

93, Feb. 26

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SESSION WEEKLY

Minnesota House of Representatives ♦ February 26, 1993 ♦ Volume 10, Number 8



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

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to **Session Weekly**, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, 175 State Office Building, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

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Flashback

It was a little like old home week at the Capitol as the protagonists in one of the oldest legislative battles got to oppose each other as they have for most of the past 20 years. There's nothing like a good fight to unify the forces of a loose-knit coalition.

The clarion call this time is the proposed packaging act of 1993, which is a distant cousin — but definitely related — to some of the earliest "container" legislation introduced 24 years ago in the House and Senate.

Those ban-the-can and non-refillable bottle proposals didn't get far in 1969. All three bills (one in the House and two in the Senate) were referred to committee, where they died without ever having a hearing.

But with the blossoming of the environmental movement in the early 1970s, the debate intensified. The end result for both proponents and opponents, however, was the same. Ban-the-can and mandatory deposit proposals were always just a few votes short. In the Senate in 1974, a deposit bill was defeated on a 37-25 vote. Two years later in the House, supporters came a little closer. But after 3-1/2 hours of debate, the House defeated a similar bill by a 71-to-60 margin.

Like 19th century Civil War soldiers in successive wave attacks, the proposals were cut down year after year. But the debate seemed to intensify in the later 1970s when the opposing camps seemed more apt to be placed in one of two categories: good or evil. When former Sen. Win Borden advocated a "compromise" deposit bill in 1978, he was widely depicted as an environmental Benedict Arnold.

"Trashy sellout," sneered the March 3, 1978, *Minnesota Daily*. "Borden deserves the wrath of every Minnesotan who cares about the environment. . . . Borden's compromise is a joke."

The coalition of proponents, including environmentalists and the League of Women Voters, kept at it in the 1980s and appeared to broaden its base. The traditional supporters "were joined by a bicycle club, whose spokesman said the measure would reduce broken glass on streets; the Farm Bureau, which contends it would reduce litter in farm fields, and the Joint Religious Legislative Coalition, which backs the bill 'from a religious perspective of stewardship of the Earth,'" reported the Sept. 23, 1983, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

In the end, however, that coalition was never able to defeat the opposing coalition, whose backbone is formed by business and labor. This year, coalition members say, the group is stronger than ever. Time will tell how the packaging act of 1993 fares. But the odds that it will be approved in its present form could be better. A legislator summed it up like this back in 1979: "When was the last time that a bill opposed by both labor and industry has passed?"

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Members of the Minnesota Auto Rebuilders Association rallied in front of the State Capitol Feb. 24 to oppose a bill (HF51) calling for vehicle title "branding" of rebuilt cars. The association offered an alternative that it claimed would cover all damaged vehicles, not just those considered total losses by insurers. (See story, page 12.)

—photo by Andrew VonBank

Highlights

Reduce, reuse, recycle . . .

Packaging bill revives 20-year-old controversy

While communities and businesses have jumped on the recycling bandwagon, a measure before the Legislature suggests those efforts are not enough.

The controversial proposal (HF65) sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) is intended to keep excess packaging and containers from being manufactured in the first place. It would impose fees on disposable packaging and require the beverage industry to use progressively higher percentages of refillable containers, or face a mandated container deposit program.

Products that are recycled, bill proponents note, do eventually end up in landfills.

Munger first proposed legislation aimed at reducing disposable containers in 1973 and again in 1977.

The bill, said Munger, is overdue.

"It should have been passed 25 years ago," Munger told the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Feb. 23. "If it had, we wouldn't be in the mess we're in. The legislation is necessary before we reach a point of no return."

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) said that landfills represent a "major cost that is undefined for taxpayers" because of the enormous cost to clean up both the sites and groundwater. Maintaining 100 landfill sites already closed and an additional 1,500 city dumps not yet investigated could bring that cost to \$1.3 billion, according to Munger and state officials.

Solid waste experts say 35 to 40 percent of the solid waste stream is made up of discarded packaging materials, Munger said. He said his proposal would "move us away from the throw-away mentality that we have developed the past 35 years."

Specifically, HF65 would require paper, newsprint, and packaging to contain a minimum of 25 percent "post-consumer" recycled material by Jan. 1, 1996, and 50 percent by the year 2000, with limited exceptions. This is considered by some to be the most controversial portion of the bill.

The beverage industry, as a whole, would also need to meet specific goals for the percent of refillable beverage containers distributed in the state. These increase from 5 percent in 1995 to 50 percent in the year 2010 — at a rate of 5 percent every two years. If the goals are not met, a container deposit program would go into



Minnesota Public Interest Research Group members expressed support for a packaging bill that would reduce the volume of trash at a Feb. 25 hearing before the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

effect for delinquent segments of the industry. Deposits on nonrefillable containers would be 10 cents for those less than a quart in size; 30 cents for a quart or more.

A fee of 1 to 3 cents on discardable packaging would also be established. Retailers would be required to collect the fees as they now collect the state sales tax. The fees would begin with a 1-cent fee for each discardable package from 1994 to Jan. 1, 1996. Then, the 1-to 3-cent fee schedule would begin, based on the recycled content of the packaging and the manufacturer's proper labeling of the package for recycling content and applicable fees.

Additionally, the bill would require that pesticide containers be refillable at least five times after Jan. 1, 1996. (Household pesticides would not be affected.)

Transport packaging — packaging removed before final consumer sale — would be banned from landfills after Jan. 1, 1997. One-half of all transport packaging would be required to be reusable at least 20 times. Transport packaging would need to contain at least 50 percent recycled content or be made of renewable materials — and be recyclable.

A similar packaging proposal received House Environment and Natural Resources Committee approval last session, but then stalled. The Senate version of the bill was never heard.

The 1992 Legislature did mandate a 25 per-

cent per capita reduction in the amount of discarded packaging being placed in solid waste and disposal facilities by the end of 1995.

—Joyce Peterson

Packaging controversy

Nearly 60 people who represented several hundred organizations appeared before the Environment and Natural Resources Committee this week to say why the proposed packaging act of 1993 should or should not be made law.

Opponents of the controversial packaging bill told legislators that it would be an "administrative nightmare." Others said the legislation is not needed because recycling has been successful.

Steve Evans told legislators that the expense of upgrading equipment in his Detroit Lakes supermarket to accommodate the 1- to 3-cent packaging fees "would be incredible." HF65, he said, would make the state less competitive with other states, and result in "lost sales, lost jobs."

Representatives of the container industry also spoke in opposition to the bill. Among them, Anchor Glass employee Joyce Owens told legislators that container deposits would reduce the glass industry's market share because manufacturers would turn to lightweight plastics.

Paul Gunderson, general manager of Mid-



Cheryl Wall, owner of Soderquist New Market grocery store, testified against the "packaging bill" during a Feb. 23 hearing of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

west CocaCola, testified that mandated refillable containers would force his company to move jobs to Iowa. Refillable containers have not been popular with consumers, he said, and the volume of refillables sold has dropped dramatically.

Also speaking in opposition was Dave Locey, who represented the Minnesota Soft Drink Association. The "recyclable" system, he said, is better than the "refillable" system. He advocated expansion of recycling services under current law.

Bill McGuire, president of PDQ convenience stores, told the committee that returned refillable containers would cause space and sanitation problems for stores. "It would be a big imposition on our business — a cost to our customers," McGuire said.

In contrast, **HF65** supporters said that the bill would begin to address the problem of growing landfills and toxic chemicals used in the manufacture of plastics and throwaway containers.

"While recycling has its place in a good waste management program, state law already recognizes that waste reduction is a preferable option," said Judy Bellairs, legislative director of the North Star chapter of the Sierra Club.

The bill would require larger amounts of recycled material in products, she said, thus creating a better market for recycled materials. "The key to recycling is not in the collection of waste, Bellairs told legislators. "It is in the reuse of the materials collected."

Gary Wagner, of the Minnesota Public Lobby, told legislators that a number of European countries and Canada already are successfully using refillable containers.

Public opinion polls, Wagner said, have shown that 70 percent of all Americans support a national container deposit law.

City officials and neighborhood groups from

Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Mankato testified in favor of the bill. Mary T'Kach, of St. Paul's Neighborhood Energy Consortium, told legislators that consumers have very few options when looking for returnable containers. "Consumers," she said, "are frustrated by not having the option to choose."



AGRICULTURE

Settling wetland rules

It's been two years since the Legislature passed a hard-fought law aimed at protecting the state's remaining wetlands.

Debate on exactly how the Wetland Conservation Act will work is scheduled to begin in March, when the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BOWSR) will begin to implement the detailed permanent rules to carry out the 1991 law.

Ron Nargang, deputy commissioner of the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR), told the Agriculture Committee Feb. 22 that the new rules are aimed at eliminating the confusion and frustration among landowners who have to live with the regulations.

And the confusion is great. In addition to Minnesota agencies, several federal departments also are involved with regulating wetlands protection. Added to that, the federal Clean Water Act and "swampbuster" provisions of the federal farm bill are thrown into the mix alongside the new state law.

The results are so murky, Nargang told the panel, that Gov. Arne Carlson has put wetland regulation at the top of his list of state-federal conflicts that need to be resolved. The list was delivered to Minnesota's congressional delegation.

Hopefully, Nargang said, the proposed rules will clear up some of the conflicts.

But some have made it clear they are unhappy with the rules developed by BOWSR.

"Those rules are far astray from what we intended legislatively," said Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls).

But the Legislature doesn't have the authority to amend the proposed rules. Before they are implemented, however, members of the Agriculture, and Environment and Natural Resources committees will have a chance to comment on them, as required under the state wetlands law.

Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville), who chairs the subcommittee studying the proposed permanent rules, suggested delaying them another year to give lawmakers more time to examine how they would affect landowners. The rules are scheduled to be in place by July 1, 1993, as required by the wetlands law.

Any extension would require a new state law.

Nargang said a delay would disrupt any construction plans affecting wetlands, and urged the panel to get the rules in place. Any potential problems could then be identified, and adjustments made.

"Ultimately, you don't have to worry about the rules, because you control the law," he said.

Higher grain prices sought

A resolution asking the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to establish higher price supports for grain passed the House 117-12 after a flurry of debate Feb. 22.

Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters), a farmer, told House members he was somewhat reluctant to offer his bill (**HF20**), given his past skepticism about the worth of resolutions sent to Washington. But the renewed economic plight of Minnesota's farms, combined with a new administration in Washington, prompted the need for action, he said.

Floor debate encompassed a wide array of farm-related topics, including an amendment to endorse the North American Free Trade Agreement. That was one of several points ruled out of order by House Speaker Dee Long.

Independent-Republican leaders, including Rep. Gil Gutknecht (R-Rochester), attacked the resolution as running contrary to proposals offered by President Bill Clinton. Not only does Clinton's budget proposal call for energy taxes and budget cuts that hit farmers especially hard, but the resolution flies in the face of the president's plea for sacrifice to help bring the federal deficit under control, he said.

"The real issue here is hypocrisy," Gutknecht said.

But Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) said approving the resolution would be an important gesture, putting the House on record in support of federal agriculture policy strengthening the financial safety net for farmers.

A similar measure (SF18) has been approved

by the Senate Agriculture and Rural Development Committee.

Farmer-lender mediation

A bill (HF210) preventing the demise of Minnesota's farmer-lender mediation program this summer won easy approval from the Agriculture Committee Feb. 22.

The program, launched amid severe economic stress on the state's farms in 1986, brings financially troubled farmers and their creditors together to negotiate a settlement agreeable to both parties.

It's been extended three times since its inception, and HF210 would keep it going until 1995. Without an extension, the program will end July 1, 1993.

Kathy Mangum, who directs the program run by the Minnesota Extension Service, said demand for mediation services has mushroomed in recent months, especially in the northwest corner of the state.

The bill includes a \$400,000 appropriation for the next biennium, which has been included in Gov. Arne Carlson's proposed budget.



BANKING

Level field for credit unions

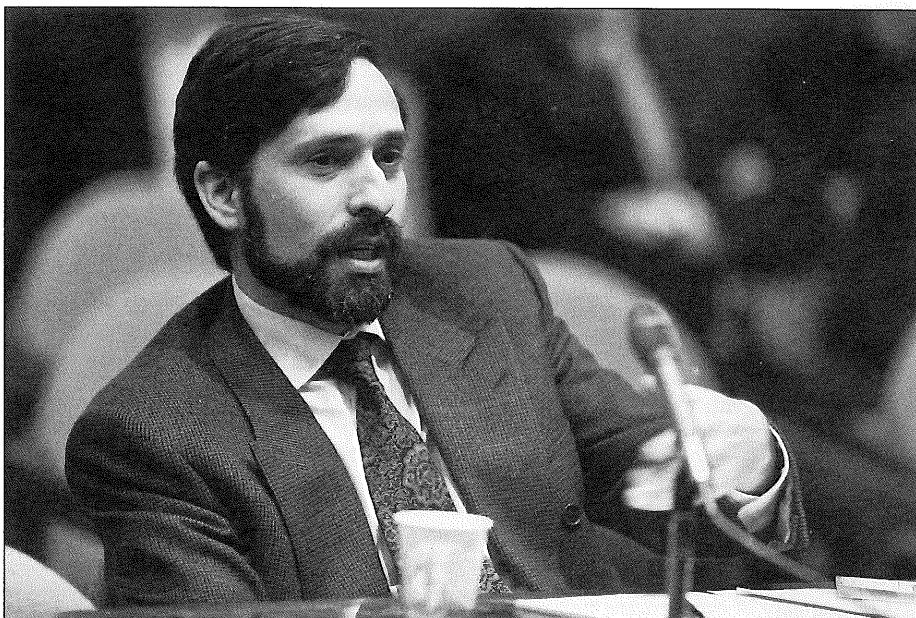
Credit unions would be authorized to offer some of the services and pursue investment opportunities now limited to banks and savings and loans under a bill approved Feb. 24 by a House panel.

In particular, the bill (HF296) would allow the State Board of Investment to deposit funds and purchase share certificates with credit unions. The measure also permits other public bodies — such as a city or school district — to use credit unions for investment purposes, a move supporters said clarifies a 1985 state law designed to create a "level playing field" for all Minnesota financial institutions.

