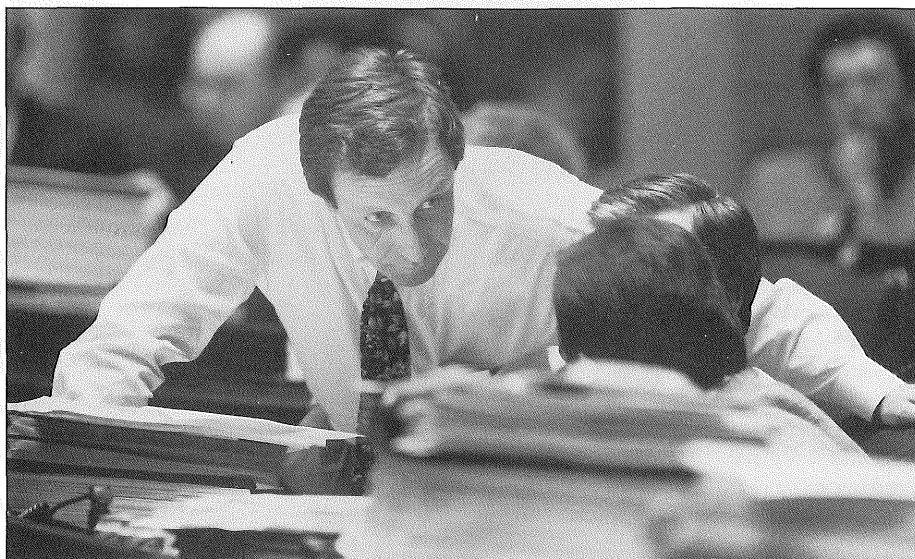
As of Aug. 1, 1993, Minnesota banks can purchase and operate an unlimited number of branch facilities. The new law was sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato).

The law removes the five-branch cap on banks outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area, thereby placing the entire state under the same set of regulations. The measure applies to both federal and state-chartered institutions.

State regulators said they do not anticipate a widescale consolidation of banks under the newly eased merger guidelines.

Currently, there are about 14 banking organizations outside the Twin Cities with at least three branch facilities that would be able to take advantage of the new law should they choose to expand, said Jim Miller, deputy commissioner of the Department of Commerce's Financial Examinations Division.

Currently, those banking systems could expand to operate five branches; this measure would permit them to open even more. (HF146*/SF109/CH7)



Rep. Chuck Brown conferred with Reps. Rick Krueger and Jeff Bertram during a House floor debate May 17.

The legislation also makes a direct appropriation of \$3 million in trunk highway funds — generated from the state gas tax — to remodel two floors of the Department of Transportation building near the Capitol. Although the renovation was approved by the capital bonding committees, the renovation will not be funded through the sale of bonds. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373)

Among the major expenditures in the bill:

Regional Treatment Centers (RTCs)

Exactly \$7.3 million would be for designing and constructing a supervised facility for 100 "psychopathic personality" patients adjacent to the Moose Lake RTC. The project would receive \$12.8 million from a previous appropriation; the legislation sets a limit of \$20 million on the entire project.

The legislation states that construction of the Moose Lake facility cannot begin until work commences on a similar 50-bed facility at the St. Peter RTC. Some \$8 million for the St. Peter facility was approved in 1992. The bonding bill this year would add \$400,000 to the St. Peter project. The St. Peter facility would be built for either psychopathic personality patients or for mentally ill and dangerous persons.

The Brainerd regional human services center would receive \$700,000 for remodeling to accommodate 75 patients transferring from the Moose Lake RTC. The center also would be authorized to use \$1.4 million from a previous appropriation.

The Cambridge regional human services center will receive \$300,000 to consolidate services and bring Boswell Hall into compliance with safety building codes and licensure standards.

Moose Lake Prison

A total of \$9.6 million would begin the first phase of converting the Moose Lake RTC to a medium security prison for up to 620 inmates.

The bonds would help fund work to meet safety codes, security measures, and a prison industry building. The first phase would provide approximately 260 beds. The legislation limits the total cost of the project to \$25.8 million.

Red Wing juvenile facility

The Red Wing Correctional Facility would receive \$212,000 for a 30-bed temporary holding facility for violent, predatory juvenile offenders. The measure sets a \$3 million cap on the total project. Earlier this session, Red Wing officials testified about community concerns resulting from the center's lack of security. Conferees felt that an even more secure facility is needed at Red Wing than the current proposal.

U of M — Waseca campus

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents would be authorized to sell all or part of the Waseca campus to the city of Waseca or other political subdivision in which the campus is located. Proceeds of the sale are to be used for capital purposes, and reported to the Legislature. The purpose of the language is to eliminate any legal obstacles to transferring the campus from Waseca to the federal government, which is looking into using the campus for a federal prison.

Pollution Control Agency

A total of \$11 million would continue a massive, 10-year program to protect the Mississippi River from the overflow of untreated sewage. The river has long been subjected to pollution when combined sanitary and storm water sewers overflow during rainstorms and snowmelt runoff.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul and the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC) are building separate sewers where the systems are now combined. Some \$200



BONDING

Bonding bill approved

The House and Senate agreed to \$69.5 million in new capital bonding after a week of negotiating in conference committee. The bill (HF1749) is more than the House's proposal for \$45 million in capital projects, but falls far short of the Senate's \$123 million proposal.

The measure would fund the conversion of the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a prison, as well as a 100-bed adjacent facility for "psychopathic personalities," among other projects.

The proposal now awaits the governor's signature.

Authored by Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), the bill cancels some \$8 million in previously authorized, unused bonds.

million has been spent in the first seven years of the project. When 700 sewer separation projects are completed, more than 4.6 billion gallons of sewage overflow will be eliminated from the river annually.

Higher Education

The state's technical colleges, community colleges, state universities and the University of Minnesota would share \$5.2 million for building, improvements, and handicap access projects. Included in this amount is \$500,000 for land acquisition for the Metropolitan, Moorhead and St. Cloud state universities.

K-12 Education

A total of \$12 million would be authorized for three projects, including a \$5 million maximum effort school loan for the Nett Lake school district, and a \$6 million grant for building a consolidated high school for four Grant County school districts.

A new \$1 million school accessibility grant program also would be established for K-12 schools. The grants must be used only to remove architectural barriers. Districts applying for the grants would match the grant with local school district funds. School districts which have entered into cooperation or combination agreements with other schools would be given priority funding. The district's tax burden, and the district's need for the project also would be considered.

Bloomington Ferry Bridge

Lawmakers approved \$6.9 million to match federal funding for completing the Bloomington Ferry Bridge.

Judicial Center

Although not approved initially by the House Capital Investment Committee, the measure would give \$6.7 million to complete renovation

of the old Historical Society building next to the Capitol. The building will become part of the new Judicial Center.

Sewer separation

Exactly \$1.3 million would be slated for sewer separation projects in the Capitol area. The projects must begin this summer to tie in with other city highway work.

A total of \$4 million would match federal grants for sewage treatment in small cities in outstate Minnesota.

Natural Resources Projects

The legislation would redirect \$1.6 million in previously authorized, unused bonds to seven natural resources projects:

- \$200,000 for a Stillwater flood control levee. The funds would assist local match requirements for the \$3.2 million federal project;
- the Board of Water and Soil Resources would receive \$500,000 for the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) conservation reserve program. RIM easements are purchased to restore wetlands and protect other environmentally sensitive areas such as lands adjacent to streams;
- \$250,000 for land acquisition for a flood control project on the Redwood River, upstream from Marshall. The project would reduce the impact of high water in Marshall, where several hundred homes recently were flooded.
- \$90,000 would be used to purchase Byrne Lake and adjacent lands in Swift County, to complete acquisition of a wildlife management area. This lake would be used for waterfowl and for hunting by the public.
- \$350,000 for emergency repair of the Split Rock Creek dam in Split Rock Creek state park. The earth dike portion of the dam washed out on May 8, 1993, draining the 80-acre Split Rock Lake. The dam — located on Pipestone County's only lake — was built in

the late 1930s.

- \$60,000 for the purchase of private lands being sold within Sand Dune state forest; and
- \$100,000 for the emergency repair of the publicly owned Stewartville dam. The dam failed April 1, 1993, draining the 80-acre Lake Florence.

Local bridges

A total of \$3 million would be for grants to local governments for bridge construction or repair. The funding could also be used to match federal grants, pay for engineering and environmental studies, or pay the costs of abandoning existing bridges which need to be replaced.

Historical Society

For emergency improvements to historical buildings such as the Wanda Gág house in New Ulm, \$150,000 would be available for local historical societies. The state's share must not exceed one-half of each project's cost.

Veterans Homes Board

A total of \$400,000 would be used for design and engineering plans for renovating the Minneapolis veterans home campus. The Board also would receive the go-ahead to seek federal funds for major rehabilitation projects.

Duluth Harbor

The legislation would reduce a 1989 appropriation of \$6 million for dredging the upper harbor area of Duluth to \$2 million, with the mutual consent of other project participants. But the legislation also removes a former restriction which requires that private funds match state dollars.



BUSINESS

More room at the inn

The 20-year-old fiancée of Rep. Loren Solberg's (DFL-Bovey) son was barred from renting a hotel room for her wedding night last fall. That moved Solberg to sponsor a bill requiring innkeepers to accommodate young people.

Although innkeepers who refuse accommodations to people aged 18 to 20 may be subject to age discrimination suits, many innkeepers refuse to allow such guests, saying that young people often make unruly tenants. The bill tries to accommodate those concerns by outlining the grounds on which an innkeeper may eject or refuse guests, including public drunkenness, underage drinking, and drug use.

Under the new law, a person who negligently or intentionally damages hotel property is responsible for the cost of repairs — in addition to the innkeeper's lost revenue while the damage is being repaired.



Rep. Dave Bishop looked over an amendment May 17 before casting his vote.

The law also will allow innkeepers to require the parents or guardians of a minor wanting to book a room to post up to \$100 as a damage deposit. In addition, the bill raises to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor the penalty for negligently setting fire to hotel property through careless smoking.

Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. The new law becomes effective Oct. 1, 1993. (HF511/SF403*/CH151)

Keeping up taconite companies

Taconite companies will be required to maintain iron mines and processing plants in "salable, operating" condition for at least one year after they shut down, under a new law sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm).

The one-year delay will allow state and regional officials a 12-month window of opportunity to find a new owner for the facility.

The law, slated to take effect Aug. 1, 1993, also will apply to any parent company of a plant. Should the parent company go bankrupt, it would be prohibited from dismantling its facilities to raise capital to pay off debts. (HF316/SF487*/CH107)

No smoking

Starting Aug. 1, 1993, lighting up in a designated non-smoking hotel room will cost offending smokers up to \$200 and they could have to pay for cleaning costs to boot.

Legislators gave innkeepers new legal muscle to enforce non-smoking policies, making it a petty misdemeanor to use cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or other smoking materials in designated smoke-free rooms.

If found to be in violation of the law, smokers also could be required to pay an additional \$100 for cleaning costs to restore the room to its smoke-free condition.

Innkeepers must post a "conspicuous" sign in the room to warn potential smokers of the fines that may result from their actions.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) and Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Walker). (HF806*/SF666/CH66)



Just the fax

A new law will give facsimile machine owners a chance to pull the plug on unwanted advertisers who clog their fax lines.

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, the measure will require fax advertisers to clearly print on each solicitation a toll-free telephone number for

recipients to call to halt the transmissions. Advertisers also will have to supply a mailing address.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) and Sen. Ember Reichgott (DFL-New Hope), expands on a 1992 law which established guidelines for telephone advertising. It sets no specific penalty for violations, but would give the state Office of the Attorney General the power to pursue compliance orders in court. (HF676/SF174*/CH197)



CHILDREN

Collaring 'deadbeat' parents

A "super arrears-collection agency" to collect overdue child-support payments would be created by a proposal now awaiting the governor's signature.

The Department of Human Services would be authorized to contract with the Department of Revenue or private collection agencies to try to collect child-support accounts more than 90 days past due. The revenue department and collection agencies can add up to 30 percent of the past due amount and keep that "surcharge" if they succeed in collecting.

Other provisions of the bill would provide county child-support agencies with a \$100 "finder's fee" for each parent they locate who is behind in court-ordered child-support payments.

"This bill requires parents to be responsible for the children they bring into this world," said Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul), author of the House bill. (HF1042*/SF673/CH340)

The proposal, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), also changes the following other aspects of the state's child-support and divorce laws:

Charging interest

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, the interest rate charged to outstanding child-support balances would be raised by 2 percent. Under current law the rate is equal to the interest rate paid on U.S. treasury bills, typically around 5 percent. However, the bill states that the interest rate would never exceed 18 percent.

Charging a higher interest rate on these outstanding balances, Farrell said, might make a parent deciding between making a credit-card payment or a child-support payment to choose to support the child. (Sections 49, 51)

Education grants

Parents more than 30 days behind in child-support payments would be ineligible for higher-education grants from the state after Aug. 1, 1993, unless they sign and comply with a written agreement outlining a payment plan to bring their accounts up to date.

Any such agreement must include an extra monthly payment of at least 20 percent of the regular monthly payment. If there is no current monthly obligation, the delinquent parent must pay at least \$30 each month. (Section 1)

Eligible income raised

The maximum income upon which child-support payments are based would increase to \$5,000 per month — up from \$4,000. This would effectively make non-custodial parents with higher incomes pay a higher portion of their incomes to the custodial parent.

In addition, the maximum income limit must be adjusted every other year to account for inflation. The Minnesota Supreme Court would have this authority. (Section 33)

Health care

When deciding a marriage dissolution case, the court would be mandated to order the parent with the better health-insurance plan to use it to provide medical and dental insurance coverage for the children, provided that the plan is a group plan paid for by an employer or union.

If the parent isn't enrolled in a group plan, the court may order the parent paying child support to either be held liable for any medical or dental costs of the children, obtain other health insurance for the children, or pay no less than \$50 per month to the custodial parent toward their kids' medical and dental costs.

In addition, the bill allows a parent to ask the courts to modify the conditions of a child-support order if a child incurs "extraordinary medical expenses." These provisions would take effect Aug. 1, 1993. (Sections 21, 46)

Employer obligations

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, employers would be required to ask new employees whether they are under any court-ordered medical-support obligations or are required to enroll children in a health and dental plan. An employer would be required to withhold from an employee's income the amount ordered by the court to pay for these items. (Section 23)

Sharing information

A state or county agency responsible for collecting court-ordered child-support payments could, with "reasonable cause," get information from a variety of other government agencies or private businesses to help the agencies locate a delinquent parent. Effective Aug. 1, 1993, agencies could make written requests to employers, utility companies, insurance companies, labor organizations and financial institutions to get information about a parent behind in court-ordered child-support payments. (Section 7)

Lottery winnings

The bill lowers from \$1,000 to \$600 the minimum lottery prize that is subject to withholding for delinquent child support payments. It would affect lottery winners beginning Aug. 1, 1993. (Section 17)

Foster care, adoption changes

The Heritage Preservation Act will be modified to require that a child's race and ethnic heritage be given due, but not sole, consideration in adoption and foster care placements.

A new law establishes a "child-focused system" which sets timelines for relative searches and gives consideration to the relationships which children establish with foster parents, said Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington), the author of the measure.

Much legislative debate this session centered around proposed changes to the Heritage Preservation Act — which gives preferences to a child's relatives and same-race foster parents in adoption and foster care placements.

Each social service agency will have to make special efforts to recruit a foster family from among the child's relations and among families of the same racial or ethnic heritage in the six months following a child's removal from home.

Blatz said the bill will prevent children from languishing in foster care while social workers look for relatives or same-race adoptive parents.

In addition, the bill limits multiple foster care placements. A child can only be moved to another foster home if the social service agency can show that the current placement is unsuitable or another placement is in the best interest of the child.

Within one year after a child is removed from the home, the court will conduct a hearing to determine whether the child is likely to return home within six months or should be placed permanently with another family.

When a child becomes available for adoption, the law requires that notice be given to any adult with whom the child lives at the time. Any other person the child has lived with for at least a year would be notified, as would anyone who has visited the child under the child's case plan.

A relative and same-race family search will have to be done within six months after a child becomes available for adoption — unless one was already done when the child was first placed in foster care. Blatz said that this will make the system "quit repeating . . . searches."

The measure also requires the Department of Human Services to adopt rules establishing standards for recruiting minority foster and adoptive families, conducting relative searches, and relative foster care placement.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington) and Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls), becomes effective July 1, 1993. (HF994*/SF1332/CH291)

Foster, day care licenses

Licensed in-home child-care providers and foster parents convicted of certain crimes will be barred from working in those fields under a new state law.

The law will permanently prohibit people convicted of crimes such as criminal sexual assault, murder, felony punishment of a child, incest or prostitution from getting a foster care or child-care license from the Department of Human Services (DHS).

Previously, the DHS could review cases and reinstate licenses when deemed appropriate. The new law will forbid the department from granting such individual waivers, unless the information about the felony offense is incorrect.

People convicted of other crimes, such as kidnapping, arson, burglary, and manslaughter, would be barred from getting a license from the DHS for 10 years after completing their sentences.

Those found to have abused a vulnerable adult or maltreated a child would have a disqualification period of seven years.

In addition, the bill stipulates that the commissioner of the DHS "shall give preeminent weight" to the safety of children when determining whether individuals can become licensed in-home day-care providers or foster parents.

Children in foster homes and home day-care have the "greatest risk of being abused," said House sponsor Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) during a March 29 Judiciary Committee meeting.

Most provisions of the measure became effective May 15, 1993. A section designating criminal history data collected by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension as public data — for 15 years following the discharge of the sentence — will become effective June 1, 1994.

Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF18/SF190*/CH171)

'Baby truancy' bill passed

The definition of child neglect would be expanded in an effort to tighten the state's truancy law under a measure approved by the Legislature.

Under law, parents and guardians are already legally responsible for providing a child with food, shelter, clothing, medical care, and protection from harm. This measure would add "education" to the list.

Five- to 10-year-old truants are a growing problem, particularly in inner-city schools, according to Hennepin County officials.

This measure, sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls), would mandate that a county take action upon receipt of a truancy complaint.

That action, Skoglund has said, could be involvement of the county attorney's office to see that the child attend school, or "simply reaching out to a homeless family" and offering support services to enable the child to attend school.

The bill also would include knowledge of truancy under the state's mandatory reporting law, which applies to certain social and health service professions, as well as teachers. But some teachers are already reporting chronic truants to social service workers, who, depending on the county, may or may not take action on the complaint. This bill "would require action," Skoglund has said.

The measure, which would not apply to those who school their children at home, would become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF251*/SF288/CH296)

Keeping kids in car seats

Drivers who don't put children under four years old into car seats will face higher fines after Aug. 1, 1993.

The new law boosts the fine for failing to place children in approved child-safety seats from \$25 to \$50. But the bill also stipulates that courts may reduce or eliminate the fine if drivers prove that they acquired an approved car seat within 14 days after being cited for violating the law.

Giving people the chance to reduce their fine by getting a children's safety seat should be an effective incentive to keep children safer in cars, said Maj. Glenn Gramse of the Minnesota State Patrol. The state would rather have people buy the proper car seats for children than collect fines, he added.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul). (HF477*/SF76/CH74)



CONSUMERS

Another fabulous prize!

After July 1, 1993, any promise that "you may have already won a fabulous prize" will have to meet certain disclosure requirements.

Sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake), the new law attempts to crack down on fly-by-night scam artists who often prey on the elderly and the vulnerable.

The bill prohibits contest sponsors from charging any entry "fees" before prizes are awarded without first providing the winner with detailed written information, including:

- the true name of the contest sponsor and their principal place of business. Many disrepu-

table companies use post office boxes as "mail drops," making the true "sponsors" hard to trace;

- the retail value of the prizes to be awarded, and the odds of receiving each of the potential prizes listed. These facts must be printed in the same size type and boldface print as the type referring to the prize. The odds must tell how many prizes are to be given and how many notices have been distributed;
- detailed fee requirements such as postage and handling, and the "nature and amount of each charge." This must be listed on the notice with a statement that reads "You must pay \$_____ to receive/compete for this item." And it can't be hidden in small print. It must be in 10-point type (most newspaper print is 9-point in size); and
- the number of "finalists" who are in a group of "winners." Often, everybody in such a scam is a "finalist."

Contest sponsors would have 30 days to deliver any promised prizes.

Any business found guilty of intentionally violating the new sweepstakes law could face a two-year jail sentence and a fine of up to \$10,000. (HF1286/SF1032*/CH178)

Roofer licensing

Roofers will be tested and placed under most of the same licensing rules already in place for other residential building contractors and remodelers under a new state law.

The law specifies that roofers will have to post \$5,000 bonds with the state Department of Commerce and carry liability and property damage insurance.

The measure applies to anyone doing work on roof coverings, sheathing, weatherproofing, and insulation on residential real estate. Roofers also will be required to complete seven hours of continuing education per year to keep their licenses current.

Homeowners doing their own repairs are exempt from the new roofer licensing provisions, as are any "handyworkers" with annual gross receipts of less than \$15,000.

The measure also extends the state's authority to revoke the licenses of disreputable roofers to anytime within two years of their last licensure. The provision was proposed to prevent contractors from allowing their license to lapse for a period and later returning to get a new license with no record of past violations.

The measure, which became effective May 15, 1993, was authored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake). (HF554*/SF1444/CH145)



The 1993 omnibus crime bill was signed by Gov. Arne Carlson on May 20. The bill, HF1585, makes stalking a crime in Minnesota, introduces stricter gun control, and imposes stiffer penalties for a number of crimes, including drive-by shootings and possession of guns in schools.



CRIME

Omnibus crime bill

The \$9.34 million anti-crime bill will establish a stalking law and make drive-by shootings a felony offense.

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

But it also increases penalties for a host of other crimes, and addresses issues as varied as DNA testing and police officers on bicycles.

Additionally, it funds several drug and violence education programs, many of which were authorized by the 1992 Legislature. Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Randy Kelly sponsored the bill. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326)

The following are just some of the many provisions contained in the bill:

Guns in schools

Juvenile courts will be required to order that the drivers' licenses of minors found in possession of guns or other "dangerous weapons" at school be canceled, or their driving privileges revoked, until they turn 18. The law will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 1, Section 2)

The definition of a dangerous weapon also will be expanded after Aug. 1, 1993, to include combustible liquids likely to cause death or great bodily harm, or any fire that causes a death or great bodily harm. (Article 5, Section 6)

Forfeiting guns

Guns and ammunition could be seized under the state's administrative forfeiture law if they are found in a car used to commit a felony drug offense, near a person who was carrying a

felony-level amount of drugs, or on the property where the drugs were seized. Current forfeiture law allows for money, precious stones, and metals to be seized. Under the state's forfeiture law, it is up to the person whose property was seized to prove it was not connected to the alleged criminal activity. The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 1, Section 8)

No guns for abusers

Any person convicted of domestic assault with a firearm — whether in Minnesota or previously in another state — would be ineligible to possess a military assault weapon for three years after the conviction date. Violation of this law is a gross misdemeanor. This expands on a law passed last year, which prohibits convicted abusers who used a firearm in their assault to forfeit the firearm for three years. Currently, those offenders are also prohibited from owning a pistol for three years from the date of their conviction. A tougher standard — prohibiting anyone convicted of domestic assault with a firearm from ever possessing a pistol or military assault weapon in Minnesota — was deleted in conference committee.

The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 1, Section 27)

Harassment by picketers

"Targeted residential picketing" would be considered harassment, meaning a person could seek a court restraining order to prohibit the picketing. Violators would then be subject to increased penalties. Such a restraining order could apply to organizations and would then apply to any member of that organization. The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after June 1, 1993. (Article 2, Sections 14, 16, 18, 21)

Assessing stalkers

Courts would have to order mental assessments for offenders convicted of felony-level harassment or stalking crimes. If the offenders show a need for treatment (and are deemed amenable), then treatment must be required as part of the sentence. Offenders who can afford it would need to pay for the assessments. The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after June 1, 1993. (Article 2, Section 22, Subdivision 6)

Victims' rights

Harassment victims would need to be notified by prosecutors — and could provide input — concerning a decision to place an alleged offender in a diversion program instead of going to trial. If charges are dismissed, or when a decision to decline prosecution is made, the victim must also be notified, and informed of other protection, such as a restraining order or order for protection. The law becomes effective June 1, 1993. (Article 2, Sections 25, 26)

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

The second notice, to be distributed by the prosecuting attorney after charges are filed, must inform victims of their rights under victims rights laws. This provision becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 6, Section 7)

Juvenile offender work program

Juvenile offenders who owe their crime victims restitution could work to earn money to repay their debt. Community corrections agencies and nonprofits are among those eligible for grants to run such programs, and the juvenile workers will not replace any currently employed workers. Juvenile work crew grant program jobs will include park maintenance, recycling, and other related work services. A total of \$500,000 will be marked for the program. (Article 12, Section 1)

Juvenile traffic offenses

Courts will be ordered to make juvenile traffic offenders pay "reasonable restitution" for damage caused to a person or property as a result of their offense. The law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 6, Section 3)

Juvenile testimony

A minor testifying in a case involving an assault or a "crime of violence" — a definition including about three dozen felony offenses ranging from burglary to first-degree murder — will be entitled to have a "supportive person" present during their testimony. Current law only allows for a supportive person to be present during a child abuse case. The change becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 6, Section 24)

Cops on bikes

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

Additionally, bicyclists will be allowed to put a red, flashing light above their rear tire. Both sections will become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 4, Sections 2, 3)

Registering sex offenders

The sex offender registration law established by the 1991 Legislature will be expanded to include all offenders convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct against an adult victim, and those convicted of third- and fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct, in some cases. Current law requires some sex offenders whose victims were minors to register their address with law enforcement officials for 10-15 years upon prison release. The changes will become effective Aug. 1, 1993. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension will be given an additional \$100,000 for the biennium for the added cost of registering offenders. (Article 10, Section 1)

Prison wages

Convicts could have their prison job wages garnished to pay court-ordered fines, surcharges, or restitution payments to victims — even if the payments were ordered for a crime for which the prisoner isn't currently doing time. (Article 8, Section 8) Similarly, wages earned on a work-release program could be deducted.

Both provisions will become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 8, Section 4)

Criminal data

Effective June 1, 1994, state criminal history data at the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will be public for 15 years following the end of an offender's sentence. Anyone is permitted computer access to the data while at the BCA central office — free of charge. As originally passed by the House, prosecutors and public defenders could copy and view the data free of charge, but the BCA could charge others a fee.

