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SESSION WEEKLY

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SESSION WEEKLY

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Week at a glance

Omnibus higher education spending — A \$1.9 billion omnibus higher education funding bill was approved by the House Education Committee. The proposal wouldn't meet school administrators' state aid requests for the next biennium, but it would give more state money than the governor recommended to the newly merged higher education system. **Page 3**

Drunken snowmobiling and boating — Certain repeat DWI offenders caught while driving a boat or snowmobile would lose their pleasure vehicles to the state, under a bill approved by the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee. **Page 6**

Wetlands changes — Counties would have more flexibility in developing their wetlands, under a bill that was given final approval by the House. The vote was 127-4. The bill would amend the 1991 Wetlands Conservation Act to allow local governments to adopt their own "comprehensive wetland protection and management plans." **Page 8**

Improving child support — A comprehensive proposal to help collect delinquent child support payments — which includes provisions to suspend drivers and occupational licenses — won approval from the House Health and Human Services Committee. **Page 9**

To kill a mourning dove — For the first time since 1946, mourning doves would be in the gun sights of Minnesota hunters, under a proposal approved by the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee. **Page 10**

Omnibus state government spending — A more than \$500 million omnibus state government spending bill with money for everything from ice rinks to a Korean War veterans memorial passed the House Governmental Operations Committee. The bill includes new policies such as eliminating three gambling boards and cutting state agency money spent on private consultants. **Page 11**

Omnibus MinnesotaCare — Insurance companies no longer would be required to cover abortion services as part of a standard health care policy in Minnesota, under the Omnibus MinnesotaCare bill approved by the House Health and Human Services Committee. **Page 14**

Selling junked cars — Junked vehicles that have been towed to private or public impound lots could be immediately sold, under a bill given final approval by the House. The vote was 125-6. **Page 17**

INSIDE

Highlights	3
Feature: Capitol 'rathskeller'	20
Bills Sent to the Governor	21
Bill Introductions (HF1837 - HF1860)	26
Committee Schedule (April 24 - 28)	27

On the cover: The Capitol dome is reflected in the chrome tail light of a 1959 Cadillac. The automobile is one of a dozen classic cars brought to the Capitol April 18 by the Minnesota Street Rod Association to raise awareness of their organization and promote the hobby of "Street Rodding."

— photo by Andrew Von Bank

Highlights

Omnibus higher education funding . . .

Proposal eliminates HECB, favors semester system

The \$1.9 billion omnibus higher education funding bill was approved April 20 by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The proposal wouldn't meet school administrators' state aid requests for the next biennium, but it would give more state money than the governor recommended to the newly merged higher education system.

It also would eliminate the Higher Education Coordinating Board and would shift all the state's public colleges and universities (except the University of Minnesota) toward a semester system and abandon the current quarter system.

The University of Minnesota would receive \$970.6 million over the next biennium and the newly merged state university, community college, and technical college system would get about \$935.6 million, under the bill.

Both amounts exceed spending caps established by a 1993 law designed to control costs — \$895 million for the merged system and \$908 million for the U of M — but there is no penalty for exceeding the limit.

In his budget proposal, Gov. Arne Carlson recommended \$986.9 million for the University of Minnesota for the biennium. U of M administrators had asked for \$995.7 million.

Carlson had called for \$905 million in spending for the merged state university, technical, and community college system. Administrators had requested \$1 billion for the next biennium.

The bill specifies separate appropriations for each of the three higher education systems slated to be merged in July. Under the bill, the state community colleges would receive \$369 million the state community colleges \$215 million, and the technical colleges \$351 million.

Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids), who chairs the committee's Higher Education Finance Division, said the appropriated amounts specify the maximum amount the HEB can spend on each individual system. HEB administrators would still decide how to distribute merged system funds under the bill, he said. Dividing up the appropriation means costs for the merger would be neces-

sarily spread across the three systems, he added.

Also under the bill, the newly created Higher Education Services Office (HESO), responsible for distributing financial aid to students, would receive about \$240 million. And the Mayo Medical School would receive \$1.8 million in state aid over the next biennium.

HF1856, sponsored by Kinkel, which now goes to the House floor, includes the following provisions.

U2000

A total of \$55.7 million in state funding would go to the University of Minnesota for U2000 initiatives. The funds do not include the \$9.1 million appropriation vetoed by the governor in 1994. University administrators had requested \$7.7 million of that appropriation again this year.

The U2000 plan, originally unveiled in 1993, calls for strengthening undergraduate programs, raising faculty salaries to attract and keep quality faculty, and upgrading the university's research environment.

The governor proposed the university re-

ceive \$53.8 million as a one-time only appropriation for U2000.

University officials requested \$25.6 million for U2000 over the next biennium, but would like that funding to continue.

The House proposal is also a one-time only funding appropriation.