The proposal drew fire from banking interests who contend credit unions, which already benefit from exclusive tax advantages, would be able to offer attractive investment rates that banks and thrifts cannot match.

"Until they start paying taxes like the rest of us, allowing them to compete for investments from non-members goes too far," said John Jackson of the Minnesota Bankers Association.

The bill was approved by the House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee on an 11-7 committee vote. HF296 now moves to the House floor for further consideration.



Steve Hochman of Moody's Investors Service explained bond ratings to the Capital Investment Committee Feb. 23.



BONDING

Looking for an Aaa rating

What do Georgia, Maryland, and six other states have that Minnesotans could possibly want?

A Moody's rating of Aaa when it comes to selling general obligation bonds for capital projects.

The Capital Investment Committee invited Moody's Investors Service to a Feb. 23 meeting to determine whether Minnesota might move from its healthy Aa rating to that triple A — a jump that would mean additional savings in interest rates.

Moody's is one of three rating agencies the state contracts with when it sells bonds for its capital projects each year.

Steven Hochman, Moody's assistant director for state ratings, said that ratings are not a "good housekeeping seal of approval" for good government. They are instead, Hochman said, an indication of the borrower's ability to repay the debt.

Ratings are meant to guide investors, and are issued by impartial, neutral parties "with nothing to gain or lose from the outcome of the transaction," Hochman said.

Moody's uses nine rating levels. The best rating is Aaa, while a C rating, he said, could "be defined loosely as hopeless — the investor can never expect to get a penny back."

Hochman told legislators that Minnesota's policy of limiting debt to 3 percent of the general fund revenues is a good discipline for the state and helps Minnesota retain its good rating.

The rating agency also considers other factors:

- **Economy** — A strong tie to the government's ability to repay the debt, said Hochman. In what sectors are people employed? What are the trends in those sectors? How vulnerable are they to cycles or outside influence? What are the wealth levels? Long-term trends are looked at so as "not to have ratings bounce around with cyclical or short-term developments."
 - **Management** — What is the government responsible for? How well organized is it to carry out responsibilities? How accurate are its revenue and expenditure projections? Also considered: adequacy and frequency of financial reporting, and condition of pension funds.
 - **Finances** — Are the state's taxes and revenues growing as quickly as its expenditures?
 - **Debt** — One of the most important factors, Hochman said. What burden does the debt impose upon resources? This is calculated with ratios: debt per capita, debt to personal income, and debt to estimated market value of taxable property.
- Minnesota ranks 27th nationally in the ratio of tax-supported debt to personal income. The debt is 2.2 percent of Minnesota's personal income. In Hawaii, the highest ranking state, the debt level is 10.4 percent of personal income, while in Wyoming it's 0 percent.
- Although an Aaa rating is the best quality bond, Minnesota's Aa rating means "high quality by all standards," according to Moody's rating guide. Together with the Aaa group, the two are considered high grade bonds.
- The Standard & Poor's Corporation and Fitch Investor's Service have given Minnesota a slightly higher rating of Aa+.



BUSINESS

Calling up the future

Most agree that a high-tech telecommunications "super-highway" spanning the state eventually will be built. How soon that network can be up and running and who will pay for it remains to be seen.

Minnesota officials already have begun such an initiative, establishing the Statewide Telecommunications Access and Routing System (STARS) in 1991. Private industry, particularly telephone companies who likely would provide much of the hardware and expertise to operate these sophisticated systems, also are quickly moving ahead, according to Feb. 22 testimony presented to the House Regulated Industries and Energy Committee.

"Our industry is experiencing tremendous technological change," said Mike Nowick, executive secretary of the Minnesota Telephone Association, which represents roughly two-thirds of the 95 local telephone companies operating in Minnesota.

He said that in five years, nearly the entire state will have the technology to simultaneously use the telephone and facsimile machine or personal computer over a single phone line.

But more sophisticated telecommunication uses, such as live transmission of video images, probably is at least 20 years away, Nowick said. That's because the fiber optic network needed to provide so-called "broadband" services to the general public won't be in place until about the year 2015.

Cost also will be a factor, Nowick said. Linking each of the 2.5 million individual telephone subscribers to a statewide system would carry an estimated \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion pricetag — or up to \$2,000 per person if distributed equally among consumers.

But some lawmakers don't want to wait until 2015, and believe advanced telecommunications capabilities are key to the state's long-term economic health. One proposal (HF411) sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), calls for the installation of a broadband network by 2005.

In addition to speeding the development process, Kelley said his bill is intended to help guarantee that a statewide network is built. Relying solely on market demands likely would favor a metro-based service area over other parts of the state, Kelley said.

Developing sheep yogurt

Those searching for biodegradable, toilet-flushable cat litter or who crave wild rice-flavored hot cereal should know that the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute (AURI) is working on such products.

Those were just two of the "niche markets" legislators were told about during AURI's biennial budget review Feb. 23.

Richard Nelson, AURI executive director, said that the state should continue to fund agricultural financial ventures that involve innovation and risk. Nelson said that AURI is unique because its 160 "economic development" projects lower the costs of risk-taking for Minnesota entrepreneurs.

That, he said, is a much more sound economic development policy than "chasing smokestacks" — the practice of luring business into an area with financial incentives.

Although research and development spending usually makes up just 1 percent of the cost of bringing a product to market, Nelson told members that many goods never would have been produced without AURI's help.

Nelson told lawmakers that one businesswoman has been producing sheep's milk yogurt with AURI help. "Apparently there's a taste for it," Nelson explained, "Whether it's going to be the next Dannon Yogurt, I don't know."

Samples of paper made from cattails and a grain-based kitty litter mix were also passed around to members of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.



CRIME

Omnibus crime bill taking shape

Three more steps were taken in fashioning the Legislature's third major crime bill in five years, although the more complicated and controversial issues have yet to be acted on.

Bills dealing with criminal solicitation, gun control, and the use of police scanners were approved as part of the omnibus crime bill by the Criminal Justice Subcommittee Feb. 24.

The first bill (HF78), sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington), would make it a crime to solicit a mentally impaired person to commit a crime. Blatz said that in 1991 the Legislature made it a crime to persuade a minor to break the law. Likewise, some responsibility should be borne for encouraging a developmentally disabled or insane person to commit a crime, she said.

Concerned that the proposal would apply to idle conversation, Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) persuaded the subcommittee to define "soliciting" as "commanding, entreating, or attempting to persuade" another person.

The second bill (HF297) would make it illegal for any person sentenced to a "diversion program" to purchase a handgun. The proposal also would extend the ban to convicted felons who, because of special sentences, would not retain a felony record.

Dennis Delmont of the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association — and brother to the bill's author, Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) — said that more than 1,000 people are sentenced to diversion programs by Hennepin and Ramsey counties. Currently, they may purchase guns while completing such a program.

Typically under diversion programs, the charge against an offender is held in abeyance provided he or she completes some court-imposed sanctions — usually community service work. Such sentences are usually given for less serious crimes.

Expanding the bill to ban gun purchases from the time of arraignment, or as a condition of release for violent criminals, was discussed but not acted on.

The third bill the subcommittee acted on was a measure that would allow two punishments for people who use a police scanner while committing a crime. Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) said the purpose of HF320 is to make it clear that using a scanner to monitor police communications while breaking the law is a separate crime.

Although HF78, HF297, and HF320 were all approved, the panel will discuss several other bills before sending the omnibus crime bill to the full Judiciary Committee for consideration.

Victims of stalkers

Emotional and impassioned testimony marked this session's first discussion of proposed anti-stalking legislation Feb. 18.

The Criminal Justice and Family Law Subcommittee heard the stories of several victims of stalkers, including law enforcement and judicial officials who must deal with obsessive or threatening harassment.

A county prosecutor and a judge detailed the psychological retaliation of a criminal they charged and sentenced. His acts included strewing dead and mutilated animals across their lawns and slashing car tires.

"We never know when it's going to start again," the judge said.

And a Rochester woman broke down while describing how her son and his girlfriend were shot by his ex-wife, who had made prior threats. "If we can prevent one family from going through this, please, pass this bill," she pleaded.

The Legislature is attempting to address people's fear of future harm based on admittedly circumstantial evidence. And they must do it with the trying language of the law.

One of the most difficult issues is defining stalking — a crime that would often involve a

series of otherwise legal acts — and deciding what conduct should trigger the felony penalties being discussed.

The definition of stalking may affect the criminal justice system's tradition of concentrating on the rights of the accused to a fair trial, explained Larry Schultz, a county prosecutor.

"That responsibility that we have [to provide fair prosecution] is butting directly with the right of a person to lead a normal life free of being bothered," Schultz said.

Ramsey County Judge Lawrence Cohen testified that the standard for a felony stalking charge ought to be that a pattern of conduct "causes a reasonable person to feel harassed, intimidated, or terrorized."

Michael Ward, assistant U.S. district attorney, said that "a flexible definition of stalking is necessary." Otherwise, threatening activity that would be considered "innocuous" in isolation could be ignored when done in a terrorizing way, he explained. Ward is currently working with a U.S. congressional consortium to draft a "model" stalking law for states to consider.

But broad definitions and police discretion are exactly what worried Phillip Levinworth, a St. Paul attorney. Levinworth said that empty threats might be treated as a felony offense, and that a proposal he reviewed "encourages" or "mandates [police] to make warrantless arrests" if a stalking complaint is made.

The subcommittee is attempting to forge a single anti-stalking bill from four separate proposals (HF4, HF59, HF100, and HF124) that have been introduced this session. Continued discussion on specific aspects of the stalking bill is expected next week.



GOVERNMENT

Gender balanced boards

A bill to achieve gender balance on all 203 state-appointed boards and agencies was approved by the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee Feb. 25.

"When the state of Minnesota commits to this level of equality for women, you are sending a message to everyone that it matters to have women fully represented in all types of decision-making," said Susan Stebbins, a lobbyist for the state's chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW). She said that 40 percent of Minnesota agency members are women, compared to a statewide population of 52 percent. Others methods of increasing representation of women in government haven't worked, she said.

HF31 would stipulate that if an agency's membership is over-represented by one gender, the next appointment must be from the under-represented sex. The bill would apply to all gubernatorial appointments made through the Open Appointments Act.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), chief author of the bill, said that a version of the bill was vetoed last year by Gov. Arne Carlson, and that HF31 was written to address some of his concerns.

In his 1992 veto message, Carlson said that the proposal was too stringent and inappropriately made "gender the dominant factor in making appointments. This is... simply bad government."

Kahn said her bill would ensure that no one would be thrown off a board because of their gender, though some would be excluded from

reappointment because of over-representation of their gender.

Rep. H. Todd Van Dellen (IR-Plymouth) wondered if the bill wasn't "reverse discrimination," violating the state's Human Rights Act. "In general, I look for a carrot rather than a stick," he said.

"We're just asking for balance," Kahn responded, "and I don't see how it's discriminatory."

Others expressed concerns that portions of the bill were too vague. In addition to encouraging gender balance, HF31 calls upon appointing authorities to "endeavor to ensure" that membership reflects "racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and geographic diversity to the extent possible."

Kahn said flexible language was necessary to ensure that relevant qualifications were used in the appointments process.

In its current form, the bill would exempt agencies that serve a "gender-defined organization" and agencies where the appointing authority makes "a good-faith effort" to balance membership. Those exceptions would expire in 1996, however.

HF31 now moves to the House floor for further consideration.

Notary licenses

The Department of Commerce's budget reduction plan includes a proposal that would cost prospective notary publics more money.

To save the department money, officials want to set a uniform expiration date every six years for all notary licenses, explained Tammy McGlone, administrative management director, Feb. 21. Currently, the department's notary licenses last for six years from their date of issuance.

The department would save dollars — and increase fee revenue — by instituting new application processing techniques and by not prorating application fees if they are paid somewhere in the middle of the six-year licensure period.

The change would mean that you could pay the fee very near the expiration date and then be notified, "By the way, your six years are up in 60 days," and another fee would be required, as Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) described the department's proposal.

The department now charges a \$40 registration fee for processing an application for notary public status, which allows a person to notarize official documents. McGlone argued that the cost of processing an application remains the same regardless of when it is made, and that makes prorating costly.

McGlone testified during a review of the department's budget by the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee.



University of Minnesota undergraduate student Ken Schumann told the Higher Education Finance Division of the Education Committee that if a proposed tuition increase is instituted, it would force him to abandon his education. He spoke during a Feb. 24 hearing on the Minneapolis campus.

Custom collections

Turning over sales tax revenue to the state may be a bit easier for Minnesota's 151,000 businesses under a new program the Department of Revenue said it will begin this July.

Under the plan, most businesses will file fewer sales tax forms, and when they do, "customized" forms for each business could be as short as four lines, said Connie Nelson, assistant commissioner of the Department of Revenue.

The number of businesses required to submit "estimated payment" forms to the state could be reduced by 70 percent, Nelson said. And companies will only receive official state information that is pertinent to their companies. Blanket communications mailed to all businesses, the department said, are on the way out.

Minnesota's businesses sent some \$2.2 billion in sales taxes to the state in fiscal year 1992. Under the current collection system, sales tax collection cases are resolved within 90 days 28 percent of the time. A pilot project which tested the new, more personalized approach resulted in 93 percent of the cases being resolved in the same period.

Revenue officials also told legislators that the department will be "aggressively pursuing" electronic filing and electronic fund transfer services not only for sales taxes, but also for income taxes and withholding taxes. The changes are the result of a two-year plan to overhaul the department's sales tax system.

Officials told legislators the department's emphasis will be more customer-oriented. While budget cuts will delay the implementation of some initiatives, the department expects to have the sales tax collection changes fully in place by mid-1995.

The department's presentation was made during the Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee's State Government Finance Division Feb. 22.

OMNI no more

A proposal to privatize a state program that helps small business owners secure loans for startup and expansion costs won approval from a House division Feb. 17.

The measure (HF167) would remove Opportunities Minnesota Inc. (OMNI) from the state Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED). Supporters say the move would grant the re-named Minnesota Business Finance Inc. more autonomy to better serve its clients — particularly those in the northern half of the state who are now under served by private community development groups.