Currently, the data is public at the county level, but not through the state BCA office, which has access to the data from all 87 Minnesota counties. (Article 11, Sections 1)

After Aug. 1, 1993, the BCA also will be mandated to obtain the names of offenders participating in pre-trial diversion programs in coun-

ties where such programs exists. The programs are used in lieu of prosecution for a criminal offense. The data, which will be classified as private, must be maintained for 20 years from the date of the offense. (Article 10, Section 8)

Bus cops

The Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) will have its own official "police" force after Aug. 1, 1993, to monitor MTC property and bus routes. The officers will have the authority to arrest, and are responsible for processing offenders. Subsequent investigations become the responsibility of the law enforcement agency in the locality where the incident occurred. To ensure effective communication, MTC police vehicles will be equipped with the same radio communications capabilities as other local law enforcement personnel. (Article 7, Sections 11, 21-23)

Early release for ill inmates

Inmates could be released from prison early if they suffer from "a grave illness or medical condition and the release poses no threat to society." The conditional medical release could be rescinded — without a hearing — by the commissioner of corrections if the offender's health improves to the extent that the offender presents "a more serious risk to the public." Corrections officials have said they anticipate about three inmates per year being released under such circumstances. The program could begin Aug. 1, 1993.

Unless the inmate has insurance through a state social service program, the state won't pay for the continued health care of the offender.

Inmates, however, could not be released unless health care costs are "likely to be borne" by a federal or state program, or by the inmate. (Article 8, Section 9)

More boot camp participants

More offenders will qualify to participate in the state's "challenge incarceration program," authorized by the 1992 Legislature. After Aug. 1, 1993, offenders who previously committed a crime that would disqualify them from the "boot camp" program (any crime involving intentional personal injury) could participate if they were convicted of that crime at least 10 years ago. Additionally, anyone convicted of a crime involving personal injury — provided it wasn't intentional — will be eligible for the program. (Article 8, Section 10)

Extended probation

Failure to pay a court-ordered fine will permit the court to extend an offender's probation by a year. If necessary, the one-year extension could be renewed. Current law allows for such an extension for failure to pay court-ordered restitution. The change will affect those placed on probation on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 10, Sections 12-14)

DNA evidence

The Minnesota Supreme Court will be prohibited from adopting rules of evidence that would override state law that allows statistical probability evidence based on DNA test results to be used in court. Minnesota is one of two states prohibiting such evidence. The law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 7, Section 12)

Mandatory DNA specimens

More sex offenders will have to submit a DNA specimen to the state effective Aug. 1, 1993. Anyone initially charged with a sex crime, then convicted of another offense arising from the same circumstances, will be required to submit a DNA specimen, as would any sex offender coming to Minnesota from another state under a parole supervision program. Parolees can't come to Minnesota if they don't agree to have the sample taken. Current law calls for specimens to be taken from all convicted sex offenders (or those adjudicated for a sex crime) and those sentenced as "patterned sex offenders." (Article 10, Sections 15)

Jury member names confidential

The identities of jury members and the information contained in their completed questionnaires will be private if the judge determines the information would jeopardize either the safety or property of the juror, or the defendant's right to a fair trial. After Aug. 1, 1993, jurors can request that their identities be shielded. The determination will rest with the judge. (Article 10, Sections 10)

Therapist-client sex crimes

Psychotherapist-patient relationships would be included under the state's criminal sexual conduct statutes relating to sexual abuse of a patient or former patient. A psychotherapist would include anyone who is or "purports to be" a member of the profession. A House provision to include spiritual counseling in the definition of psychotherapy was deleted by conferees.

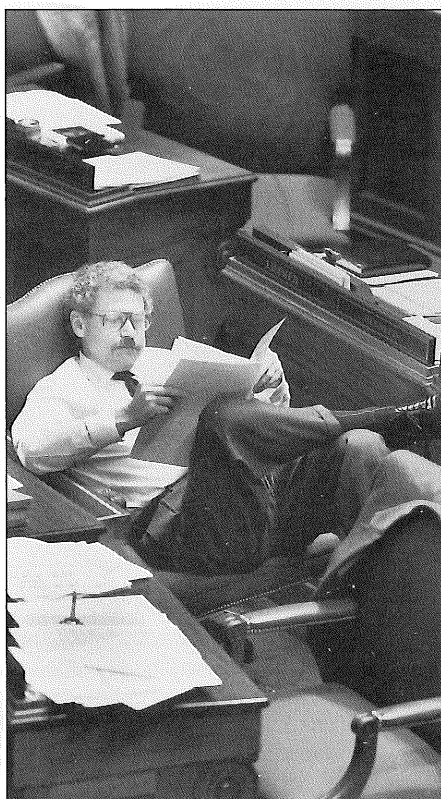
Third- and fourth-degree sexual conduct charges could be brought against a psychotherapist who has sexual contact during or outside of therapy sessions if an ongoing therapist-patient relationship exists.

This measure expands the definition of a "position of authority" to include psychotherapists as outlined in the criminal sexual conduct codes.

The change will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 4, Sections 18, 20-22)

Statute of limitations

The bill clarifies that any time an alleged offender is not living in Minnesota, the statute of limitations "time clock" governing an alleged Minnesota crime is interrupted. It becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Article 4, Section 36)



Rep. Bill Macklin read over a bill on the last day of session May 17.

No reduction in crime severity

The bill repeals a controversial 1992 law that authorized the conference of chief judges to compile a list of misdemeanor offenses that would become petty misdemeanors. Under current law, a petty misdemeanor is not a crime, and is punishable by a fine of up to \$200. A misdemeanor is punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine. The provision is retroactive to April 30, 1992. (Article 4, Section 40)

LSD

As of Aug. 1, 1993, selling or possessing LSD in a school, park or public housing zone will be punishable by up to 25 years in prison. The provision adds LSD to a list of controlled substances (including heroin and cocaine) that carry a stiffer penalty if sold within one of the three zones. Currently, the maximum crime for sale or possession of LSD, regardless of the crime's location, is 10 years in prison. (Article 3, Sections 1, 2)

Asian-American juvenile crime

A total of \$200,000 for the biennium will be marked after July 1, 1993, for the Asian-American juvenile crime intervention and prevention grant program established by the 1992 Legislature.

Under the program, grants are awarded to agencies within the Asian community with experience providing "coordinated, family-based community services to Asian youth and their families. These include agencies providing edu-

cation for Asian parents, employment or career-related programs, counseling services, or language courses. (Article 14, Section 6)

Community crime prevention grants

A total of \$1.4 million will be available for the biennium for community crime prevention grants, to be administered by the Department of Public Safety.

Of the funds, \$1 million must be spent on programs designed to discourage involvement with drugs or gangs, or on "innovative" programs that draw significant participation from the community served by the program.

Exactly \$200,000 of the funds will be spent for neighborhood block clubs or "crime watch" programs. (Article 14, Section 5)

Higher ed violence prevention

A higher education center on violence and abuse will be established, and will be located on campus at a selected Minnesota college or university. The site will be chosen by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB).

Among other duties, the center will serve as a clearinghouse of information on violence and harassment, and sponsor conferences and research to help colleges develop curricula about violence and abuse.

A total of \$400,000 will be allocated for the biennium to the HECB to fund this and another violence education grant program, and grants to help foster interdisciplinary collaboration among human services professionals. Half of the funds become available July 1, 1993. (Article 14, Section 3)

Institute of sexual health

The 1992 omnibus crime bill allocated \$15,000 to begin planning for a state pediatric institute of sexual health. An additional \$65,000 will be available after July 1, 1993, to the Department of Health to facilitate the planning process.

Preventing and treating sexual dysfunction in children will be the institute's goal. Research and education will also be components of the program's mission. (Article 14, Section 7)

Who's in Minnesota's prisons?

A \$25,000 survey will be done to profile Minnesota's prison population. Prisoners will be asked a number of questions, including how many siblings they have and their "greatest problem as a child."

The study will chronicle inmates' family life, any chemical abuse, the area in which they were raised (urban vs. rural), and their history of interaction with the criminal justice system, among other things. The individual identities of prisoners will be protected.

The report will be submitted to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1994. (Article 12, Section 17)

Violence prevention education grants

A total of \$3 million will be earmarked for grants to help a school or education district develop and incorporate anti-violence programs into their existing K-12 curriculum.

The program was authorized by the 1992 Legislature to help students learn how to resolve conflicts within their families and communities in non-violent, effective ways. (Article 14, Section 2)

Sex-offender evaluation project

The Department of Corrections will have \$2.48 million over the next biennium to develop a long-term project to evaluate Minnesota's community-based sex offender treatment program.

The developed project must provide a model that would provide treatment in several regions of the state, allow local governments the flexibility to tailor treatment programs to suit their needs, and provide follow-up data on each sex offender for three years after their treatment program ends. (Article 14, Section 8)

Omnibus DWI bill approved

Anyone under age 21 caught driving after consuming any amount of alcohol after June 1, 1993, would face an automatic 30-day license suspension under an omnibus DWI bill approved by the Legislature.

Sponsor of the House bill, Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), said the "not a drop" legislation is needed because inexperience with alcohol combined with inexperience with driving make those under 21 more likely to have accidents. More people in Minnesota are killed by drunk drivers than by murderers, Carruthers said.

People under 21 twice convicted of drinking and driving would have their drivers' licenses automatically suspended for 180 days. (Sections 15, 21)

Sen. John Marty is the proposal's Senate sponsor. (HF900/SF694*/CH347)

The bill now awaits the governor's signature. Other provisions of the bill include:

DWI with child in car

The bill would make it a gross misdemeanor to drive while intoxicated while carrying a passenger under age 16, provided that the child is three years younger than the driver. The courts could impound the license plates of anyone violating this provision for a second time within five years or a third time within 15 years. After the third violation within five years or the fourth within 15 years, the courts will seize the violator's vehicle. The provisions would become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Sections 2, 5, 8)

Selling forfeited vehicles

After June 30, 1993, the state patrol must use the money it makes by selling vehicles forfeited by repeat DWI offenders to educate the public on DWI-related enforcement, training, and education activities. Under current law, the proceeds go to the state's general fund. (Section 9)

Release before trial

Strict conditions for pre-trial release would be imposed on certain repeat DWI offenders. Three-time DWI offenders within 10 years, or those arrested for the fifth or subsequent time in a lifetime, must post the maximum bail to be released.

In lieu of posting the maximum bond, these repeat offenders could be released from pre-trial detention after Aug. 1, 1993, only if they turn in their vehicle registration plates, report weekly to a probation officer, submit to random, weekly alcohol breath tests or urine analysis, and reimburse the state for the costs of these services if they are convicted. (Section 3)

Driving with drugs

The bill mandates an automatic 30-day drivers' license suspension for a person convicted of possessing drugs if the courts determine that the person had the drugs while driving a motor vehicle. This provision of the bill is similar to the "open-bottle" law prohibiting open containers of alcohol in a moving motor vehicle. It would become effective Aug. 1, 1993.

This penalty would be in addition to the penalties imposed for drug possession and would apply to both adults and juveniles. A person could be issued a limited "work permit" license by the Department of Public Safety if he or she could demonstrate the need for one. (Sections 1, 14, 17, 20)

Lower level of influence

After Aug. 1, 1993, the blood alcohol concentration level that may be used as relevant evidence in a court of law for being under the influence of alcohol would be lowered from 0.05 percent to 0.04 percent. The legal threshold for intoxication is 0.10, but that doesn't prevent county attorneys from leveling a driv-

ing-while-under-the-influence charge when blood-alcohol levels are below that limit. (Section 4)

Driving without a license

The penalty for a person who drives a motor vehicle after having his or her license canceled on the basis that the person's driving is "inimical to public safety or welfare" would be raised to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor. It would take effect Aug. 1, 1993. (Section 16)

Failing or refusing tests

DWI violators under age 21 would automatically lose their drivers' licenses for six months if they either failed or refused to take a blood-alcohol test. Current law specifies revoking licenses for various lengths of time for persons under age 18. It would apply beginning Aug. 1, 1993. (Section 11)

Clinic access bill approved

Intentionally blocking access to medical and certain other facilities would be a gross misdemeanor punishable by up to a \$3,000 fine and a year in jail under a proposal awaiting the governor's signature.

Bill sponsor Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) has said that he wrote the bill after Operation Rescue announced plans to train protesters in the Twin Cities beginning in June 1993. Police forces in other cities targeted by the group, which opposes abortion, have been overwhelmed by the protests, which often lead to massive arrests for civil disobedience, Orenstein said.

The measure attempts to balance the First Amendment rights of protesters with the right of those seeking legal medical services, including abortions, Orenstein said. He added that denying access to medical facilities is a matter he takes very seriously.

"Access to those services is a matter of critical importance not only to the individuals seeking the services, but to the health and welfare of all citizens of our state," he said.



Members of the local Islamic community prayed on the Capitol grounds May 15 following a pro-Bosnian rally. Protesters called for a stop to the killing in the former Yugoslavia and an end to the United Nations arms embargo.

When the bill first appeared on the House floor May 7, it specifically prohibited blocking access to medical facilities, but Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) successfully amended it to punish protesters who block access to a wide variety of businesses doing business with the public, including hotels and restaurants.

As finally passed by the Legislature, the proposal states that protesters cannot block access to medical facilities, counseling services, battered women's shelters, residential care homes, and ambulance services.

The proposal, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul), would become effective the day after being signed by the governor. Gov. Arne Carlson said that he intends to sign the bill. (HF1220/SF1046*/CH284)

Premium penalties for pirates

The felony penalties for pirating cassettes, compact discs, videotapes or any other copyrighted recorded materials will increase after Oct. 1, 1993.

Currently, the penalties for pirating recordings are up to a \$40,000 fine for a first offense and no jail time. Under the proposed law, first-time pirates convicted of illegally copying between 100 and 1,000 sound recordings or between seven and 65 videotapes will face up to \$100,000 in fines and a two-year prison term.

Those convicted of pirating more than 1,000 sound recordings or more than 65 videotapes will face a fine of up to \$250,000 and a five-year prison term.

The higher penalties also will apply to those convicted of pirating for a second time or for any subsequent convictions. Currently, penalties of up to a \$100,000 fine and a three-year prison term apply for repeat pirates.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul). (HF1206/SF1036*/CH221)



DEVELOPMENT

Grave implications

Owners and trustees will have to give approval before cemeteries can be moved under a new law, but its effect may go even deeper than simply protecting final resting places.

After Gov. Arne Carlson signed the cemetery protection law, some of its Dakota County authors revealed it will also erect another hurdle for any plans to move a new international airport to their area.

Three sites in Dakota County have been identified as potential new sites for the airport, and protecting cemeteries in those areas has been among the concerns raised by airport relocation opponents.

Under current law, cemeteries have no legal protection from being moved. The new law, proposed by Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF695/SF1602*/CH100)



EDUCATION

K-12 education bill

State funding for K-12 education would reach \$5.2 billion with the omnibus education bill approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

The measure increases the state share of school funding to 61.5 percent, up from the current 56 percent.

School districts that do not have local property tax referendums will receive the most funding under the measure, although all districts will receive more funding. Depending on the property tax base and the needs of a district's students, some districts will receive more funding through property tax revenue, while others will receive more direct state aid.

The legislation represents an attempt to move toward equalizing funding for all Minnesota students.

It was sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF350*/SF1559/CH224)

Some of the highlights of the measure include:

Increased student funding

The basic per-pupil funding formula allowance for Minnesota's 789,000 public K-12 students increases to \$3,150 in FY1995 — \$100 over the current level.

All new students in Minnesota will be recognized and funded by the formula allowance. The Senate and the governor had supported enrollment "averaging," which would have paid for fewer new students.

Lower class sizes

More than \$100 million will be spent to reduce class sizes by hiring new teachers. The district must use the revenue to attain a 17:1 student-teacher ratio in grades K-1, and then in subsequent grades as the revenue is available.

School referendums

The importance of property tax-based referendums in financing education is expected to decline, for a number of reasons. Voters will have to reapprove all local referendum levies, which will expire July 1, 1997. Referendums that are reapproved by voters will be levied against the market value of property. This will, in effect, reduce the referendum burden for commercial and industrial properties.

Additionally, all referendums will be fully

"equalized" for the first time. This means that property taxpayers in some districts will be paying more when they approve referendums. In "property-poor" districts, state aid for the referendum will be larger. (Article 1, Section 8))

The measure also will reduce the referendum amounts school districts are allowed to levy. (Article 1, Section 7)

Seventy percent of Minnesota's 411 school districts currently have referendum levies — many of which were originally slated to last indefinitely.

Declining enrollments

Districts will receive a one-time new aid for declining pupil enrollment. (Article 15, Section 2)

Experienced teachers

Schools with more experienced and highly trained teachers have higher salary costs. The new measure increases "training and experience" revenue by about 15 percent, beginning in fiscal year 1995.

Learning Readiness programs

The programs for preparing preschoolers for school will receive \$19 million for the 1994-95 biennium. Over the 1992-93 biennium, spending was \$8 million.

The number of children eligible for learning readiness programs will be expanded to include 3-1/2 year-olds. Programs are now required to collaborate with other community agencies and organizations that provide family-focused services. Community resources are required to "follow" children so that they receive appropriate services in one location. Districts also are directed to actively promote the co-locating of services for children and families. Learning readiness programs provided by a school district must be supervised by licensed early childhood teachers, certified early childhood educators, or licensed parent educators. School boards are directed to develop standards for these programs. (Article 4, Section 8)

Multi-cultural education

A new teachers of color program will provide incentives for recruiting minority teachers. A multi-cultural education advisory committee will be formed to advise the Department of Education and the State Board of Education on multi-cultural education. The committee will administer \$125,000 in grants to community groups to provide cross-cultural programs. (Article 8, Section 10)

Integration

A total of \$37.7 million in funding goes toward integration programs such as magnet schools — \$6 million more than during the current biennium. A new formula is created to determine a school district's desegregation levy, which will mean \$6 million more in local levies for these programs. (Article 8, Section 3)



House Speaker Dee Long accused Gov. Arne Carlson of manipulating figures when he justified his vetoes of spending bills by saying the Legislature hadn't delivered him a balanced budget. Joining Long at the May 15 news conference are House Majority Leader Irv Anderson, left, and Rep. Loren Solberg.

Charter schools

Twenty charter schools will be permitted. Current law limits the number of charter schools in Minnesota to eight. (Article 9, Section 3)

The 1991 Legislature authorized the creation of up to eight outcome-based charter schools as a way to explore innovative teaching methods and improve student learning. Two of the eight charter schools have opened. One school in St. Paul serves 13- to 20-year olds who have dropped out of school. Another school in Winona is for K-3 students.

The new law will provide no funding for developing charter schools. (Article 9)

Instructional days

School districts will be allowed to have fewer days in the school year, provided they meet certain state standards for the minimum number of required instructional hours. (Article 1, Section 3)

School district debt

There will be a new state "backing" for school district general obligation bonds. The state would pay any amounts needed to prevent school districts from defaulting, and would withhold aid, if needed. The measure is expected to improve school district bond ratings, and hence, interest rates — ultimately saving the district money. (Article 1, Section 6)

The maximum fund balances school districts can maintain without a state reduction in state aid will increase. (Article 1, Section 22)

Graduation rule

The state board of education is required to review and, if necessary, amend its graduation rule every two years. (Article 1, Section 25). The state would provide \$10 million to develop the new graduation rule, which will apply to students entering high school in 1996. (Article 7)

Education reform

A new 24-member coalition will help develop education reform in Minnesota schools. The coalition is directed to develop a plan to implement the reforms, which would be in place by the year 2000. The coalition also must deliver a plan to the Legislature for monitoring the development of education outcomes, and present a proposal to reward achievement of those outcomes. The coalition will report annually on education outcomes. (Article 1, Section 35)

Transportation

State funding of school transportation costs increases, through a higher per pupil allowance. (Article 2, Sections 6, 7) State aid is provided when school districts provide transportation between home and school on parent-teacher conference or staff development days. (Section 3). More districts are now allowed to levy for late activity buses. (Section 12)

Limited English proficiency

There will be a new state aid for supplies and equipment used for pupils with limited English proficiency. (Article 3, Section 12). The teacher/pupil ratios for teachers of limited English proficiency students are changed for salary purposes. Paraprofessionals are counted as teachers for state aid purposes. (Article 3, Section 11)

Special Education

A new state aid to reimburse districts with excessive unreimbursed special education costs is created. (Article 3, Section 23)

The measure establishes a pilot project permitting the St. Paul school district to develop an integrated service model for delivering special education services and programs. Certain state special education rules can be waived if other requirements are met. The district must adhere to the intent of each rule for which it seeks a

waiver. The district also must receive local school board approval, protect students' rights under state and federal law, and begin implementing the model July 1, 1994. An advisory council for the pilot project will be formed. (Article 3, Section 33)

A task force on education for children with disabilities is created. It will review the state's special education rules and recommend changes to simplify the rules. Any changes must meet federal requirements and support the state's interest in education outcomes. The State Board of Education would not be able to change special education rules until June 1, 1994, unless required to do so by federal mandate. (Article 3, Section 35)

The measure also creates a three-year pilot project that permits 11 school districts and one rural special education cooperative to use an alternative process for delivering special education services. The project's purpose is to explore effective alternatives to certain select special education rules. The programs would be required to adhere to the intent of the rules, and continue to provide protections offered disabled students under law. (Article 3, Section 36)

Each project must have a representative advisory council composed of a majority of parents to advise the district on planning and delivering services. The council must approve the district's application to participate in the project. (Section 36)

The education commissioner must present project results to the Legislature by March 1, 1998, and recommend appropriate amendments to the four or five rules involved in the project. The goal of the pilot project is to improve instruction and education outcomes and opportunities for disabled students. (Article 3 Section 36)

Special education programs will receive \$363 million in basic funding for the biennium.

Children's programs

The Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and their Families (LCCYF) will study and recommend how to transform services that are intended to help families. The commission will report on rules or procedures that interfere with effective delivery of community-based services. LCCYF must also evaluate parents' involvement in children's programs. The measure extends the commission's expiration date by one year to June 30, 1995. The commission receives \$130,000 for the biennium. (Article 4, Sections 1-5)

Early childhood screening

Children between 3-1/2 and 4 years old are included in the early childhood developmental screening program. In most cases, children are required to have received a developmental screening before entering kindergarten. (Exceptions are permitted in cases of parents' conscientiously-held beliefs.) Screening must

be conducted by an appropriately licensed individual, or one who has training similar to a special education teacher, school psychologist, kindergarten or pre-kindergarten teacher, physician, or nurse. Review of special family circumstances is permitted, but no longer required in the developmental screening program. (Article 4, Sections 11-16)

Children's database

The law directs a number of state agencies to jointly plan for an "integrated statewide children's service (computerized) database" for delivering services to children and their families. State agencies that are redesigning their computer systems must ensure that the system can be fully integrated into the statewide children's database by June 30, 1995. \$400,000 is appropriated to the program for the biennium. (Article 4, Sections 40, 41)

Community participation school

The North Branch school district will be funded for a pilot, outcome-based community participation school. The school, open to students from preschool through grade six, will have a higher level of participation by families of children attending the school. The school receives \$200,000 for the biennium. (Article 4, Section 42)

School bonding

A new capital facilities revenue program for very large school districts is created. Districts which do not have sufficient health and safety funding, have more than 66 students per grade, and an average building age of 20 years or older, are eligible. Eligible districts can be authorized to issue general obligation bonds without voter approval. The district can then levy property taxes for the project or issue bonds. (Article 5, Section 3)

Districts are allowed to issue 10-year bonds for facilities projects without voter approval. Districts are then required to repay the bonds from capital facilities revenue. The amount of the bonds allowed is limited, and voters can petition to hold a reverse referendum on the bond issue. (Article 5, Section 11)

Districts also will have more flexibility in how state capital facility dollars are spent. (Article 5, Sections 8, 41)

Co-locating programs

Many of the provisions of the new law encourage or require co-location of state and community services, and encourage the cooperation through funding formulas. Among the provisions:

The state policy is amended to encourage school districts to design new facilities and use existing school facilities to integrate education with social services and library services. School districts applying for state-funded maximum

effort loans must show that they have encouraged the inclusion of social service programs in the new facility. (Article 5, Sections 12, 16)

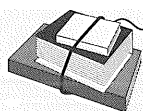
Grants for districts that build cooperative secondary buildings are lowered from \$6 million to \$5 million. However, districts with school buildings that contain a significant number of non-educational services can receive additional grants of \$1 million. (Article 5, Sections 18, 20)

Grants of up to \$100,000 are for districts using the cooperation and combination program with their capital facilities and equipment purchases. (Article 5, Section 36)

The Department of Education is required to assist school districts, and regional, city, and county libraries which are interested in jointly offering services at a single location. A higher priority for grant funding is given to library construction projects that combine public library services and school library services at a single location. (Article 5, Sections 38, 39)

Combination referendums

The measure allows a second referendum vote on combining schools in the same school year, if the first referendum fails. (Article 6, Section 6)



Year-round schooling

Financial incentives are provided to encourage schools to move to year-round education. (Article 7, Sections 8-11)

Staff development

Staff development funding will increase over a three-year period. School boards are directed to develop a staff development committee. (Article 7, Sections 14, 16, 24)

School boards

The school board association is required to make school finance and management training available to newly-elected board members. (Article 7, Section 6)

School board members can be employed by a district if the amount earned does not exceed \$5,000. (Article 9, Section 43)

Teacher preparation programs

The board of teaching is required to ensure that the basic skills exam for prospective teachers is culturally sensitive, and that the exam evaluates interpersonal skills and more effectively assesses general knowledge and skills. The board is directed to seek assistance from organizations representing diverse cultures. (Article 8, Section 14)

A teachers of color program is created to provide incentives for recruiting minority teachers. School districts that work in collaboration

with state higher education institutions are eligible for grants. (Article 8, Section 9)

The board of teaching must also adopt rules requiring colleges and universities to provide remedial assistance to prospective teachers who do not achieve a qualifying score on the skills exam. (Article 8, Section 8)

Teacher retirement

School boards, joint vocational districts and intermediate school districts must now offer an early retirement incentive to eligible teachers who have at least 25 years of combined service and retire between May 17, 1993 and July 31, 1993. (Other requirements apply.) (Article 8, Section 17)

Commissioner appointment

The commissioner of education will be appointed by the governor, instead of the state board of education. (Article 9, Section 16)

Superintendent contracts

School boards and superintendents can no longer extend an employment contract until one year before the current contract expires, and only if the terms of the first contract are met. (Article 9, Section 22)

Women referees

The High School League is directed to adopt rules requiring equal employment of women as referees to the extent possible. (Article 9, Section 40)

Indian ceremonies

The measure allows an adult to light tobacco in a public school as part of a traditional Indian spiritual or cultural ceremony. (Article 9, Section 42)

School policy

School boards are required to adopt a written policy on sexual, religious, and racial harassment and violence, and a process for discussing the policy. (Article 9, Sections 37, 38)

Mandates repealed

School districts will have more flexibility through a provision to repeal or lessen the impact of certain state education mandates. (Article 12)

The changes are intended to allow educators more flexibility and greater ability to innovate. Although districts are required to have bus safety programs, for example, the legislation removes the State Board's rulemaking authority in the area of bus safety education. (Article 12, Section 17). A 15-member school bus safety task force is established to study regulations and recommend ways to streamline policy. (Article 12, Section 33)

The measure states that each school building may have a principal. Under current law, a principal is required. (Article 12, Section 15)

Teacher contracts

The legislation requires school boards and an exclusive teacher representative to develop a peer review process for both probationary and continuing contract teachers. (Article 12, Sections 22-25). Starting in 1995, collective bargaining agreements for teachers must include provisions regarding preparation time. (Article 12, Section 26). The measure requires a duty-free lunch period for all teachers. (Article 12, Section 27)

Teacher residencies

A new teacher residency program is established. School districts with programs approved by the Board of Teaching may hire residents for one year. (Teaching residents are licensed teachers who recently graduated from a Minnesota teacher preparation program.) Residents will spend 80 percent of their time in the classroom, and the remainder in professional development. They will receive 75 percent of a first-year teacher's salary, and be assisted by a mentoring team. Districts that use teaching residents may use "learning and development" revenue to pay their salaries. (Article 7, Section 20)

Teacher salaries

A teacher compensation task force will be formed to review a new system for teacher compensation. (Article 7, Section 26)

Teacher workshops

The Minnesota Humanities Commission is provided \$650,000 to conduct interdisciplinary, professional development seminars for K-12 teachers. The week-long seminars are designed to help teachers regain their enthusiasm for learning and teaching. The commission is securing additional funding from private corporations and foundations. (Article 7, Section 30)

School breakfasts

For the first time, state funds will go toward providing school breakfast to students who do not meet the federal "severe need" standard. (Article 8, Section 2)

Gifted and talented funding

The new law eliminates a mandate that districts spend at least 2.2 percent of their general funding for arts education, chemical abuse, gifted and talented programs, programs of excellence and summer programs. (Article 7, Section 31)

Youth apprenticeships

The Legislature approved a \$1 million comprehensive youth apprenticeship program to better prepare high school students for skilled employment. The proposal is awaiting the governor's signature.