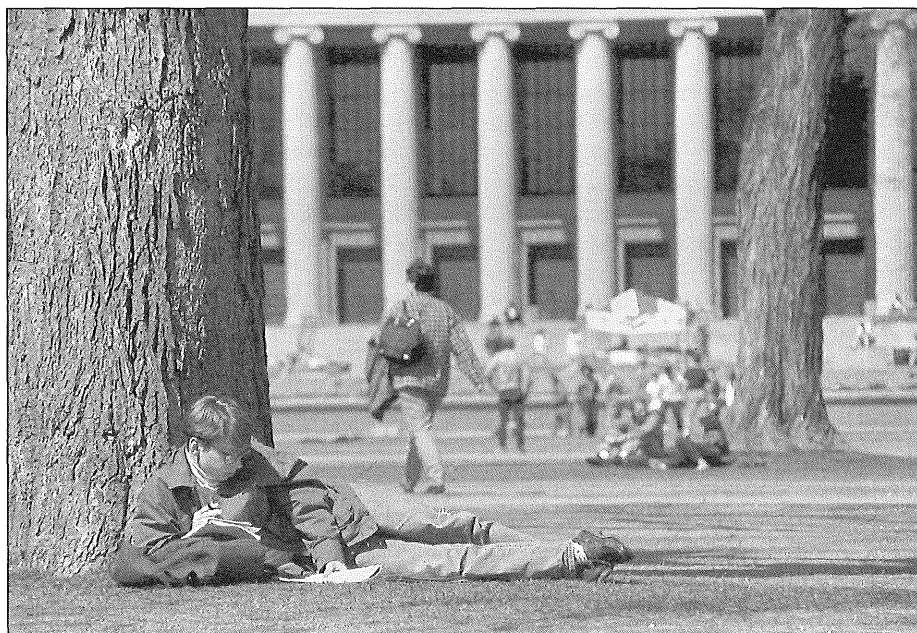
Semester system

Classes at Minnesota's state universities, community colleges and technical colleges would last one semester rather than one quarter of the academic year.

The Higher Education Board, which will coordinate those college systems when they merge in July, would have until fall 1998 to begin a semester school year. (See March 24, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 13)

Kinkel has said the move would save money because students would have to register only twice during the academic year instead of three times and financial aid would be distributed only twice. Also, 80 percent of colleges and universities nationwide use a semester school year, he said.

Also under this section of the bill, schools in the soon-to-be-combined state university,



University of Minnesota-Twin Cities sophomore Dustin Nygard of Duluth, Minn., found the base of a tree in front of Northrop Auditorium Mall an inviting place to study on a sunny April 19.

technical and community college system would begin classes on the same fall date.

If all system classes start at the same time, students could more easily transfer between schools, Kinkel said. The University of Minnesota would be exempted from this provision because the Legislature has no authority to mandate changes at that school.

This portion of the bill was originally included in **HF899**, which Kinkel sponsored.

Financial aid limited

The bill also calls for the state to stop subsidizing tuition costs after a student has earned 48 more credits than is needed for a degree in his or her major.

This would apply to students at any public college or university in Minnesota.

Currently, the state pays 60 percent of a Minnesota student's education costs for up to 180 credit hours. Student tuition pays the remaining 40 percent.

After the excess 48 credit limit is reached, students would be responsible for the true cost of a course. That would mean an otherwise \$280 four-credit course at the U of M would cost about \$467.

Also, the state university campus in Akita, Japan, would have two years to bring state funding of its Minnesota students in line with state funding of students on Minnesota public campuses.

Currently, the state pays about \$17,000 to subsidize the education of each Minnesota student in Akita. For students studying in Minnesota, the subsidy amount is about \$3,500.

This portion of the bill was originally included in **HF899**, which Kinkel sponsored.

HECB eliminated

The Higher Education Coordinating Board, which is responsible for distributing financial aid to Minnesota's post-secondary students, would be eliminated and its duties moved to a newly created Higher Education Services Office (HESO), under the bill.

Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona) sponsored **HF307**, which has been rolled into the omnibus bill, said the move would save about \$3.7 million over the next biennium. (See March 10, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 11)

The bill would eliminate 27 of the 67 HECB employee positions, Pelowski said. The remainder would be transferred to the HESO.

The bill would also set up an 11-member Higher Education Administrators Council

(HEAC) made up of campus presidents, the president of the private college council, the commissioner of education and others. The HEAC would be responsible for consulting with a newly established student advisory council, appointing the HESO director, and communicating with the Legislature and the governor.

More rural doctors

A program to train medical residents at the St. Cloud Hospital would receive \$120,000 from the state in 1997, with a stepped-up appropriation in following bienniums.

The money would go to establish a family practice residency program to be run in conjunction with the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, Minn. The hospital would also use federal government and hospital money to fund the program. (See March 31, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 11)

After they finish medical school, doctors need to complete a residency program before they can become certified doctors.

Rural Minnesota—like rural areas throughout the nation—faces a shortage of doctors because only about 30 percent of medical students today become general practitioners.

Presently, 220 additional doctors are needed in rural Minnesota. The hospital would train residents who would hopefully stay in the area and practice as rural doctors.

The hospital's residency program would kick off in 1999 with four residents. Four students would be added each year until there are 12 students total in the three-year program.

The Mayo Graduate School of Medicine request for a state appropriation would rise to \$720,000 for each biennium when the program is fully implemented in 2001. The amount would equal \$30,000 per resident.