Last year, OMNI linked 11 Minnesota companies with over \$2.7 million in federal and private loans and is credited with helping create or retain about 180 jobs in the state. DTED



Cindy Kelly of the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association spoke in favor of banning smoking in homes providing family daycare. She testified before the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 25.

projects that OMNI will secure loan packages totaling \$28 million during the next two years.

Bill sponsor Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) said the changes in store for OMNI would have little direct impact on state finances. The quasi-public agency currently gets no state funding, instead receiving revenue from administrative fees based on a percentage of the loans it processes. DTED provides just three staff people on a fee basis.

HF167 now moves from the International Trade, Technology and Economic Development Division to the full House Commerce and Economic Development Committee for further consideration.



HEALTH

MinnesotaCare enrollees

Even though its availability hasn't been well publicized, the state's new subsidized health insurance program, MinnesotaCare, is attracting 60 to 100 applications a day.

Since the program began Oct. 1, 1992, the state has received 55,000 requests for applications. Fifty-eight percent of those who went on to apply have been approved for coverage, and 13,861 families in the state are now covered.

MinnesotaCare was created by the 1992 Legislature. It is designed to serve low- and moderate-income families — and, later, individuals — who have no access to employer-paid insurance but are not eligible for Medical Assistance (MA).

Enrollees pay premiums on a sliding fee scale. The program covers doctor visits, along with specified outpatient services. Beginning next July, the plan also will cover inpatient hospital stays on a limited basis — up to \$10,000 a year — with the patient required to pay 10 percent of that cost out of pocket.

Andrea Walsh, assistant commissioner of the state Department of Health, said Feb. 25 that public service announcements advertising the program have been prepared but will not be broadcast for a few weeks to give the MinnesotaCare staff time to catch up with the flood of applications.

Members of the Health and Housing Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee expressed some concern about the "pittance" allowed for hospital care and the denial of coverage to some poor people. Fifteen percent of all applications have been denied, while decisions on another 27 percent are still pending.

Rep. Stephanie Klinzing (DFL-Elk River) said some of her constituents were disappointed that they did not qualify for MinnesotaCare, because they were poor enough to get MA. "The problem is people don't want MA because they see it as a welfare program," whereas MinnesotaCare is seen as an insurance program, Klinzing said. Rather than go on MA, these people do without insurance.

But Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield) said that the state has broadened access to MA by creating MinnesotaCare, because people trying to enroll in MinnesotaCare are learning for the first time that they qualify for MA. Because MA is primarily federally funded, the state has financial reasons for preferring that qualified people get MA rather than MinnesotaCare, which is underwritten and subsidized by the state.

Protecting kids from smoke

Licensed family day-care providers won't be allowed to smoke in their own homes while they are caring for other people's children, under a bill approved by the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 25.

HF29, sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), expands the Clean Indoor Air Act to include licensed family day-care centers during hours of operations. Smoking is already prohibited in licensed child-care centers, but Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) noted that the law as it now stands protects only 40,000 of Minnesota's 140,000 day-care children from secondhand smoke.

Greenfield said that secondhand smoke, besides being a known carcinogen, is associated with respiratory and ear problems in children and worsens asthma.

One mother told the committee of her frustration in looking for home day care where there was no smoking. "I was distraught that I

might have to sacrifice my daughter's health and safety for day care," Linda Vukelich of White Bear township said.

Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato) said he wondered whether day-care providers who are smokers would give up providing day care or give up smoking. He hopes it will be the latter.

If the bill is enacted into law, day-care providers would have until Aug. 1, 1994, to comply. HF29 now moves to the House floor.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education budget assailed

Severe shortchanging of higher education needs under Gov. Arne Carlson's 1994-95 budget plan would have ruinous, long-lasting effects on Minnesota's economy, a House panel was told.

Students, faculty and administrators of the University of Minnesota (U of M) sharply criticized the governor's budget proposal at a pair of on-campus hearings Feb. 22 and 24, calling it short-sighted, unfair and based on false assumptions.

"This proposal is ridiculous for us," said Helen Kivnick, an associate professor of social work at the University of Minnesota. She was among several faculty members who said their programs, which contribute to the state's well-being, would be severely scaled back or destroyed by the proposal.

Besides eliminating training for badly-needed social workers, the governor's plan threatens millions of dollars the university receives in private grant money because experienced faculty members able to attain those funds would leave. And those grant funds create jobs, Kivnick told the Higher Education Finance Division.

For every \$28 the state invests in the university, said Irwin Rubenstein, a professor and chair of the Faculty Senate Finance and Planning Committee, the state gets another \$72 from outside sources. And for every \$1 the state cuts from higher education, \$2 of those outside funds are lost.

"The fat is gone," added Rubenstein, noting that recent university retrenching has included faculty wage freezes, double-digit tuition hikes and the closing of the university's two-year campus in Waseca.

"Practitioner-oriented graduate programs" are the hardest-hit by the governor's proposal. Students in those seven U of M master's degree programs — for social work, nursing, education, education administration, business, public affairs and health care administration — would receive no state financial aid.

Tuition hikes of 200 to 600 percent would result, administrators said, though it's doubtful those programs would survive because students couldn't afford them.

The governor lists three main reasons behind his decision: master's degrees generally aren't needed to assure employment in those fields, students in those programs are generally employed and seeking to upgrade skills, and the advanced degree often results in additional income.

Witnesses strongly disagreed with that rationale, pointing to a multitude of damaging consequences:

- The university's industrial relations master's program, which is nationally recognized as one of the top two programs of its kind, would probably shut down. Director Paul Sackett said it would be cheaper for Minnesota students to get that education somewhere else.
- Minnesota would no longer be able to train teachers of deaf or visually-impaired children. "If that money goes, my program is gone," said professor Susan Rose. Her deaf education program provides 95 percent of the state's teachers of the deaf.
- Advanced nursing education that could save millions of dollars in health care costs would be lost because the \$42,000 it would cost to get a master's degree would be too prohibitive, said Eileen Weber.



HOUSING

Constructing a future

Expansion of a youth jobs program that attempts to remedy three major social ills at once was approved by the Housing Committee Feb. 22.

The Minnesota Youthbuild Program would provide construction jobs for economically disadvantaged youths who have dropped out of school or are at risk of dropping out. At the same time, it would require participants to work toward a high school diploma or G.E.D. The buildings that are constructed or rehabilitated under the program would be used to house or serve the homeless or other low-income people.

The bill (HF455) is sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), chair of the Housing Committee. It amends a 1992 law that initiated three successful youth employment pilot projects. Participants in those pilot projects in Minneapolis, Carver, and Scott counties, and Bemidji spoke of what they had accomplished, both in terms of what they built and the respect their projects earned them. Young women and men in the Carver Scott Education Co-op, for instance, converted "a dungeon" into a living space, at the same time vastly improving their work-related math skills and impressing their parents.

While committee members all supported HF455, Rep. Mark Olson (IR-Big Lake) was concerned that the Carver-Scott program had used additional funds to pay the youth \$1 an



Four students who remodeled dungeon-like basements into livable space for low-income families spoke in favor of a bill expanding the Youthbuild Program. Speaking before the Housing Committee Feb. 22 were, left to right: Casey Wilder, Toni Karger, Heather Gustafson, and Mya Shield. All participated in a pilot construction project through the Carver-Scott Educational Coop.

hour more than the minimum wage of \$4.25 for their work. "There's the possibility of inciting class hatred," Olson said, pointing out that many people struggle to get by on the minimum wage and might find it inequitable that the young people were able to earn more than they do.

Olson also worried that while the program would give some youth an incentive to complete school and be responsible, it might give others an incentive to try to beat the system.

The Youthbuild Program would allocate \$500,000 annually from the general fund to the commissioner of the state Department of Jobs and Training. Organizations throughout the state could then apply to the commissioner for grants of up to \$80,000 a year, which would have to be matched by at least an equal amount of nonstate money.

Next, the bill will go to the Health and Human Services Committee.

Mobile home contractors

Manufactured home installers would have their own licensing requirements under a bill approved Feb. 25 by the House Commerce and Economic Development Committee.

Currently, mobile home installers are required to carry a residential building contractor's license. Bill sponsor Rep. Syd Nelson (DFL-Sebekka) said his proposal is a logical recognition that different skills are needed for mobile home installation than for other residential work.

The bill (HF174) would establish new testing and standards for mobile home installation techniques, and set an initial \$60 licensing fee for installers. Renewal costs for the two-year license would be \$150.

The installers would still need to post the currently required \$2,500 bond with the state Department of Commerce and carry at least a \$10,000 liability insurance policy.

The bill would exempt the mobile home installers from additional bonds now required for other types of contractors. They would also be exempted from payments now made to the contractors' recovery fund. Continuing education provisions now required of residential contractors would not apply to mobile home installers.

Dozens of occupations — including electricians, plumbers, pipefitters and interior designers — are now licensed by the state. A separate bill pending before the Consumer Protection Subcommittee of the commerce panel would establish licensing criteria for roofing contractors.

HF174 was sent to the House floor and placed on the Consent Calendar.



HUMAN SERVICES

Collecting more child support

Minnesota is known for its tough public policy on collecting child support, but it plans to get tougher still, members of the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee learned Feb. 22.

The state already requires employers to withhold monthly child support payments from employees' income. It seizes federal- and state tax refunds of noncustodial parents who are behind in their payments, as well as any state lottery winnings over \$1,000.

On a month-to-month basis, Minnesota has a collection rate of 77 percent of all court-ordered payments, far ahead of the national average of 53 percent. But it still needs to do a better job of collecting delinquent payments which currently exceed \$425 million. A payment is considered to be in arrears when it's more than 30 days overdue.

Kay Dunkelberger, a child support enforcement program supervisor with the Department of Human Services, told members that her agency plans to initiate a pilot collection program in July. It will target support payments more than six months overdue for children who were once AFDC recipients. Only those parents who do not owe current support — because, for instance, their children are now over 18 — will be targeted in the pilot program.



Linda Kohl, director of the Minnesota Planning Office, testified before the Education Committee Feb. 23 on the creation of the Department of Children and Education Services.

The state Department of Revenue will be assigned to collect overdue payments from 30 percent of the parents who meet the above criteria, and private collection agencies will be contracted to collect from another 20 percent. A 21 percent collection fee will be imposed on the overdue payments by the Department of Revenue. Private collection agencies can impose a fee of up to 30 percent of the total due.

Although Rep. Pamela Neary (DFL-Afton) approves of the effort to collect overdue payments, she said the 21 percent fee seemed "a little punitive."

"The Department of Revenue needs some funding to collect these arrearages," Dunkelberger said in defense of the stiff fee. "These arrearages are there because [noncustodial parents] willfully decided not to make these payments." A parent who truly can't afford assigned payments has the option of asking the court for a reduction in the payment level, she said.

The governor has recommended an additional \$5.2 million to restructure the child support enforcement system over the next biennium.

Incentive to work

New incentives to work will be built into an experimental welfare program that begins next year. The aim of the new program, the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), is to help families become self-sufficient.

However, the length of time the family receives assistance may be prolonged because, once a parent goes to work, some public assistance will continue until the family reaches 153 percent of the poverty level. The average wage of a welfare recipient who goes to work following participation in the state's current self-sufficiency program, Project STRIDE, is \$6.73 an hour.

The goal of MFIP is to end the age-old welfare conundrum: Going to work makes many families poorer than they were on welfare, explained MFIP Director Joel Kvamme. The Department of Human Services expects that MFIP will triple the rate of long-term welfare recipients entering the work force from 14 percent to around 45 to 50 percent, Kvamme said. He spoke to the Human Services Finance Division of the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 19.

Field trials will begin in April 1994 in three metro counties and four rural counties. In those seven counties, AFDC, Family General Assistance, and Food Stamps will all be consolidated into a single, simpler program. Parents must meet with a case manager and develop a plan to improve their work skills or look for work.

Those who do not carry out their plans will receive a sanction on their grant, but those who work toward their goals will find the system

much less punitive regarding self-betterment than the present system. Medical care and child care will be more widely available to those who get jobs than under the current system.

The governor has budgeted \$4 million for MFIP in 1994 and \$39.2 million in 1995. Administering the program will cost somewhat more than running traditional AFDC programs because of the higher level of case management involved.



INSURANCE

Port-wine stain coverage

Insurers would be required to pay for treatment and removal of port-wine stains under a bill given preliminary House approval Feb. 25.

Port-wine stains—bruise-colored birthmarks most often found on the face, neck and upper torso—occur in about three out of every 1,000 births. If left untreated, the birthmarks can expand and cause extensive scarring, lesions, excessive bleeding, or infection.

Most insurers currently consider treatment of the stains an elective procedure. Supporters of the proposal say early removal is easier and less costly than the eventual price of delayed treatment.

The measure (HF9) is expected to be considered for final approval next week.



LABOR

Workers' comp refund?

Lawmakers are frustrated by the failure of Minnesota insurance companies to refund \$85 million in workers' compensation premiums to the businesses that paid them.

As a result, some members of the House Labor-Management Relations Committee are calling for increased regulation of the state's insurance industry.

Rep. John Sarna (DFL-Mpls) and others voiced strong support Feb. 22 for such action, including a price cap on the premiums that insurance companies charge.

"We always hear that workers' comp rates in Wisconsin are so much cheaper, and Wisconsin is a [more] regulated state," Sarna said. "If they can do it and it's going to lower the rates, why can't we do it?"

The \$85 million in question could result in a one-time workers' compensation premium savings of 30 percent to 40 percent for businesses, said Mike Hickey of the Minnesota chapter of the National Federation of Independent Business.

But the insurance companies say the money

is rightfully theirs. Insurers threatened a lawsuit after the state departments of Labor and Industry, and Commerce attempted to order the refunds. The state departments then backed off.

The Department of Commerce has drafted a bill creating a distribution formula for the refund dollars. While the bill (HF199) has not been heard in the House, an amended version has won approval from a Senate committee.

Commerce Commissioner Bert McKasy told the committee there may be no way to avoid litigation, although "if the Legislature passes a bill and the governor signs it saying 'this shall be done,' it would make for a much stronger case than if it's the commissioner of commerce acting on his own."



LAW

Expanding the condo law

Minnesota's "Uniform Condominium Act" of 1980 would be expanded to regulate other forms of "common interest ownership" under a bill approved Feb. 21 by the Judiciary Committee.