The apprenticeship programs would integrate academic instruction with work-related

learning in the classroom and at the workplace. The youth apprenticeships would include both technical course work in schools and work experience at participating Minnesota businesses.

The measure also would establish an education and employment transitions council to help develop and implement youth apprenticeship programs. The council would be responsible for awarding grants of up to \$100,000 for demonstration projects throughout the state.

Local youth apprenticeship programs would have representatives of secondary and post-secondary school systems, affected local business, industries, occupations and labor, and members of the local community advising and managing the programs.

A five-year commitment would be required from groups offering a youth apprenticeship program.

The council also would establish committees to develop industry and occupational skill standards for the industries in which apprenticeships are placed. The committees would establish eligibility criteria for student applicants, determine components of the training program in the workplace setting, and would establish competencies that must be demonstrated by student apprentices upon completion of the program.

A provision of the bill would prevent employers participating in a youth apprenticeship program from displacing any employee engaged in work similar to the work performed by an apprentice.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn). If signed, the proposal becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF10*/SF29/CH335)

Host families screened

In the best of all possible worlds, foreign exchange students who come to this country would be welcomed into kind, decent families. But one exchange student's experience in Minnesota turned horrific when she was placed with a host who had been imprisoned twice and who sexually harassed her.

To safeguard against such incidents happening again, a new law sets up stricter rules for international student exchange organizations. Organizations will be required to get permission to do a background check on host families. Students must be more fully informed of the services the organization will provide, and be given telephone numbers that he or she can call for assistance.

Complaints received by the state Secretary of State regarding exchange organizations can be passed on to the United States Information Agency or the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel. The law takes effect Jan. 1, 1994.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF37/SF34*/CH238)

Referendum notice

School boards will be able to mail just one notice regarding a referendum to each taxpayer in their school district, regardless of the number of properties owned by that taxpayer.

Until now, taxpayers would receive a notice for each address that they owned. This resulted in multiple notices for taxpayers who owned more than one property — and wasted paper, according to lawmakers supporting the change.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). The law became effective April 24, 1993. (HF381*/SF509/CH44)



ELECTIONS

Modified campaign reform bill

A "revised" campaign finance reform bill sailed through the Legislature one day after an unsuccessful House effort to override Gov. Arne Carlson's veto of a similar bill.

The new version incorporates provisions the governor said were necessary to earn his signature.

Carlson wrote in his May 11 veto message that the original bill's most serious shortcoming was its lack of controls on "independent expenditures."

The revised proposal will give candidates extra money to combat these independent expenditures, which often are in the form of last-minute negative ad campaigns against a candidate.

The proposal, signed May 20 by Carlson, will allow candidates who become targets of independent expenditures to exceed the campaign spending limits outlined in the bill. In addition, the state will give these candidates one-half of the amount spent by the independent groups attacking them.

The bill also requires independent political groups to notify the targets of an intended campaign within 24 hours of making plans to launch a campaign.

With the exception of the "independent expenditure" provisions, the proposal is identical to the version vetoed by the governor.

The compromise means that Minnesota election law will greatly limit the money a candidate may accept from individual contributors and political action committees (PACs). Candidates for governor, for example, cannot accept more than \$2,000 — down from the current limit of \$20,000 — from an individual or group during an election year.

Other changes in the bill include eliminating "friends of" committees, ending public sub-

Campaign contribution limits

Office	Current Law (election year + off years)		New Law (election year + off years)	
Governor/Lt.Governor	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$500
Attorney General	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$200
Other constitutional offices	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$100
State Senate	\$1,500	\$500	\$500	\$100
State Representative	\$750	\$250	\$500	\$100
State party contribution	5 times each limit		10 times each limit	
Under the measure, first-time challengers would be permitted to receive contributions 10 percent greater than the proposed limitations for each office.				

dies of unopposed candidates, setting campaign spending limits for all statewide offices and limiting the overall amount a candidate running for an office can receive from PACs to 20 percent of the spending limits for that office. (See chart)

Because the House failed to override the governor's veto of the original campaign finance reform bill (HF163), the provisions had to be offered as an amendment to another elections bill under discussion. Thus, the reform bill is a part of HF201.

On May 20, the governor signed HF201 with the exception of a subdivision regarding public subsidies of candidates' campaigns.

Most sections of the bill will become law on May 21, although some sections will become effective as late as Jan. 1, 1994.

The reform bill vetoed by the governor was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF163*/SF152). The "revised" bill was sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF201*/SF189/CH318)

Election filing requirements

People interested in seeking office will get more advance notice of when they should file their affidavits of candidacy.

At least two weeks before the first day of filing for candidacy begins, county auditors will have to publish a notice clearly stating the first and last days for which those affidavits must be filed at local county auditors' offices. A similar reminder notice must be posted in the auditors' offices at least 10 days before the filing period begins.

Current law only requires that county auditors and municipal clerks post filing dates in their offices. The new law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF1074*/SF1531/CH59)

Automatic recount limit

An automatic recount in electoral races for the Legislature and district courts in Minnesota now will take place only when the victory margin is fewer than 100 votes — down from the current 200-vote threshold.

The change returns the recount standard to the pre-1990 level. The 1990 Legislature increased the level from 100, where it had been for several years.

The reversion back to the old standard recognizes the accuracy of the more sophisticated optical scan voting systems, in contrast to the older style paper ballots. Currently, about 70 percent of the state's polling locations use the optical scanning systems, with most of the remainder using paper ballots.

In the 1992 elections for the Minnesota House of Representatives, seven contests were decided by fewer than 200 votes. But in none of those cases where recounts were conducted was the outcome of the election changed.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF516/SF270*/CH68)

Minor election law changes

Dozens of minor changes have been made to the state's election laws in an effort to streamline the process.

Among the changes, most of which become effective Aug. 1, 1993:

- Registration card forms can now be designed by the Office of the Secretary of State instead of set by statute.
- Voter registration files will need to be immediately updated when precinct boundaries change.
- Voters will have to be notified by mail when their polling place changes.
- The definition of "polling place entrance" must be clarified to prevent improper campaign activities within 100 feet of the entrance.
- Voters will be allowed to register at primary or special elections anytime before the polling place rosters are prepared by the Secretary of

State's Office. This will not apply when special elections are held during other scheduled elections.

- Local officials can distribute stickers saying "I voted," rather than reserving the privilege exclusively to the Secretary of State. Former law requiring that the stickers be donated free to the state has also been stricken from the books.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF509/SF567*/CH223)



Dead voter files

When it comes to elections, dead voters may be easy to overlook.

By law, county auditors are supposed to clear their voter registration files of their deceased residents. Those files are then turned over to the Secretary of State's Office, which manages the statewide system. Some counties have been keeping up better than others.

Under new law, however, those files will have to be updated each year by a new deadline of Nov. 1 — just prior to Election Day.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) and Sen. Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines).

The measure becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF934/SF754*/CH101)

County park reserve redistricting

The Hennepin County Park Reserve District will be redistricted along the same timeline as other local units of government.

Currently, political boundaries for the park reserve district are redrawn no later than 120 days prior to the subsequent general election following a federal census.

By aligning its redistricting schedule with other local units of government, the park reserve district's political boundaries will be redrawn by the earlier of two dates: either 80 days after the Legislature is redistricted, or 15 weeks prior to the state primary election in years ending with a "2" following the federal census.

Sponsored by Rep. Jerry Knickerbocker (IR-Minnetonka) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park), the new law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1089*/SF588/CH58)

County board residency clarified

Redrawing lines for county board districts because of population shifts has sometimes led to a problem: making commissioners ineligible to hold their seats before their replacements can be elected.

That problem has been corrected by a new law allowing county commissioners to stay in office in redistricting years between the time the new boundaries go into effect and the subsequent election.

It will ensure that representation on county boards is uninterrupted by the schedule of redistricting, and keep those boards from running short-handed.

By law, each county has one commissioner from each of its districts, and that commissioner must reside within the district he/she represents. During redistricting years such as 1992, however, some commissioners found themselves shifted out of their district because of boundary changes.

In the general election following the federal census, county commissioners can hold onto their offices as long as they reside within the county until the next election. The law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville). (HF254*/SF312/CH32)



EMPLOYMENT

Student work curfew

Most high school students will have to punch out from work by 11 p.m. on school nights beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

A new law, sponsored by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury), prohibits 16- and 17-year-old students from working between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. on days before school is scheduled.

Those students will be allowed to work until 11:30 p.m. with parental permission.

The bill has drawn support from teachers and other educators who said that many high school students have made employment a priority over education. Many youth come to school tired and unprepared after a late night at work; other employed students are frequently absent, Jacobs said.

The bill sets a \$100 fine for each violation of the student work curfew by an employer. An existing 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. work prohibition for kids under 16 remains unchanged. (HF64/SF53*/CH261)

Regular paychecks

Employees can expect to receive regular paychecks at least once a month under a bill the governor approved.

The new law, effective May 20, 1993, expands on existing state law that protects workers from long delays in receiving earned wages from their employer. The measure requires



Rep. Geri Evans and Rep. Marc Asch got a taste of cool spring air as they discussed House business on the balcony of the House retiring room May 17.

employers to establish regular paydays — even if the employee has asked for a longer interval between paychecks. Under the new law, the longest interval allowed between paychecks is one month.

The measure, authored by Rep. Marvin Dauner (DFL-Hawley) and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon), includes migrant agricultural workers who typically are hired for a growing season and are paid after the crop is harvested. (HF1151*/SF1193/CH253)



ENERGY

No electric water slides

Lawmakers moved to rebuff the plans of any electric utility company planning to build a generator on the Mississippi River bluffs above Lake Pepin.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota), specifically prohibits any state agency from issuing permits for a hydroelectric generator atop the Mississippi River bluffs. The new law became effective May 14, 1993.

Last summer the Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency shelved a plan to build a 500-megawatt generator near Lake City, Minn.

The power company planned to pump water about 200 feet up the bluffs into a reservoir during the night when electric costs were cheaper. The water was then to be released during the day to flow through generator turbines to create extra electricity during high-use periods when electricity costs more.

The plan sparked bitter opposition by many local residents who believed it would damage both the river and the bluffs. Reding said the measure ensures that no one will resurrect the bluff generator proposal in the future. (HF185*/SF1138/CH147)



ENVIRONMENT

Mining Minnesota

The state law dictating that the state Executive Council needs to approve all peat and mineral leases has been changed.

The council will continue to review all leases for iron ore, petroleum and metallic minerals such as gold, silver and platinum. But beginning Aug. 1, 1993, the council will limit its review of other leases to those which cover more than 160 acres. The council also will review only peat leases of 320 acres or more.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will approve leases for smaller land parcels. Additionally, the law will, for the first time, allow counties to approve leases on tax-forfeited peat lands if they are under 320 acres.

Minnesota owns the mineral rights on an estimated 12 million acres of land — and between 1966 and 1993 has leased one million of those acres to others for metallic mineral exploration.

The new law will also protect the confidentiality of certain exploration results when firms drill for kaolin clay in Minnesota.

White kaolin clay — used in cement, bricks, and to produce glossy magazine pages — has been found in the Redwood County area along the Minnesota River Valley. Between 1990 and

1993, 130 kaolin exploratory sites were drilled in Minnesota.

A third provision of the new law will add "environmental research and protection" to the state's policy for mineral development. The intent is to increase cooperative environmental research to anticipate and prevent mineral deposits from leaking into the groundwater. The new law also adds a Minnesota Pollution Control Agency representative to the state's mineral coordinating committee.

The DNR also will be granted the authority to adopt rules relating to oil and gas well drilling.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm). (HF699/SF848*/CH113)

Disposing ash

An exception will be made to the state laws and rules for disposal of incinerator ash for the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD).

State laws and rules require that incinerator ash be disposed of in a waste facility reserved just for ash. The law will allow the WLSSD to dispose of their ash in the same landfill as industrial solid waste.

According to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, WLSSD's ash is cleaner than the ash from other incinerators which burn all types of garbage. WLSSD burns sewage sludge and only certain types of garbage. The new law allows WLSSD to dispose of ash produced by their incinerators under the rules relating to the disposal of industrial solid waste rather than under the rules relating to ash disposal.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth). The law became effective May 15, 1993. (HF805/SF639*/CH191)

Storage tank exemptions

While the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency regulates commercial gas and oil above-ground storage tanks, a new law exempts a number of smaller tanks from the department's tank rules.

Tanks now exempt from the 1964 rules are:

- farm or residential tanks of 1,100 gallons or less which are used for storing heating oil or motor fuel for non-commercial purposes; and
- tanks used for storing liquids such as propane.

The new law is intended to help trailer home owners, among others. A number of trailer park owners, citing state law, have required cement platforms under fuel tanks, which many trailer home owners can't afford. The law will make it clear that those tanks are free from the restrictions which apply to commercial storage tanks.

The measure, which became effective May 6,

1993, was sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth). (HF1424*/SF975/CH87)

Water planning

All public water suppliers will have to submit contingency plans for a water shortage or water contamination emergency to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) by Jan. 1, 1996. The plans must identify alternative sources of water for use in an emergency and must be updated every 10 years.

Suppliers will have to take measures to reduce water demand before asking the state's permission to construct a public water supply or increase their distribution of water. Those reduction measures will have to include evaluation of a water rate structure encouraging conservation and a public education program.

Another provision will limit the use of groundwater to maintain surface water levels. No new groundwater permits will be issued, and all existing permits will be revoked by Jan. 31, 1994 for the use of more than 10 million gallons of groundwater per year. This provision can be delayed until Jan. 1, 1998 for municipalities which submit an acceptable water plan to the DNR.

The Metropolitan Council will have to maintain up-to-date data and information on water use and supply in the metropolitan area. The council will develop regional surface water and use projection statistics for resource evaluation.

In addition, an emergency response program for the Mississippi River is to be prepared jointly by the Metropolitan Council and the departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture and presented to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1996.

The program is to address accidental spills, installation of a contaminant detection system, implementation of emergency response and cleanup measures, and cooperation of jurisdictions affecting and affected by the river.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF704/SF697*/CH186)



Wetlands rules delayed

The landmark Wetlands Conservation Act that was passed two years ago was to have gone into effect July 1, 1993, will be put off another six months.

Delaying the date when the permanent rules go into force was one of several changes made to the wetlands law.

The rules, developed by the Board of Water

and Soil Resources, will go into effect Jan. 1, 1994, and the way destroyed wetlands are to be replaced has also been modified.

Wetlands destroyed in non-agricultural areas will be replaced at a 2:1 acreage ratio. In agricultural areas, or where at least 80 percent of the wetland acreage that existed before statehood in 1858 is still intact, the ratio is lowered to 1:1. Most of that 80 percent acreage is in the Arrowhead region of northeastern Minnesota.

The Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee established by the 1991 law also will study wetlands issues and submit a report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1994. The panel is directed to study how the state regulates the replacement of wetlands, and the possibility of allowing local governments to set their own wetlands regulations, among other issues.

Sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls), the law went into effect May 15, 1993. (HF1402*/SF1363/CH175)

Lake Superior water trail

A water trail on the edge of Lake Superior will be created for kayakers, campers and canoeists. The water trail will span more than 150 miles of the lake from Park Point in Duluth to the Canadian border.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will develop rest areas for camping on the water's edge, using existing public lands (mainly state parks). The DNR also is to work with other public agencies and private resorts which own shoreland. A DNR water trail map also will be made available, under the new law.

The DNR is allowed to accept land donations and easements, as well as public and private funds, for rest area development. The measure, sponsored by Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. No state dollars are appropriated by the measure. (HF882*/SF712/CH143)

Cuyuna Country Recreation Area

A regional park just northeast of Brainerd will become an official "state recreation area" under a bill approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

The 5,000-acre parcel of land near Crosby-Ironton contains six natural lakes and 16 "pit" lakes that were created during the region's iron ore mining era.

The land, most of which is owned by Crow Wing County and/or several area townships, is currently being managed by the Cuyuna Range Mineland Recreation Area Joint Powers Board.

A recreation area is less intensively managed than a traditional state park and consequently requires less money to operate. The measure contains a \$5,000 appropriation in 1994 for the completion of a management plan for what will

officially be known as the "Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area."

Although supporters of the recreation area had originally sought state park status, Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), a chief supporter of the area, said, "I don't see the state park in its immediate future."

In addition to fishing, the region's many pit lakes — created from the mining of iron ore — are filled with clear water that has long attracted scuba divers.

The measure also establishes a local area advisory committee to provide direction on how the recreation area should be developed and operated. (HF1737/SF1750*/CH172)

No ATV parks

After June 1, 1993, no motor sports park can be built in Minnesota without legislative approval. Under current law, the Department of Natural Resources is able to designate state land for use by four-wheel drive trucks, motorcycles, or all-terrain vehicles.

In addition, the law specifically prevents the creation of a motor sports park in Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest without legislative approval.

The proposed park in southeastern Minnesota was opposed by a number of environmental and sports clubs.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Bob Waltman (IR-Elgin) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), became effective May 15, 1993. (HF546*/SF1435/CH203)

Historic sites

The Minnesota Historical Society will coordinate a collection of recorded music produced in Minnesota and made by the state's performers and composers.

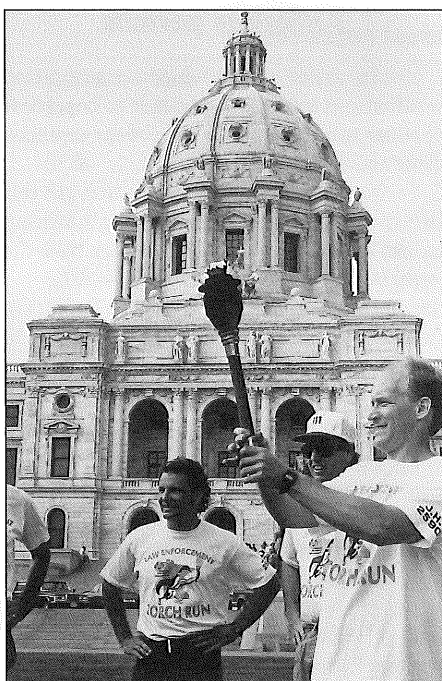
The new provision is found in a recodification of the state's Historic Sites Act of 1965 that will become effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The law lists the sites contained in the state historic sites network — including such places as the Alexander Ramsey House and Historic Fort Snelling. These are sites that the Minnesota Historical Society is preserving, developing, interpreting, and maintaining for public use.

The law also will establish the State Register of Historic Places, set out selection criteria for eligible places, and list the duties of the state regarding historic property.

To further protect historic sites, a mediation process will be established for cases in which the Historical Society objects to the proposed use of an historic site by a state agency or department.

Additionally, the Historical Society must review the use of Carver's Cave in St. Paul and consider its potential as a park, picnic area,



Richard Bacon of Hastings carried the torch to the Capitol May 17 as part of the State Law Enforcement Torch Run for the Special Olympics. Bacon is the Minnesota State Lottery's Director of Security.

historic site or interpretive area.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake). (HF1190/SF1244*/CH181)



GAME & FISH

Walleye, northern size limits

Minnesota anglers will be able to keep only one walleye longer than 20 inches and one northern more than 30 inches long per day under a new state law.

The new size limits will go into effect in May 1994 at the start of the hook-and-line fishing season. The existing six-walleye or three-northern daily and possession limits will not change.

Sponsors of the bill were Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF1232/SF1208*/CH185)

A separate law that became effective May 18, 1993, establishes how a fish's size is determined: the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail when fully extended.

The law also increases the minimum size limit for muskellunge in northern Minnesota (north of Minnesota Highway 210, stretching from Breckenridge to Duluth) to 40 inches — up from the current 36-inch minimum. The sponsors of the proposal were Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF898/SF693*/CH231 Sections 55, 60)

Canadian fish

Minnesota anglers fishing in Canada will be required to transport their catch back across the border in exactly the same condition it left the water — with the heads, gills and entrails wholly intact.

Violations will be a misdemeanor offense, punishable by a fine of up to \$700 and 90 days in jail. Violators could be fined an additional \$10 for each fish illegally brought into the country. The legislation also requires that anglers fishing in Canada would need a Minnesota license to transport their catch back into the state.

The provision was added to the omnibus game and fish bill during committee hearings by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) and is in response to several Canadian fees imposed last year that affect many Minnesotans fishing in border waters.

The measure, slated to take effect March 1, 1994, gives the Department of Natural Resources authority to lift the restrictions if the Canadian requirements on American anglers and guides are repealed. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Sections 4, 8)

Ice fishing costs

Non-resident anglers will pay a little more to ice fish in Minnesota starting next year.

Lawmakers bumped the yearly license fee for ice houses to \$25, up from \$21.50. The increase only applies to non-resident anglers. Minnesota residents will continue to pay \$9 for their ice house licenses — \$20 if the structure is rented.

Also new next winter will be a seven-day, non-resident fish house license. It will cost \$14. Neither of the new non-resident fees will apply to border lakes near states that do not license fish houses.

Both provisions were included in the omnibus environment spending bill after being carried as separate legislation by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) and Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Sections 56-57)

Shoot one, get one free

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, farmers will be able to bag an additional deer — free of charge — on their own land under a provision adopted as part of this year's omnibus environment and natural resources appropriations bill.

The "shoot one, get another free" deal only will apply in agricultural areas that state game officials determine have overpopulation problems. Farm owners and tenant farmers on spreads larger than 10 acres will have priority for the permits to take a second deer with a firearm.

In exchange for the free permit, the farmer will have to open his or her property to other hunters during the deer season. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 55)

Separate legislation this year signed by the governor will allow hunters in Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall and Roseau counties to take two deer each year — one with an archery license and one with a firearms license.

Current law allows hunters to obtain both licenses but only take one deer each year. The two-deer exemption in northwestern Minnesota will be in effect during the 1993 and 1994 hunting seasons. The measure was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF988*/SF878/CH273)

Seeing orange

Hunters and trappers out in the woods during November will no longer be able to wear red outerwear. Starting with the 1994 hunting season, blaze orange will be the only legal color for deer hunting.

Following three serious hunting-related mishaps in 1992 involving hunters wearing red clothing, lawmakers decided the highly-visible orange was the only appropriate color for hunters.

The orange-only rules go into effect next year.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Syd Nelson (DFL-Sebekka) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples), does not apply to hunters during other seasons unless they overlap with the gun season for deer. (HF952/SF464*/CH196)

Separate legislation, sponsored by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio), also exempts duck hunters who are out on the water or in a stationary blind from wearing blaze-orange clothing during the deer season. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Section 13)

Sidearms for archers

Archery enthusiasts will be allowed to carry certain kinds of sidearms while bear hunting.

The same bill also would allow hunters with a disability to transport an uncased, unloaded weapon in a vehicle such as a motorized wheelchair.

Another provision of the measure will allow the Department of Natural Resources to issue free hunting permits for people with disabilities to hunt on private property or in a licensed shooting preserve under the auspices of a qualified non-profit organization. All three provisions would take effect Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Sections 12, 14, 17)

Antlerless permits

Youths under age 16 who have completed certified gun training will be able to bag a deer of either sex under a provision of the omnibus game and fish bill.

The two-year pilot program set to begin this fall prohibits older members hunting in a group to take an antlerless deer unless they have the required permit.

(HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Section 17)

Kid (horse) power

Younger boaters starting June 1 will be able to zip around the lake a little faster.

A measure signed May 19 increases to 30 horsepower the motor size limit for kids 12 years old or younger to legally operate a boat with an adult in the boat. The proposal also would apply to youth between the ages of 13 and 17 who don't have a valid watercraft operator's permit. The current limit is 24 horsepower. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269 Sections 2, 3)



Extending raccoon hunting season

Minnesota raccoon hunters could soon have a longer hunting season.

A measure approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor gives the Department of Natural Resources the authority to set the coon hunting season.

Currently, state law specifies that the season run from Oct. 15 through Dec. 31 of each year. But coon hunters want the season extended to take advantage of the January thaw and the growing raccoon population in Minnesota.

They have argued that the increased population has resulted in many raccoons either being run over on the highways or dying because of overpopulation in specific areas.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Greg Davids (IR-Preston) and Sen. Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro), will become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF33/SF5*/CH51)

Bear hunting with a crossbow

It may be hard to imagine that anyone would want to hunt black bear and moose with a crossbow.

But beginning Aug. 1, 1993, people with a permanent or temporary physical disability will be able to bag those forms of big game — in addition to deer and turkey which is allowed under current law.