This portion of the bill originally entered the legislative process as **HF1028**, sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud). Higher Education Finance Division members voted to include it in the omnibus bill.

Increased minority enrollment

The bill would stipulate that \$5 million of the University of Minnesota's second-year appropriation be placed in a special account. Money from that account—\$1.25 million—would be released to the school each time it reached one of the goals administrators have set for the institution.

Those goals include increasing the number of incoming freshmen at the Twin Cities

campus who are in the top 25 percent of their high school class. The school would also like to increase the retention rate of 1995 new entering freshmen.

Other goals include increasing the number of new freshmen who are minority students, and increasing the number of minority faculty members. Also, the school would like to increase the number of students who graduate from the school within five years.

The school has set and outlined specific goals, said Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) who amended this portion of legislation into the bill. The legislation would help ensure the school continues to work toward the goals, he said.

Fee waiver

The bill includes a provision to allow the president of a state university, community college or technical college to waive the fee a student pays when applying for admission.

Frequently, this fee is prohibitive for poverty-stricken students, who may still receive enough financial aid to attend the college, said Rep. Steve Dehler (IR-St. Joseph), who sponsored this provision.

No part of current law allows for an application fee waiver, he said. The student or student's family would have to show need for the exception, he said.

Interpreter training

An advisory committee could determine how best to start a training program to certify interpreters and translators, under this portion of the bill.

Certification would begin in September 1998. (See March 24, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 7)

Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) who sponsored the original language of this provision (**HF678**), has said because interpreters are untrained and are sometimes friends and relatives of the non-English speaking person, the actual interpretation could be sketchy.

Certifying interpreters would ensure they meet certain standards and would protect those who use interpreters at court hearings and doctor's appointments, Clark said.

The Higher Education Board would determine standards interpreters would need to meet for certification.

An interpreter acts as a go-between for people carrying on an oral conversation. Translators work from written material.

— Jean Thilmany



BUDGET

Emergency spending bill



Signed
by the
governor

A new state law authorizes nearly \$3.2 million for emergency state government spending.

The funds, which became available April 19, will be used to cover state spending during the current fiscal year.

Just over \$1 million will go to the Department of Health to cover costs incurred during the recent meningitis outbreak in Mankato, which killed one high school student and caused several other residents to be hospitalized.

The House version of the measure had included \$245,000 to cover the meningitis outbreak, which was a preliminary figure based on the first round of meningitis immunizations. The \$1 million figure reached by House and Senate conference committee members reflects the total costs incurred for some 31,000 immunizations.

The deficiency bill also provides:

- \$1.5 million to the Board of Public Defense to handle increased caseloads resulting from juvenile crime laws enacted in 1994;
- \$500,000 to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the emergency financial and medical needs of veterans;
- \$77,000 to the Minnesota Racing Commission to regulate pari-mutuel horse racing;
- \$46,000 to the Department of Military Affairs for paying the city of Roseville assessments due for National Guard property; and
- \$30,000 to the Department of Public Safety to match federal funds for flood relief.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Jim Girard (IR-Lynd) and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (IR-New Ulm).

(HF355/SF335*/CH48)

Tell us exactly



Signed
by the
governor

Minnesota lawmakers are encouraging their federal counterparts to balance the federal budget, but they want to know what such efforts are going to mean to Minnesotans.

The Legislature has passed a non-binding resolution asking Congress for financial information on the impact of a balanced federal budget amendment on the Minnesota state budget.

The Republican Party's "Contract with America" promised a vote within the first 100

days of the 104th Congress on a balanced budget amendment. It passed the U.S. House, but failed by a single vote in the U.S. Senate.

The contract says the amendment is necessary to "restore fiscal responsibility to an out-of-control Congress, requiring them to live under the same budget constraints as families and businesses." While the balanced budget amendment failed, the contract still promises a balanced federal budget by the year 2002.

The resolution does recognize that working to balance the federal budget "may impose on the states unfunded mandates that shift to the states responsibility for carrying out programs that the Congress can no longer afford."

A recent study completed by the U.S. Treasury Department for the nation's governors estimates that the balanced budget amendment would reduce federal grants to Minnesota by \$1.2 billion. But some have dismissed that estimate as being politically motivated.

Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to the speaker and clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the president and secretary of the United States Senate, the presiding officers of both houses of the legislature of each of the other states in the Union, and to Minnesota's senators and representatives in Congress.

The proposal was sponsored by Sen. Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine).

(HFnone/SF66*/R1)



BUSINESS

Free haircuts



Signed
by the
governor

A new law will allow charities and homeless shelters to provide free haircuts to the clients they serve.

The law stems from an incident last summer involving two volunteers at the Union Gospel Mission

in Duluth, Minn.

Two sisters, Theresa Taylor and Velma Williamson, for years had been giving free haircuts to the poor, first out of their home and later in a makeshift hair salon in the ladies' restroom at the mission.

But then the Minnesota Board of Barber Examiners, after complaints from several Duluth barbers, stepped in to say barbering without a license is against the law. Violators could face up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine.

Since the 1920s, the state has required barbers to be licensed. Cutting hair for immediate family members is the only exception to the law.