The Minnesota Common Interest Ownership Act was drafted by the Minnesota State Bar Association (MSBA) after three years of work on the issue. Chief author Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) said the bill (HF243) would "provide statutory regulation" for growing forms of cooperative ownership not covered by current law, including "condos," townhouses, and other multiple housing units.

The bill would address all such common ownerships and clarify the legal responsibilities of owners, developers, and purchasers.

The proposal outlines "legal guideposts," including disclosure of information related to sales and resales, warranties to all common interest owners, finance regulations for developers, and the transfer of legal ownership. The act would also "update" the state's Condominium Act.

There are roughly 4,000 housing communities in Minnesota in which an association of owners manages a multi-unit property, according to the Community Associations Institute. And the MSBA cited one estimate that 30 percent of the U.S. population will live in some form of common interest living arrangement by the year 2000.

HF243 now moves to the House floor for further consideration.

Grandparent visitation rights

Grandparents would be assured the right to request court-ordered visits of a grandchild under a bill approved by the House Feb. 23.

Sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison), HF79 would allow a grandparent to make a legal request for visitation at anytime during or after divorce, annulment, or separation proceedings. It was passed on a 128-0 vote.

Peterson said the bill is meant to clarify the legal rights of grandparents. Current law states that a formal request, or motion, for visitation can be made "subsequent to the commencement" of a custody proceeding. Some say it is unclear if such motions can be made after the proceedings are completed.

The bill only clarifies the right to make a motion, and does not guarantee that grandparents will be granted visitation rights.

The bill now moves to the Senate for consideration.



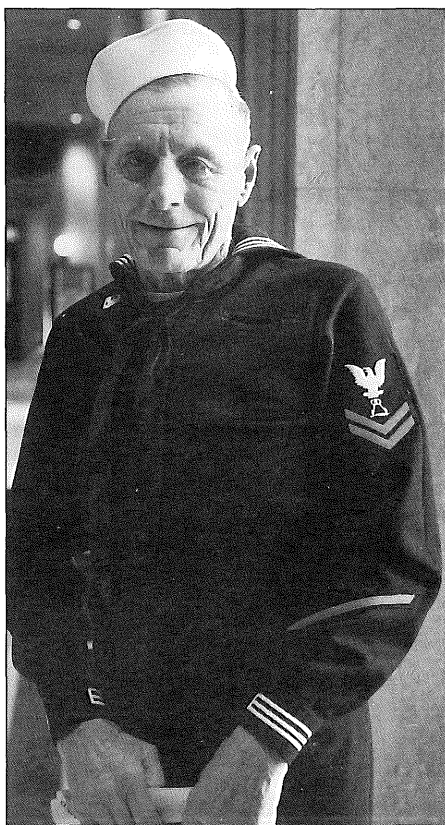
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Promoting minority hiring

The Olmsted County Sheriff's Office would like to hire more women and minorities to better serve an area of growing cultural diversity. Under the present hiring system, however, the state requires the county to choose from the three candidates scoring highest on a Civil Service test, and no woman or minority has scored among the top three yet.

Olmsted County Sheriff Steve Borchardt told members of the Subcommittee on Local Government Relations Feb. 23 that the state's restriction has forced him to pass up good candidates of protected groups who passed the test but didn't make the top three. A bill (HF127) sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) would allow sheriff's departments with a disparity between affirmative action goals and current staff composition to "reach down" and certify up to two eligible candidates from each protected group where a disparity exists.

The bill was approved by the subcommittee and will next be considered by the full Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.



Joseph W. Sauter dressed up in his Navy uniform for a visit to the Capitol Feb. 22. He accompanied members of the VFW Women's Auxiliary from Morris to talk to legislators about issues of concern to veterans. Sauter served as a baker during World War II and the Korean War before being discharged in 1952.



SPORTS

Slope safety

A bill aimed at protecting ski operators from lawsuits cleared a commerce panel February 24.

Supporters of the Ski Safety Act of 1993 (HF165) say the measure would define the rights and liabilities of skiers and ski operators, putting Minnesota in stride with 30 other states with similar laws.

"The rates to insure a ski area are astronomical," explained Harlan Hegdal of the Twin Cities Ski Area Association. Rural communities cannot afford to run ski areas any longer, he said, pointing out that "the litigation and insurance costs" are keeping small ski operators from staying in business. With the passage of a ski safety act, smaller ski areas could thrive, said Hegdal, to the economic benefit of surrounding communities.

Hegdal estimated that about 16 ski operations have gone out of business in the last 10 years, mainly due to insurance costs.

Specifically, HF165 would provide limita-

tions for bringing actions against a ski area operator "for injury resulting from inherent dangers or risks of skiing." More responsibility would fall on individual skiers to obey safety measures set by ski areas, though operators would still be held responsible for accidents which might occur due to their negligence.

For example, the bill would make it a petty misdemeanor to leave the scene of a collision without leaving your name with the other skier or an employee of the ski area. At the same time, ski areas must "maintain a sign system with concise, simple, and pertinent information" regarding the dangers of skiing and ski-lift usage.

Though Minnesota already has informal "skier conduct codes," there is no codified law which names the legal responsibilities of ski operators and skiers. Supporters of the bill feel that if the "strength of the law" encourages skiers to accept the "inherent dangers of the sport," ski area operators will be better able to ensure safe slopes while keeping litigation costs to a minimum.

Bill supporters hope the 1993 ski safety act will fare better than its twin, the 1992 ski safety act, which stalled in the Judiciary Committee last session. HF165, sponsored by Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris), now moves from the Tourism and Small Business Division to the full Commerce and Economic Development Committee.



TAXES

Bill expands tax credit

Working families with lower incomes would get a bigger income tax break under a bill heard by a Taxes subcommittee Feb. 24.

The bill (HF131) authored by Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter) would expand the state's Working Family Tax Credit, which gives working-poor families a break in addition to the earned income credit offered by the federal government.

Now, families can take 10 percent of their federal earned income credit and, in turn, take that amount as credit on their state income taxes. The bill would increase that amount to 25 percent. More than 130,000 Minnesotans are expected to use the credit for 1992 taxes.

"This is a program that has widespread approval," Ostrom told the State Taxes Subcommittee of the Taxes Committee. "The federal earned income credit rewards work, you don't have to be unemployed to receive the benefit, and it has virtually no administrative cost."

Most importantly, he added, it provides a benefit to a very stressed economic group: Two-wage-earner families who still can't make ends meet. And the benefit is provided to those people without the stigma attached to other programs.

The bill, backed by the Children's Defense Fund, Joint Religious Legislative Coalition and other groups, would cost \$42.4 million in 1994-95, and \$52.5 million in 1996-97.

The subcommittee took no action on the bill, which will probably become part of the omnibus tax bill debate, Ostrom said.

Property tax relief plan offered

A pair of bills which would provide millions of dollars in property tax relief to agricultural land and businesses got their first airing before a Taxes subcommittee Feb. 25.

Both plans are aimed at preventing the ballooning property tax bills caused by increases in education funding, the Property Taxes Subcommittee was told Feb. 25.

One of the bills (HF265), sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island), would lower property taxes on agricultural land with several mechanisms: reducing rates on the first 320 acres; giving the state's preferential rate to farm homesteads; freezing the value of farmland at 1994 and 1995 levels; and requiring the state to come up with a new way to value farm land for tax purposes.

Cooper said his goal is to begin a shift back to funding K-12 with less reliance on local property taxes, which have hit farmers especially hard. A decade ago, state aid provided 70 percent of the cost of K-12 education, but it has since slipped to 56 percent.

His bill would cost \$20 million in the 1996-97 biennium, according to the Department of Revenue.

The second bill (HF273), sponsored by Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) would exempt some agricultural and commercial/industrial property from taxes that pay for education, adjusting the state's income tax brackets to pay for the relief.

Rearranging the brackets and other changes in the bill would raise \$91.4 million in 1994-95, and \$145.6 million in 1996-97.

No action was taken on the bills, which will be discussed further by the subcommittee.



TRANSPORTATION

Branding bill clears House

A "truth in labeling" bill aimed at helping used car buyers determine a vehicle's true history gained final approval from the House Feb. 22.

The bill (HF51) would create a permanent "prior salvage" brand on a vehicle's title if the car has been classified as totaled by insurers. Supporters say this would close a loophole that now allows auto rebuilders to bring wrecks in from

Branding continued on page 14

Forty-seven years ago. . .

Gambling in Minnesota was big, big business

Picture row upon row of slot machines, with patient customers lined 10 deep for their chance at the one-armed bandits. Others dance to the latest music as cheerful employees circulate among the patrons offering change for a buck.

Grand Casino Hinckley? Mystic Lake? Las Vegas? No, it's the Bar Harbor Nightclub overlooking Gull Lake. The year is 1946.

Nearly 50 years ago, gambling was big business in the land of 10,000 lakes. More than 5,000 individuals and companies paid the \$100 special federal tax on slot machines back in 1946, according to the U.S. Treasury Department.

The total number of Minnesota slots was estimated at 8,500 in 1946. Surprisingly, that's only 1,500 fewer than the current number of video lottery machines in American Indian casinos in Minnesota.

But there was one very big difference between the proliferation of gambling then and now: Each one of those slot machines was illegal 47 years ago, although few seemed to care.

While law enforcement officials looked the other way, bars, legion halls, and private clubs took in an estimated \$8 million a year in illegal slot machine revenue, according to the *Saturday Evening Post*. Places like the Winona Country Club counted on the machines to attract customers and used the \$7,000 in annual slot revenue to pay the bills. One of every four American Legion posts had slot machines.

That is, until Luther Youngdahl entered the governor's office.

Youngdahl was a Christian first and a politician second, someone who once said that "poli-



State officials smashed a cache of illegal slot machines seized from Minnesota businesses in 1938.

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

ticians raise money, other forms of gambling were not, including raffles, punch boards, and slot machines. Bar games like 14, 26, and Hoo-ligan were also illegal. But the problem was they were also extremely popular. Local authorities turned a knowingly blind eye, and Youngdahl cried foul.

He began a vigorous campaign to rid the state

arguing that half of the slot revenue — \$4 million — went to "shadowy figures and racketeers." Youngdahl supporters, some of them clergymen like George Mecklenberg of Minneapolis, spoke of the "underworld syndicate" who sought to undermine Youngdahl's anti-gambling legislative efforts.

Whether they were underworld or not, a reported 600 people packed a public hearing on the bill (HF698) that would allow authorities to revoke the license of any operation found to be in "knowing possession" of a gambling device. A gambling device was defined as any slot machine, roulette wheel, punch board, number jar, or pinball machine that paid coins, slugs, chips or tokens redeemable for merchandise or prizes. Despite the hundreds of opponents, the committee approved the bill.

In the spring of 1947, the *Minneapolis Tribune* took a poll to test the public pulse on the issue, and a full 70 percent of the respondents approved of the governor's efforts. When the opposition looked to be mobilizing, Youngdahl took his case directly to the people, where twice a week on 17 radio stations he made his case.

"Organized vice and corruption can exist only where officials are lax in the performance of their responsibilities and when the public is apathetic in its duty," said Youngdahl.

A week later he gave examples of public officials openly dealing with slot machine owners in direct violation of state law: In Savage,

"Politics is the machinery by which society makes its moral decisions."

—Gov. Luther Youngdahl

tics is the machinery by which society makes its moral decisions." The Republican son of devout Swedish immigrants who "read the Bible a lot and were definitely opposed to sin," Youngdahl made it his personal crusade to rid the state of illegal gambling.

After a successful gubernatorial campaign emphasizing law-enforcement efforts, he set to work on what became known as the anti-slot machine bill. Publicly, he proclaimed he would use his authority to "oust sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys who did not enforce the laws to the letter," wrote biographer Robert Esbjornson in *A Christian in Politics*.

While bingo was made legal in 1945 as a way to help religious and other "charitable" organi-

of "one-armed bandits," and oftentimes accompanied the police in their widespread raids across the state.

Those who complained the loudest about the crackdown were the resort and bar owners, who claimed any attempt to trim the gambling business would irreparably harm the tourist industry — then generating about \$200 million each year.

Youngdahl's detractors called him a "blue-nosed governor" who was forcing his morality on the rest of the state. But instead of moralizing, Youngdahl pointed out that gambling was illegal. Local officials, he argued, ought to be enforcing the existing state laws.

He also raised the specter of organized crime,



Former Gov. Luther Youngdahl and his wife, Irene.

there were slots in the municipal liquor store. In Benton County, the sheriff admitted to being a mediator for machine owners and county officials. Youngdahl invited constituents to register their outrage with their legislators.

And they did. Esbjornson writes that "some [legislators] declared it was the largest avalanche of mail they had ever received."

On April 9, the anti-slot bill was brought before the House and approved on a 98 to 9 vote. In the Senate, attempts were made to ease the prohibitions — allowing private clubs to keep slots among them — but they were ultimately defeated. When the bill was finally voted upon, not one senator cast a dissenting vote. It passed 58 to 0.

In June of 1947, Youngdahl met with 174 local law enforcement officials from around the state to discuss a "uniform enforcement program." When the day-long proceedings were over, he was guaranteed their support, prompting the *Des Moines Register* to write: "Youngdahl has a trait puzzling to professional politicians — he means what he says. . . . The Minnesota record proves that old-fashioned civic morality can still be sold to the public."

Reporter Rufus Jarman of the *Saturday Evening Post* wrote that the resorts behaved themselves "like Boy Scouts" after the law was passed. Most willingly removed their slot machines, some replacing them with signs reading: "Youngdahl was here." While a later *Minneapolis Tribune* poll showed approval for Youngdahl's gambling plan had dipped to 48 percent, the governor would win two more stints as the state's chief executive, and will always be remembered for his ousting of the one-armed bandits.

—John Tschida

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Branding continued from page 12

other states for repairs and later receive an unblemished title from Minnesota authorities.

It also would create a new "junked" classification for vehicles sold for parts — a provision designed to curb auto thieves from buying a wrecked vehicle so they can transfer its body identification numbers and clean title to a stolen vehicle.

During committee testimony last month, the Minnesota Attorney General's Office estimated that about 11,000 accident-damaged vehicles last year were brought into the state for repair and resale.