This measure simply adds black bear and moose to the list of game that can be hunted by people who qualify to get a special crossbow-

hunting permit, which is issued without a fee.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF607/SF483*/CH69)



GOVERNMENT

State government finance

The Legislature agreed to delay a pay increase for lawmakers and constitutional officers and to set aside money for litigation costs associated with the disputed Treaty of 1837 in a \$668 million state government omnibus spending bill.

Members also agreed to reimburse child care costs for jurors, at a rate to be determined by the state Supreme Court.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) has been signed by the governor. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192)

The following are some of the highlights:

Pay freeze for legislators

Under the bill, the 6 percent pay hike for legislators originally scheduled to take effect on Jan. 6, 1992, won't go into effect until Jan. 2, 1995. The House position, which would have cut the raise in half, was rejected by conferees. Constitutional officers will receive a 5 percent pay increase beginning in 1995. (Section 2, Subdivision 6)

No pay increase for state employees

The bill does not include any funding for a salary increase for state employees. It does, however, contain a section that will provide funds for potential increases in the cost of state employee health insurance benefits. (Section 27)

Mille Lacs treaty litigation

A total of \$1 million will be available to the Attorney General's Office to pursue the disputed Treaty of 1837 in court. A proposed legislative settlement to resolve the disputed hunting and fishing rights of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians was rejected twice by the House. (Section 11)

Customer-oriented government

The bill will lay a foundation for major change in state government by investing in the future and focusing on more customer-oriented services, said Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples). The bill proposes significant changes in the state accounting, personnel, payroll, and purchasing systems.

Overall, the bill contains initiatives that will improve state revenues by a total of \$51.9 million over the biennium, proponents say.

Technology investments are expected to net

the state substantial savings. An investment of \$8.5 million to improve collection practices on bills owed to the state is expected to return about \$17 million to state coffers. (Section 17, Subdivision 3)

Another project will improve the state's method of tracking its business activities. The \$15 million statewide systems project is projected to result in \$44 million in savings by fiscal year 1998-1999. A total of \$285,000 will be used to improve legislative access to executive budgeting and accounting information. (Section 17, Subdivision 3)

Court fee increases

Several court fee increases are contained in the bill that are expected to net an extra \$10.3 million annually. (See chart.) Originally, these were included in the omnibus judiciary finance bill.

Public TV and radio

The bill will give a boost to children's educational programming. It states that public television grant recipients should put special emphasis on extending programs such as Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood and Sesame Street to child care centers.

A total of \$2.5 million will be used for matching grants for public television and \$1.2 million will be available for public television equipment needs. In addition, a total of \$1.29 million will go to public radio stations for operational and equipment grants. (Section 15, Subdivision 5)

Workers' compensation

To address the backlog in workers' compensation cases and to reduce the average seven-month waiting period for a hearing, the bill will establish a new program, at \$100,000 each year of the biennium, to hire law students to serve as law clerks for workers' compensation judges. The bill also will add \$180,000 each year for additional clerical support. (Section 13)

Sports

The bill will provide \$15,000 each year for the promotion of women's sports. (Section 20)

A total of \$30,000 over the biennium will be available to the Office of the Attorney General for data collection and analysis of gender equity in high school athletics. (Section 11, Subdivision 6)

The bill also will increase the size of the Amateur Sports Commission from nine to 12 in order to ensure gender balance. (Section 82) And the commission will be allowed to accept paid advertising to help pay for its publications. (Section 83)

In addition, SF1613 includes up to \$300,000 for promoting the women's Final Four NCAA basketball tournament to be held in Minneapolis in 1995. The appropriation will have to be matched by non-state funds. Another \$30,000 in SF1613 will be used for the international ringette tournament to be held in Minnesota in 1994.

Proposed court fee increases included in SF1620

Current Fee	New Fee	Fee	Section
\$110	\$122	Filing fee paid by plaintiff and defendant in a district court civil suit.	92
\$30	\$75	Fee for a jury trial	92
\$13	\$15	Conciliation court fee if amount claimed is under \$2,000	93
\$13	\$25	Conciliation court fee if amount claimed is over \$2,000	93
\$200	\$250	Appellate court filing fee	94
\$2	\$4.50	Surcharge on various real estate document filings	95
\$2	\$4.50	Real estate filing fees for Torrens property	99
\$2	\$4.50	Fees for registration of a property title without court proceedings	100

Department of Revenue

A total of \$3.1 million will be used to improve direct services to taxpayers, expand detection of individual and small business non-filers, and improve technologies for tax return filing and payment. (Section 19, Subdivision 2)

Early retirement

State agencies that will have layoffs will have to offer early retirement incentives to their employees. The incentive will be available for people who are at least 55 years of age and have at least 25 years of combined service credit in any public pension plan other than volunteer fire department plans. Other public employers, including the University of Minnesota and local units of government, will also be able to offer early retirement incentives. (Section 108)

Health promotion

A new health promotion and disease prevention grant program for state agencies will be established to help minimize workers' compensation claims, maximize worker productivity, and increase health care costs savings. A total of \$100,000 will be available each year, with each agency able to apply for up to a \$25,000 grant. (Section 18)

Juror compensation

Jurors will be able to obtain reimbursement for day care expenses, at a rate to be set by the Minnesota Supreme Court. (Section 104)

Currently, jurors are compensated at \$15 per day, and cannot be penalized by their employers for missing work.

Hubert Humphrey memorial

The bill will provide \$157,000 to create a memorial to Hubert Humphrey in the Capitol area. Of that amount, \$82,000 will only be available if matched by three non-state dollars for every state dollar. (Section 16)

No smoking

A House proposal to prohibit smoking in all buildings managed or leased by the state was amended by the conference committee to exempt veteran homes, which will have to establish designated smoking areas. Currently, state agencies can prohibit smoking entirely or permit

smoking only in designated areas. (Section 70)



Air base supported

The Grand Forks Air Force Base near the Minnesota-North Dakota border was not on the list of 31 military facilities the Clinton administration recently targeted to be closed, and a resolution passed by the Legislature asks to keep it open.

The resolution, citing the base's \$225 million economic benefit to the border region that includes northwestern Minnesota, asks President Clinton and Congress to keep the base open as the nation's military starts downsizing.

Closing the 31 bases proposed by the administration was predicted to save \$3.1 billion a year and trim nearly a quarter-million federal jobs.

The Grand Forks base recently underwent \$17 million in construction to accommodate new B1-B bombers. The Grand Forks base also has Minuteman long-range nuclear installations, which likely was a factor in its absence from the closure list.

Copies of the resolution, sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls), have been forwarded to federal officials in Washington, D.C. (HF418/SF371*/R2)

National Guard aid enlisted

Minnesota National Guard units will be joining law enforcement agencies from other states to battle illegal drugs under a new law.

The units will be allowed to join compacts of other states to lend their equipment, expertise, and other assistance to halt illegal drugs. Units from Minnesota will be allowed to aid other states that are part of the compact, while other units can also be brought to Minnesota.

The new law does not expand the Guard's police powers, nor will Minnesota units be sent to other states unless they are invited.

Several states are discussing ways for their Guard units to collaborate in ways to curb illegal drug traffic. Minnesota will now be allowed to join.

Minnesota National Guard units already assist law enforcement agencies within the state, providing equipment like helicopters to fight illegal drugs.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). It becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF 232/SF340*/CH237)

Guard use clarified

Old law dictating when the governor can call out the National Guard has been changed to better reflect the state military unit's more modern role.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), the new law makes a minor but important change in the law's wording: The governor will now be able to employ the Guard troops for the protection of "persons" rather than archaic language referring to the protection of "life."

The old language implies that Guard troops can only be deployed for supporting state and federal law enforcement work where there must be a threat of a loss of life, Skoglund said.

The new law is linked to another law (CH237) authored by Skoglund giving the National Guard more flexibility in lending their equipment and expertise in battling drugs.

Sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall), the new law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993. (HF233*/SF331/CH27).

Phone records public

A proposal to make public the long-distance telephone records of legislators, constitutional officers, heads of state agencies and other officials now awaits the governor's signature.

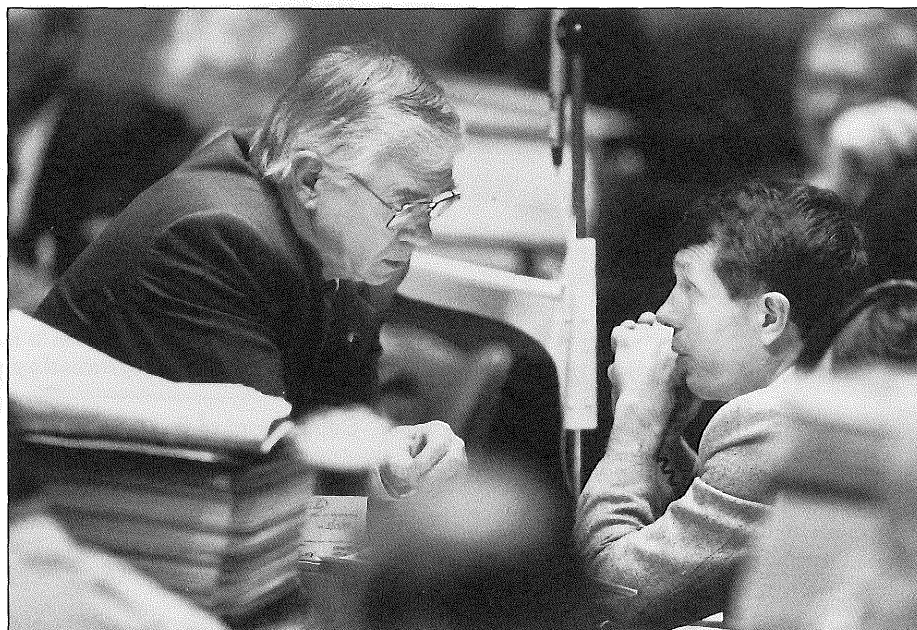
Legislators and other officials would be directly responsible for reviewing their monthly telephone bills, with any apparent misuse to be reported immediately. Legislators would report any irregularities in their bills to the state auditor (in the executive branch), and constitutional officers and other officials would report to the legislative auditor.

The proposal also expands the state's open meeting law to require published meeting notices and recordings of legislative meetings, and requires state budgets to be itemized and disclosed.

Some of those changes are already in practice, but the bill gives them the force of law in the future.

The bill was assembled after disclosure that an estimated \$85,000 in unauthorized long-distance phone calls had been rung up on the House-issued credit card of a House member.

"If we had had this kind of procedure in place, I think a lot of the problems that occurred in the last few years with some of those runaway telephone bills would have been avoided," said



House Majority Leader Irv Anderson, left, engaged in an earnest exchange with House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum on the last day of session May 17.

Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Park).

Some House Members such as Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) said the changes weren't as extensive as they wanted, but said the bill was an important first step.

"Down deep, we all love this institution, and I think we all want to leave it a little better when we leave than when we came here," Gutknecht said.

The bill, he said, will return accountability and, hopefully, restore some public trust. Most sections would become effective the day after the governor signs the bill. The proposal was sponsored by Carruthers and Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park).

(HF1377*/SF1371/CH370)

Storing data on optical disks

Some of the state's official records can go high-tech beginning Aug. 1, 1993, because of a new law allowing government officials to store records on optical disks.

The changeover will help ease the problems of state agencies "drowning in paper," according to Leo Eide of the Department of Labor and Industry who spoke to a House committee March 9. Eide said the plan is to use the optical disk system to try to become "a paperless department."

Optical disks are similar to compact discs, but rather than recording sound digitally, optical disks store written information. Under the law, state officials could use an optical scanner, a machine that looks like an office photocopier, to digitize a document and etch the information onto an optical disk. Once encoded on the disk, the stored data cannot be altered.

Chief House sponsor Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester) said the costs of purchasing an optical storage system are commonly recouped within two-and-a-half years.

The new law applies to any government record, including those kept on county, city, and township levels.

The new law includes a provision prohibiting the state from buying optical equipment unless manufacturers guarantee that they will either permanently produce or retain equipment needed to read optically stored information.

The proposal was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato). (HF318/SF431*/CH71)



HEALTH

Major health care reform passes

A major health care reform bill, designed to control costs by reorganizing and more strictly regulating Minnesota's health care industry, passed the Legislature and now awaits the governor's signature.

The bill encourages the creation of organized networks of health care providers known as integrated service networks or ISNs. Under the law, ISNs can begin forming on July 1, 1994. (Article 1, Section 1)

The structure of the ISNs is not narrowly defined, leaving room for a variety of approaches. However, all ISNs will have to provide a full array of health care services. (Article 1, Section 10)

The ISNs will be subject to numerous regulations involving quality, rate of growth, funds to be held in reserve, and disclosure of services and prices to potential enrollees. Details of these regulations will be worked out by the state commissioner of Health and reported back to the Legislature and governor by Jan. 1, 1994. (Article 1, Section 6)

ISNs will have to offer up to five standardized

health plans that will be defined by the commissioner of Health. The plans will range from one offering lower premiums combined with higher enrollee cost sharing, in the form of co-payments and deductibles, to one offering higher premiums combined with lower enrollee cost sharing. (Article 1, Section 12)

Incentives will be devised to ensure that ISNs include in their coverage even high-risk individuals and the most challenging and costly groups, such as those who face social and cultural barriers to health care. (Article 1, Section 6)

Only non-profit corporations will be allowed to form an ISN. A for-profit corporation could become involved only if it first sets up a non-profit corporation within Minnesota. (Article 1, Section 7)

Safeguards against monopolization of health care services by a single ISN are included in the proposal. Providers must be allowed to participate in more than one ISN and to serve patients who do not belong to any ISN. All ISNs are required to participate in the Medical Assistance and MinnesotaCare programs. Some health care providers are reluctant to serve patients covered by those programs now because of the relatively low reimbursement rates. (Article 1, Sections 6, 13)

Although it will be up to individual health care providers whether or not they join an ISN, any provider who does not will become part of a "regulated all-payer system." That system will be phased in over two years, beginning on July 1, 1994. In 1994 and 1995, the commissioner of Health will limit health carriers' expenditures and monitor those carriers to make sure that savings are passed back to enrollees in the form of lower health premiums. The commissioner will also establish and enforce revenue limits for health care providers. (Article 2, Sections 3-5)

Consumers should be able to make more informed choices on health care, based on data regarding costs, quality, and outcomes of care that will be collected and disseminated by the Department of Health. The privacy of individuals whose health records are turned over to the state by their providers must be protected through the use of an identifying code in lieu of a name. (Article 3, Sections 4-17; Article 12)

Several other measures in the bill are aimed at containing health care costs.

Prescriptions

In filling prescriptions, pharmacists would be required to substitute cheaper, equivalent generic drugs, if available, for brand-name drugs except when the patient objects or when the prescribing physician writes "D.A.W." (dispense as written) on the prescription. The substituted drug must, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, be safely interchangeable with the prescribed drug, and the patient must be given prior notification of the substitution. (Article 5, Section 10)

Prohibiting large gifts

Drug manufacturers and wholesale drug distributors will be prohibited from giving any gift of value (more than \$50 per calendar year) to a health professional. This provision is an attempt to cut back on the practice some drug companies have of giving doctors free gifts and offering all-expenses-paid seminars on new drugs at prime vacation spots. (Article 5, Section 11)

Reducing administrative costs

By the year 2000, health carriers' administrative costs will have to be down to 18 percent for the small employer market and 28 percent for the individual market. This reflects a one percent a year decrease in the administrative costs currently allowed. (Article 8, Section 2)

Health Technology Advisory Committee

A health technology advisory committee will evaluate existing research on new technologies and publish its findings on whether each new technology is cost effective or beneficial. That information can be used by consumers in determining whether to accept a treatment, and by ISNs and government programs in deciding whether to reimburse the costs of using such new technology. The findings of the committee are not intended to prohibit the adoption of new technology, however. (Article 4)

Prescription drug pricing study

The Department of Health must do a study on prescription drug pricing and submit a report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994 regarding methods to reduce manufacturing, wholesale, and retail prices. (Article 5, Section 5)

Spending reviews

Major spending decisions by health care providers will be reviewed by the Department of Health. If a spending decision that has already been made fails the review, the provider will be required to get the commissioner's prior approval before making major spending commitments over the next five years. The commissioner can issue fines or seek injunctions against providers who don't comply. (Article 6, Sections 10-12)

Improving health care access

New school loan forgiveness programs are aimed at encouraging more physicians to work in underserved urban areas, and more nurses to work in intermediate care homes for the mentally retarded. A grant program will encourage schools to bring nurse practitioner training to rural sites, in order to reach more students who will stay and work in those small communities. (Article 11, Sections 5, 8, 9)

Certain reforms will make it easier for employees of small businesses to get insurance coverage. Employers would no longer be al-

lowed to offer individual coverage to a few select employees and exclude other employees. (Article 7, Section 4)

MinnesotaCare changes

The bill also makes changes in MinnesotaCare, the state's subsidized health plan for low-income people. The 1992 legislation that created MinnesotaCare was the beginning of the state's major health care reform initiative, and HF1178 outlines the second phase of the reform.

Inpatient mental health and chemical dependency treatment has been added to the benefits provided to MinnesotaCare enrollees. But a \$10,000 annual limit on inpatient hospital costs that will be covered by MinnesotaCare is retained.

The 10-hour limit for outpatient chemical dependency treatment is lifted beginning July 1, 1993. However, adult dental services will no longer be covered—except for preventive care. (Article 9, Section 3)

Choice of provider for some MinnesotaCare enrollees will become more limited, as enrollees in designated geographic areas may be required to obtain services from managed care plans that are under contract with the Department of Human Services to serve MinnesotaCare patients. (Article 9, Section 10)

In order to improve coordination between state-administered health care programs, individuals who apply for MinnesotaCare and are believed to be eligible for Medical Assistance (MA) can be covered by MinnesotaCare for up to 60 days while their MA eligibility is being determined. (Article 9, Section 6)

The bill also calls for a study to determine whether the creation of MinnesotaCare is responsible for a recent increase in MA enrollment. Some observers say the increase occurred because people who ordinarily wouldn't have dreamed of signing up for what is considered a "welfare" program, like MA, are poor enough that they are being referred to MA when they try to enroll in MinnesotaCare. (Article 9, Section 17)

Concern about higher than anticipated MinnesotaCare costs led to a requirement in the bill that the departments of Human Services and Health develop a plan by Feb. 1, 1994, to ensure that MinnesotaCare expenditures for the 1996-97 biennium do not exceed revenues. If the 1994 Legislature fails to adopt a plan to balance the MinnesotaCare budget for the next biennium, further enrollment in MinnesotaCare and further hiring of staff for the departments of Health and Human Services would be prohibited. (Article 9, Section 2)

HF1178 falls short of guaranteeing coverage for all Minnesotans. But it requires the Minnesota Health Care Commission, whose recommendations are contained in the bill, to develop a plan that will provide universal coverage for state residents by Jan. 1, 1997. That plan must be submitted to the Legislature and Gov. Arne Carlson before the end of this year. (Article 6, Section 25)

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls). (HF1178*/SF900/CH345)

TB tests without parental consent

Schools will have the power to confront a growing public health problem by conducting tuberculosis (TB) tests on students even when parents don't return parental permission forms.

The problem with obtaining parental consent became apparent in the St. Paul Public Schools last year, when testing began for junior and senior high school students. More than 500 students did not return parental consent forms, a failure rate which alarmed health officials because nearly 5 percent of the students who were being tested were found to have been exposed to TB.

Exposed individuals should be treated to make sure they do not develop an active case of TB. The disease can be spread by airborne particles, usually in instances where there is frequent exposure to the infected individual, such as in shared homes, schools, or prisons.

The new law requires schools to make several efforts to obtain permission from parents before conducting a TB screening test on a student. Exceptions will be made only if parents object to the screening on the basis of their beliefs.

The law also requires that nearly all inmates of correctional facilities be tested for TB within the seventh day of their confinement.

The state will be allowed to place a temporary "emergency hold" on any person who is considered a health threat to others because his or her likelihood of failing to get treated for TB could lead to future infectiousness that might expose others to the disease.

Minors also will have the right to consent to vaccination for hepatitis B without parental knowledge. Hepatitis B, which can be transmitted sexually, can — in some cases — lead to liver disease and early death.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. John C. Hottinger (DFL-Mankato). Most provisions took effect May 15, 1993. (HF818/SF521*/CH167)

Expanding optometrists' practice

Optometrists will be able to prescribe and apply certain topical eye medicines beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

Optometrists had sought the authority to prescribe topical legend drugs during the past few sessions, while more highly trained ophthalmologists opposed the change. Currently, only medical doctors, including family doctors and ophthalmologists, can prescribe such drugs.

Supporters of the new law say it will make treatment for eye injuries like corneal abrasions, and eye diseases like cataracts and glau-

coma, more accessible to rural residents who may live far from an ophthalmologist.

Optometrists would have to take additional specialized training and be "board certified" in order to prescribe. One of the bill's safeguards for patients is a requirement that optometrists file a report to the board of optometry within 10 days if a patient suffers any adverse reaction to a drug. Physicians who observe such adverse reactions in a patient treated by an optometrist are also required to report the incident to the board.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (HF134*/SF117/CH121)

Nursing assistant reciprocity

A state requirement that nursing assistants certified in other states be retested in order to work in Minnesota was deleted, effective March 11, 1993. The requirement, established by a 1992 law, was retained for only one year.

To be listed on the state nursing assistant registry in Minnesota, nursing assistants must be trained and must pass a competency evaluation.

And in order to get a job in a nursing home or certified board and care home, nursing assistants must be on the state registry. But legislators understood that it was financially burdensome for nursing assistants who had met the same qualifications in another state to retake the \$100 test — especially considering the low wages nursing assistants typically earn.

The short-lived requirement also made it difficult for nursing homes in border cities to hire enough nursing assistants.

The bill to delete the retesting requirement was sponsored by Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF142/SF119*/CH5)

Port-wine stains

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, all health insurance companies will be required to pay for early treatment and removal of port-wine stains, which are bruise-like birthmarks often covering the face, neck and upper torso.

Several insurance companies already provide treatment as part of their basic benefit packages. But at least one of the state's largest health maintenance organizations considers such treatment an elective procedure and does not provide coverage.

Port-wine stains occur in about three out of every 1,000 births. If left untreated, the birthmarks can expand, causing lesions, scarring, excessive bleeding or infection. Costs of "laser-burning" and other removal treatments can vary with the birthmark's size, but typically run about \$1,000 or less.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Wes Sko-

glund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin), limits coverage to Minnesota residents. It also prohibits those insurers who have not previously covered the treatment from raising premiums after the new law takes effect. (HF9*/SF291/CH116)

Day-care smoking ban

Parents whose children go to in-home day care can cross one more item off their list of worries. As of March 1, 1994, it will be illegal for licensed family day-care providers to smoke in their homes or allow others to smoke in their homes while day-care children are present.

The Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act already prohibits smoking in licensed child-care centers. But of the state's 140,000 children in day care, 40,000 attend family day cares. Protection from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke will now be extended to these children.

Medical studies have shown that, besides being carcinogenic, secondhand smoke can trigger or worsen children's health problems like asthma and ear infections.

Any violations of the smoking ban could be taken into account by the state when it considers whether to renew a family day care provider's license. The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato). (HF29*/SF32/CH14)

HIGHER EDUCATION

Student grants funded

Funding to the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) for student grants would have come up \$3 million short by June 30, 1993, had the gap not been plugged by lawmakers early in the 1993 legislative session.

The money was drawn from the general fund and added to the HECB's student grant appropriation. Originally, that appropriation was made for the current biennium during the 1991 session.

Making up the deficiency ensured that the HECB could make the full awards to which students were entitled during the 1993 fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1993.

State higher education grants are awarded to students attending both private and public colleges and universities. They are based on a state formula that takes into account factors like the cost of providing the education, cost of living, and family income.

The deficiency in the grant budget was plugged on March 26, 1993. The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault). (HF442*/SFnone/CH8)



HOUSING

Leases for tenants required

Landlords of buildings with 12 units or more will have to give their tenants written leases beginning Aug. 1, 1993, and all landlords who use leases will be required to give a copy to each tenant of their building, under a new law signed by the governor May 20.

Except in cases of nonpayment of rent, disturbing the peace, or malicious destruction of property, a tenant who is accused of violating a lease can use the legal defense that he or she was never given a copy. For instance, a tenant who is evicted for playing a stereo just above the 2 volume setting could argue in court that he or she never saw the clause in the lease forbidding tenants from playing their stereos above that setting. To protect landlords, a signed receipt from the tenant acknowledging that he or she received the lease is regarded as evidence of receipt.

Other provisions in the bill require that landlords reveal potentially dangerous situations to tenants and prospective tenants. The landlord must disclose violations cited by the housing inspector that threaten tenants' health and safety, if he or she fails to repair the problem within the deadline imposed. Notice can be given by posting a summary of the inspection order in a conspicuous place in the building.

Landlords who have received notice of a contract for deed cancellation or mortgage foreclosure can not enter into leases with tenants that extend past the date that the owner would lose the property, or beyond two months. The time limit can be lifted if the landlord resolves the issue by catching up on payments. This provision of the bill is to protect tenants from moving into an apartment expecting to live there a while, only to discover the property is being foreclosed on the next month.

The bill also provides more protection to tenants who may have trouble obtaining an apartment because of false or misleading information compiled by tenant screening services. Tenants already have the right to see the files kept on them by a screening service. The new law says that the service must respond to requests to see their files promptly: immediately if the request is made in person, and within five business days if the request is made by mail. A tenant can also get a summary of the information by phone if he or she has already made a written request for telephone disclosure.

Information about unlawful detainer actions cannot be included in a tenant's file unless the outcome of that case is also disclosed. This provision would apply to just Ramsey and Hennepin counties.

Another section of the bill that expands the definition of low-income housing is intended to help low-income residents of Duluth, a city

where rents are particularly high due to a rental housing shortage. No matter how high the rents are, rental housing occupied by households with income below 30 percent of the metropolitan area's median will be included among the types of housing that are considered low-income housing. This means that housing occupied by such low-income people must be replaced within 36 months after a governmental body displaces 10 or more units of that housing.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul). (HF531*/SF415/CH317)

Mobile home professionals

Manufactured home installers are now individually licensed professionals, under a measure approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor.

Previously, they were licensed as residential building contractors.

The mobile home and trailer contractors can obtain licenses after completing tests demonstrating they are properly trained in installation techniques specific to manufactured homes. The law does not change existing bonding and insurance requirements that apply to mobile home installers.

However, licensed installers are exempt from the continuing education requirements in current law that apply to residential building contractors.

Rep. Syd Nelson (DFL-Sebekka) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) have said their proposal is a logical recognition that different skills are needed for mobile home installation than for other residential contracting work.

The measure became effective March 27, 1993. (HF174*/SF91/CH9)



HUMAN SERVICES

Child support payments

Money that a custodial parent receives in child support payments will be exempt from garnishment by creditors beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

The law will add child support money to the list of property that is safe from creditors — a list that includes items such as a person's home- stead, Social Security benefits, pensions, and life insurance proceeds.