After several media outlets picked up the story, including the nationally syndicated Paul Harvey radio program, the Board of Barber Examiners had a change of heart. Members of the board voted unanimously to grant the sisters honorary licenses.

But before they could be back in business, the barber board said the two women needed to attend a Minneapolis barber school for two weeks to learn how to sanitize the tools of the trade.

"We couldn't afford it," Taylor said. "We've got families to take care of and couldn't just pick up and go to the Cities for several weeks."

The sisters never did get the training. They also haven't touched a head of hair since August 1994.

"We're scared to do it," Taylor said.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, permits barbering for several charitable purposes "in nursing homes, shelters, missions, or other similar facilities." The cuts must be free, and there is no training required of the barbers.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth).

(HF1747/SF838*/CH59)



CRIME

Unlawful masks



Signed
by the
governor

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, covering one's face in public for religious reasons no longer will be a crime, under a new state law.

House sponsor Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) says present law, which prohibits concealing one's identity by means of a "robe, mask, or other disguise," is unconstitutional.

The law, originally placed on the books in 1923, targeted Ku Klux Klan members, who maintained a significant presence in the state at the time. (See March 10, 1995, *Session Weekly*, pages 6 and 17)

The proposal stems from a Sept. 28, 1994, arrest of a Muslim woman in downtown St. Paul. Police officers asked the woman, dressed in traditional Muslim attire, to lift the veil from her face. When she refused, they issued her a citation.

The local Islamic community called the incident a clear violation of her First Amendment rights.

In light of Minnesota's winter climate, anyone covering their face "as protection from weather" also will be exempt from the law.

Technically, under current law, snowmobilers and others protecting their faces in the winter months are in violation of the law.

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

(HF735/SF214*/CH30)



DWI

Snowmobiling, boating, DWIs

Certain repeat DWI offenders caught while driving a boat or snowmobile would lose their pleasure vehicles to the state, under a bill approved by the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee April 18.

HF423, sponsored by Rep. Tom Van Engen (IR-Spicer), also would apply to all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).

Under current law, those convicted of a fourth DWI offense within five years or a fifth DWI offense within 15 years lose their cars.

Under the bill, if that fourth or fifth conviction happens in a boat, snowmobile, or ATV, the recreational vehicle also would be taken — for good.

Only the vehicle used to commit the drunken driving offense would be seized. The vehicle would not be subject to forfeiture if the person convicted of a DWI was not the vehicle's owner.

Local law enforcement agencies could keep the vehicles for official use or sell them. The profits would have to be used for anti-DWI efforts. If the arresting officer works for the state, such as a DNR conservation officer, the proceeds must be forwarded to the snowmobile trails and enforcement account or the all-terrain vehicle account, depending on type of vehicle involved.

"We don't really want the vehicles, we just want [drunk] people to stop driving them," Van Engen explained.

He said the bill would generate an "incredibly small amount" of revenue for the state — \$11,000 over the next two years. A fiscal note prepared for the bill indicates that counties could gain \$55,000 each year through the sale of boats, snowmobiles, and ATVs.

In response to a question about a person snowmobiling drunk on their own property, Mike Grupa of the DNR's Enforcement Division said that a person can be cited for driving while impaired on both public and private property.

HF423 now moves to the Ways and Means Committee.



ENVIRONMENT

Environmental spending bill

State spending for environment and natural resource programs would total almost \$566 million over the next two-year budget cycle, under a bill approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee April 13.

HF1857 funds the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), the Minnesota Zoo and 10 other state agencies.

Nearly 55 percent of the state spending in the bill — almost \$312 million — would go to the DNR.

The MPCA, the next largest recipient under the bill, would receive about \$77 million.

The spending bill also includes nearly \$36 million for 86 environmental and recreational programs selected by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR), which is funded from a two-cent per-pack cigarette tax and limited state lottery proceeds. (See March 24, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 9)

Other provisions of the bill include:

State parks, trails, recreation areas

Funding for state parks and recreation areas would total more than \$54 million, a spending increase of \$1.6 million over the previous two-year budget.

A total of \$9 million — \$4.5 million each from the general fund and the environment and natural resources trust fund — would go to acquire land and improve the metropolitan regional park system. Nearly \$4 million more would add land to existing state park and recreational areas and finance other improvements. (An additional \$1.4 million from the Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund would supplement the funds for metropolitan and state parks.)

An additional \$25 million would go to programs to maintain existing hiking and biking trails and waterways.

A \$140,000 appropriation for fiscal year 1996 would replace trucks and other vehicles destroyed in a February 1995 arson fire at William O'Brien State Park.

Fish and wildlife

More than \$70 million would be spent in fiscal years 1996 and 1997 on programs for lake, stream and wildlife area management.

Nearly \$2 million of the funds would be marked for non-game wildlife management programs. Another \$2.6 million would be

marked to fund game and fish critical habitat programs and wetlands protection under the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) program.

An additional \$2.65 million would be marked for RIM programs contained in the LCMR recommendations.

Clean air and water

The MPCA would continue existing programs to clean up Minnesota lakes and rivers with \$18 million in state funds, under the bill. It would receive another \$14.3 million for air pollution programs, and almost \$16 million for protection of groundwater and management of solid waste. The agency's hazardous waste programs would receive about \$12.4 million over the next two-year budget period.