The measure passed on a 123-7 vote. The state Senate accepted the House version of the bill Feb. 25, effectively stalling action on companion legislation which passed the Senate commerce committee earlier in the week.

Interstate 35 work begins?

Unless the Legislature says otherwise, the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) will start buying private property in 1994 to be used for the governor's proposed Interstate 35 corridor construction.

No appropriations have been made for the "mega-project," a fact that irked some members of the Transportation and Transit Committee during a Feb. 24 meeting.

"It's premature to do takings [state purchasing of lands] before the Legislature has acted," said Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls). She went on to describe a site where the state began buying land 20 years ago, yet road construction was still incomplete.

MnDOT Commissioner James Denn explained that only "hardship acquisitions" would be initiated in 1994. These purchases are made from people who are unable to sell their homes because of an expected state construction project. They are allowed to go forward before an environmental impact finding on the project has been made.

Denn said that many citizens who would be affected by the expansion of I-35 want action sooner rather than later.

"The people who are living in those homes are asking us to help them," he said.

State governments have a right, also called "eminent domain," to take property when a public need exists, as long as "just compensation" is made to the former owners.

However, it can be difficult to translate "just" into a dollar amount when estimating compensation costs.

Wagenius noted a 1986 case in which the Minnesota Supreme Court allowed a business to use "construction-related interferences" in its case for damages against the state. That means that the business in question might collect money from the state because Interstate 394

construction has obstructed the view of the office building, thus devaluing the business.

A broader definition of "taking," such as this, could greatly increase highway construction costs, Wagenius said. Denn replied that MnDOT is trying to account for this in the cost estimates they are now formulating.



FAXing

Tired of waiting for those daily and weekly committee schedules to be printed? There will soon be an easier way to get them.

Beginning March 1, the House daily and weekly schedule can be faxed directly to whoever subscribes to the service — provided they are willing to pay a modest fee.

MinnesotaLink, a private computer communication service, will fax the schedules for \$15 per month, or \$50 for the entire legislative session. For the computer literate — those who use their own computers to call up MinnesotaLink's bulletin board to obtain the information — the fee is just \$25 per session.

Here's how the fax system works: As soon as the schedule is completed by the House Public Information Office (usually about 3 p.m. each day), the electronic copy will be sent over the telephone system to MinnesotaLink.

MinnesotaLink will then begin sending the daily schedule to subscribers, who should receive it sometime between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. The weekly schedule will be available earlier on Fridays.

To subscribe, call Barb Greiner or Carol Houston at the MinnesotaLink at 1-800-373-1719.

Clarification

In case there was any misunderstanding, Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) wants to state that she is grateful for the results of former Rep. Gloria Segal's work which can be seen everywhere. One cannot miss what one sees enhancing the opportunities for Minnesotans every day, she said. In a page 4 story in the Feb. 19 edition, we wrote: "I miss her very much, but I don't miss the work she did," said Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), who described herself as an early "Gloria groupie." From health care access to new economic development, the evidence of Segal's work is visible throughout the state, Lourey said.

Workman among friends in Chanhassen

Rep. Tom Workman (IR-Chanhassen) has been involved in Republican political campaigns since he was 12, when his father tried to win a seat on the Carver County Board of Commissioners. Workman believes his father's loss, by a mere 100 votes, was the foundation for his drive to win elections and defend his ideals.



Rep. Tom Workman

"I get excited about elections," said Workman. "It's such an interesting process. To me, there's so much room in politics for people to get involved. It's amazing to me that more people don't."

But the campaign process alone, Workman believes, can determine whether citizens end up in public service.

"If people could be appointed to the Legislature, you wouldn't believe the list of people who [would want to be here]. But the campaign is what separates a lot of people out — they're not willing to put themselves on the line."

Workman attributes his conservative political beliefs and directness to his father, and his mother, "who said it the way it is."

Raised in Chaska, he sharpened his political skills as president of the College Republicans at

St. Cloud State University. He also served on the College Republicans' state board.

Workman interned for and later joined former Rep. Arlan Stangeland's campaign committee. Learning politics across the campaign's sprawling 23-county district, he said, was "baptism by fire."

"When you start out, you're optimistic. It's 80 degrees and you're knocking on doors in short sleeves," Workman said. But the winners are determined "during never-ending days from eight in the morning until ten at night — through the cold, the snow, and the frozen ground. Everything gets tougher as you approach November."

Workman put himself through college by working for Super Valu stores and United Parcel Service (UPS). He eventually became a member of the UPS management team, but left when that lifestyle began to conflict with his desire to spend more time with his wife, Carolyn, and their newborn daughter.

The Chanhassen area is the area that Workman considers home. He served on the Chanhassen City Council from 1989 until 1992, and also served on the Regional Transit Board.

Now an insurance agent, Workman has been a strong proponent of opt-out transit systems, seeing them as more cost-effective and geared to the needs of suburban residents than the Metro-

politan Transit Commission.

He also has co-authored a bill that would prohibit smoking in day care facilities. Workman's mother died from emphysema five years ago. It was an experience, he said, that is likely to make him one of the most outspoken anti-smoking legislators in the state.

Three of the cities in his district — Eden Prairie, Chanhassen, and Victoria — are among Minnesota's 18 fastest growing cities.

"It's a beautiful district," Workman said, referring to the area formed by redistricting. "Everything they want is what I want. I think the Democrats scraped a lot of Republicans into one district just for me."

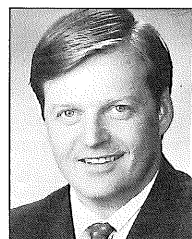
—Joyce Peterson

District 43A

Population: 32,450
Distribution: 100 percent urban
County: Carver, Hennepin
Largest city: Eden Prairie (portion)
Location: southern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 41.8 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 30.4 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 27.3 percent
 Other: 0.5 percent

Olson to build on a solid foundation in the House

For Rep. Mark Olson (IR-Big Lake), work in the House of Representatives is a lot like building on any house: You've got to finish the foundation first.



Rep. Mark Olson

Olson knows something about both endeavors. Prior to winning election last fall, the first-term House member had constructed log homes for more than a decade. In the course of learning his trade, he temporarily lived in several states. While away from Minnesota, he had time to read and listen and learn how other elected officials solved problems among their constituents.

Some issues and situations, he said, were unique to their region. Others, such as a growing demand for services in a time of limited resources, are universal. And yet, amid the clamor of "re-inventing government," he said now is the time to remember that a solid foundation is needed before proceeding with the rest of the project.

That foundation lies with individual responsibility, Olson said.

"A lot of people see it as an attack when you

say that not everything is an inborn right," he said. "I'm not against rights, but with them have to come responsibilities because without them no self-governing society can operate or sustain itself."

"It's as if when the Bill of Rights was adopted 200 years ago, there should have been a 'Bill of Responsibilities' put up along side it."

And although Olson believes people should accept more responsibility for their actions, he also said people should be willing to listen and to not be too judgmental.

"What really qualifies us for this job is our concern," he said, expressing an empathy for the experiences that others bring to policy discussions and a willingness to continually re-evaluate his own positions and opinions.

"Because I say something is true and right, that's what I believe, of course. Another person is going to come into a discussion thinking what they believe is equally true and right, too," he said. "Now, we can keep arguing back and forth or we can choose to step back from our own opinions and attempt to actively understand the other side. That's what I want to do."

Olson credits his family for encouraging him to be objective in his decision-making, as well as fostering in him a work ethic and enthusiasm

he displays in his new job.

"The process itself is an education," he said, acknowledging an occasional wish to slow the job of passing legislation — approving fewer laws and allowing more time for deliberating each proposal — to avoid the task of passing corrective measures year after year.

Yet, for all the enjoyment he derives from work as an elected official, Olson said he knows there will come a time when he will not have that privilege.

"That's okay, whatever time I have here is a gift — whether I'm here for only two years or 10 years. There are things I can do from either inside this place or outside of it."

—Dave Price

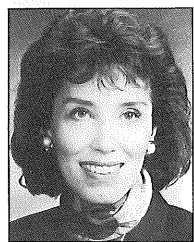
District 19A

Population: 32,127
Distribution: 75.1 percent rural, 24.9 percent urban
County: Sherburne, Wright
Largest city: Monticello
Location: central
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 33.1 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 36.4 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 29.9 percent
 Other: 0.6 percent

Education a top priority for Seagren

Rep. Alice Seagren (IR-Bloomington) isn't a big fan of formal titles.

"I'm really uncomfortable with 'The Honorable,' she said. "I want to be thought of as a public servant. I want people to know I'm down to earth and approachable."



Rep. Alice Seagren

As such, she promises to keep the channels of communication open with those she now represents.

"I like talking with people and listening to their thoughts on issues," she said. "And as they get to know me, they know I'm genuinely interested in their ideas and concerns and will do my best to represent them well."

She describes her suburban constituents as "professional" with a "high level of community involvement." They are "very interested in education."

She could be describing herself.

After spending more than a decade as a school volunteer and IR party activist, Seagren went on to serve a term on the Bloomington School Board before being urged to seek endorsement for the vacant District 41A House seat.

"It was a difficult decision," she said. "I really intended to run for school board again. I liked creating policy which created new educational opportunities for children. But I was frustrated with the numerous state regulations and restrictions districts had to comply with which hindered those efforts."

In the end, she concluded she could do more to advance the cause of education as a House member. She won twice as many votes as her DFL opponent in November's election.

She then sought — and received — appointments to both the House Education Committee and its K-12 Finance Division, where she hopes to make an impact on the state's public school system.

Her formula for improvement?

"Prioritize. Streamline. Provide access. Quit micro-managing, and let local boards make decisions about how to meet needs," she said. Having seen the impact of state regulations on local units of government, she adds the caveat, "No mandates without funding."

Among other important items on her agenda, Seagren lists reducing property taxes, reforming commercial/industrial regulations, and assuring safe communities and good community services.

Seagren said she was surprised to find her new job "so stimulating and invigorating. Before the session started, I'd lie awake wondering how I could balance legislative responsibilities, maintain contact with my constituents and family commitments, but now I find [that] the work's actually energizing."

"Walking into the chamber to take the oath was a humbling experience," Seagren said. "I thought of all the people who have encouraged me and who are counting on me to make good decisions on their behalf. I plan to do my very best to represent them."

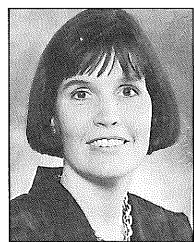
—Donna Jansen

District 41A

Population: 32,324
Distribution: 100 percent urban
County: Hennepin
Largest city: Bloomington (portion)
Location: southern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 41.5 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 35.4 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 22.6 percent
 Other: 0.5 percent

What's good for small business is good for McCollum

Last year, Rep. Betty McCollum (DFL-North St. Paul) accomplished a rare feat. She defeated not just one, but two incumbents in order to win a seat in the House of Representatives.



Rep. Betty McCollum

In the DFL primary, she beat six-term state Rep. Rich O'Connor of St. Paul, and in the general election, she defeated one-term IR state Rep. Dennis Newinski of Maplewood.

McCollum said her victories demonstrated that voters are capable of limiting a lawmaker's term at the voting booth when they feel a need for change.

The unusual challenge came McCollum's way because of redistricting. The new district 55B includes all of North St. Paul, part of Maplewood, and the northeast corner of St. Paul. If anyone makes the mistake of saying her district is primarily suburban, McCollum is quick to point out that North St. Paul, where she and her family live, is not a suburb, but a one-hundred-year-old freestanding city.

McCollum, who is 38, is a professional sales management trainer, a licensed social studies

teacher, and the married mother of two. She has a bachelor's degree in political science from the College of St. Catherine, and she served six years on the North St. Paul City Council before running for the Legislature.

The district she represents is primarily blue-collar, and its economic strength is small business, with much of that business family-owned, she said.

For blue-collar workers, labor issues such as plant closing notification and vocational retraining are of special concern. Her district's small business owners "want opportunities to invest and expand fairly." When considering new legislation, "what's good for small business is what I have to keep in mind," she said.

When she was out doorknocking in the three communities she now serves, McCollum didn't perceive any tension between suburban vs. city needs. To the contrary, residents of Maplewood and North St. Paul are concerned about the health and vitality of St. Paul and don't want to see an increase in crime or loss of jobs in the inner city, she said.

McCollum has been personally touched by the economic uncertainties that worry many of her constituents. She has worked for the past 12

years at Sears, which recently announced plans to lay off 50,000 workers nationwide. Even a state legislator is not immune to an economic layoff, and McCollum wonders if she'll have a job to go back to at the end of the session.

That worry and frequent contact with her constituents have given her a close-up view of the issues that she must now address as a lawmaker. It is one thing to pore over statistics at your desk, she said, but "you get a different perspective sitting with employees in the breakroom."

—Ruth Hammond

District 55B

Population: 32,651
Distribution: 99.2 percent urban, 0.8 percent rural
County: Ramsey
Largest city: St. Paul (portion)
Location: northern Metro
1992 presidential election results:
 Bush/Quayle: 26.4 percent
 Clinton/Gore: 50.6 percent
 Perot/Stockdale: 22.4 percent
 Other: 0.6 percent

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bill action due to space limitations, we urge you to save each issue of the *Session Weekly* and mark the bills you want to follow.