The House sponsor of the bill, Rep. Linda Wejman (DFL-Mpls), said she authored the legislation after she heard of a woman whose child-support payments were being garnished to pay her attorney's fees.

Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF499/SF384*/CH156)



INSURANCE

Workers' compensation bailout

One of Minnesota's largest providers of workers' compensation insurance will get a \$20 million loan from a state-sponsored fund no later than July 1, 1993.

The State Fund Mutual company — established by the 1983 Legislature as an alternative choice for Minnesota employers to get workers' compensation coverage — needs the loan because it lost nearly all of its \$17.3 million in equity to investment losses in early 1992.

Industry analysts say an insurance company needs to maintain an equity balance equal to about one-third of its annual premiums to adequately protect itself against possible claims. The loan will help State Fund Mutual, which is a quasi-public company, meet that standard.

State Fund Mutual was the third largest Minnesota workers' compensation insurance provider during 1991, writing premiums for an estimated 80,000 workers. Most of the company's policyholders are smaller firms with yearly premium costs of \$10,000 or less, said Pat Johnson, president of State Fund Mutual.

Bert McKasy, commissioner of the Department of Commerce, said State Fund Mutual remains solvent and that his department has been closely watching the Eden Prairie-based firm since its investment troubles first came to light.

The loan to State Fund Mutual will come from the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine). Many of the provisions became effective May 18, 1993. (HF199*/SF112/CH228)

"Medigap" premium hikes delayed

Seniors living outside the seven-county metro area got a temporary reprieve from higher health insurance costs allegedly caused by the "community rating" provisions of the 1992 MinnesotaCare law.

Retroactive to July 1, 1992, a new law requires insurance companies to phase-in any hikes in supplemental health policy costs. The policies pay for health care costs not covered by Medicare. One-half of the premium increases became effective March 1, 1993. The remaining increases will be added Jan. 1, 1994.

Premiums for some seniors, particularly women between the ages of 65 and 69, jumped sharply as insurers spread the costs of the so-called "Medi-gap" policies across a broader pool of policyholders. The new law was designed to give these people a chance to find a lower-priced supplemental policy or to adjust their budgets accordingly.

Although the insurance industry maintained the increases were caused by the 1992

MinnesotaCare law, some lawmakers accused the industry of using the law as an excuse for a rate increase.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro). (HF22*/SF2/CH1)



LAW

New data privacy rules

The University of Minnesota police department would be required to release its information regarding on-campus crimes under a provision contained in an omnibus data privacy bill approved by the Legislature and awaiting the governor's signature.

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

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls), also would modify the conditions under which a variety of governmental agencies can collect information and release it to the public or to other branches of government. (HF1245*/SF976/CH351)

Harassment investigations

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, an employer investigating allegations of sexual or other types of harassment in the workplace could not reveal the name of the person making the allegations to the person accused, if by doing so would "threaten the personal safety of the complainant" or "subject the complainant . . . to harassment."

Only until after the investigation is completed and a formal disciplinary proceeding begins would the identity of the accuser become known to the person accused of harassment. (Section 7)

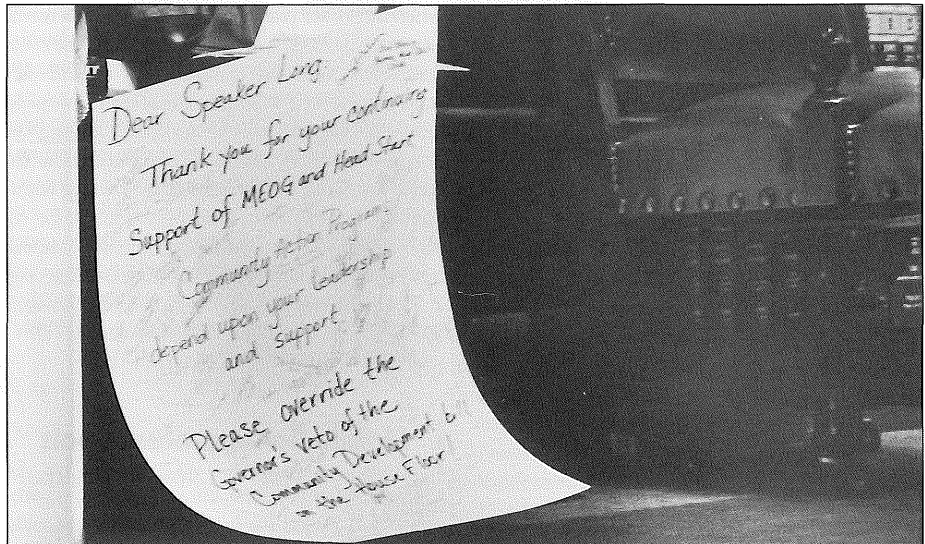
Accident report data

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, law enforcement agencies would have to release to the public whether drivers and passengers involved in traffic accidents were wearing seat belts.

The version of the bill that passed the House May 5 also made the blood-alcohol content of each driver involved in a traffic accident public information. But that section was deleted from the bill sent to the governor. (Section 16)

Department of Public Service

Information that would reveal the identity of a tenant making a complaint regarding energy-efficiency standards to the Department of Pub-



Community action agencies that had been allocated funds to run Head Start and other programs under an Economic Development omnibus bill (SF1613) pleaded with House Speaker Dee Long to override Gov. Arne Carlson's veto of that bill. An attempt to override the veto failed in the Senate May 15.

lic Service (DPSv) would be private data beginning Aug. 1, 1993. The bill also stipulates that information collected by the Public Utilities Commission or the DPSv on employees or customers alleging that a telephone company or utility has violated federal or state laws would be private data. (Section 13)

Health data

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, the Department of Health could withhold health or epidemiologic data if releasing the data would identify an individual.

The bill also stipulates that if an insurance company pays for or requests a medical examination of a person, the physician conducting the examination may release those records to the insurance company. This provision would become effective the day after the bill becomes law and would apply to records gathered before that date. (Sections 25, 26)

Security services

Information gathered by a security guard making a citizen's arrest will be public data beginning Aug. 1, 1993. The bill states that "arrest data" — including the name, age, and sex of adults arrested — are available to the public and to law enforcement agencies. (Section 19)

Educational data

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, public high school officials will need to maintain records detailing the "extent and content of remedial education" and give that information to public universities in the state. That language was added to the bill by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), who amended the bill on the House floor May 5.

Those records would be very valuable to universities, Kelley said, which need to plan their curriculums to deal with students who will need extra academic help. "We're doing a lot of reme-

dial education at higher educational institutions at great cost," Kelley said. (Sections 3, 4)

Equal rights for gays, lesbians

Gays and lesbians in Minnesota will be protected from the same kinds of discrimination as other minority groups.

The new law will add "sexual orientation" to the Minnesota Human Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, age, sex, disability and marital status. Violators of the act are subject to civil suits and misdemeanor charges.

Chief House sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) and other proponents explained the bill as one of basic human rights.

Opponents of the bill said that it gives "special rights" to a certain class of people based on behavior. Clark disagreed.

"It's not a special right. It's not a special privilege," Clark told the Judiciary Committee March 5. "We're talking about some very basic issues of justice here."

The new law explicitly excludes pedophilia from the definition of "sexual orientation" and will exempt religious organizations that are hiring employees for their religious activities.

The bill, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF585*/SF444/CH22)

Condo law expanded

Minnesota's "Uniform Condominium Act" of 1980 will be expanded to regulate other forms of "common interest ownership."

House sponsor Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) said the bill will provide statutory regulation for growing forms of cooperative ownership not covered by current law, including condos, townhouses, and other multiple-

unit dwellings.

The new law clarifies legal responsibilities of owners, developers, and purchasers and addresses matters involving communally owned or used property, including managing common spaces, community association bylaws, and running a business out of a unit in a multiple-unit dwelling.

The bill also updates the state's Condominium Act.

The new law becomes effective June 1, 1994. Sen. Ember Reichgott (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF243/SF141*/CH222)

Rules for radar

A new law will require police officers using speed-measuring radar guns to follow new rules designed to safeguard them from exposure to the microwave radiation emitted by the guns.

Although the machines emit about the same amount of radiation as a properly functioning microwave oven, there has been at least one case of testicular cancer suspected of being caused by the radar guns, said Maj. Glenn Gramse of the Minnesota State Patrol. Some officers in the past have rested the radar-emitting guns in their laps, he said.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), mandates that police turn off the machines when they are not being used and prohibits officers from resting the units on any part of their bodies while the guns are turned on.

Although most of the available evidence shows that the guns aren't harmful, Gramse said it's still wise to enact these common-sense rules to give "an extra level of protection for the officers."

The law, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Pat McGowan (IR-Maple Grove), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF801*/SF885/CH61)

Unclaimed property ads

Notice of unclaimed property will now be published by the Department of Commerce only if it's worth more than \$100.

The previous minimum value for published or mailed notices was \$25.

Each spring, the Department of Commerce takes out large advertisements in newspapers across the state that list the names of owners of unclaimed or abandoned bank accounts, paychecks, stock certificates, and the contents of safety deposit boxes. If, after three years, no one comes forward, the booty reverts to the state.

"It costs a lot of money to advertise all those names," said Sandy Mackenthun, supervisor of the Department of Commerce's Unclaimed Property Unit.

Items valued at \$14 million (owned by 42,000 different people) were offered for claim by the department in its March 1993 public notice. If

previous patterns hold true, Mackenthun said, about half of that money and goods eventually will be claimed.

Owners and heirs of abandoned property do have the right to reclaim the property at any time, even if it already has been turned over to the state's general fund.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan). It became law April 16, 1993. (HF399*/SF578/CH31)

Conciliation court changes

Minnesotans who wind up in conciliation court and don't know the difference between a "judgment creditor" and a "final judgment" would get help under a bill passed by the House May 15.

The measure — which would recodify the state's three separate conciliation court statutes into one to apply statewide — would also mandate that court administrators provide assistance to claimants regarding the "procedures and functions" of conciliation court.

Minnesotans would get help filing documents before their case is heard and in preparing forms necessary to collect should they win. Such information would not constitute legal advice.

Overall, the uniform conciliation court law seeks to eliminate the different conciliation court systems at work in Hennepin County, Ramsey County, and Minnesota's remaining 85 counties.

While the proposal combines many redundant provisions, it also would allow conciliation court subpoenas to be issued anywhere in the state — a power not currently authorized for any state conciliation court system.

The measure also would list the actions that don't belong in conciliation court. These include claims of defamation by libel or slander, and class action suits, among others. These exclusions generally follow past conciliation court practice, but aren't specifically named in state law.

The proposal would repeal current statutes dealing with attorney representation in Hennepin and Ramsey County conciliation courts. In the two counties, attorneys can now be present without the approval of a judge.

The new statewide practice would allow counsel to be present, but limit participation "to the extent deemed helpful" by the judge. Current court rule (in counties other than Hennepin and Ramsey) prohibits attorneys in conciliation court unless the judge allows them to appear.

And for the record, a "judgment creditor" is a conciliation court winner entitled to some money or relief. The "final judgment" is what is needed before the "winner" can collect.

With the governor's approval, the measure, which is sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples), will become effective July 1, 1993. (HF0591/SF532*/CH321)

Training for private investigators

Private investigators and security guards now will be required to learn alternatives to using force as part of their basic skills training.

The provision is included in a new law scheduled to take effect Aug. 1, 1993 that will establish new certification guidelines for investigators licensed by the state Board of Private Detectives and Protective Agent Services.

To qualify for board certification, applicants will still need to complete at least 12 hours of preliminary or on-the-job training during their first 21 days of employment. An exemption will be available, however, for licensure applicants who demonstrate they already have completed equivalent training before they took the job.

The measure, authored by Rep. Jim Rhodes (IR-St. Louis Park) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville), also calls on the board to set up a certification process for armed guards seeking licensure.

Under current law, investigators cannot carry a gun or other "immobilizing weapon" without completing six hours of additional training and testing each year. (HF1575/SF253*/CH168)

Paying legal costs for police

Cities and counties are already required to pay for the defense of law enforcement officers who are sued for alleged false arrests or injuries resulting from their official duties, as long as the officer was acting in good faith.

A new law clarifies that cities or counties that have a civilian review authority for peace officers shall also pay the reasonable legal costs of an officer defending against a civilian complaint — but only if the complaint is not upheld. If a complaint against a police officer is sustained, no payment for legal defense by the government is allowed.

The bill, which became effective May 18, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF73/SF58*/CH220)



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Residency requirement allowed

New employees of the city of Minneapolis would either have to be residents of that city or agree to move there, if the city of Minneapolis takes advantage of its new authority to pass a residency requirement ordinance.

The authority was granted by a new state law sponsored by two Minneapolis legislators, Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls).

More than half of the city's employees are nonresidents, and they take \$140 million in

paychecks out of Minneapolis to spend elsewhere, Jefferson has said. The economically stressed city would like to recapture more of the dollars paid to its new employees. Current employees would not be affected by the ordinance the city is expected to pass.

The Minneapolis school district, library board, and city park and recreation board will also be allowed to impose residency requirements on new employees.

The only city named in the law is Minneapolis. Cities without a large minority population, such as Edina or Woodbury, would never be allowed to impose similar residency requirements because they would be regarded as discriminatory. (HF74*/SF524/CH260)

Cities can offer rewards

Last year, after Minneapolis Police Officer Jerry Haaf was killed, the city of Minneapolis wanted to offer a reward for information leading to the arrest of his killers.

But it wasn't clear whether a city has a legal right to take such action. A new law clarifies that a city may offer and pay a reward offered by a nonprofit organization for information leading to the arrest or conviction of a person alleged to have committed a felony within the city limits.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls). It becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF461*/SF581/CH63)

Diversity among deputies

Sheriff's departments statewide will be allowed to use affirmative action strategies to hire deputies belonging to underrepresented groups such as racial minorities and women.

The new law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), was requested by the Olmsted County Sheriff's Department, which had been frustrated in its attempts to diversify its workforce because good, qualified candidates of underrepresented groups never scored quite high enough on civil service exams to be among the top three candidates.

If none of the three top-scoring candidates for a position is a member of an underrepresented group, the new law allows the civil service commission to include as top candidates the two highest-scoring eligible persons who are members of underrepresented groups. This affirmative action guideline applies only to positions to be filled from outside the agency — not to promotions from within the department.

The same authority was granted to police and firefighters civil service commissions by the 1991 Legislature.

Sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato), the new law became effective April 8, 1993. (HF127/SF300*/CH15)

Anoka County coroner

With urban ills spreading north into Anoka County, and more murders taking place there, some people saw a need for the county to have its own coroner's office.

A new law allows the Anoka County Board of Commissioners to establish the office of county coroner and to appoint a specially trained medical doctor to that position to investigate violent and mysterious deaths in Anoka County.

Any assistant coroner appointed by the new Anoka County coroner must be a licensed medical doctor, a qualification not required by law of deputy coroners in other counties.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids), the new law became effective April 8, 1993. Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF298*/SF277/CH16)



TAXES

Revised tax bill passes

A new tax bill with a handful of key changes from the one vetoed earlier by Gov. Arne Carlson won overwhelming approval by the House in the last moments of the regular session May 17.

The bill (HF427), removes some of the provisions which the governor objected to in his veto of the earlier tax plan (HF1735). As of May 20, the governor had not yet acted upon the revised bill.

It would:

- increase the appropriation to the state's cash-flow account from \$240 million to \$360 million. The governor's original budget would have retained the \$240 million, but he later increased it to \$500 million. The size of the budget reserve is one of several issues that has prompted the call for a special legislative session;
- remove the limit on corporate tax deductions for executives making more than \$1 million a year. It would have affected fewer than two dozen taxpayers;
- retain an increase in the Working Family Tax Credit from 10 to 15 percent. The credit, one of the most popular tax programs in the state, works in tandem with the federal earned income tax credit. It gives working families making less than \$22,370 a break on their income taxes;
- keep a new contamination tax on property which will go into a special fund for grants to pay cleanup costs. The tax would be charged to those who are responsible for contaminating a property, and those who are not, but the non-responsible party would pay less;
- increase property tax refunds for renters if there is extra money left over in the Local Government Trust Fund, which is raised by

2 cents of the state's 6.5-cent sales tax. The first \$3 million in surplus money in the fund will be earmarked for renters;

- allow St. Paul to put a half-cent sales tax in place to raise \$83 million for development projects, allows Cook County to extend a 1-cent sales tax to expand and improve the North Shore Hospital and gives Garrison, Minn. permission to have a 1-cent sales tax to build and maintain a sewer system adequate to serve its large summer population;
- keep a new formula for deciding how much local government aid the state will distribute. The formula is based on concrete factors about a community's aid needs, rather than on past spending; and
- keep a provision allowing property taxes to be paid by credit card.

The revised bill does retain one other provision which the governor had opposed: A limit on the amount a property's value can be increased when it is assessed for tax purposes. The bill retains language that limits that increase to the greater of two factors: Either 10 percent or one-third of the difference between the value determined by the assessor and the taxable value from the previous year. It would be in effect until 1998.

The "limited market value" provision is intended to put the brakes on higher assessments that lead to increased property taxes.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) though most revisions were products of the Taxes Committee. (HF427*/SF585/)

Buying tax-forfeited land

New guidelines have been set for those wishing to repurchase property they've forfeited to counties because of delinquent taxes.

They're actually old guidelines — reverting to laws governing the purchase of tax-forfeited land that were in place before the 1992 Legislature made changes.

Under the new law, when a county offers a forfeited property for sale, the former owner can buy it back for the cumulative price of delinquent taxes, assessments, interest, and any other associated costs.

County boards will no longer be allowed to sell forfeited property back to former owners for less than what the owner owed in taxes and penalties.

The new law goes into effect Aug. 1, 1993, and former property owners who want to buy back their forfeited land have one year from that date to repurchase it. The law will be retroactive to April 25, 1992, giving landowners who missed the one-year deadline a chance to buy their former property back.

The law doesn't apply to property that has already been sold to another buyer, property where condemnation proceedings have begun.

or on land where a mineral processing permit or lease has been issued.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF117/SF19*/CH11)

TRANSPORTATION

Planes, trains and automobiles

A \$2.3 billion omnibus transportation finance bill has been approved by the Legislature and the governor.

The bill appropriates money for the 1994-1995 biennium to fund state agencies that maintain the state's roads, railways, waterways and airports. Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls), sponsor of the House bill, said it was very difficult to send this bill forward because the state's tight financial situation precludes the Legislature from appropriating the amount of money truly needed to take care of all the state's deteriorating roads and bridges.

"These are very painful decisions," said Rice, chair of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee, which formulated the bill.

The vast majority of money appropriated in the bill will go to the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT), which will receive more than \$2.07 billion of the \$2.3 billion total. Other agencies funded by the bill include the Regional Transit Board (\$60 million), the Department of Public Safety (\$207 million) and the Transportation Regulation Board (\$1.4 million).

The proposal was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon). (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266)

Light-rail transit

The MnDOT budget includes \$200,000 from the general fund to plan and design a light-rail system for the Twin Cities. The \$200,000 matches the amount of money the state has received from the federal government for a light-rail system. But the bill also specifies that this money cannot be spent unless Hennepin and Ramsey counties match that amount with pledges of \$400,000 and \$200,000 respectively. (Section 2)

International airport

The Piney-Pine Creek Border Airport, which straddles the U.S.-Canadian border, will get \$385,000 from the state airports fund in the next biennium for construction projects and maintenance. (Section 2)

More fees for counties

Fees for obtaining or renewing a state ID card and all classifications of Minnesota drivers' licenses will be increased by \$3.50. The extra money generated will be retained by county



The State Capitol was reflected on a tuba carried by a member of the Minnesota State Band May 19. Entertainment was being provided for participants of the 5th annual Capitol mall walk on Employee Health and Fitness Day.

agents under contract by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to sell the cards to the public. Those agents currently receive only \$1 each time they issue a license or ID card, an amount that has been in place for more than a decade, according to Rice. (Sections 21, 22)

Updating criminal records

Searching the public records the DPS maintains on drivers' license and ID card applicants would cost 25 cents under the bill. The money generated by this surcharge will go toward updating the state's computerized criminal history database at the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

The state is more than a year behind in entering conviction and sentencing data onto the computer system, say state officials, which means judges sometimes sentence offenders without knowing their true criminal history. (Sections 17, 25)

Criminal policy group

As part of the effort to improve the state's criminal justice system, the bill establishes a "Criminal and Juvenile Information Policy Group" to study the system and make recommendations. The group will be composed of the commissioners of the DPS and the Department of Corrections, the state court administrator, and the chair of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission. (Section 33)

Tamperproof licenses, IDs

The bill authorizes the DPS to produce high-technology drivers' licenses and state ID cards to make them harder to alter and use for committing check fraud and other crimes.

Prototypes already examined by the DPS include features found on newer bank cards and credit cards such as bar codes and magnetic strips, which could securely encode the name, address, and license number of the license holder, said Pierre Carpenter of the DPS. Retailers and others wanting to verify that a license offered as identification was not altered or stolen could read the encoded information with the scanners they currently use to read credit cards.

A faint hologram may also be incorporated into the front of the new licenses, which would reveal any attempt to alter information embossed on the card, Carpenter said. Incorporating any of these new technologies, he said, "would rule out the amateurs" who attempt to alter licenses.

Currently, licenses cost the DPS about 60 cents apiece to produce. The new high-tech licenses would only cost about \$1 more. (Section 23)

Driver's license revocation

A resolution opposing the revocation of drivers' licenses for drug-related crimes was signed by the governor March 25.

The resolution was passed by the Legislature in response to a 1991 federal highway law that reduces funding to states that don't do one of two things: adopt a license-revocation policy for drug-related crimes, or pass a formal resolution stating opposition to that policy.

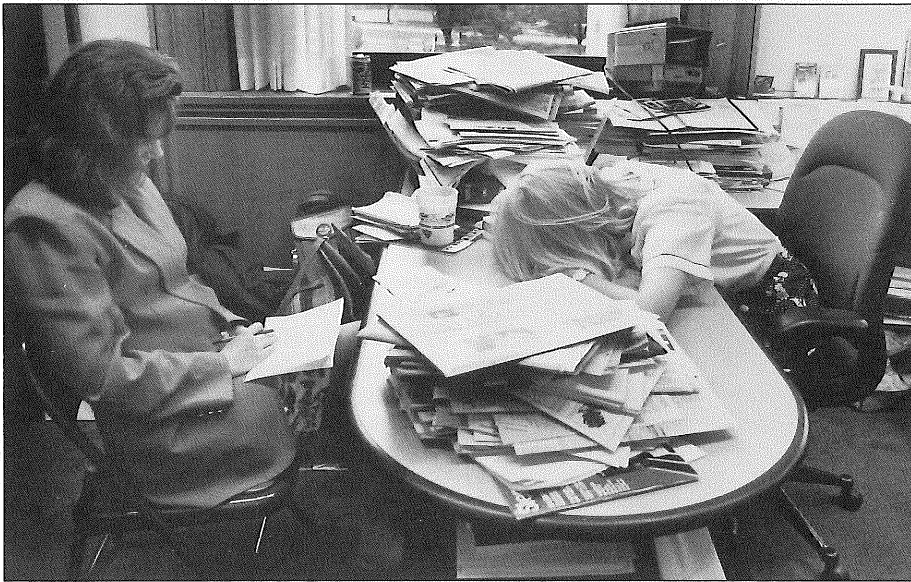
Because lawmakers beat the April 1, 1993, deadline specified in the federal law, the state won't lose about 5 percent of its federal funds, according to the Department of Transportation.

House sponsor Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) said the issue was partly one of "states' rights" and objected to what he said was the improper infringement by the federal government in state matters.

The state's current policy is to avoid taking away drivers' licenses for crimes unless the offense is "motor-vehicle related," said Katherine Burke Moore of the Department of Public Safety. She added that 22 other states have filed opposition to the federal law.

The Legislature has allowed Minnesota judges the discretion to suspend the drivers' licenses of minors convicted of drug-related offenses.

The resolution was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake). (HF6/SF12*/R1)



House page Kate Chalmers rested her head as the last exhausting day of the session drew to a close, while another page, Kristen Sorenson, read.

Regulating off-road motorcycles

Motorized dirt bike owners would have to pay \$10 a year to license their off-road motorcycles under a bill approved by the Legislature.

Currently, "off-highway motorcycles" are not required to be registered and are not regulated by the state.

The measure would regulate the motorbikes in much the same way "all-terrain vehicles" are now regulated and establish a three-year registration fee of \$30.

All funds from the fees would be deposited in a newly created account within the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The funds would, in part, be used to acquire and develop off-highway motorcycle trails. A total of \$381,000 would be allocated to the DNR for the biennium and the department would be authorized to hire two more employees.

The DNR also would develop rules governing the use of off-road motorcycles with respect to game and fish resources, public lands under DNR control, noise levels, and public roads.

No one under age 18 would be allowed to own an off-road motorbike, but they could ride one — providing they wear a helmet. Current law requires the use of a helmet for on-road motorcyclists. All riders must wear safety glasses, regardless of age, and would be subject to the state's DWI laws.

A comprehensive off-highway motorcycle environmental and safety education program — similar to automobile driver's training — also would be developed by the DNR. The department could charge \$5 for the training. Beginning Jan. 1, 1995, off-road bikers under age 16 would have to have completed the course before operating an off-road motorbike.

Kids as young as 12 could ride the motor bikes on public lands, with some restrictions, if accompanied by an off-road biker who is at least 18 years old.

Failure to meet the requirements of the new law would be a misdemeanor offense.

Local units of government would be allowed to regulate the use of off-highway motorcycles within their jurisdiction, but may not impose additional fees, and cannot require that an operator have a drivers' license. Local governments could also designate trails for "off-highway" motorcycles.

The DNR would need to submit a report to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1995, regarding the number of registered off-road motorcycles and their growth patterns in Minnesota.

Similarly, the bill also would regulate "off-road" vehicles in much the same way, for the same licensure fee. Such a motorized vehicle is described as one that is "capable of cross-country travel on natural terrain without benefit of a road or a trail." For these purposes, the DNR would get one additional employee and an additional \$274,000.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. John Dorn (DFL-Mankato) and Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). Most provisions would become effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF519*/SF184/CH311)

Minnesota toll roads

Minnesota motorists could be paying to travel over a river or through the woods because of a new law permitting toll road and bridge construction in the state after Aug. 1, 1993.

The law does not designate any existing or proposed roadways for inclusion in a possible tollway system. Any highway or bridge already in use would have to undergo a significant reconstruction and upgrade before it could be converted into a toll facility.