The funding for each of those programs will more than double when federal dollars are secured.

More than \$2.5 million would fund continuation of the MPCA's four-year project to computerize its data for its varied environmental oversight programs. MPCA officials say completion of the Delta Project would increase the agency's efficiency and help businesses that it now regulates.

Ethanol production

Minnesota farmers would be encouraged to produce all the ethanol that is used in the state, under the bill.

It would raise to \$30 million per year the amount the state would pay to subsidize the production of ethanol, although the state would actually spend about half that yearly amount in the next two years.

The cap is currently at \$10 million per year, which proponents of the bill say is not enough to encourage the long-term development of more ethanol plants in Greater Minnesota.

Ethanol is made from the fermentation of corn and other agricultural products and has been used as an additive in gasoline to make it burn more cleanly.

There are currently five ethanol plants in Minnesota (a sixth will begin production in April) that combined produce a total of 59 million gallons of ethanol per year.

That's less than half of the 120 million gallons of ethanol that is consumed per year in Minnesota, most of which is imported from plants in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska.

The proposal was introduced as **HF202**, sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison). Peterson has argued that raising the cap to \$30 million per year would send a message to potential investors in ethanol plants that the state is committed to helping

the industry.

"If Minnesota doesn't act this year, the window of opportunity is going to be gone," he has said.

That's because beginning Oct. 1 of this year, gasoline used in automobiles in the 10-county metropolitan area will be required to burn "oxygenated fuel" year round, instead of just during the winter (Oct. 1 to Feb. 1) as is required under current law.

(The law was enacted in 1991 because the Twin Cities was in violation of federal Environmental Protection Agency clean air requirements. Adding one part ethanol for every 10 parts of gas is one way to oxygenate gas, although there are petroleum-based additives that can do the same thing.)

The need for year round "oxygenated fuel" in the metro area will greatly increase the demand for ethanol. And beginning Oct. 1, 1997, all gasoline sold in the state will have to be oxygenated, which will further increase demand for ethanol.

The bill also provides for \$550,000 in state loans to companies building ethanol production facilities in Minnesota.

Treaty litigation costs

The bill would give the DNR \$750,000 to defend the state against the 1990 hunting and fishing rights lawsuit brought by the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe in federal court and to contest a similar lawsuit brought by the Fond du Lac Band of Ojibwe.

The governor had recommended \$1 million in funding.

The bill would allocate \$400,000 for the DNR to survey fish and wildlife resources "in the counties covered by the 1837 Treaty." The DNR sought \$808,000 for the survey.

"We're very concerned about that reduction," DNR deputy commissioner Ron Nargang told lawmakers. He said the survey would be critical in the second phase of the trial next year, which will determine how the band and the state divide the "harvestable surplus" of fish and game in twelve Minnesota counties.

A federal court decided last year that the Mille Lacs Band retains its rights to hunt, fish and gather under the 1837 Treaty.

(A separate bill (HF1001) would give the Office of the Attorney General another \$790,000 to pay for state expert witnesses in the treaty court case.)

Youth deer licenses

Young people could buy an inexpensive license to hunt deer with firearms, under the bill.

The "Youth Deer" provision, also contained

in HF723 sponsored by Rep. Tom Bakk (DFL-Cook), would allow those under age 16 to buy a deer hunting license for \$5, instead of paying \$22 for a regular firearms license.

No tag would be included in the youth license, so a deer shot by a youth carrying the \$5 license would have to be tagged by a licensed hunter possessing a valid tag.

(Under current law, a tag is issued with each deer hunting license; hunters are allowed to take just one deer per season with a firearm.)

While regular deer hunting licenses are only sold prior to the opening day of the firearms season, the youth license could be purchased at any time during the season.

The bill also would allow any deer hunter "who fails to tag a deer" during the firearms season to get a second crack at a deer by buying another firearms license and hunting by muzzleloader.

The 16-day muzzleloader season — which allows hunting with an old-fashioned rifle that was common on the frontier — follows the regular firearms season in late November.

Under current law, a deer hunter is allowed to buy only one firearms license and hunt either during the regular firearms season or during the muzzleloader season.

HF723 is pending on the House floor.

Recreational vehicle fees

Owners of boats, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and off-road motorcycles would pay a \$2 registration fee for a three-year license. The registration surcharge has been 50 cents since 1971. Originally intro-

duced as HF1483 by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), the revenue generated by proposed surcharge increase would be kept by deputy registrars in Minnesota.

Also, a current \$5 surcharge on boats to fund public awareness efforts about Eurasian water milfoil, zebra mussels and purple loosestrife would remain in effect. Under current law, the \$5 surcharge is set to dip to \$3 in 1997.

Used oil disposal

Retailers selling more than 1,000 motor oil filters each year would have to accept and properly dispose of used oil and oil filters from the public, under a bill approved by the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee April 4.