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

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

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

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

Committee action

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

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

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

Floor action

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

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

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

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

Final action

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

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

Committee/Division Abbreviations

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

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between Feb. 18 -25			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp - recommended to pass h - heard rpa - recommended to pass as amended v - vetoed by governor nrp - not recommended to pass † - footnote re - referred to another cmte./div. * - version under consideration a - amended												
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0020*	Kalis	Resolution—	1/7 AG	AG	1/28 rpa		2/22	117-12	2/25			
SF0018	Beckman	seeking higher grain prices	1/11 AGR	AGR	2/15 rpa†							
HF0210	Nelson	Farmer-lender mediation—	2/9 AG	AG	2/22 rp	re GO/sgf						
SF0239	Bertram	extends program to 1995	2/9 AGR									
		COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0051*	Evans	Automobiles—title branding	1/14 CED	CED	1/28 rpa†		2/22	123-7	2/25			
SF0041	Mondale	requirements tightened	1/14 CCP	CCP	2/24 rpa†							
HF0174	Nelson	Manufactured homes—licensing	2/1 CED	CED	2/25 rpa							
SF0091	Sams	standards created for installers	1/25 CCP									
		Tourism & Small Business Division COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0165	Jennings	Skiers safety act—privileges,	2/1 CED	CED/†	2/24 rpa	re CED						
SF0317	Johnson, J.B.	liability rules clarified	2/15 CCP									
		EDUCATION										
HF0125*	Luther	Osseo high schools—	1/26 ED	ED	2/2 rp		2/22	130-0	2/25			
SF0153	Luther	statutory instruction requirements waived	1/28 ED†									
HF0159	Tunheim	Maximum effort capital loans—	1/28 ED	ED	2/25 rpa							
SF0158	Stumpf	time limit extended	2/1 ED									
HF0442	Rodosovich	Higher Ed. Coordinating Bd.—	2/18 ED	ED	2/25 rp	re WM						
SFnone		deficiency appropriation										
		K-12 Education Finance Division EDUCATION										
HF0246	Brown, K.	Transportation levy—	2/9 ED	ED/edf	2/19 h							
SF0486	Neuville	late activities	2/25 ED									
HF0503	Olson, K.	Agriculture education—	2/22 ED	ED/edf	2/24 h							
SFnone		leadership council funded										
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0065	Munger	Packaging Act of 1993	1/19 EN	EN	2/25 h†							
SFnone												
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0296	Bertram	Credit Unions—	2/11 FI	FI	2/24 rpa							
SF0276	Chandler	investment powers redefined	2/11 CCP									
		GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS										
HF0170	Garcia	Veterans' service officers—	2/1 GL	GL	2/22 rpa	re GO/sgf						
SF0339	Vickerman	grant program established	2/18 VG									
HF0201	Tunheim	Elections—mail-in ballots	2/1 GL	GL	2/22 rpa							
SF0189	Stumpf	allowed for small cities	2/9 ETC									
HF0254	Bauerly	County commissioners—	2/9 GL	GL	2/22 rpa							
SF0312	Bertram	residency requirements modified	2/15 ETC									
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMING		GO								
HF0031	Kahn	Gender balance for state	1/11 GO	GO	2/25 rpa							
SF0017	Pappas	boards, commissions, task forces	1/11 GOR									

CED
 †HF0051-2/18 amended on floor
 †SF0041-2/25 HF0051* reRA

ED
 †SF0153-2/25 HF0125* introduced
 EN
 †HF0065-EN 2/23 h

1993 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between Feb. 18 -25			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
			Introduction/ Committee Referral	Committee/Division	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	First reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Committee	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF0086	Vellenga	Governor's residence council—	1/21 GO	GO	2/25 rpa							
SF0059	Olson	expiration date extended	1/21 GOR									
HF0132	Mariani	Legislative Coordinating Commission—	1/26 GO	GO	2/25 rp							
SF0127	Pappas	grants, gifts allowed	1/28 RA	RA	2/9 rp							
HF0168	Krueger	Regional development commissions—	2/1 GO	GO	2/25 rpa							
SF0531	Beckman	contracting for services allowed	2/25 GOR									
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0029	Greenfield	Smoking prohibition expanded	1/11 HH	HH	2/25 rpa							
SF0032	Hottinger	to licensed family day cares	1/11 FA	FA	2/18 rpa							
HF0112	Anderson, R.	Day care licensing—	1/25 HH	HH	2/23 h	re HH/hhf						
SFnone		school age children variance										
HF0138	Cooper	Senior volunteer programs	1/26 HH	HH	2/25 rp	re HH/hsf						
SF0111	Moe, R.D.	foster grandparents funded	1/26 FA									
HF0142	Anderson, R.	Nursing assistant evaluation program—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rp							
SF0119	Sams	certain options modified	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rp		2/25	62-0				
HF0145	Steensma	Physician licensure—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 rpa							
SF0173	Piper	reciprocity requirements modified	2/1 HC	HC	2/25 rpa							
HF0156	Anderson, R.	Head Start—	1/28 HH	HH	2/23 h	re HH/hhf						
SF0122	Berglin	minimum funding level	1/28 FA	FA	2/15 rpa	re JEC						
HF0203	Kelley	Medical practitioner licensing—	2/1 HH	HH	2/25 h							
SF0094	Piper	requirements modified	1/25 HC	HC	2/25 rpa							
HF0227	Bauerly	Adult foster care	2/9 HH	HH	2/23 rp							
SF0242	Finn	license modification	2/9 FA	FA	2/25 rpa							
HF0240	Greenfield	Nursing home surcharge on	2/9 HH	HH	2/25 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0134	Berglin	licensed beds changed	1/28 HC	HC	2/11 rpa							
HF0241	Greenfield	Housing Finance Agency allowed	2/9 HH	HH	2/25 rp	re HH/hhf						
SF0222	Berglin	to finance nursing homes	2/9 HC									
HF0242	Greenfield	Nursing home reimbursement OK'd	2/9 HH	HH	2/25 rpa	re HH/hsf						
SF0133	Samuelson	for self-insured workers' comp	1/28 HC									
		HOUSING										
HF0183	Clark	Housing—interest free loans,	2/1 HO	HO	2/24†							
SF0054	Johnson, J.B.	services to avoid homelessness	1/19 JEC									
HF0334	Clark	Mortgage foreclosure prevention,	2/15 HO	HO	2/24 rpa	re HH						
SF0344	Anderson	emergency rental assistance	2/18 JEC									
HF0335	Simoneau	Housing—family homelessness	2/15 HO	HO	2/22 rpa	re HH						
SF0337	Novak	prevention program established	2/15 JEC	JEC	2/25 rpa	re GOR						
HF0455	Clark	Housing—youth job program	2/18 HO	HO	2/22 rpa	re HH						
SF0460	Kroening	to fix housing expanded	2/22 JEC									
		JUDICIARY										
HF0047	Dawkins	Real estate law—	1/14 JU	JU	2/22 rpa†							
SF0048	Betzold	miscellaneous changes	1/19 JU	JU	2/9 rpa							
HF0079	Peterson	Grandparents' visitation rights	1/21 JU	JU	2/22 rpa							
SF0106	Vickerman	clarified	1/25 JU									
HF0243	Pugh	Common Interest Ownership Act	2/9 JU	JU	2/22 rpa							
SF0141	Reichgott		1/28 JU									
HF0358	Milbert	Revisor's bill—	2/15 JU	JU	2/22 rpa							
SF0294	Betzold	non-substantive statutory changes	2/15 JU									
HF0237	Anderson, I.	Auditor, treasurer office combination—	2/9 LG	LG	2/25 rp							
SF0501	Janezich	procedure for counties provided	2/25 MLG									

HO

†HF0183incorporated into HF0334

JU

†HF0047-amended in subcommittee

Bill Introductions

HF475-HF640

Monday, Feb. 22

HF475—Carruthers (DFL) Taxes

Nonprofit organizations provided support through certain increased taxes and dedicated lottery proceeds; and state arts account created.

HF476—Carruthers (DFL) Taxes

Homestead treatment eligibility for relatives expanded to include niece, grandniece, nephew, or grandnephew.

HF477—Carlson (DFL) Transportation & Transit

Child passenger restraint system violation fine increased.

HF478—Stanisus (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Legislature reduced in size to 34 senators and 68 representatives.

HF479—Morrison (IR) Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan Council authority repealed for dual track airport development planning.

HF480—Swenson (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Lottery advertising expenditures reduced.

HF481—Rest (DFL) Housing

Human services enterprise zone demonstration project grant provided to the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council, and money appropriated.

HF482—Swenson (IR) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Lottery advertising prohibited presenting the lottery as entertainment, stating the identity of prize winners, or intended to induce lottery participation.

HF483—Greenfield (DFL) Health & Human Services

Trust restrictive clauses prohibited if linked to public assistance eligibility, and supplemental needs trusts regulated.

HF484—Greenfield (DFL) Health & Human Services

MinnesotaCare; health right act renamed, modified, and corrected.

HF485—Goodno (IR) Health & Human Services

General assistance, general assistance medical care, and work readiness eligibility denied for undocumented aliens and nonimmigrants; work readiness program eligibility restricted; and county work experience programs required.

HF486—Bauerly (DFL) Education

Independent School District No. 727, Big Lake, approved a maximum effort capital school bond loan, and money appropriated.

HF487—Opatz (DFL) Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

POWs; former prisoners of war provided free motor vehicle license plates.

HF488—Lourey (DFL) Taxes

Earned income tax credit increased.

HF489—Lourey (DFL) Health & Human Services

Social work and marriage and family therapy boards provided clarified procedures and licensing requirements.

HF490—Johnson, R. (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed.

HF491—Bertram (DFL) Health & Human Services

Foster care placements required for 10 days during birth parent's withdrawal option period.

HF492—Bertram (DFL) Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

POWs; former prisoners of war provided free motor vehicle license plates.

HF493—Kalis (DFL) Agriculture

FarmAmerica operation in Waseca county appropriated money.

HF494—Kelso (DFL) Health & Human Services

Residential property restrictions prohibited limiting use for licensed family and group family day care services.

HF495—Kelso (DFL) Agriculture

Mosquito abatement spraying notice requirements provided.

HF496—Tomassoni (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Television broadcast facility funding provided by counties; and St. Louis County television service cost assessment authority repealed.

HF497—Rukavina (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Solid waste management resource recovery facility project establishment time limit extended to seven years.

HF498—Rukavina (DFL) Local Government & Metro. Affairs

St. Louis County solid waste management contracting authority to include management operations.

HF499—Wejcman (DFL) Judiciary

Child support judgment wage executions and garnishments effective until judgments are satisfied.

HF500—Wejcman (DFL) Judiciary

Marriage dissolution notices to include the full names, social security numbers, and birth dates.

HF501—Garcia (DFL) Health & Human Services

Child maltreatment investigations provided in publicly licensed day-care facilities.

HF502—Kelso (DFL) Education

Capital expenditure facilities program policy provided and clarified; integration and co-location of services encouraged; cooperative secondary facilities grant amount modified; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

HF503—Olson, K. (DFL) Education

Education in Agriculture Leadership Council appropriated money.

HF504—Dawkins (DFL) Housing

Residential lease purchase property provided modified property tax classification, housing and redevelopment authorities authorized down payment assistance loans, and contract letting minimum amounts modified.

HF505—Krueger (DFL) Taxes

Homestead property tax application filing requirements modified.

HF506—Johnson, R. (DFL) Governmental Operations & Gambling

Employee relations department authorized experimental or research human resource management practices improvement projects, career executive service program repealed, and elected officials leave options modified.

HF507—Clark (DFL) Health & Human Services

Patients and provider disclosure option.

HF508—Clark (DFL) Taxes

Commercial/industrial property provided expanded confession of judgment eligibility.

HF509—Delmont (DFL) Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections

Election provisions modified relating to voter registration, precinct boundary and polling place changes, election affidavits and canvassing, ballot preparation, election certificates, and sample ballot expense reimbursement.

HF510—Bergson (DFL) Judiciary

Firearm reckless discharge from a motor vehicle (drive-by shooting) provided felony penalty.

HF511—Solberg (DFL) Judiciary

Hotel innkeeper authority clarified for ejections and admittance refusals and damage responsibility provided.

HF512—Ozment (IR) Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Annexation by ordinance conditions modified for municipalities.

HF513—Kahn (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Mississippi River critical area permits prohibited for expansion or enhancement of coal-fired steam heating facilities.

HF514—Sparby (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources

Petroleum product emergency release reporting requirements modified; accountability committee established, and petroleum tank release cleanup fee, reimbursement, and consultant and contractor registration requirements modified.

HF515—Wejcman (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Bicycle operators under 18 years of age required to wear helmets when on a street, highway, bikeway, or sidewalk.

HF516—Opatz (DFL)
Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs & Elections
Election automatic recount requirements modified.

HF517—Dawkins (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
St. Paul authorized special assessments for certain public parking facility services.

HF518—Leppik (IR)
Health & Human Services
Medical assistance prior authorization exemption provided to certain physical, occupational, and speech therapy services.

HF519—Dorn (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Motorcycles; off-highway motorcycle registration and operation regulated, and money appropriated.

HF520—Dorn (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Independent School District No. 77, Mankato, teachers retirement association basic member authorized second chance Medicare coverage referendum.

HF521—Farrell (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Title branding regulated for motor vehicles sustaining damage exceeding \$2,000, damage disclosure required, and repair standards prescribed.

HF522—Rukavina (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Public service corporation easement specificity clarified.

HF523—Rodosovich (DFL)
Judiciary
Correctional facility produced product competition prohibited with local business products.

HF524—Steensma (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Mail rural carrier delivery vehicles authorized tires with metal studs.

HF525—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Cable service franchises limited to seven years, and cable communications task force established.

HF526—Kelso (DFL)
Education
Elementary preparation time rule costs reimbursed to school districts.

HF527—Lieder (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
State patrol retirement plan retired member permitted benefit accrual after age 60.

HF528—Morrison (IR)
Transportation & Transit
Traffic regulations clarified and provided for vehicle passing, buses, video screens, auxiliary low beam lights, and seat belt use, and references updated.

HF529—Lourey (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Smoking prohibition in public places to include apartment and condominium common areas.

HF530—Battaglia (DFL)
Education
Independent School District No. 707, Nett Lake, approved a maximum effort school loan program capital loan.

HF531—Dawkins (DFL)
Housing
Tenants provided written leases; outstanding inspection and condemnation order disclosures required; tenant screening services regulated; tenant abandonment provided; and low-income housing definition and housing impact reports expanded.

HF532—Worke (IR)
Health & Human Services
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), aid for pregnant women, and employment and training eligibility modified; employment and training education requirement established; and community work experience program created.

HF533—Tunheim (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle limited use allowed for transporting deer carcasses in wildlife management areas.

HF534—McCollum (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Wastewater treatment standard rulemaking provisions clarified and wastewater treatment control technical advisory committee composition modified.

HF535—McGuire (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Employees provided liability indemnification by employers.

HF536—Steensma (DFL)
Education
Independent School District nos. 404, Lake Benton, and 408, Verdi, provided levy dissolution requirements.

HF537—Morrison (IR)
Education
Omnibus higher education appropriations bill.