The measure will allow a public or private group to build, maintain, and operate toll facilities and authorizes any such group to seek

federal matching funds for construction.

Local governments will have the power to veto a proposed toll facility within their jurisdiction, and the Minnesota Department of Transportation will have the final word on any proposed project. Tollways within the seven-county Twin Cities area will require approval of the Metropolitan Council before they can be built.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) and Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake) are the chief authors of the proposal. They have said the law will provide a new funding alternative for Minnesota highway projects. (HF1366/SF1184*/CH211)



VETERANS

POWs get free license plates

After Aug. 1, 1993, former prisoners of war will get a special salute by not having to pay for license plates, motor vehicle registration fees, and annual tab renewal costs.

Former POWs can now receive specially designed license plates recognizing their unique service, but must pay for them and other costs associated with licenses. All such costs will be eliminated.

Surviving spouses of POWs can also receive the free special plates as well, but must pay the motor vehicle registration fees.

There are about 800 former POWs living in Minnesota and the vast majority served in World War II. Their average age is 72.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). (HF327*/SF88/CH214)

Vets homes decide residency

The board overseeing veterans homes will have the authority to decide residency when determining admission eligibility.

To be admitted to a veterans home, veterans must have served in a Minnesota military unit or have been a resident of the state. The new law gives the board the power to define "resident."

Spouses of eligible veterans who are 55 years of age or older are also allowed to seek admission to veterans homes, and the new definition must apply to them.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). It becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1273/SF1006*/CH103)

From walleye to campaign reform . . .

Sparby ends expansive career that mirrors his district

As the gavel's rap sounded the close of the 1993 legislative session, it also signaled an end to Rep. Wally Sparby's 11 years of House service.

The Thief River Falls DFLer has resigned to become executive director of the state's U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASCS) Office. The agency oversees dozens of farm programs which funnel millions of dollars into the state.

A farmer himself, Sparby has been an ardent spokesman for the state's agriculture community since first being elected in 1980. He said he's looking forward to serving farmers in his new role.

"I've been campaigning for [the position] since right after the election," he said. "I'm very excited about it."

Sparby was appointed by President Bill Clinton. He replaces Don Friedrich, who had been appointed in 1980.

The 1980s were a tumultuous time for agriculture and his rural district in the Red River Valley, an era marked by tractor caravans to the Capitol and the drone of auctioneers disposing of failed farms.

A member of the Agriculture Committee since his first day as a legislator, Sparby had a hand in landmark farm legislation that was an outgrowth of those crisis years: Creation of a Rural Finance Authority that still helps young farmers get their start, the farmer-lender mediation program that has helped farmers keep both their businesses and way of life, and creation of the Agricultural Utilization and Research Institute.

"I always thought the mission here was to help people and to have an impact on their lives," he said.

Sparby has also left his mark on northwestern Minnesota, pushing for improvements at technical and community colleges in Thief River Falls and helping bring public radio and television to what many consider to be the most



Rep. Chuck Brown gave a parting handshake to Rep. Wally Sparby, who is retiring after 11 years in the Legislature. Sparby gave a farewell speech to his fellow House members a few minutes before midnight on the session's final day. He is resigning his seat to become executive director of the state's U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office.

isolated corner of the state.

"It's hard for a lot of people to understand, but it's a tremendous area to live in — second to none in the state of Minnesota," he said. His new job also means settling in the Twin Cities.

Sparby also noted two accomplishments in his final session — carrying the House campaign reform package and passage of a bill setting new size limits for walleye and northern pike. Both bills will have long-enduring effects in the state, he said.

His departure breaks up a trio of DFLers from Senate District 1 that has been together since 1982 — Rep. Jim Tunheim of Kennedy and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf, also of Thief River Falls. A special election will be held to determine Sparby's successor.

Running for office had always been a dream of Sparby's. So when the House seat opened up

in 1982, he gave it a try and succeeded. In three of his six terms, he ran unopposed. Friends also encouraged him to run for Congress.

In a farewell speech to his colleagues on the House floor as his last session ground to a halt May 17, Sparby said the past 11 years have been fulfilling — and fraught with some personal milestones, too.

Since first coming to the Capitol in 1982, all four of his children have married, both his parents have died, his waistline has thickened a bit, and his hair has turned a snowy white.

"You get to meet a lot of nice, interesting people in this business — and I'm going to miss that," Sparby said. "I've always appreciated the opportunity of having been able to do that."

—Jim Anderson

It's a fact!

Minnesota's first newspaper, the *Minnesota Register*, hit the streets dated April 27, 1849 with a "printed in St. Paul" disclaimer.

In fact, it was printed two weeks earlier in Cincinnati, and shipped to Minnesota by its publisher, Dr. A. Randall, for an April 27 distribution.

While it was printed outside Minnesota, it was still the first newspaper ever published for the territory, and contained "valuable articles from the pens of H.H. Sibley

and Henry M. Rice," according to Judge Charles Flandrau in his *History of Minnesota*.

Randall had met with territorial leaders in 1848 to discuss the necessity of a Minnesota newspaper and intended to bring his printing presses to Stillwater that fall. "But the navigation of the rivers closed earlier than usual." Randall never returned to Minnesota, and later moved to California. His *Register* was dated just one day before the premiere issue of *The Minne-*

sota Pioneer published by James Goodhue, which actually was printed on Minnesota soil.

Goodhue originally intended to name his paper the *Epistle of St. Paul*, but according to Flandrau, "upon sober reflection [Goodhue] was convinced that the name might shock the religious sensibilities of the community, especially as he did not possess many of the attributes of our patron saint."

Bills the governor has vetoed: 21 to date

Editor's Note: A total of 375 bills and four resolutions were passed by the 1993 Legislature and will be considered by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Through May 20, the governor has vetoed 18 bills, one resolution, and line-item vetoed appropriations from two more bills.

The summaries below give a brief description of each bill vetoed by the governor and the reasons for his actions.

The bills are arranged numerically according to chapter number.

Credit union expansion

Legislation that would have allowed credit unions to accept deposits from more public bodies — including the State Board of Investment — was vetoed April 15 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The measure would have permitted the board to purchase share certificates from insured credit unions. The investment board manages over \$14 billion in retirement funds for state employees, teachers, and other public workers.

Under the proposal, credit unions would have been added to all statutory references regarding deposits from government units, including reserve accounts established by other state agencies and lending authorities, cities, counties and school districts.

Lawmakers in 1985 and 1991 significantly expanded the service guidelines for credit unions. But Carlson said allowing credit unions to now serve even more non-member customers would give them "an inappropriate competitive advantage" over smaller community banks.

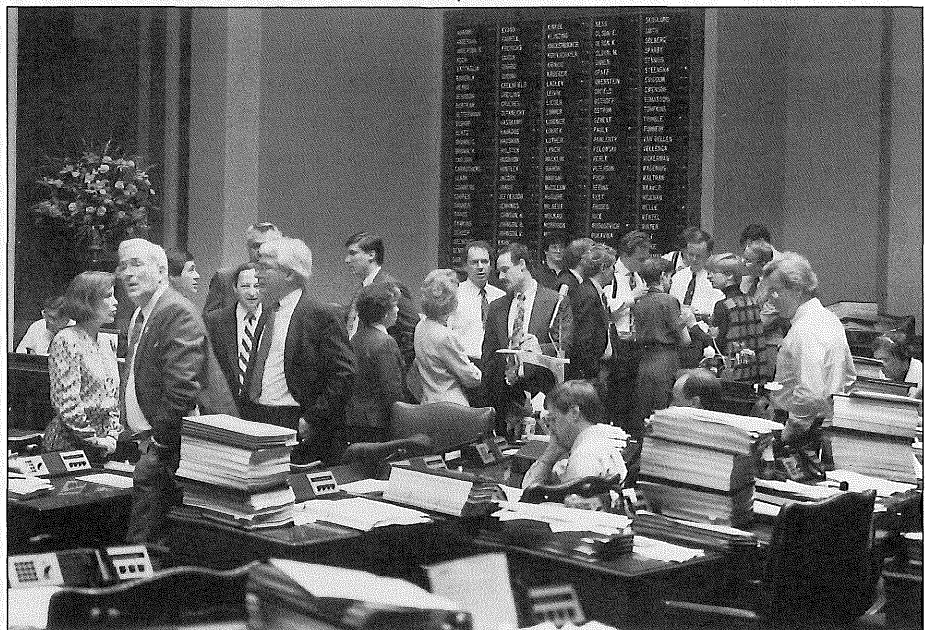
Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake) sponsored the proposal. (HF296*/SF276/CH28)

Protecting railworkers

A bill that would have protected railworkers' jobs following a merger or an acquisition of their company was vetoed May 13 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The measure would have given employees of a rail line bought up by another company hiring preference with the new company. Officials of the divesting company and union representatives would have been directed to develop a list of affected employees eligible as new hires by the acquiring company.

Existing state law already provides limited hiring preference for railworkers following a buy-out. But the measure sponsored by Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake) would have broadened those privileges to include any em-



While DFLers caucused before the last vote of the 1993 session, these IR members conversed on the House floor.

ployee of the company at the time of the buyout.

The measure also would have included union representatives in talks with state and company officials after a merger — provided the sale remained exempt from federal regulations.

Current law only stipulates that the companies and the state attorney general and the commissioner of the Department of Transportation participate in such talks.

Carlson said the bill "may harm rural Minnesota and is of questionable constitutionality."

Craneworkers' council

Gov. Arne Carlson May 13 vetoed a bill that would have created statewide licensing standards for crane operators.

He said the list of state licensing boards already is too long and urged lawmakers to instead examine Minnesota's existing occupational licensing regulations.

Additionally, he said adequate safeguards already are in place regarding crane operations without adding a new "bureaucracy" and that he would direct the state Department of Labor and Industry to help create more apprenticeship opportunities for training crane operators.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) sponsored the bill. (HF998/SF952*/CH134)

Workers' comp bill

A measure, which would have allowed injured employees who received benefits prior to the enactment of last year's worker's compensation reform law to receive the same cost of living

adjustments they had prior to the 1992 change, was vetoed May 13 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The 1992 law lowered the so-called "escalator" adjustments to 4 percent yearly. But the proposal would have let workers hurt between October 1975 and August 1992 get the same 6 percent annual bumps they were getting prior to last fall.

The vetoed bill, which Carlson called "a step backwards," was authored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton).

Speed limits

A proposal that would have allowed cities to set slower speed limits on some residential streets ran into a gubernatorial roadblock May 14.

Gov. Arne Carlson said the bill — which would have let local governments impose 25 mile per hour speed limits on streets a quarter mile or less in length — conflicts with "sound engineering and traffic safety policy."

In his veto message, Carlson said he concurred with opposition to the bill by the state Department of Transportation and the League of Minnesota Cities.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton). (HF1398*/SF1264/CH140)

Omnibus tax bill

The governor vetoed the omnibus tax bill (HF1735) May 10, saying that the bill added "significant complication to an already overly complicated property tax system," and that it was "needlessly hostile to job development."

The proposal contained no major tax increases, which the governor recognized as "positive."

But Carlson did object to a lowering of the state's budget reserve to \$360 million, which the bill would have done.

Many of the bill's provisions relating to local government taxing authority—including a 0.5 percent increase in the sales tax for the city of St. Paul—were resurrected in another proposal (HF427) now awaiting the governor's signature.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook). (HF1735*/SF408/CH153)

Great Lakes, environmental protection

Minnesota's final contribution into an eight-state consortium organized to improve water quality in Lake Superior and the rest of the Great Lakes has been line-item vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Carlson, who had included the \$500,000 payment to the Great Lakes Protection Fund in his budget recommendations in January, stripped the appropriation from the omnibus environmental bill May 7.

The fund was established in 1989 by governors in the eight states bordering the five big lakes to provide an ongoing revenue source to reduce toxic pollution and boost environmental monitoring in the Great Lakes region.

Among the projects financed by the fund—now underway or planned—are an inventory of toxic air emissions around the Great Lakes and a study determining the impact of eating contaminated fish and the effect of toxics on aquatic life.

The other line-item spending vetoes were \$228,000 for water and soil conservation grants to landowners in state forests; \$72,000 for second-year funding to the Voyageur's Park Citizens' Council; and \$180,000 for equipment and training costs for the Metropolitan Council to operate a high-tech computer program to monitor groundwater supplies in the Twin Cities.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172)

Campaign finance reform

A bill making the biggest changes to Minnesota's campaign finance laws in 20 years was vetoed by the governor May 11.

But the veto was short-lived. The same bill was re-passed by the Legislature in the waning days of session when it was added to a minor election bill (HF201).

The original reform bill (HF163) was vetoed, among other reasons, because it did not "create a means by which a candidate can respond to being targeted by special interest independent expenditures," Carlson wrote in his veto message. Those expenditures often came in the form of last-minute smear campaigns.

The revised campaign finance bill includes public financing and an exemption from campaign spending limits for candidates to respond to such expenditures.

The original bill vetoed by Carlson was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF163*/SF152/CH173)

Proposed land sale

The governor vetoed a bill that would have allowed Sherburne, Hubbard, and Stearns counties to sell tax-forfeited lands that border public waters.

The governor said he vetoed the bill because Hubbard County did not follow the procedure set forth in state law governing the process to dispose of tax-forfeited land adjacent to public waters. The law requires that when a jurisdiction desires to sell such land it must submit a proposal to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which shall then seek approval from the Legislature.

While Sherburne and Stearns counties followed the procedure, the governor's message states that Hubbard County never presented its proposal to the DNR. His veto letter states that "it is in the best interest of the resources and the people of Minnesota to allow sound policy to work as intended. This veto is intended to deliver that message."

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Dan Stevens (IR-Mora). (HF947*/SF96/CH174)

Community development funding

Saying it was \$26 million over budget, Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the economic development bill that would have appropriated money to fund a variety of state agencies.

In his May 14 veto message, Carlson said the bill "contributes to the overall \$140 million imbalance we face in the waning days of this session." The following day, the Senate failed by one vote to override the veto.

The bill (SF1613) designated more than \$380

million to fund such state and quasi-state agencies such as the departments of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development, Jobs and Training, Public Service, and Commerce. Also to be funded were the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, Minnesota Technology Inc., and the Office of the Secretary of State.

The bill also included funding for some new programs and projects such as the Labor Interpretive Center, slated to be built in downtown St. Paul, and the Youth Entrepreneurship Education Program, designed to encourage high school students to get on-the-job training in trades and professions.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1741/SF1613*/CH193)

Fire safety

A proposal that would have kept a fire safety advisory council operating until 1995 was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson because he objected to provisions in it that would have required future appointments to comply with gender balance guidelines.

In his veto message, Carlson accused lawmakers of holding the fire protection council "hostage in [their] zeal for gender balance" and said he instead would make the applicant's competence the only criteria for council appointments.

Carlson also said he would work with the state Department of Public Safety and the State Fire Marshal's office to continue the activities now performed by the council.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). (HF888/SF361*/CH198)

Human services omnibus bill

A total of \$4.376 billion was allocated by the Legislature to pay for health and human services programs in Minnesota during the 1994-95 biennium.

But the governor vetoed the proposal, thereby ensuring a special session within the coming weeks.

"This bill contains many fine provisions," Carlson wrote in his veto message. "However, as of [May 17] the aggregate result of appropriations bills passed guarantees that the state will have to borrow its way to a balanced budget," he said.

The governor said he would be "happy to reconsider" the bill if the Legislature establishes a minimum of a \$400 million budget reserve or gives him the power to "unallot," or trim appropriations to balance the budget.

The bill was authored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (HF1751/SF1496*/CH225)

Affordable housing barriers

A bill aimed at eliminating barriers to the development of low-income housing in the wealthier suburbs was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson on May 18. Carlson said in his veto message that the bill was "unacceptable" and he did not believe the bill would achieve the ideals that inspired it.

Carlson questioned the priorities in the bill, saying it required the Metropolitan Council to focus on communities with the least amount of affordable housing, without regard to whether those communities also had jobs. He said he would demonstrate his commitment to affordable housing by appointing a blue ribbon task force to study the issue over the next several months. The task force's findings will be reported in January 1994 so that new legislation on affordable housing can be passed during the 1994 session, the governor said.

Another section of the vetoed bill called for the creation of a state advisory council on metropolitan governance, which would advise the Legislature on the future role of the Metropolitan Council.

In his veto message, Carlson said that HF671 did not require the advisory council on the Metropolitan Council to be balanced, "leaving open the possibility of a report driven by party politics."

The bill was authored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton). (HF671*/SF529/CH234)

'Tax-the-rich' plan

A last-ditch effort to increase income taxes on Minnesota's wealthiest citizens was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson May 19.

The tax hike was added as an amendment to a minor tax bill (HF443) making technical legal changes.

The plan would have increased the income tax rate on 35,000 Minnesota taxpayers by 1.5 percent. It would have raised \$227 million over the next biennium, which would have been used for statewide property tax relief and school funding.

Families making more than \$180,000 per year, and single people with \$90,000 incomes, would have been affected.

Wealthy taxpayers, Carlson wrote in his veto message, have already been hit with income tax hikes.

"I will not accept a tax increase on the already overburdened taxpayers in Minnesota," he wrote.

Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the proposal. (HF443*/SF607/CH262).

'Redundant' school bill

Gov. Arne Carlson May 19 vetoed a measure that would have allowed for limited work for a school district by a school board member.

The measure would have set a \$5,000 cap on salary earned by a school board member while under hire to the district and would have required unanimous approval for the contract by other members of the school board.

While saying he supports the intent of the bill, Carlson said identical language for the vetoed proposal is contained in the omnibus K-12 education bill which he signed May 17.

"Since this language is already in law, I see no reason to enact the same language again," he wrote in his veto message. "This is redundant and unnecessary."

Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota) sponsored the bill. (HF571*/SF511/CH264)

Higher education

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a \$2.04 billion spending bill for the state's public higher education systems that would have held tuition increases to between 3 and 5 percent.

The governor said the measure, which retains a merger of three public higher education systems, is part of excessive spending plans approved by the Legislature which will force the state to borrow money to pay its bills.

Along with a spending plan that averted possible large tuition increases, the vetoed bill created a 10-member joint legislative panel to study the merger.

It also boosted financial aid for students, but changed the formula to determine the grants they receive which critics argued was skewed in favor of those attending private colleges.

Higher education funding will be among the topics of the special legislative session being called by the governor.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF1727/SF1407*/CH290)

Transit planning

A bill that would have instructed planning agencies to consider the impact new metropolitan area highway projects would have on the economically deprived (HF623) was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson May 20.

It was the second bill sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) that Carlson vetoed this week. The other, an affordable housing bill (HF671), was another facet of Orfield's plan to reduce the economic disparities between the wealthier, job-rich suburbs and the inner cities and inner-ring suburbs where economic opportunities are becoming more scarce.

The version of HF623 that reached the governor had already been considerably weakened from its original form. The bill directed the Metropolitan Council and Minnesota Department of Transportation to consider two additional factors when developing their transportation plans. The first was whether transportation needs couldn't be better met — with less cost and environmental impact — by transit improvements rather than highway construction. The second was how the highway project would affect the social and economic isolation of low-income populations from growing economic opportunities in the developing suburban areas.

"This bill represents a classic case of the Legislature micro-managing state agencies," Carlson wrote in his veto message. He said those agencies were under "extremely capable direction" and didn't need legislation to tell them how to conduct their business.

Sen. Sandy Pappas sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF623*/SF474/CH294)

Campaign finance reform

Although Gov. Arne Carlson signed a revived campaign finance reform bill that was very similar to the original one he vetoed, he did line-item veto one section of the revived bill May 20.

The big difference between the two bills was a provision that outlined a procedure by which candidates could respond to last-minute "independent expenditures," which are typically mounted by political action groups.

The governor nixed a section of the bill that gave public money to candidates without requiring them to raise equivalent matching funds. Carlson said in his veto message that such a subsidy would give "an additional \$1.6 to \$3.5 million of public funds to be paid to politicians."

"The public would be outraged at this abuse of public funds," he wrote.

The revised campaign finance bill includes public financing and an exemption from campaign spending limits for candidates to respond to such expenditures.

The revised bill containing the line-item veto of funding for independent expenditures was sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF201*/SF189/CH318).

Contract cuts

A bill aimed at cutting up to \$26 million in spending each biennium by reducing the number of private contracts and consultants used by the state was vetoed May 20 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The bill (HF984) would have imposed a 10 percent, across-the board cut on many of the \$1 billion in outside services for which the state contracts each biennium. It also would have set up a new contract oversight board which, among other things, would have made sure those outside services could not be done by state employees.

The governor said instead that he supports a plan by the state Department of Administration to revamp its contracting procedures. The new board, he said, would be unnecessary. Contracting by the state has increased 83 percent in the past five years, according to the Office of the Legislative Auditor.

Carlson said the cuts do not recognize situations where outside contracts are essential to delivering services.

The governor also disagreed with a provision in the bill that called for a change in the way the Senate confirms political appointments.

The effort to revamp the way the state contracts for services was spearheaded by a group of first-term DFLers dubbed the "teenage mutant Ninja freshmen." The chief authors were Rep. Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo) and Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul). (HF1480/SF 306*/CH325)

Anti-car theft

A bill that would have created a new state board to oversee anti-car theft efforts was vetoed May 20 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The proposal would have added a \$1 yearly surcharge to car insurance premiums to pay for driver education programs and coordinate car theft enforcement and prevention activities by local police and sheriff departments.

Carlson said he objected to the provisions establishing another state board, and also opposed the insurance surcharge, labeling it a hidden tax on Minnesota residents.

"I do not agree with asking taxpayers to pay more and hiding the cost in their insurance premiums," he wrote in his veto message.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington). (HF1247*/SF867/CH331)

NAFTA resolution

Gov. Arne Carlson took the rare step May 17 of vetoing a resolution, nullifying a request that Congress slow the process for ratifying the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Being informal requests, resolutions have no force of law. But Carlson said in his veto message that — contrary to what the Legislature said in approving the resolution — NAFTA will be beneficial to Minnesota and to the nation.

Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove), the chief author of the resolution, told House members May 13 that NAFTA holds potentially devastating consequences for Minnesota.

NAFTA's elimination of trade barriers between the United States, Canada and Mexico may preempt dozens of state programs ranging from workplace safety standards and environmental protection to child labor and food safety laws.

The resolution asked Congress to get the treaty off the "fast-track" course to consider the impact it would have on states. About two dozen labor, education and farm groups backed the resolution, which passed the House on an 83-47 vote May 13.

Carlson said the resolution was "loaded with speculation," adding that issues surrounding NAFTA are still being negotiated.

Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) sponsored the measure in the Senate. (HF1519/SF1232*/R4)

Do you know?

How much would you pay to watch a man bite the head off a snake?

In the late 1800's, Frank Fugina, an "old time Mississippi River captain," was standing with his crew at the steamboat landing in Fountain City, Minnesota.

A dam worker named Thomas Glennan was also there, "looking for excitement" with a large water snake "coiled around his right arm," Fugina recalls.

Addressing the crowd, Glennan offered to bite the head off the snake for ten dollars.

Nobody seemed interested.

So Glennan dropped the price to eight dollars, but still no one took his proposal. Five dollars. . . three dollars. . . no takers.

Tired of carrying the snake, he finally offered to perform the feat free of charge.

"Forwith he turned the head of the snake across his mouth, put the neck between his teeth and bit the head off clean."

Fugina promises the story "happens to be true one because I saw it. I even knew Tom Glennan. He was about twenty-five at the time."

The reaction of the crowd was not recorded.

PEOPLE AND THE PROCESS A Legislative Study Guide



Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office

Puzzled by the law process?

With the 1993 Legislative Session soon to be in full swing, you may wonder just how the legislative process works.

Many people do — even those who work for the Legislature full time. Though the process is difficult for anyone to describe, the House Public Information Office has made an attempt with its book entitled *People and the Process: A Legislative Study Guide*.

The project was undertaken to fill a need for more information on the legislative process for social studies teachers of grades 7-12, but people of all ages who are curious about state government will find the book useful.

The 142-page guide takes readers through each step of the law process from a bill's original idea to the governor's approval or veto. Along with background material, each section defines new terms, suggests classroom activities ranging from simple to complex, and provides an abundance of resource material.

The guide comes in loose-leaf form, punched to fit in a standard three-ring binder. The cost is \$11.25 plus sales tax and \$2 for shipping.

Copies are available through Minnesota's Bookstore, 117 University Ave. (Ford Building), St. Paul, MN 55155. Make checks payable to "State of Minnesota" and allow four to six weeks for delivery.

If you need the guide sooner, you can place a credit card phone or FAX order: Metro: (612) 297-3000; FAX (612) 296-2265; Nationwide Toll Free: 1-800-657-3757, and receive your order in one to two weeks. The bookstore accepts Visa, MasterCard, American Express, and Discover cards.

Or you can make an immediate purchase at the bookstore between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Final Action*

Now it's up to the governor

Exactly 3,476 bills were introduced this legislative session by the House and the Senate. Of those, 375 bills (and four resolutions) were passed by both bodies during the 1993 Session and sent to the governor.

So what happened to the other 3,097? Some were duplicates, some were folded into other bills, but most are in limbo, awaiting legislative action when the next regular session begins on Feb. 22, 1994.

And the 375 (and four resolutions) sent to the governor?

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it's ready to be sent to the governor for consideration. The governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can:

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

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

If a bill was passed by the Legislature and presented to the governor before the final three days of the session, the bill will become law unless the governor vetoes it by returning it to the Legislature within three days. The governor normally signs the bills and files them with the Secretary of State, but his signature is not required.

Only on appropriations bills can the governor exercise the line-item veto authority. This option allows the governor to eliminate the appropriation items to which he/she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the veto with the returned bill.

So what happens to the bills that weren't approved by the Legislature this year? Bills that were awaiting floor action on the General Orders Calendar now return to the last committee they were acted upon, where they will stay unless acted upon by the 1994 Legislature. This rule also applies to any bill up for consideration on the Consent Calendar, Calendar, or Special Orders.

For appointed conference committees that have not submitted a report upon adjournment, the bill returns to the body it originally came from and is laid on the table. The conference committee is then disbanded.

Bills that are passed by one body and not the other remain alive for the second year of the biennium. The house that approved the bill in the first year need not repass the bill in the second.

Bills pending before the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee from either body return to the standing committee to which the bill was previously referred.

Bills vetoed by the governor are returned to the body where the bill originated and laid on the table.

Bills remaining in standing committees can be taken up in the second year of the biennium in the committee to which they were last referred.

After each session, a comprehensive summary of all bills that were signed into law or vetoed is published. You can get a copy by calling or writing the House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298; (612) 296-2146, 1-800-657-3550.

Editor's note: The following chart includes the 375 bills (and four resolutions) that passed both the House and the Senate and have been or will be sent on to the governor for consideration. Final action is as yet incomplete on just over 40 of the bills.