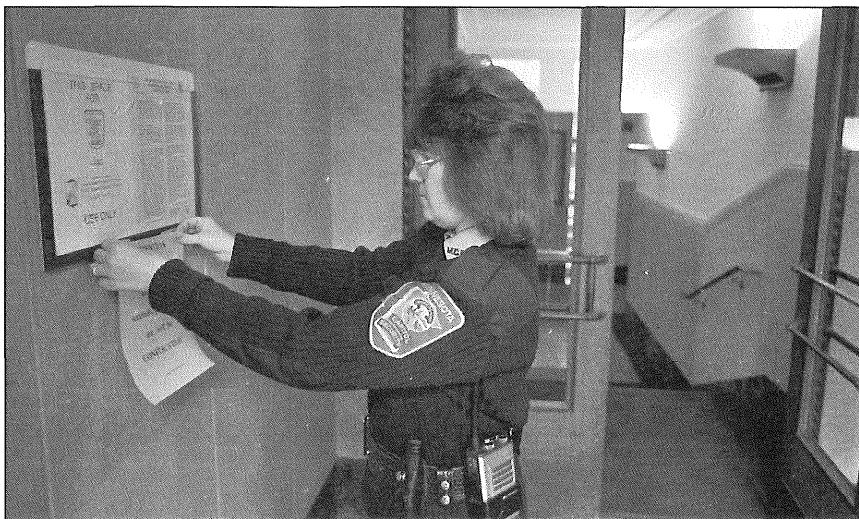
The MPCA would receive \$100,000 in fiscal year 1996 to administer the program.

The program would affect major retailers and exclude small business and gas stations, which don't accept more than 1,000 oil filters.

Businesses either would have to set up their own collection facility or contract with another business — within two miles in the Twin Cities metropolitan area or within five miles in Greater Minnesota — to accept used oil and filters.

Also, the bill explicitly states that retailers "may not charge a fee" to accept used oil and filters. Under the original bill, retailers could charge 50 cents per filter to recover disposal costs.

Under current law, a retailer selling motor oil is required only to post a notice advising consumers of a location within 10 miles of



Capitol Security Officer Vicky Logary posted a flier that reads "ATTENTION — All unattended briefcases, satchels, packages, etc. will be CONFISCATED!" at one of the ground floor entrances of the State Office Building April 20. The precautionary measure was taken in the wake of the April 19 bombing of the Alfred Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The fliers also were posted in the Capitol and the Judicial Center.

where they can dispose of used oil.

The bill was originally sponsored by Rep. Robert Leighton (DFL-Austin) as **HF1073**.

Forest resources council

A forest resources council charged with developing sustainable management practices for state forests would be established under the bill. The 13 members of the council would be appointed by the governor from business, labor, and environmental groups and government agencies.

The governor recommended about \$2.4 million for funding this initiative, but the House pared that figure to about \$1.1 million.

Wetland development changes

Counties would have more flexibility in developing their wetlands, under a bill that was given final approval by the House April 19. The vote was 127-4.

The bill (**HF787**) would amend the 1991 Wetlands Conservation Act to allow local governments to adopt their own "comprehensive wetland protection and management plan," said bill sponsor Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth).

Those plans would take the place of rules adopted by the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), which currently oversees the law. Many local officials have complained those rules are too strict and make land development too costly. (See March 17, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 3; March 24, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 8)

Under the bill, the BWSR would still have to approve or reject a county plan, however.

The bill would also ease current wetland replacement mandates that have led five northern Minnesota counties to refuse to comply with the 1991 Wetlands Conservation Act.

The law now requires local governments to replace wetlands drained for roads, housing, or other development.

The bill says that in counties that have 80 percent of the wetlands that existed when Europeans first arrived in Minnesota, the minimum size of a wetland requiring replacement would be raised to 7,500 square feet, up from 400 square feet.

Another provision would ease replacement requirements involving "public transportation projects." The measure would allow wetlands displaced because of these projects to be replaced on a one-for-one basis — the same requirement that exists under current law for agricultural land.

Under current law, wetlands in most parts of the state must be replaced one a two-for-one basis, except in areas that 80 percent or more of their pre-settlement wetlands. Those areas are allowed under current law to replace wetlands on a one-for-one basis.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

State-owned waters

A bill asserting state ownership of waters inside federal nature areas in northern Minnesota won final passage April 13 in the House. The vote was 96-31.

Bill sponsor Rep. Thomas Bakk (DFL-Cook) said the bill would make it clear the state has never given up jurisdiction over surface waters and lake beds inside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Voyageurs National Park.

And he said he hopes the "ultimate outcome" of the legislation would be to prompt the National Park Service and other federal agencies "to have the courtesy" to get legislative approval for any further restrictions on motor boating, fishing and snowmobiling on the lakes.

"The people of Minnesota should have something to say about the restrictions the federal government puts on waters that I believe belong to us," Bakk said.

During floor debate on the bill, lawmakers questioned the effect the bill would have on federally imposed restrictions on boat travel and other activities within the areas.

Bakk said the bill would not have an immediate impact on the federal regulations; rather, it is a matter of halting a "chipping away" of the access boaters and others have in the areas.

He and other supporters of the bill would like to see fewer restrictions on the use of the waters. In particular, Bakk expressed opposition to newer restrictions banning fishing contests and forbidding snowmobiling on specific lake bays in Voyageurs.