HF538—Brown, K. (DFL)
Housing
Transitional housing programs appropriated money.

HF539—Van Dellen (IR)
Health & Human Services
Social security number required for general assistance applicant eligibility, and county agencies to verify applicant citizenship or alien status.

HF540—Rukavina (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation rehabilitation services and consultations expanded.

HF541—Battaglia (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Schroeder in Cook County authorized to issue an off-sale liquor license to an exclusive liquor store.

HF542—Battaglia (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Cook County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF543—Battaglia (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Cook County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF544—Tunheim (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Tourism guarantee loan and loan interest rate buy-down programs established.

HF545—Girard (IR)
Education
Independent School District No. 893, Echo, authorized a referendum on combination.

HF546—Waltman (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest land use or acquisition prohibited for motor sports areas for use by all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, or four-wheel drive trucks.

HF547—Tunheim (DFL)
Taxes
Corporation or partnership provided homestead property tax classification for certain dwellings occupied by a shareholder or partner.

HF548—Weaver (IR)
Health & Human Services
Patient's right to medical record access clarified.

HF549—Ozment (IR)
Judiciary
Child domestic abuse case prosecution required with ongoing marriage dissolution, child custody, or child visitation proceedings.

HF550—Osthoff (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Job skills partnership board membership and fund use expanded.

HF551—Carruthers (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
RICO law expanded to include gambling crimes, property seizure and forfeiture provided, and sports bookmaking and gambling device offenses provided felony penalty.

HF552—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Mortgage voluntary foreclosure provisions modified.

HF553—Carruthers (DFL)
Judiciary
Child neglect and abuse to include reliance on spiritual health care.

HF554—Carruthers (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Roofers considered residential building contractors for licensing requirements.

Thursday, Feb. 25

HF555—Carlson (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Credit involuntary unemployment insurance authorized as credit insurance.

HF556—Bauerly (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Financial institutions authorized contracts to accept deposits and honor withdrawals from other financial institutions.

HF557—Stanisius (IR)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Administration and finance departments combined; employment department created by combining the jobs and training and labor and industry departments; and money appropriated.

HF558—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Precursor chemical tracking system noncompliance penalties provided, missing substances and purchases made out of state provided reporting requirements, and precursor substance to include hydriodic acid and exclude morpholine.

HF559—Bauerly (DFL)
Judiciary

Firearm or dangerous weapon possession on school district property or buses provided felony penalty.

HF560—Asch (DFL)
Transportation & Transit

Pedestrian-bicycle public trail establishment over railroad tracts provided dispute resolution hearings.

HF561—Solberg (DFL)
Transportation & Transit

Emergency vehicles authorized tires with metal studs.

HF562—Gutknecht (IR)
Health & Human Services

Olmsted County authorized a pilot project for community-based short-term alternative services for persons with mental retardation and related conditions.

HF563—Stanisus (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy

Caller identification services authorized for telephone companies.

HF564—Stanisus (IR)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Information service (1-900, 1-976, and 1-800) charges not billed as telephone service charges.

HF565—Reding (DFL)
Transportation & Transit

Interstate Highway I-35E in St. Paul provided speed limit of 55 miles per hour.

HF566—Jacobs (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Telephone company incentive plan for noncompetitive services extended.

HF567—Kinkel (DFL)
Commerce & Economic Development
Tourism guarantee loan and loan interest rate buy-down programs established.

HF568—Brown, C. (DFL)
Agriculture
Corporation and limited partnership farming operation production of embryos considered a research or experimental purpose.

HF569—Simoneau (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Drivers' licenses and identification cards produced to resist alteration and tampering.

HF570—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Police and fire fund pension benefit multiplier increased.

HF571—Greiling (DFL)
Education

School board member employment by district allowed under set salary cap.

HF572—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling

Military service allowable service purchase five-year limitation removed.

HF573—Stanisus (IR)
Judiciary

Orphan drug prescription requirements modified.

HF574—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling

Age discrimination act compliance and administrative changes provided to various public pension plans.

HF575—Battaglia (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Mille Lacs band of Chippewa Indians hunting, fishing, and gathering treaty rights settlement agreement ratified, and money appropriated.

HF576—Greiling (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Advisory task force, council, or committee appointments to comply with appointment to multimember agency regulations.

HF577—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Revenue recapture act payment priority and inmate wage collection expanded for restitution obligations, and forfeited bail payment provided for delinquent restitution.

HF578—Bergson (DFL)
Judiciary
Arrest and detention of persons on pretrial release by peace and probation officers authorized by community corrections agency written orders.

HF579—Skoglund (DFL)
Judiciary
Criminal justice information and statistics provided to information systems office, and law enforcement agency reporting requirements modified.

HF580—Reding (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Health service plan nonprofit corporations providing dental plans allowed additional investments.

HF581—Rukavina (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
St. Louis County authorized to sell Babbitt certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF582—Welle (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Sibley State Park provided bond issuance for land acquisition, and money appropriated.

HF583—Jefferson (DFL)
Transportation & Transit
Paratransit commission created for serving the elderly, disabled, or people with special needs transportation, and money appropriated.

HF584—Jennings (DFL)
Regulated Industries & Energy
Telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons (TACIP) board membership modified, and message relay service and communication device surcharge maximum increased and collection provided per telephone access line.

HF585—Clark (DFL)
Judiciary
Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF586—Rhodes (IR)
Judiciary
Child custody jurisdiction act; courts provided jurisdiction in cases where a child is the subject of a court order issued in another nation and the child may be removed from the United States if the order is enforced.

HF587—Sparby (DFL)
Education
High school definition modified for secondary sparsity revenue.

HF588—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Disabled persons provided employment protection; permissible absenteeism clarified under reasonable accommodation; and civil action time limit extended for no probable cause determinations and jury trials authorized.

HF589—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
State auditor data considered nonpublic data.

HF590—Trimble (DFL)
Education
Post-secondary education grant recipient eligibility modified and higher education institution reporting requirements established.

HF591—Dawkins (DFL)
Judiciary
Conciliation courts provided establishment, powers, and jurisdiction.

HF592—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Debtor homestead exemption limited and homestead insurance proceed exemption provided.

HF593—Swenson (IR)
Transportation & Transit
Motor vehicle license tax refunds authorized for vehicles permanently destroyed, sold to the government, and certain vehicles permanently removed from the state.

HF594—Stanisus (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Legislators and governor to forfeit their salaries and expenses if a budget is not enacted in a timely way, balanced emergency state budget provided, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF595—Murphy (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Lyme disease statewide prevention program established.

HF596—Murphy (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Rock, gem, and mineral interpretative center appropriated money.

HF597—Tunheim (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Canada; Minnesota-Ontario boundary waters commercially taken game fish sale and transportation prohibited.

HF598—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations & Gambling
Survivor coordinated plan coverage benefits expanded for certain public employees and teachers.

HF599—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nursing home bed moratorium exception process provisions modified, nursing homes provided procedures to replace and lay away beds, and money appropriated.

HF600—Jefferson (DFL)
Judiciary
Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF601—Lourey (DFL)
Judiciary
Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF602—Rukavina (DFL)
Judiciary
Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF603—Dawkins (DFL)

Judiciary

Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF604—Orenstein (DFL)

Judiciary

Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF605—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Assault in the fifth-degree repeat offenders provided felony penalty.

HF606—Pugh (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Assigned risk plan coverage eligibility provided upon rejection by a licensed insurance company.

HF607—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Disabled hunters allowed to take all big game with a crossbow permit.

HF608—Mosel (DFL)

Agriculture

Nursery stock dealer certificate exemption provided to nonprofit charitable, education, or religious organizations.

HF609—Reding (DFL)

**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

Elective state officers and legislators retirement fund established, special additional employer contribution provided, existing appropriation transferred, and money appropriated.

HF610—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Juvenile adult court certification expanded; sentencing guidelines to include prior juvenile offense criminal history; minor traffic offenses clarified; and Head Start and after-school and summer recreational programs appropriated money.

HF611—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Children's mental health integrated fund and service system created, local children's mental health collaboratives provided, and money appropriated.

HF612—Perlt (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Optometrists authorized to prescribe and use topical legend drugs.

HF613—Carruthers (DFL)

**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

Open meeting law exceptions and conditions modified.

HF614—Blatz (IR)

Judiciary

Motor vehicle registration, drivers' license, and identification card information provided expanded privacy regulations.

HF615—Kahn (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan area regional park operations and maintenance appropriated money.

HF616—Blatz (IR)

Taxes

Revenue recapture act to exclude certain property tax refunds.

HF617—Clark (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Health assurance board created; prescription drug purchase and promotion restricted; health plan overheads disclosed; underwriting and premium rating practices regulated; and money appropriated.

HF618—Kelso (DFL)

Education

Outcome based schools expanded, school board applicant denial appeals provided, and nongeneral fund revenue limited to planning and operation start-up costs.

HF619—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

No-fault automobile insurance reparation obligors authorized to offer medical expense benefits through managed care plans, and discrimination prohibited based on metropolitan geographic location of insured.

HF620—Wagenius (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Environmental law enforcement court actions provided to citizens.

HF621—Macklin (IR)

Health & Human Services

Public assistance warrant expiration and reissuance periods provided, public assistance overpayment recovery modified, and wrongful possession or use of public assistance provided penalty.

HF622—Orfield (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Agricultural land in the metropolitan area provided long-term protection.

HF623—Orfield (DFL)

Transportation & Transit

Metropolitan area highway project environmental impact statements to include economic, social, and demographic efforts and federal fund use restricted.

HF624—Luther (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Developmentally disabled persons programs and services provided independent accreditation, providers contracted for services based on performance outcome, consumer choice restrictions lifted, and vulnerable adult investigations provided.

HF625—Weaver (IR)

**Gen. Leg., Veterans Affairs
& Elections**

Campaign committee fund transfers prohibited to other campaign funds; unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy; political campaign contribution refund reduced; and money in party account distributed equally.

HF626—Rukavina (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Deer; antlerless deer permit priority provided to applicants age 65 or older and having had a permit the last three years.

HF627—Klinzing (DFL)

Education

Independent School District No. 885, St. Michael-Albertville, allowed fund transfer from the debt redemption fund to the capital expenditure equipment fund.

HF628—Stanisius (IR)

Judiciary

Athletic volunteer physicians and trainers provided liability immunity.

HF629—Carruthers (DFL)

Taxes

Metropolitan special taxing districts subject to truth in taxation requirements.

HF630—Lynch (IR)

Regulated Industries & Energy

Telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons (TACIP) board membership and duties modified and sunset repealed; relay service provided rate funding; and communication device and relay service accounts created.

HF631—Long (DFL)

Judiciary

Unfair discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on sexual or affectional orientation.

HF632—Garcia (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Dental hygiene board created and licensing provided.

HF633—Clark (DFL)

Health & Human Services

New chance demonstration project money appropriated.

HF634—Tunheim (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Genetic engineering and isolated genetic material use procedures clarified.

HF635—Ostrom (DFL)

Taxes

Income tax rates and brackets changed; personal credit provided in lieu of personal exemptions, and the working family credit increased.

HF636—Stanisius (IR)

Health & Human Services

Child care family license incentives provided to counties.

HF637—Dawkins (DFL)

**Governmental Operations
& Gambling**

St. Paul Teachers Fund consolidated with Teachers Retirement Association.

HF638—Solberg (DFL)

Education

School levy limit notification date modified.

HF639—Asch (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Medicare supplement rate changes restricted, coverage regulated, state law conformed to federal requirements, and technical changes provided.

HF640—Huntley (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

FAIR plan act regulated, modified, and provided technical changes.

Committee Schedule

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

MONDAY, March 1

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

Minnesota World Trade Center Corporation
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Operations overview of the Minnesota
World Trade Center.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Report on the governor's budget, Ron
Hackett, Department of Finance; Curt Johnson,
Governor's Office.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's recommendations on
teacher preparation and education, Judith Wain
and Richard Simms, Minnesota State Board of
Teaching.

HF202 (Vellenga) Humanities commission ap-
propriated money for the Institute for the Ad-
vancement of Teaching.

HFXXXX (Greiling) Differentiated staffing. Pre-
sentation of report findings: "Teacher Bargain-
ing: Contract Deadlines and Penalties; Binding
Arbitration as an Alternative," Greg Hubinger,
director, Legislative Commission on Employee
Relations.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Pollution Control Agency budget pre-
sentation.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services bud-
get presentation: governor's recommendations
for health care programs.

Regent Candidate Advisory Council

224 State Capitol

Agenda: Regent candidate interviews. (Full
schedule available; call (612) 296-1121.)

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Dairy & Livestock/ AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jerry Bauerly

Agenda: Presentation by the Minnesota Dairy
Leaders Roundtable.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HF181 (Rest) Limited liability compa-
nies provided application of financial institu-
tion, workers' compensation, unemployment
compensation, taxation, and usury laws.

HF341 (Pugh) Relating to business corpora-
tions.

HF129 (Carruthers) Spousal maintenance de-
linquent payment withholding authorized from
certain tax refunds.

HF45 (Bishop) Health care durable power of
attorney established. If the full Judiciary Com-
mittee completes its agenda prior to its sched-
uled 11:45 a.m. adjournment, the Subcommit-
tee on Civil Law will meet to take up HF552
(Pugh), HF177 (Wejman), and HF244 (Pugh).

REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs

Agenda: Department of Jobs and Training en-
ergy programs overview.

HF185 (Reding) Electrical hydropower facility
construction permits prohibited for certain fa-
cilities on Mississippi River bluffs.

HF522 (Rukavina) Public service corporation
easement specificity clarified.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Continuation and conclusion of the
Department of Revenue budget presentation.

12 Noon

JOINT HOUSE/SENATE AGRICULTURE

107 State Capitol

Chrs. Rep. Steve Wenzel, Sen. Joe Bertram

Agenda: Presentation on sustainable hog pro-
duction, Mark Honeyman, animal scientist, Iowa
State University.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby

Agenda: HF253 (Lasley) Presidential primary
by mail established, primary date earlier and
filing fee increased, and public listing of party
choice clarified.

HF271 (Lasley) Voter information guide devel-
oped, toll-free election information line estab-
lished, and money appropriated.

HF377 (Bergson) Absentee, mail, and facsimile
balloting requirements and procedures modi-
fied.