Here are details concerning some of the terms used in the chart.

Governor's Options:

• enactment

The date the governor signed the bill into law.

• line item veto (liv)

The power or action of the governor to reject individual items within an appropriations bill while approving the rest of the bill.

• Veto (v)

The governor did not approve the bill.

• *

An asterisk marks the version of the bill the House and Senate approved and sent on to the governor.

Effective Date:

Each act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day it becomes effective, unless the act specifies a different time. Examples:

• Aug. 1, 1993

Each act the governor signs into law, except those that make appropriations, take effect on Aug. 1 following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.

• upon local approval (ula)

A special law requiring approval from the local government unit it affects becomes effective the day after the local government unit's governing body files a certificate with the secretary of state, unless the act specifies a later date.

• July 1, 1993

An appropriations act, or an act having appropriations items, takes effect at the beginning of the first day of July following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.

• various dates (vd)

Different parts of the act have different effective dates.

• with exceptions (we)

Act includes other effective dates.

• with qualifications (wq)

Act adds conditions to the effective date.

• retroactive (r)

Act goes into effect as of a specified date in the past.

• currently unavailable (cu)

The act is not yet in its final form; therefore, an effective date cannot be cited at this time.

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of May 20, 1993)**

HF—House File	v—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval
		cu—currently unavailable

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF1377*	Carruthers	SF1371	Luther	Legislative operations—oversight and disclosure established	370	p	cu
				AGRICULTURE			
HF0020*	Kalis	SF0018	Beckman	Resolution—seeking higher grain prices	R 3	5/11	NA
HF0050*	Cooper	SF0598	Berg	State honeybee regulations modified	233	5/17	vd
HF0385*	Steensma	SF0346	Sams	Debtors' right—first refusal actions provided time limit	123	5/11	8/1/93
HF0608*	Mosel	SF0708	Morse	Nurseries—stock certificate exemption allowed	209	5/14	5/15/93
HF0661*	Wenzel	SF0730	Sams	Dairy farms—fair trade practices act	65	4/30	vd, r
HF0687	Rukavina	SF0304*	Olson	Farm chemicals—aquatic pest control applicators licensed	283	5/19	8/1/93
HF0931*	Peterson	SF0771	Bertram	Ethanol—producer payments, oxygenate level changed	250	5/19	Sec. 2 for aid paid in 1994
HF1060*	Mosel	SF0604	Sams	Rural Finance Authority—technical changes for loan eligibility	342	p	cu
HF1065	Steensma	SF0894	Dille	Warehouses—bond requirements for general merchandise warehouses set	212	5/14	8/1/93
HF1138*	Mosel	SF1292	Sams	Rural Finance Authority participation eligibility expanded	332	p	cu
HF1149*	Bauerly	SF0861	Sams	Rural Finance Authority—loans expanded	298	5/20	7/1/93
HF1225*	Steensma	SF0879	Morse	Pesticides—licensure surcharges modified	367	p	cu
HF1408*	Limmer	SF0813	McGowan	Nursery stock dealer certificate exemption provided	138	5/13	8/1/93
HF1415*	Sparby	SF1501	Stumpf	Wheat, barley promotion orders—provisions modified	348	p	cu
				COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
HF0051*	Evans	SF0041	Mondale	Automobiles—title branding requirements tightened	93	5/5	6/5/93
HF0167	Bauerly	SF0338*	Johnson, J.B.	Development—capital account for small business loans recreated	177	5/14	8/1/93
HF0174*	Nelson	SF0091	Sams	Manufactured homes—licensing standards created for installers	9	3/26	3/27/93
HF0399*	Opatz	SF0578	Wiener	Unclaimed property—state reporting requirements changed	31	4/15	4/16/93
HF0454*	Clark	SF0932	Runbeck	DTED—annual reports on job creation efforts required	252	5/19	8/1/93
HF0554*	Carruthers	SF1444	Chandler	Roofers—licensing, testing standards established	145	5/14	5/15/93
HF0643*	Luther	SF0809	Belanger	Cosmetologists, estheticians regulated under statute	204	5/14	vd
HF0654*	Perlt	SF0704	Finn	Secretary of State—housekeeping bill	48	4/26	8/1/93
HF0676	Asch	SF0174*	Reichgott	Facsimile advertising by fax prohibited	197	5/14	8/1/93
HF0777*	Rukavina	SF0612	Merriam	Credit reports—employee use prohibited without permission	292	5/19	8/1/93
HF0806*	Rodosovich	SF0666	Finn	Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms made petty misdemeanor	66	4/30	8/1/93
HF0948*	Bauerly	SF0938	Luther	Contractors—recovery fund established	245	5/17	8/1/93 wq
HF0998	Rice	SF0952*	Solon	Crane operators—licensed, examining board created	134	5/13	v
HF1025	Milbert	SF0832*	Hottinger	Athletic trainers—licensed, advisory board appointed	232	5/17	vd
HF1039*	Garcia	SF1378	Bertram	Auctioneers—cities prohibited from requiring separate licenses	251	5/19	8/1/93
HF1063*	Trimble	SF1572	Wiener	Currency exchanges—license renewal dates extended	354	p	cu
HF1081*	Asch	SF1597	Wiener	Collection agencies—additional prohibited activities	295	5/20	8/1/93
HF1137	Knickerbocker	SF1000*	Solon	Real estate—additional agent disclosures required	309	5/20	vd
HF1286	Murphy	SF1032*	Chandler	Contests—prize notification required, penalties added	178	5/14	7/1/93 wq
HF1384	Asch	SF0751*	Pappas	Tanning booths—use by minors restricted	316	5/20	8/1/93
HF1407	Milbert	SF1297*	Luther	Architecture, land surveyor board given licensing powers	358	p	cu
HF1525*	Perlt	SF0803	Betzold	Abstractors—liability exemption for title companies	77	5/3	8/1/93
HF1575	Rhodes	SF0253*	Marty	Private investigators—training procedures clarified	168	5/14	8/1/93
HF1636	Pugh	SF1114*	Luther	Franchises—regulation modified, civil actions permitted	372	p	cu
HF1667	Evans	SF1380*	Janezich	Heavy equipment parts—sales regulated	199	5/14	8/1/93
				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, & REGULATION FINANCE			
HF1709*	Rice	SF1251		Transportation and Transit—omnibus bill	266	5/19	7/1/93
HF1741	Rice	SF1613*	Kroening	Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	193	5/14	v
				EDUCATION			
HF0010*	Bauerly	SF0029	Beckman	Youth apprenticeship program—established	335	p	cu
HF0011*	Vellenga	SF0047	Lesewski	Verdi School District—levies certified	2	1/28	1/30/93
HF0035*	Olson, E.	SF0052	Moe	School districts—levy recertification	3	2/17	vd
HF0125*	Luther	SF0153	Luther	Osseo high schools—statutory instruction requirements waived	374	p	cu
HF0159*	Tunheim	SF0158	Stumpf	Maximum effort capital loans—time limit extended	18	4/7	4/8/93
HF0350*	Vellenga	SF1559	Pogemiller	K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill	224	5/17	vd
HF0381*	Bauerly	SF0509	Murphy	Property tax mailing notice—requirement modified	44	4/23	4/24/93
HF0442*	Rodosovich	Sfnone		Higher Education Coordinating Board—deficiency appropriation	8	3/25	3/26/93
HF0571*	Greiling	SF0511	Morse	School board member—district employment regulated	264	5/19	v
HF1195	Olson, K.	SF1320*	Murphy	Higher Ed. prep. requirements—changed for vocational, technical programs	276	5/19	8/1/93
HF1527*	Steensma	SF1431	Lesewski	Lake Benton, Pipestone, Verdi school districts—election requirements	45	4/23	4/24/93

**1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of May 20, 1993)**

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		cu—currently unavailable

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF1727	Rodosovich	SF1407*	Stumpf	Higher Education Finance— omnibus bill	290	5/17	v
				ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES			
HF0033	Davids	SF0005*	Benson, D.D.	Raccoon season— restrictions modified	51	4/26	8/1/93
HF0096	Tunheim	SF0229*	Stumpf	Personal watercraft— mirror requirements modified	219	5/17	8/1/93
HF0189	Ostrom	SF0235*	Frederickson	St. Peter— reversionary interest released	241	5/17	8/1/93
HF0258	Perlt	SF0490*	Price	Washington County— land sale authorized	195	5/14	5/15/93
HF0287*	Wagenius	SF0271	Johnson, J.B.	Waste Management Act— amendments	249	5/19	vd
HF0316	Rukavina	SF0487*	Janezich	Iron mine facilities— salable condition required	107	5/7	8/1/93
HF0366	Rukavina	SF0283*	Janezich	St. Louis County— state lands conveyed	179	5/14	8/1/93
HF0421*	Wenzel	SF0347	Samuelson	Lindbergh State Park— lands added	43	4/23	8/1/93
HF0514*	Sparby	SF0920	Novak	Petrofund process, fees— changed	341	p	cu
HF0534	McCollum	SF0096*	Riveness	Wastewater treatment standard rulemaking provisions clarified	180	5/14	8/1/93
HF0543*	Battaglia	SF0388	Johnson, D.J.	Cook County— land sale authorized	308	5/20	5/21/93
HF0546*	Waltman	SF1435	Murphy	Dorser Hardwood Forest— motor sports prohibited	203	5/14	5/15/93
HF0581	Rukavina	SF0413*	Janezich	St. Louis County— land sale authorized	267	5/19	5/20/93
HF0607	Johnson, A.	SF0483*	Merriam	Hunting by disabled— crossbow allowed for big game	69	4/30	8/1/93
HF0644	Lourey	SF0192*	Chmielewski	Aitkin County— tax-forfeited land sale authorized	274	5/19	5/20/93
HF0673	Johnson, V.	SF0550*	Dille	Eurasian wild pigs— prohibited in Minnesota	129	5/13	8/1/93
HF0699	Pauly	SF0848*	Janezich	Mineral leasing and research— changes provided	113	5/10	8/1/93
HF0704	Trimble	SF0697*	Price	Water use and availability to be monitored by Metropolitan Council	186	5/14	8/1/93
HF0805	Munger	SF0639*	Solon	W. Lk. Superior sanitary district provided incinerator ash disposal	191	5/14	5/15/93
HF0813	Hasskamp	SF0064*	Samuelson	Deer muzzle-loading— season provided	229	5/17	8/1/93
HF0836*	Stanius	SF0944	Laidig	Game and fishing licenses subagent options provided	310	5/20	vd
HF0863	Dempsey	SF0636*	Murphy	Sewer combined overflow financial assistance eligibility extended	371	p	cu
HF0864*	Jennings	SF0883	Chandler	Exotic species inspections— funded, penalties added	235	5/17	vd
HF0882*	Lourey	SF0712	Solon	Lake Superior water trail— authorized	143	5/13	8/1/93
HF0898	Weaver	SF0693*	Merriam	Natural resources commissioner— rulemaking, powers clarified	231	5/17	vd
HF0947*	Bauerly	SF0896	Stevens	Sherburne County— land sale authorized	174	5/14	v
HF0952	Nelson	SF0464*	Sams	Deer hunting— outer clothing requirements modified	196	5/14	1994 firearms season
HF0988*	Sparby	SF0878	Stumpf	Deer licenses for taking deer by firearm, archery in certain counties	273	5/19	8/1/93
HF1021*	Bergson	SF0842	Merriam	Cook County—Horseshoe Bay property exempted from certain requirements	205	5/14	5/15/93
HF1068*	Bettermann	SF1115	Berg	Aquatic farms, quarantine facilities, fish hatcheries regulated	226	5/17	8/1/93
HF1106	Wagenius	SF0880*	Morse	Hazardous waste fee system— restructured	279	5/19	8/1/93
HF1107*	Huntley	SF1467	Johnson, J.B.	Lake Superior— safe harbors program established	333	p	cu
HF1114*	Milbert	SF0669	Berg	Game and fish— omnibus bill	269	5/19	vd
HF1152	Ozment	SF0869	Lessard	Wildfire prevention	328	p	cu
HF1182*	Jefferson	SF1168	Kroening	Private addition rearranged in Mpls— released from state land covenant	297	5/20	8/1/93
HF1190	Trimble	SF1244*	Chandler	Historic sites act— adopted	181	5/14	8/1/93
HF1232*	Sparby	SF1208*	Price	Pike fishing— size limit set	185	5/14	vd
HF1285	Sekhon	SF1074*	Price	DNR land sale procedures— modified	285	5/19	5/20/93 we
HF1402*	Anderson, I.	SF1363	Stumpf	Wetlands—mitigation requirements changed, exemptions expanded	175	5/14	5/15/93
HF1424*	Munger	SF0975	Solon	Ag. chemical, liquid gas storage tanks—exemptions allowed	87	5/5	5/6/93
HF1436*	Kelley	SF1545	Mondale	Hopkins—increased reimbursement for landfill methane remediation	263	5/19	5/20/93
HF1450*	Trimble	SF1476	Kelly	RIM expenditures authorized for fish, wildlife habitat restoration	227	5/17	8/1/93
HF1492	Orfield	SF1367*	Chandler	Hazardous reporting violations— penalties provided	282	5/19	8/1/93
HF1494	Orfield	SF1368*	Chandler	Air pollution violations— penalties provided	365	p	cu
HF1528	Lasley	SF1466*	Johnson, J.B.	Education—Cambridge, Ind. School Dist. No. 911 land interest	104	5/5	5/6/93
HF1702	Wagenius	SF1275*	Mondale	Hazardous substances—cleanup, loan program created, funded	287	5/19	7/1/93
				FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE			
HF0009*	Skoglund	SF0291	Piper	Insurance—coverage required for treating port-wine stains	116	5/10	8/1/93
HF0022*	Skoglund	SF0002	Benson, D.	Supplemental medicare insurance premium increases delayed	1	1/21	7/30/92 r
HF0139*	Bauerly	SF0159	Adkins	Santiago—detached banking facility authorized	106	5/7	ula
HF0146*	Reding	SF0109	Hottinger	Financial institutions— merger procedures eased	7	3/23	8/1/93
HF0296*	Bertram	SF0276	Chandler	Credit unions— investment powers redefined	28	4/15	v
HF0444	Huntley	SF0406*	Solon	Insurance—public employee health care options expanded	215	5/17	8/1/93
HF0555*	Carlson	SF0683	Hottinger	Involuntary unemployment insurance sales permitted	343	p	cu
HF0556	Bauerly	SF0394*	Solon	Banking—deposits, withdrawals honored from other institutions	52	4/26	8/1/93

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HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF0580	Reding	SF0568*	Solon	Insurance—non-profits allowed to invest in dental corporations	70	4/30	8/1/93
HF0639*	Asch	SF1528	Luther	Medicare insurance—technical revisions	330	p	cu
HF0640	Huntley	SF0948*	Oliver	Property insurance—technical changes in state-required plan	248	5/17	8/1/93
HF0795*	Jennings	SF0742	Anderson	Insurance—school buses excluded from certain indemnity clauses	362	p	cu
HF1095*	Stanisius	SF1446	Luther	Insurance solvency act—auditing changes approved	299	5/20	8/1/93
HF1096	Stanisius	SF1129	Solon	Banking—deposits, rates other charges regulated	257	5/19	vd
HF1100*	Stanisius	SFnone		Insurance—health coverage reinsurance association regulated	47	4/23	8/1/93
HF1301	Greenfield	SF1226*	Price	Comprehensive Health Association—funding through cigarette tax	324	p	cu
HF1523*	Reding	SF1447	Solon	Insurance—guaranty fund limits clarified	319	5/20	5/21/93 wq
GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS							
HF0163*	Sparby	SF0152	Luther	Campaign reforms—rules modified, limits set	173	5/11	v
HF0201*	Tunheim	SF0189	Stumpf	Elections—mail balloting allowed for small cities	318	5/20 liv	vd
HF0232	Skoglund	SF0340*	Vickerman	National Guard—counterdrug activities compact ratified	237	5/17	8/1/93
HF0233*	Solberg	SF0331	Lesewski	National Guard—governor's authority clarified	27	4/13	8/1/93
HF0254*	Bauerly	SF0312	Bertram	County commissioners—residency requirements modified	29	4/15	8/1/93
HF0299*	Rodosovich	SF0410	Pogemiller	Elections—precinct boundary data procedures set	208	5/14	7/1/93
HF0327*	Hasskamp	SF0088	Samuelson	License plates—fees exempted for POW's	214	5/17	8/1/93
HF0418	Sparby	SF0371*	Stumpf	Grand Forks AFB—resolution to keep base open	R2	4/19	NA
HF0509	Delmont	SF0567*	Marty	Election laws—technical corrections	223	5/17	vd
HF0516	Opatz	SF0270*	Cohen	Election results—minimum vote requirement decreased	68	4/30	8/1/93
HF0695	Ozment	SF1602*	Murphy	Cemetery relocation—prohibited without trustee or owner consent	100	5/7	8/1/93
HF0784	Sparby	SF0470*	Cohen	Elections—precinct caucus time, date changed	150	5/13	8/1/93
HF0934	Stanisius	SF0754*	Runbeck	Voter registration—cards for deceased residents removed	101	5/7	8/1/93
HF0950	Skoglund	SF0605*	Samuelson	Veterans Homes Board—federal funding sought for Mpls. campus	37	4/21	4/22/93
HF1074*	Brown, C.	SF1531	Sams	Candidacy affidavit filing date—publication, posting requirements provided	59	4/28	8/1/93
HF1089*	Knickerbocker	SF0588	Mondale	Redistricting—Hennepin County Park Reserve	58	4/28	8/1/93
HF1273	Sparby	SF1006*	Murphy	Veterans Homes Board—residency definition rule	103	5/7	8/1/93
HF1274*	Sparby	SF1007	Murphy	Veterans home patients—claims heard by legislature	155	5/14	8/1/93
HF1519	Beard	SF1232*	Luther	N. American free trade agreement state impact—resolution	R 4	5/17	v
HF1563	Wejcman	SF0663*	Pogemiller	Noneligible felons, others refused ballot candidacy	364	p	cu
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING							
HF0031*	Kahn	SF0017	Pappas	Gender balance for state boards, commissions, task forces	355	p	cu
HF0055*	Rukavina	SF0086	Janezich	Eveleth authorized to increase police, fire retirement benefits	160	5/14	ula
HF0086*	Vellenga	SF0059	Olson	Governor's Residence Council—expiration date extended	46	4/23	4/24/93
HF0147	Reding	SF0162*	Morse	College teachers IRA plan—employer contribution rate increased	239	5/17	7/1/93
HF0157*	Carlson	SF1279	Luther	PERA police, fire fund prior service credit purchase authorized	120	5/11	ula
HF0168*	Krueger	SF0531	Beckman	Regional development commissions—contracting for services allowed	139	5/15	8/1/93
HF0270*	Sarna	SF1488	Pogemiller	St. Paul Fire Department Relief Association refund to estate	110	5/10	ula
HF0318	Bishop	SF0431*	Hottinger	Optical disk storage provided for government records	71	5/3	8/1/93
HF0378	Reding	SF0376*	Metzen	Investment board management of funds regulated	300	5/20	5/21/93
HF0490	Johnson, R.	SF0566*	Morse	Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed	280	5/19	repealed
HF0520*	Dorn	SF0528	Hottinger	Independent School Dist. No. 77—Medicare coverage referendum	56	4/28	4/29/93
HF0570*	Reding	SF0579	Metzen	Police, fire fund pension benefit multiplier increased	352	p	cu
HF0574*	Reding	SF0519	Stumpf	Age discrimination act compliance, administrative changes to pension plans	307	5/20	vd
HF0576*	Greiling	SF0570	Wiener	Gender balancing for advisory bodies	80	5/4	8/1/93
HF0637	Reding	SF0553*	Riveness	St. Paul teacher's retirement fund consolidated	357	p	cu
HF0663	Reding	SF0625*	Solon	St. Paul Teacher's Retirement Fund Association provided expenses	336	p	cu
HF0667*	Haukoos	SF0587	Larson	Volunteer firefighter relief associations—nonprofit registration simplified	86	5/5	1/1/94
HF0690*	Winter	SF0557	Kelly	Worthington city employee disability benefit reduction reduced	189	5/14	6/1/93
HF0768*	Jaros	SF0617	Solon	Grain inspector provided state retirement system purchase	89	5/5	5/6/93
HF0783*	Haukoos	SF0656	Piper	Albert Lea Fire Department Association provided interest	72	5/4	12/1 next following ula
HF0785*	Kahn	SF0662	Pogemiller	Mpls. Police Relief Association survivor benefit payments modified	124	5/11	ula
HF0807*	Kahn	SF0685	Pogemiller	Mpls. Fire Dept. Relief Association—provided service pension rates	125	5/11	6/1/93 ula, wq
HF0888	Evans	SF0361*	Murphy	Fire protection system advisory council sunset extended	198	5/14	v
HF0889*	Krueger	SF0916	Metzen	Trade and Economic Development—duties clarified	163	5/14	8/1/93
HF0964*	Reding	SF0798	Chmielewski	Public safety commissioner—can apply for disaster assistance	176	5/14	5/15/93
HF0972	Reding	SF0853*	Stumpf	Firefighters' volunteer relief association pensions increased	244	5/17	vd

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HF0973	Mahon	SF0937*	Riveness	Bloomington Police Relief Association provided service pension	202	5/14	ula
HF0974*	Skoglund	SF1013	Pappas	CAAPB duties, powers clarified	144	5/13	5/14/93
HF0977*	Milbert	SF0825	Metzen	Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund member allowed purchase	95	5/7	5/8/93
HF1023	Johnson, A.	SF0913*	Larson	Blind Council, Consumer Advisory Council—renamed, modified	97	5/7	5/8/93
HF1161*	Farrell	SF0833	Kelly	Ramsey County employee authorized payment in lieu of salary deductions	207	5/14	5/15/93
HF1199*	Reding	SF1076	Flynn	Education—administrative salary recommendations	122	5/11	vd
HF1203	Mahon	SF1054*	Wiener	Advisory task force committee reports—modified	337	p	cu
HF1228*	Kahn	SF0664	Pogemiller	Minneapolis Community Action Council—transferred employees	109	5/10	ula
HF1442*	Simoneau	SF0980	Novak	Columbia Heights Police Relief Assoc. — salary computation inclusions	126	5/11	ula
HF1480	Bergson	SF0306*	Metzen	Department head, administrative board app't. procedures clarified	325	5/20	v
HF1529*	Hausman	SF0001	Pogemiller	Dept. of environmental protection—task force created	368	p	cu
HF1658*	Krueger	SF1477	Morse	Project Outreach Corporation abolished, duties transferred	363	p	cu
HF1661	Orenstein	SF1418*	Moe	Civil service rule waivers, review provided by bargaining unit cmtes.	301	5/20	7/1/93
HF1750	Krueger	SF1620*	Merriam	State Government Finance—omnibus bill	192	5/14	vd
HF1763	Steensma	SF1624*	Kelly	Claims against the state—money appropriated	278	5/19	5/20/93
				HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES			
HF0029*	Greenfield	SF0032	Hottinger	Smoking prohibition expanded to licensed family day cares	14	3/31	vd
HF0037	Beard	SF0034*	Price	Foreign exchange students—host families checked	238	5/17	vd
HF0134*	Vellenga	SF0117	Samuelson	Optometrists authorized to prescribe topical legend drugs	121	5/11	8/1/93
HF0142	Anderson, R.	SF0119*	Sams	Nursing assistant evaluation program—certain options modified	5	3/10	3/11/93
HF0145*	Steensma	SF0173	Piper	Physician licensure—reciprocity requirements modified	19	4/7	4/8/93
HF0203*	Kelley	SF0094	Piper	Medical practitioner licensing—requirements modified	21	4/12	8/1/93
HF0226*	Cooper	SF0319	Vickerman	Ambulance service mandatory for health maintenance organizations	50	4/26	8/1/93
HF0227*	Bauerly	SF0242	Finn	Adult foster care license modification	10	3/25	8/1/93
HF0430*	Kinkel	SF0362	Samuelson	Human Services, Health departments to reduce survey duplication	114	5/10	5/11/93
HF0436	Greenfield	SF0282*	Berglin	Medical Assistance—hospital reimbursement rate modified	20	3/31	1/1/93 r
HF0483	Greenfield	SF0044*	Piper	Trust restrictive clauses prohibited if linked to welfare eligibility	108	5/7	7/1/92 r, wq
HF0484	Greenfield	SF0419*	Berglin	MinnesotaCare—HealthRight Act renamed, modified, corrected	248	5/17	5/18/93 we
HF0489	Laurey	SF0207*	Finn	Social work and therapy board requirements clarified	240	5/17	vd
HF0507*	Clark	SF0481	Berglin	Hospital patients given choice of disclosing presence	54	4/28	8/1/93
HF0665	Greenfield	SF0560*	Berglin	Hospital construction moratorium made permanent	243	5/17	8/1/93
HF0670*	Laurey	SF0769	Berglin	Mental health—outpatient benefits re-regulated	81	5/3	8/1/93 wq
HF0726	Orfield	SF0502*	Mondale	Asbestos abatement provisions modified, penalties provided	303	5/20	7/1/93
HF0804*	Cooper	SF1107	Sams	Ambulance primary service areas granted exemption from process	76	5/3	8/1/93
HF0818	Orenstein	SF0521*	Hottinger	Hepatitis B vaccinations, TB tests allowed without parental consent	167	5/14	vd
HF0828	Orenstein	SF0699*	Sams	Chiropractic services provided utilization review procedures	99	5/7	8/1/93
HF0867	Cooper	SF0739*	Solon	Veterinarians exempted from certain radiation test requirements	188	5/14	7/1/93
HF0945*	Asch	SF0991	Wiener	Nursing Board membership expanded, exam clarified	88	5/5	5/6/93 we
HF1036	Asch	SF1077*	Piper	Drop-in child care program regulations modified	338	p	cu
HF1073	Clark	SF0782*	Berglin	Medical Assistance coverage expanded to include nutrition	246	5/17	8/1/93
HF1098	Simoneau	SF0840*	Betzold	Interstate contract authorized for treatment of mentally ill	102	5/7	vd
HF1099	Simoneau	SF1105*	Betzold	Lead abatement provisions, building health regulations modified	286	5/19	vd
HF1112	Asch	SF1201*	Finn	Psychology Board reciprocity licensing requirements modified	206	5/14	vd
HF1117	Gutknecht	SF0981	Chandler	Technical changes made to several human services programs	306	5/20	8/1/93
HF1123	Greenfield	SF0748*	Betzold	Exemptions, eligibility for social programs clarified	339	p	cu
HF1174	Simoneau	SF0240*	Berglin	Nursing board membership to include nursing home nurse	105	5/7	8/1/93
HF1178*	Greenfield	SF0900	Berglin	Integrated service network act adopted, funded	345	p	cu
HF1317	Bauerly	SF1101*	Sams	Hearing aid dispensers certified, penalties imposed	201	5/14	vd
HF1349	Greenfield	SF1187*	Pogemiller	Anatomical gifts considered health care service; not a sale	256	5/19	5/20/93 wq
HF1428*	Evans	SF1299	Solon	Dentistry licensing requirements modified, discipline clarified	84	5/5	8/1/93
HF1499*	Cooper	SF1311	3/30 rpa	Chiropractors, physical therapists provided training requirements	293	5/19	vd
				HOUSING			
HF0384*	Mariani	SF0264	Anderson	Housing Finance Agency programs modified, authorized	236	5/17	5/18/93 wq
HF0504*	Dawkins	SF0675	Metzen	Property tax classification modified for certain property	320	5/20	vd
HF0531*	Dawkins	SF0415	Anderson	Tenants—written leases provided; landlord disclosures required	317	5/20	vd
HF0671*	Orfield	SF0529	Novak	Low income housing to be spread throughout the metro area	234	5/18	v
HF1058*	Wejcman	SF1532	Novak	Landlord recovery for property damage, rent nonpayment clarified	165	5/14	8/1/93