"It seems to be moving more and more away from being a multi-use park, and that's what we were promised," Bakk said.

It would take a court challenge to link ownership of the waters to regulatory power, Bakk said. His bill puts the state on record about where it stands on ownership of the waters, he added.

HF54 now goes to the Senate.

Emission omissions

Newer cars no longer would be required to pass annual emissions tests, under a bill given final passage by the House April 18. The vote was 133-0.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park), would exempt vehicles under six years old from the emissions tests required for vehicle registration renewal in the seven-county metropolitan area.

Because so few newer cars fail the test, the procedure is unnecessarily costly and time consuming, Johnson said.

Residents in the metro area now pay \$8 to get their vehicle's exhaust system tested. Passing this test is mandatory before an owner can buy new license plate tabs.

The 1988 Legislature enacted the vehicle emissions testing program, which took effect in mid-1991, because the state was in violation of federal clean air requirements.

"We can see that this program could be modified and that we would still be able to maintain our clean air status," Johnson said.

The changes in **HF2** would take effect in Aug. 1, 1995. At that time, cars from the 1991 model year or later would not have to be tested.

During debate on the House floor, Rep. Kevin Knight (IR-Bloomington) tried to amend the bill to eliminate the testing program entirely and, when that failed, to extend the testing exemption to cars dating back 10 model years.

Both of the proposed amendments drew opposition from Johnson, who argued the state could be hurt by going too far in its effort to reduce emissions testing.

If the state falls below standards set in the 1990 Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may withhold federal highway funds from the state.

House members rejected the proposal to eliminate the entire testing program on a 64-68 vote and the plan to extend the exemption cars dating back 10 model years 61-72.

But a successful amendment by Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley) calls for the testing program to be completely eliminated at the end of 1995 or thereafter as long as the EPA agrees to it.

Johnson said, however, she does not expect the EPA will agree to the complete elimination of the emissions testing program soon.

Expanding trails



The Blufflands Trail System in southeastern Minnesota will have its legal boundaries expanded, under a new state law. But it will be up to future legislatures to actually appropriate money to develop the trail system.

The trail was originally authorized by the 1992 Legislature. It called for connecting the Root River Trail to a number of towns in the area.

It was extended by the 1994 Legislature to connect several cities in Houston and Fillmore counties — and the city of Winona — to the Root River Trail, which runs from Fountain, through Lanesboro, to Rushford.

The new law will add Minnesota City, Rollingstone, Altura, Lewiston, Utica, St. Charles, and Elba, all located in Winona County, to the trail system.

Funding for the trail has yet to be secured.

The measure, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF121*/SF310/CH26)



FAMILY

Improving child support

A comprehensive proposal to help collect delinquent child support payments — which includes provisions to suspend drivers and occupational licenses — won approval from the House Health and Human Services Committee April 18.

As of July 1994, Minnesota kids were owed \$551 million in delinquent support payments, according to the Office of the Attorney General.

Supporters say the bill should be considered welfare reform, as well.

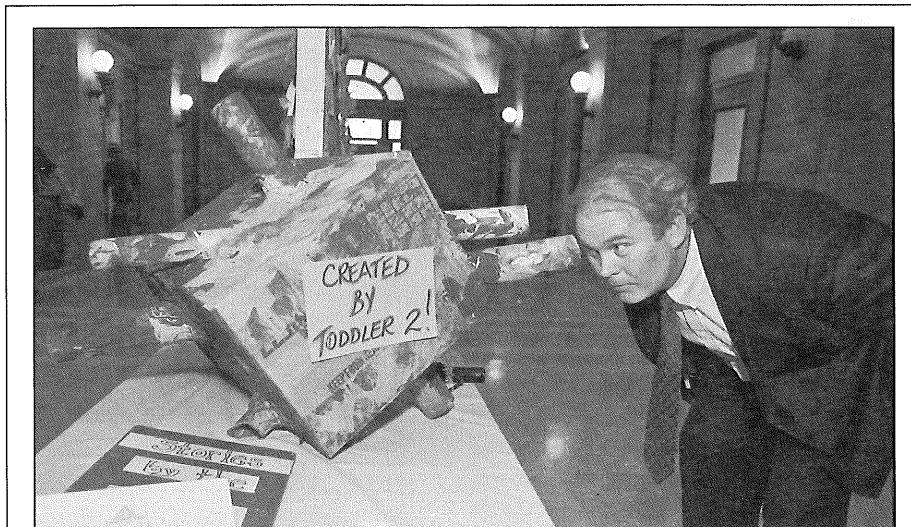
There are currently 91,600 Minnesota child support cases involving families on public assistance.

The bill would suspend the drivers' and occupational licenses of certain parents who refuse to pay up. It also would establish a program to make custody and visitation proceedings less confrontational.

It is unclear how much it would cost to implement the bill's programs.

The bill now moves to the Ways and Means Committee.

Sponsored by Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul), the major provisions of HF966 include:



Mark Manning of the state Department of Education stopped April 19 to examine a sculpture made by a group of toddlers from the Capitol Child Care Center. The exhibit, on display in the State Capitol, featured the artwork of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers in observance of the National Week of the Young Child.