HOUSING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: HF531 (Dawkins) Tenants provided
written leases; outstanding inspection and con-
demnation order disclosures required; tenant
screening services regulated; tenant abandon-
ment provided; and low-income housing defi-
nition and housing impact reports expanded.
HF504 (Dawkins) Residential lease purchase
property provided modified property tax classi-
fication, housing and redevelopment authori-
ties authorized down payment assistance loans,
and contract letting minimum amounts modi-
fied.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: HF64 (Jacobs) High school student
labor curfew to include not working after 11
p.m. on an evening before a school day or before
5 a.m. on a school day.

HF199 (Winter) Workers' compensation
reinsurance association to provide refunds to
the state fund mutual insurance company.

HF255 (Johnson, A.) Employee wage protec-
tion act established and money appropriated.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

6 p.m.

Legislative Water Commission

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: LWC administration and budget re-
port. Discussion of Environmental Consulting
Services as part of the ACRRA and Petrofund
programs. Update on combined sewer over-
flow. Update on water availability initiatives,
Metropolitan Council and the DNR. Possible
update on PCA water quality standards.

TUESDAY, March 2

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, Minnesota Historical Society.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Minnesota State Board of Education progress report on proposed high school graduation rule.

Health & Housing Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Continuation of Department of Jobs and Training budget proposal.

TAXES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: HF427 (Winter) Omnibus technical corrections and administrative changes provided to sales and use, income and franchise, and property taxes and tax administration and enforcement; penalties modified; and money appropriated.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

Regent Candidate Advisory Council

400N State Office Building

Agenda: Regent candidate interviews. (Full schedule available; call (612) 296-1121.)

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF65 (Munger) Packaging and products provided recycled content requirements; discardable packaging imposed a waste management fee; beverages required reusable packaging or refundable recycling deposits; penalties provided; and money appropriated.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Compulsive gambling overview.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF134 (Vellenga) Optometrists authorized to prescribe and use topical legend drugs.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Attorney General's Office budget presentation. (Anyone wishing to testify regarding the above agency should contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533. If needed, budget presentations will continue at 4:30 p.m. in the basement hearing room.)

11:30 a.m.

Regent Candidate Advisory Council

400N State Office Building

Agenda: Voting for recommending candidates to the Legislature for the University of Minnesota Board of Regents.

12:30 p.m.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: To be announced.

COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: HF167 (Bauerly) Minnesota Business Finance, Inc. created to provide capital for commercial borrowers through the Small Business Administration (SBA). HF165 (Jennings) Ski safety act adopted.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: HF74 (Jefferson) Minneapolis, Special School District No. 1, and the city library and park and recreation boards authorized to require residency as condition of employment.

2:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Agricultural Finance & Rural Development/AGRICULTURE

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ted Winter

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Geographic Information Systems/Legislative Coordinating Commission

300S State Office Building

Agenda: Approval of expenditures: PC purchase, SUN Sparc1+ Station upgrade to Sparc10, laser printer purchase, and Network. 1994-95 GIS office plan and budget.

State Government Finance Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Overview and budget presentations by the Intergovernmental Information Systems Advisory Council (IISAC) and the Land Management Information Center (LMIC).

3:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Metropolitan Government/ LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Linda Wejcman

Agenda: Waste Control Commission budget and implementation plan.

6:30 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

123 State Capitol

Chr. Sen. Gene Merriam

Agenda: Consider approval of work program amendment for Aquaculture Facility Purchase and Development and Transgenic Gamefish Growth Studies ML 1991, Chp. 254, Art. 1, Sec. 14, Subd. 8 (b) - Ira Adelman. Consider for additional 1993 recommendations, appropriation extension and work program amendment for Private Forest Management Oak Regeneration for 1991, Chp. 254, Art. 1, Sec. 14, Subd. 7 (e) - Jim Brooks. Consider amendment for DNR Parks bonding work program - John Strohkirch. Consider recommendation of DNR Bonding work program proposed amendment for Critical Habitat Match additional allocation - Jay Rendall. Discuss procedure for summer: format, issues, travel mode, forums, etc. - John Velin.

WEDNESDAY, March 3

8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Agency review and proposed budget, Minnesota Historical Society fiscal agents.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Public testimony regarding the governor's recommendations for family support and self-sufficiency programs. Testimony continued from 2/26. To testify, call (612) 296-0173 by 4 p.m., Tuesday, March 2.

**K-12 Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's recommendations on Faribault academies.

HF42 (Kelso) Faribault academies authorized a student activity account, and money appropriated.

Governor's recommendations on Minnesota Center for the Arts education. Governor's recommendations on Planning, Evaluating, Reporting/Minnesota Educational Effectiveness Program (PER/MEEP), Wayne Erickson, MDE. Demonstration of MEEP method, Ken Hanson.

8:15 a.m.

**Higher Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

First Floor Christensen Center
Century Room, Augsburg College
731 21st Ave So. Minneapolis
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Brief overview of governor's budget proposal, Sue Nemitz and Lisa Griskey, fiscal analysts, Higher Education Finance Division. Public testimony.

8:30 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL
RESOURCES FINANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Any bill not completed at 3/1 Civil Law Subcommittee meeting.

HF216 (Wejman) Statute of limitations lengthened for human rights unfair discriminatory practice grievances.

HF208 (Bishop) Handicapped and disabled; discrimination prohibited against disabled persons using service animals, over-the-road bus definition provided, and human rights investigations and hearing charges clarified.

HFXXXX (Pugh) Human rights; protection for disabled persons in employment; increased time for bringing a civil action after a "no problem cause" determination; providing the right to a jury trial.

**Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family
Law/JUDICIARY**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: HF62 (Bauerly) Firearm permissive possession inference and administrative forfeiture provided; pistols prohibited for controlled

substance offenders; pistol transfers provided to peace officers; and state patrol traffic enforcement powers clarified.

HF406 (Vellenga) Child access prohibited to loaded firearms and dealer trigger lock device and notice requirements provided.

HF222 (Weaver) Reasonable force criminal and civil immunity provided to school officials, and unlawful possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon on school district property or buses provided felony penalty.

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
& INSURANCE**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HF141 (Simoneau) Small and private employer health insurance program eligibility requirements modified for family member participation.

HFXXXX (Skoglund) Auto insurance; regulating medical expense benefits; authorizing reparation obligors to offer medical expense benefits through certified managed care plans.

**Subcommittee on Facilities/K-12 Education
Finance Division/EDUCATION**

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Becky Kelso

Agenda: HF486 (Bauerly) Independent School District No. 727, Big Lake, approved a maximum effort capital school bond loan, and money appropriated.

HF530 (Battaglia) Independent School District, No. 707, Nett Lake, approved a maximum effort school loan program capital loan.

HF 415 (Kelso) School building floor level use options authorized for lower grades and certain programs if automatic fire alarm and smoke detection systems are installed.

**State Government Finance Division/GOV-
ERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Continuation of Office of the State Auditor overview and budget presentation. State Board of Investment overview and budget presentation.

12:30 p.m.

**International Trade, Technology & Economic
Development Division/COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: Presentations by Bob Vanasek, executive director, Minnesota High Technology Council; Kristine Jacobs, executive director, Jobs Now Council; Bob Killeen, Minnesota Quality Council.

HF161 (Trimble) Targeted neighborhood revitalization programs appropriated money.

**Tourism & Small Business Division/
COMMERCE & ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Tunheim

Agenda: HF544 (Tunheim) Tourism guarantee loan and loan interest rate buy-down programs established.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Overview of MnDOT, James Denn.

2 p.m.

**Legislative Commission on Pensions and
Retirement**

318 State Capitol
Chr. Sen. Phil Riveness

Agenda: HF7 (Cooper)/SF20 (Beckman) Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, drivers' license surcharge imposed, and money appropriated. HF55 (Rukavina)/SF86 (Janezich) Eveleth authorized to increase pension and requirement benefits for retired police officers, fire fighters, and surviving spouses.

HF490 (Johnson, R.)/SFXXXX Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed.

2:30 p.m.

**Subcommittee on Soil & Water Resources/
AGRICULTURE**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jeff Bertram

Agenda: Presentation on wetlands legislation, Ron Harnack, executive director, Board of Soil and Water Resources.

THURSDAY, March 4

8 a.m.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE &
REGULATION FINANCE**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Review of agency and proposed budget, State Arts Board.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Continuation of overview of Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program.

**Health & Housing Finance Division/
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Anderson

Agenda: Department of Veterans Affairs budget summary.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: HF443 (Olson, E.) Local government levy limitations abolished.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Continuation of Department of Agriculture budget presentation from 2/11 meeting. Department of Natural Resources budget presentation.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF269 (Hasskamp) Cuyuna country state recreation area established.

HF292 (Dorn) Sakatah Singing Hills state trail betterment appropriated money.

HF546 (Waltman) Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest land use or acquisition prohibited for motor sports areas for use by all terrain vehicles, motorcycles, or four-wheel drive trucks.

HF534 (McCollum) Wastewater treatment standard rulemaking provisions clarified and wastewater treatment control technical advisory committee composition modified.

HF513 (Kahn) Mississippi River critical area permits prohibited for expansion or enhancement of coal-fired steam heating facilities.

HF421 (Wenzel) Charles A. Lindbergh State Park authorized an addition.

HFXXXX (Murphy) Agate Interpretive Center.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: HF272 (Solberg) Public Safety Department abolished.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF203 (Kelley) Physician licensing requirements modified, immigrant and alien physician eligibility requirements clarified, and temporary and residency permits established; and medical practice board reporting requirements and indemnification modified.

HF294 (Simoneau) Anoka County special services licensed board and lodging establishment provided exemption to group residential housing bed moratorium.

HF426 (Simoneau) Development achievement center day training and habilitation services employees provided a salary increase.

HF402 (Jefferson) Child care fund program services eligibility determined and child care

basic sliding fee program appropriated money. HF336 (Tompkins) Family preservation intensive services and child welfare targeted case management services authorized.

HF226 (Cooper) Comprehensive health maintenance services to include ambulance transportation services.

HF229 (Cooper) Adult foster care group residential housing rate reimbursement modified for resident absences due to illness or injury.

Judiciary Finance Division/JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Budget presentations by the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District Courts, and the Public Defense Board. (Anyone wishing to testify regarding the above agencies should contact John Curry at (612) 296-5533. If needed, budget presentations will continue at 4:30 p.m. (or after Session) in the basement hearing room.)

12:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Transit/LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Discussion of transit vision and budget, Regional Transit Board. Overview of the Metropolitan Council structural changes on MTC and RTB.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: HF442 (Rodosovich) Higher Education Coordinating Board appropriated money for student grant award deficiency.

Report on March forecast, John Gunyou, commissioner, Department of Finance.

2:30 p.m.

The House meets in Session

FRIDAY, March 5

8 a.m.

K-12 Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Governor's budget revisions based on revenue forecast.

8:30 a.m.

Higher Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Overview of working groups and assignments.

Human Services Finance Division/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Department of Human Services budget presentation: governor's recommendations for health care programs.

10 a.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: Any bill not completed 3/3 Civil Law Subcommittee meeting.

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice & Family Law/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Any bill not completed at 3/3 Criminal Justice & Family Law Subcommittee meeting.

TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: ISTE/Metropolitan Council report, Dottie Rietow and Carl Ohan. Report by Harrison Fraker, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

Joint House/Senate Agriculture Land Preservation Forum

5 State Office Building

Agenda: Discussion of issues pertaining to the preservation of farmland in Minnesota. Presentation by Thomas Daniels, director, Agricultural Preserve Board of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

2 p.m.

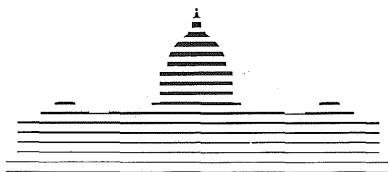
JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room

State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: HFXXXX (Clark) Human rights; sexual orientation. Persons wishing to testify must contact the Judiciary Committee (612) 296-5396 by 5 p.m. on Thursday, March 4.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
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Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Alan W. Welle
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Solid waste and recycling

Percent of the nation's landfill waste made up of paper	40
Percent made up of disposable diapers, plastic, and foam combined	3
Year that the word <i>garbology</i> — the study of trash, refuse, rubbish and litter — first appeared in the Oxford English Dictionary	1975
Percent decrease in the amount of newspaper, glass bottles, and cans used in Toronto due to recycling efforts over the last decade	50
Percent saved in a local Toronto landfill as a result	20
Number of landfills filled up and shut down in the United States, 1982-1987	3,000
Number of closed Minnesota landfills	100
Number of 20-ton tractor trailers laden with garbage that leave Long Island each week, bound for landfills elsewhere	1,550
Weight, in grams, of a typical plastic soda bottle, 1970	60
in 1990	48
Rate of uplift owing to the accumulation of debris buried under Bronze Age Troy, in feet per century	4.7
Height, in feet, that the garbage generated daily by the city of Baltimore would be if it were piled into the former Memorial Stadium	9
Percent of a typical monthly garbage bill paying for the cost of collecting and transporting the waste	70
Number of waste facilities in operation in Minnesota, 1990	324
Number of those that are recycling facilities	94
that are MSW landfills	50
Additional number of facilities being planned	49
Number of those that are recycling facilities	13
Percent of each Metro area county's solid waste that must be recycled by the end of 1993, as required by law	35
Number of times the amount of paper generated daily by American businesses would circle the globe	40
Pounds of paper recycled by 3M during the first three quarters of 1990, in millions ...	19.2
Estimated number of lead-acid batteries disposed of improperly in Minnesota each year	250,000
Number of the 1,100 bottles of soda consumed during the 1990 International Conference on Pollution Prevention that were placed in recycle bins	8

Source: *Rubbish!* William Rathje & Cullen Murphy; *Mpls. Star-Tribune*, 9/1/92, p. 4A. *Atlantic Monthly*, December, 1989; *Baltimore Sun*; *Community Waste Education Manual*; *Running a Conference as a Clean Product*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; *Resourceful Waste Management, a Guide for Minnesota/Metropolitan Area Business and Industries*.



For more information . . .

For general information, call:
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Chief Clerk's Office
(612) 296-2314

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the status of a specific bill, call:
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