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HF1325*	Brown, C.	SF1387	Johnson, D.E.	Smoke detector dwelling requirements expanded	329	p	cu
HF1579*	Rest	SF1487	Pagemiller	Bonds—mortgage bond allocation procedures modified	164	5/14	vd
				JUDICIARY			
HF0018	Carruthers	SF0190*	Cohen	Criminal data made public; licenses prohibited for criminals	171	5/14	8/1/93
HF0045	Bishop	SF0040*	Reichgott	Durable power of attorney for health care established	312	5/20	8/1/93 wq
HF0047	Dawkins	SF0048*	Betzold	Real estate law—miscellaneous changes	6	3/4	vd
HF0079*	Peterson	SF0106	Vickerman	Grandparents' visitation rights clarified	62	4/30	8/1/93
HF0129*	Carruthers	SF0513	Betzold	Property taxes—delinquent spousal maintenance payments allowed exemptions	322	p	cu
HF0181	Rest	SF0181*	Reichgott	Limited Liability Company Act amended	137	5/13	1/1/93 r
HF0194	Carruthers	SF0215*	Betzold	Libraries—fee collection provided in petty misdemeanor cases	29	4/15	4/16/93
HF0208*	Bishop	SF0859	Cohen	Human rights—protection for the disabled expanded	277	5/19	8/1/93
HF0243	Pugh	SF0141*	Reichgott	Common Interest Ownership Act	222	5/17	6/1/94
HF0251*	Skoglund	SF0288	Ranum	Child neglect—definition expanded to include failure to provide education	296	5/19	8/1/93
HF0264	Johnson, R.	SF0234*	Finn	Protective services expanded—children living with perpetrators of child abuse	33	4/19	8/1/93
HF0341*	Pugh	SF0265	Finn	Business Corporation Act—amended	17	4/7	8/1/93
HF0358*	Milbert	SF0294	Betzold	Revisor's bill—non-substantive statutory changes	13	3/31	8/1/93
HF0499	Wejcman	SF0384*	Berglin	Child support—execution, garnishment effective until judgment satisfied	156	5/14	8/1/93
HF0500	Wejcman	SF0186*	Piper	Marriage dissolution notices—include full name, SSN, birth date	34	4/21	8/1/93
HF0511	Salberg	SF0403*	Hottinger	Hotel innkeeper authority clarified; damage responsibility	151	5/13	10/1/93
HF0552*	Pugh	SF0440	Spear	Mortgage voluntary foreclosure—provisions modified	40	4/21	8/1/93 wq
HF0573	Stanius	SF0163*	Berglin	Orphan drug prescription requirements modified	82	5/3	8/1/93
HF0585*	Clark	SF0444	Spear	Human Rights—sexual orientation added	22	4/2	8/1/93
HF0591	Dawkins	SF0532*	Finn	Uniform conciliation court law	321	p	cu
HF0592*	Pugh	SF0576	Spear	Homestead exemption capped for credit repayment	79	5/3	8/1/93
HF0655	Orenstein	SF0741*	Cohen	Civil service commission decision appeals provided to employees	152	5/14	5/15/93
HF0732*	McGuire	SF0631	McGowan	Law enforcement agencies—offender rehabilitation	159	5/14	5/15/93
HF0747	Orenstein	SF0674*	Cohen	Bond order stays provided for actions on constitutional issues	170	5/14	8/1/93 wq
HF0846*	Ostrom	SF0850	Hottinger	Treatment centers—absent patients reported to local legal authorities	60	4/30	8/1/93
HF0900	Carruthers	SF0694*	Marty	DWI—omnibus bill	347	p	cu
HF0915	Wejcman	SF0729*	Piper	Corrections ombudsman—biennial reporting required	30	4/15	8/1/93
HF0922	Clark	SF1315*	Betzold	Burial ground disturbances provided criminal penalties; civil remedies	288	5/19	8/1/93
HF0963	Murphy	SF0536*	Finn	Snowmobile accident investigations provided by sheriffs	184	5/14	8/1/93
HF0994*	Blatz	SF1332	Merriam	Foster care, adoption—given time limits for placement	291	5/19	7/1/93
HF1018*	Rest	SF0746	Reichgott	Limited liability companies—biennial registration required	131	5/13	8/1/93
HF1042*	Farrell	SF0673	Cohen	Child support administration enforcement provisions modified	340	p	cu
HF1153*	Brown, C.	SF0984	Cohen	Manufactured goods economic loss recovery limits clarified	91	5/5	5/6/93; r to 8/1/91
HF1191	Pugh	SF1097*	Cohen	Trustees prohibited from exercising certain powers	169	5/14	5/15/93
HF1205*	Clark	SF1192	Kelly	Housing calendar consolidation project made permanent	265	5/19	vd
HF1206	Brown, C.	SF1036*	Cohen	Recorded sound or image transfers regulated	221	5/17	10/1/93 wq
HF1220	Orenstein	SF1046*	Pappas	Medical facility access obstruction prohibited	284	5/19	5/20/93 wq
HF1245*	McGuire	SF0976	Ranum	Data privacy—omnibus bill	351	p	cu
HF1248	McGuire	SF0452*	Betzold	Civil commitment act—appeal time initiations clarified	302	5/19	8/1/93
HF1420*	McGuire	SF1448	Cohen	Guardian, conservator provisions modified	118	5/10	8/1/93
HF1439	Skoglund	SF1171*	Spear	Nonfelony enforcement commission created to study sentencing	255	5/19	8/1/93
HF1514	Pugh	SF0918*	Betzold	Statute of limitations clarified for civil actions; real property	305	5/20	5/21/93 wq
HF1585*	Skoglund	SF0919	Kelly	Crime—omnibus bill	326	p	cu
HF1650*	Anderson, I.	SF1557	Luther	Telephone records classified as private data for legislatures—repealed	369	p	cu
HF1746	Murphy	SF1503*	Beckman	Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill	146	5/13	vd
				LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS			
HF0064	Jacobs	SF0053*	Price	Work curfews extended for high school students	261	5/19	8/1/93
HF0097*	Rukavina	SF0093	Flynn	Public employees—definition of confidential employee modified	12	3/93	8/1/93
HF0187	Welle	SF0176*	Moe	Workers' comp—reinsurance fund surplus distribution ordered	361	p	cu
HF0199*	Winter	SF0112	Moe	Workers' compensation—loan to state fund mutual authorized	228	5/17	5/18/93 wq
HF0343	Sekhon	SF0236*	Anderson	Unemployment insurance—abuse victims granted benefits	270	5/19	5/20/93
HF0349	Rukavina	SF0785*	Chandler	Labor unions—equal time provisions extended to unions	359	p	cu
HF0373*	Murphy	SF0891	Kroening	Labor—arbitration required under certain circumstances	346	p	cu
HF0535	McGuire	SF0441*	Spear	Labor—employees provided liability identification	216	5/17	8/1/93 wq

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HF0651	Winter	SF0544*	Murphy	Unfair labor practice laws— modified	360	p	cu
HF0700	Farrell	SF0645*	Riveness	Railroads—employee job priority status assured after mergers	133	5/13	v
HF0819	Johnson, R.	SF0629*	Riveness	Public employees—arbitration authorized on health care costs	149	5/14	5/15/93
HF0826	Simoneau	SF0692*	Chmielewski	Workers' compensation—minimum deposit changed for self-insureds	210	5/14	8/1/93
HF1022	Rukavina	SF1158*	Novak	Workers' compensation insurance— certain benefits extended	135	5/13	v
HF1041	Kalis	SF0903*	Beckman	Police—names stricken from civil service register	35	4/21	8/1/93
HF1054	Pugh	SF0911*	Metzen	Labor—peace officers allowed separate bargaining unit	136	5/13	8/1/93
HF1151*	Dauner	SF1193	Langseth	Labor-wage payment regulations modified	253	5/19	5/20/93
HF1185	Farrell	SF1413*	Chandler	Workers' compensation insurance— changes for nursing home workers	194	5/14	vd
HF1187	Perlt	SF1199*	Chandler	Labor-state advisory councils expiration dates extended	132	5/13	5/14/93
HF1423*	Farrell	SF1296	Runbeck	Unemployment insurance— technical modifications	67	4/30	8/1/93
				LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS			
HF0070*	Opatz	SF0116	Benson, J.E.	St. Cloud State University land transferred to city of St. Cloud	64	4/30	5/1/93
HF0073	Jefferson	SF0058*	Pogemiller	Peace Officer legal fees reimbursed for unsustained complaints	220	5/17	5/18/93
HF0074*	Jefferson	SF0524	Flynn	Mpls. government entities allowed to impose residency requirement	260	5/19	8/1/93
HF0127	Bishop	SF0300*	Hottinger	Sheriff deputy hirings— disparities corrected	15	4/7	4/8/93
HF0151	Cooper	SF0099*	Janezich	Town office elections duties clarified	24	4/13	4/14/93
HF0152	Cooper	SF0098*	Janezich	Town road and bridge report filing requirement eliminated	25	4/13	4/14/93
HF0237*	Anderson, I.	SF0501	Janezich	Auditor, treasurer office combination— procedure for counties provided	75	5/3	1/1/96 or before if vacancy
HF0248	Welle	SF0198*	Johnson, D.E.	City contract limit increased for local government improvements	38	4/21	8/1/93
HF0259*	Dauner	SF0233	Janezich	Publication requirements modified for delinquent property tax	158	5/14	5/5/93
HF0298*	Jacobs	SF0277	Merriam	Anoka County granted power to appoint county coroner	16	4/7	4/8/93
HF0383	Pugh	SF0313*	Wiener	Dakota County HRA and extension committee given powers	23	4/13	ula
HF0439	Farrell	SF0098*	Kelly	St. Paul authorized design districts, design ordinance	242	5/17	ula
HF0461*	Jefferson	SF0581	Ranum	Reward offers by cities for felon information allowed	63	4/30	8/1/93
HF0498*	Rukavina	SF0459	Janezich	St. Louis County—solid waste management contracting modified	157	5/14	ula
HF0622*	Orfield	SF0695	Marty	Farmland in metropolitan area provided long-term protection	141	5/13	8/1/93
HF0648*	Anderson, I.	SFnone		Itasca, Polk counties allowed to merge auditor's/treasurer's office	127	5/13	ula
HF0680	Rice	SF0589*	Kroening	St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board appointments provided for	183	5/14	5/15/93
HF0720	Anderson, I.	SF0653*	Lessard	Careways allowed on alternative routes for certain landowners	275	5/19	5/20/93 wq
HF0761	Pugh	SF0580*	Reichgott	Employee compensation rules modified, certain pay limited	315	5/20	vd
HF0812	Rodosovich	SF0485*	Neuville	Fairbault police chief, director provided civil service status	112	5/10	ula
HF0893*	Bertram, Jeff	SF0709	Bertram, Joe	Crime—Prosecutor provided for petty misdemeanor offenses	90	5/5	8/1/93
HF0913	Orenstein	SF0789*	Kelly	St. Paul approval of special laws validated	36	4/21	4/22/93
HF0951*	Huntley	SF0495	Solon	Duluth authorized increased transfers to general fund	148	5/13	ula
HF0962*	Mahon	SF0814	Riveness	Metropolitan Airports Commission to study aircraft classroom noise	162	5/14	8/1/93
HF0976*	Simoneau	SF0821	Merriam	Community action agency contracts authorized with counties	42	4/23	8/1/93
HF0986	Kelley	SF1062*	Mondale	Metropolitan telecommunications board established	313	5/20	5/21/93; expires 6/30/94
HF1251	Mahon	SF1141*	Hottinger	City self-insurance fund allowed to meet bond requirements	218	5/17	8/1/93
HF1259*	Jefferson	SF1167	Kroening	Minneapolis authority extended to guarantee small business loans	258	5/19	ula
HF1296*	Lourey	SF0716	Chmielewski	Pine County allowed to extend temporary land use controls	55	4/28	4/29/93
HF1376	Carruthers	SF1081*	Pogemiller	Metropolitan Council districts redrawn	314	5/20	5/21/93 wq
HF1404*	Evans	SF1005	Novak	New Brighton allowed to acquire carbon to treat water	94	5/5	5/6/93
HF1454*	Ness	SF1391	Dille	Hutchinson allowed to erect distinction citizen signs	161	5/14	ula
HF1474*	Brown, C.	SF1124	Janezich	County recorder fee use allowed for information services	73	5/3	8/1/93
HF1486*	Trimble	SF0787	Kelly	Metropolitan Council to study metro area library systems	334	p	cu
HF1493	Perlt	SF0826*	Price	Document late fee, interest allowed by counties	217	5/17	8/1/93
HF1541	Winter	SF1400*	Vickerman	Nobles, Murray counties allowed to consolidate auditor/treasurer offices	200	5/14	vd
				REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY		5/17	
HF0185*	Reding	SFnone		Lake Pepin—river bluff power plant project blocked	147	5/13	5/14/93
HF0295*	Jacobs	SF0424	Chmielewski	Energy—utility cost rate adjustments authorized	49	4/26	8/1/93
HF0522*	Rukavina	SF0405	Solon	Utilities—property easements requirements clarified	96	5/7	5/8/93
HF0566*	Jacobs	SF0670	Novak	Telephones—incentive plan for noncompetitive services extended	41	4/23	4/24/93 wq
HF0584*	Jennings	SF0698	Johnson, J.B.	Communication-impaired persons— TACIP board expanded	272	5/19	vd
HF0751	Jacobs	SF0512*	Novak	Long-distance telephone carriers deregulated	268	5/19	8/1/93
HF0825	Jacobs	SF0429*	Solon	Liquor—omnibus bill	350	p	cu
HF1049	Jacobs	SF1437*	Novak	Utilities—voltage standards extended to cooperatives	327	p	cu

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE FINAL ACTION (as of May 20, 1993)					Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title			
HF—House File		v—vetoed		dae—day after enactment			
SF—Senate File		liv—line item veto		vd—various dates			
R—Resolution		p—pending governor's signature		we—with exceptions			
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed		f—filed with secretary of state		wq—with qualifications			
†—footnote		r—retroactive		ula—upon local approval			
				cu—currently unavailable			
HF1133*	Hausman	SF0834	Johnson	Energy—alternative fuels exempted certain taxes	254	5/19	5/20/93
HF1253*	Hausman	SF0970	Johnson, J.B.	Energy—renewable resource production preference given	356	p	cu
HF1363	Anderson, I.	SF1087*	Anderson, E.	Telephones— 9-1-1 services required	190	5/14	8/1/93
				RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION			
HF0001*	Solberg	SF0038	Luther	Legislature— obsolete committee references deleted	4	3/5	3/6/93
HF1781	Milbert	SF1642*	Reichgott	Revisor's bill—corrects nursing board membership technical corrections	366	p	cu
				TAXES			
HF0117	Kinkel	SF0019*	Price	Tax-forfeited land— repurchase price regulated	11	3/29	8/1/93
HF0427*	Winter	SF0585	Pappas	Taxes—omnibus technical corrections	375	p	cu
HF0443*	Olson, E.	SF0607	Flynn	Property taxes—obsolete levy limits abolished	262	5/19	v
HF1524*	Rest	SF1419	Pogemiller	Public finance—public debt, financial obligation issuance modified	271	5/19	vd
				TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT			
HF0006	Osthoff	SF0012*	Chmielewski	Drivers' license revocation opposed for drug offenses—resolution	R1	3/25	NA
HF0043*	Kinkel	SF0773	Sams	Town bridges replaced by culverts allocated funding	128	5/14	8/1/93
HF0046	Steensma	SF0050*	Vickerman	Recreational vehicles, pick-up truck 5th wheel coupling combos authorized	111	5/10	5/11/93; repealed 11/1/95
HF0057*	Murphy	SF0497	Murphy	School bus regulations clarified	78	5/3	5/4/93
HF0094*	Laurey	SF0035	Chmielewski	Snowmobile trailer manufacturer exempted from license requirement	259	5/19	5/20/93
HF0111*	Olson, K.	SF0128	Vickerman	Jackson County—Grottrum Memorial Highway designated	39	4/21	8/1/93
HF0113*	Orenstein	SF0148	Cohen	Pedestrian right-of-way in crosswalks clarified	115	5/10	8/1/93
HF0148	Johnson, A.	SF0131*	Hanson	Bus—regular route limits re-imposed	323	p	cu
HF0301	Tompkins	SF0273*	Knutson	Trunk highway 279 redesignated, jurisdiction transferred	289	5/19	5/20/93
HF0344	Johnson, A.	SF0386*	Vickerman	Motorcycle endorsement fee increased	166	5/14	8/1/93
HF0357	Pugh	SF0334*	Vickerman	Traffic laws—delayed arrests permitted for certain offenses	304	5/20	8/1/93 wq
HF0403	Simoneau	SF0414*	Flynn	Light rail transit design, construction procedures set	353	p	cu
HF0469*	Gruenes	SF1389	Johnston	School bus drivers—license physical testing rules changed	57	4/28	4/29/93
HF0477*	Carlson	SF0076	Pappas	Child passenger restraint rules modified, penalty increased	74	5/3	8/1/93wq
HF0519*	Dom	SF0184	Luther	Motorcycles—off-highway motorcycles regulated	311	5/20	8/1/93; 5/21/93 (Sec. 16)
HF0528	Morrison	SF0434*	Vickerman	Traffic regulations updated with current terminology	26	4/13	8/1/93
HF0623*	Orfield	SF0474	Pappas	Transportation plan for metro area modified, transit funds restricted	294	5/15	v
HF0659	Wejcman	SF0561*	Flynn	Handicapped parking permits— emergency, temporary issuance	98	5/7	8/1/93
HF0735*	Johnson, V.	SF0551	Dille	Traffic regulations for implements of husbandry—modified	187	5/14	8/1/93
HF0746	Osthoff	SF0737*	Johnston	Title certificate transfer required upon ownership	85	5/5	8/1/93
HF0801*	Mariani	SF0885	McGowan	Speed measuring devices—requirements for reducing radiation exposure	61	4/30	8/1/93
HF0854*	Wejcman	SF1216	Olson	Drivers' license—special service endorsement requirement clarified	142	5/13	8/1/93
HF0858	Osthoff	SF0902*	Vickerman	Armored carrier permit provisions modified	213	5/14	5/5/93
HF0874*	Seagren	SF0837	Belanger	Citizen parking patrol authority expanded	130	5/13	5/14/93
HF0969*	Pauly	SF1504	Belanger	Federal motor carrier safety regulations adopted	117	5/10	vd
HF1001	Osthoff	SF1221*	Murphy	Interstate prorable motor vehicle license plate requirements	281	5/19	8/1/93
HF1122*	Garcia	SF1142	Flynn	Transit buses provided right-of-way; handicapped parking enforced	83	5/5	8/1/93
HF1169*	Jefferson	SF1228	Ranum	Metropolitan Transit Commission; consent required for parkway use	154	5/14	8/1/93
HF1247*	McGuire	SF0867	Riveness	Automobiles—penalties added for unlawful use of titles	331	5/20	v
HF1272	Jefferson</						

Bill Introductions

HF1778-HF1801

Friday, May 14

HF1778—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operation & Gambling
Investment board provided investment information disclosure requirements and state auditor to report on investment gains or losses.

HF1779—Kahn (DFL)
Governmental Operation & Gambling
Legislators and agency heads to report expense reimbursements for meals, entertainment, transportation, lodging, and seminars.

HF1780—Huntley (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Women's health issues research grant program established and money appropriated.

HF1781—Milbert (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Revisor's bill correcting nursing board membership technical error.

HF1782—Jaros (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Telephones; elected officials and staff not to receive government-funded phone privileges.

HF1783—Klinzing (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Informed consent requirements provided before abortions are performed and civil damage award allowed.

HF1784—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
Conflict of laws-limitations uniform act adopted.

HF1785—Farrell (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Refiner price discrimination prohibited between motor fuel retailers and wholesalers.

HF1786—Pawlenty (IR)
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Campaign contributions and solicitations restricted; candidate fund transfers prohibited; public subsidies eliminated to unopposed candidates; income tax checkoff requirements modified; penalties imposed; and money appropriated.

Saturday, May 15

HF1787—Stanius (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Business impact notes required for legislative bills affecting business.

HF1788—Bishop (IR)
Judiciary
Postnuptial contracts and settlements provided.

HF1789—Olson, M. (IR)
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections
Political contribution income tax refund changed to a credit.

HF1790—Jaros (DFL)
Education
Foreign language prospective teachers provided a year abroad to learn conversation, composition, culture, and history.

Monday, May 17

HF1791—Orfield (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Human rights act investigatory and enforcement powers provided to attorney general, commercial telephone solicitations restricted, public housing marketing regulated, cold weather rule to include propane gas users, and penalties imposed.

HF1792—Wejcman (DFL)
Judiciary
Interstate family support uniform act adopted and revised reciprocal enforcement of support uniform act repealed.

HF1793—Orfield (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Administrative procedure act adopted.

HF1794—Macklin (IR)
Judiciary
Disposition of community property rights at death uniform act adopted.

HF1795—Macklin (IR)
Judiciary
Partnership uniform act adopted.

HF1796—Swenson (IR)
Health & Human Services
Culturally oriented group residence pilot project established for young Mexican, Chicano, and Latino women with children, and money appropriated.

HF1797—Frerichs (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Municipalities required to submit a service right petition before furnishing electric service while eminent domain proceedings are pending to acquire property of an electric utility.

HF1798—Olson, M. (IR)
Education
Independent school district No. 727, Big Lake, approved a maximum effort capital school bond loan, and money appropriated.

HF1799—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Information practices uniform code enacted and government data practices act repealed.

HF1800—McGuire (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Health care information uniform act enacted and penalties imposed.

HF1801—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Criminal history records uniform act enacted and penalties imposed.

Order Form: 1993 Session Summary

The 1993 Session Summary (New Laws) will provide brief summaries of all bills that were passed by both the House and the Senate during the current legislative session. Each entry will include a bill title, House and Senate file numbers, House and Senate chief authors, a chapter number as it will appear in *Laws of Minnesota 1993*, a brief summary of the bill, and enactment and effective dates. The publication will be ready soon after the session ends. Copies will be mailed to those who order them.

Do you want to receive a copy of the 1993 Session Summary? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please place this form (with the mailing label on the back) in an envelope. Mail it by June 11, 1993, to: 1993 Session Summary, House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

1993 Readership Survey: Session Weekly

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

How often do you read the *Session Weekly*? (Please check one.)

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☐ Saturday ☐ Monday ☐ Tuesday ☐ Wednesday ☐ Thursday ☐ Friday

Which parts of the *Session Weekly* do you most often read? (Please check all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Highlights	<input type="checkbox"/> Flashback
<input type="checkbox"/> Bill Tracking	<input type="checkbox"/> Minnesota Index
<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly action (grid)	<input type="checkbox"/> It's a fact!
<input type="checkbox"/> Cumulative action (list by House File number)	<input type="checkbox"/> Do you know?
<input type="checkbox"/> Bill Introductions	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshman Profiles
<input type="checkbox"/> Committee Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> Features
<input type="checkbox"/> Informational material (members lists, committee assignments, etc.)	

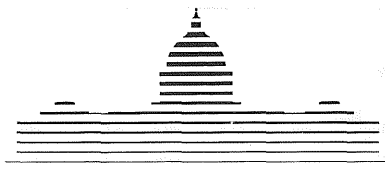
On the following scale from 1 to 5, please rate the following aspects of the *Session Weekly*? (Circle one number in each set)

Writing	Easy to understand	1	2	3	4	Hard to understand	5	
Story Length	Too short	1	2	Just right	3	4	Too Long	5
Readability (type size)	Too small	1	2	Just right	3	4	Too large	5
Photographs	Poor	1	2	Average	3	4	Excellent	5
Layout	Poor	1	2	Average	3	4	Excellent	5

What do you like about the *Session Weekly*? _____

Do you have any suggestions for improving the *Session Weekly*? _____

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



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
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Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Irv Anderson
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

1993 Legislative Session

Number of legislative days used	61
Number of House files introduced, 1993	1,801
In 1991	1,725
Senate files introduced, 1993	1,675
In 1991	1,595
Number of bills that reached the governor's desk, 1993	375
Number of those that were House files	201
Number of those that were Senate files	179
House Resolutions adopted	6
Number of bills sent to conference committee, 1993	66
Number of those that didn't later get passed by both legislative bodies	5
Number of House files amended by the Senate that the House concurred with and repassed	99
Number of Senate Files amended by the House that the Senate concurred with and repassed	57
Number of pages in the Health and Human Services Omnibus bill, 1993	478
In 1991	532
Bills incorporated into the Health and Human Services Omnibus bill, 1993	51
Bills incorporated into the Omnibus crime bill, 1993	44
Number of vetoes by Gov. Rudy Perpich, 1983-1990	20
Total number of bills vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson in 1993, through May 20	21
Resolutions vetoed	1
Line-item vetoes	2
Carlson vetoes, 1991(whole and line-item)	28
Additional vetoes later ruled invalid, 1991	15
Number of successful veto override attempts since 1939	4
Number of House attempts, 1993	1
Successful House attempts, 1993	0
Date the Legislature will reconvene in regular session, 1994	Feb. 22
Times the second year of the biennium has started at a later date, (1984)	1
Special sessions in Minnesota history	32
Number of those called to address taxes	10
Number called because of an Indian outbreak	1
Longest special session, in calendar days, 1971	159
Number of special sessions that lasted only a day	6
Year of the last special session	1989

Sources: House Index Department; House Public Information Office; Legislative Reference Library.



For more information . . .

For general information, call:
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