Pay it or park it

Parents who are at least three months behind in their child support payments could lose their driver's license.

The "pay it or park it" provision would notify those at least three months behind in their child support that they have 90 days to work out a payment plan with the county or the court. Failure to do so would result in a suspended driver's license. (The debtor may request a hearing on the matter.)

The provision is modeled after a current Maine law which has generated \$21 million in collections since its 1992 inception. It cost the state \$70,000 to implement the program. Only 39 drivers' licenses have been suspended.

Bill sponsor Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) called the Maine program a successful deterrent. He said the goal is to collect money, and that few license suspensions are expected.

Estimates from the Department of Human Services (DHS) place administrative costs for the program at about \$70,000 annually. By fiscal year 1999, when the program would be fully operational, DHS conservatively estimates the program will account for the collection of an additional \$30 million in child support.

Occupational license suspension

Those who are at least three months behind in their child support payments also could lose a state-issued occupational license. Current law doesn't specify a minimum amount before a license can be suspended.

The state issues occupational licenses including those for barbers, doctors, contrac-

tors and other professions. Without a license they could not practice.

Parents would be warned 30 days in advance that such a license suspension will be sought, and would have a right to a hearing on the matter.

Curbing teen sex

To curb the trend of teens becoming pregnant at younger and younger ages, the state would authorize a grant program for communities that develop programs to target 12- to 14-year-old boys and girls.

Funding for the program will be debated during the Health and Human Services Finance Division hearings. As yet, no money has been allocated. Originally sponsored by Rep. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope) as HF517, the ENABL (Education Now And Babies Later) program would be created, modeled after a similar program in California.

School districts, churches, YMCAs, and other groups would qualify for grants as long as they could come up with 25 percent of the cost of the program.

The program would focus on convincing 12- to 14-year-olds to postpone sex by using an existing curriculum that doesn't include birth control information.

Part of the program would include a statewide media campaign that would encourage parents to talk with their children about postponing sex. Older teens also would talk to their younger peers on abstaining from sex.

The state would distribute grants to community organizations across the state to implement the ENABL program.

The need to reduce teen pregnancy is a

taxpayer issue, according to proponents. In 1993, Minnesota spent \$20 million on Aid to Families with Dependent Children welfare grants to families that began with a teen birth.

There are about 7,100 parents on AFDC who are either minors now or were under 18 when their oldest child was born. That accounts for about 14,000 children.

Support or service

A "support or service" pilot project would be established to make able-bodied debtors without jobs perform community service work. They could be made to work up to 32 hours per week for six weeks. Entenza has said a similar Wisconsin program has proven to be an incentive for debtors to find work and has resulted in improved child support compliance.

Work reporting system

A centralized employment database at the DHS would be created by Jan. 1, 1996. Business owners must report all new hires to the department within 15 days or face up to a \$500 fine, per employee, for repeatedly (and intentionally) failing to report. Its purpose is to track those who drift from job to job to avoid having wages garnished to pay child support.

When the state or any other governmental unit hires a contractor, it, too, will be reported to the DHS.

Delinquent parents

The names of those delinquent in their support payments would not be published in local papers again until Jan. 1, 1997.

When the program resumes, those who are on public assistance, have filed for bankruptcy, or have a pending court case concerning what they owe in delinquent support would not see their names in print. The changes follow the recent erroneous publication of the names of several people in newspapers statewide.

The DHS would also need to publish "a printed retraction and apology" acknowledging those whose names are published in error.

Motor vehicle liens

The state (or person owed child support) would be a "secured party" listed on the motor vehicle title of someone at least three months delinquent in child support payments. When such a vehicle, valued at more than \$4,500 is sold, the seller would keep \$4,500 and the state or the person owed child support would get the rest.

Cooperation for kids

A "cooperation for the kids" pilot project would be created to address issues of custody and visitation in a mediation setting without judges or attorneys. It would be implemented by the DHS, the Office of Administrative Hearings, and the Office of the Attorney General.

The program would be implemented in select counties and participants would be charged on a sliding-fee scale. All couples would be screened to identify a domestic abuse situation.

Support payment center

A centralized state child support collections unit would be established within the DHS in 1997. All payments made to local agencies would be forwarded to the DHS.

Freezing interest

The accrual of interest on back child support owed if the parent makes timely payments for 36 consecutive months would be frozen. This is designed to aid parents who at one time owed a lot in back child support but were unable to pay; by freezing the interest on that large unpaid balance, it is hoped that parents who resume paying can catch up and pay off the debt's principal. This provision was previously contained in HF348, sponsored by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids), which was incorporated into HF966.



GAMBLING

Gambling treatment funds

Public funds for treatment of compulsive gamblers would be available to private, for-profit agencies, under a bill given final passage April 13 in the House. The vote was 128-0.

Under the bill, sponsored by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids), for-profit agencies would be able to compete with non-profits for the grant funding.

Kinkel said the bill is necessary to give Minnesotans, especially in outstate areas, more opportunities for treatment.

During the current two-year spending cycle, the state will spend about \$1.2 million to treat problem gamblers. Non-profit treatment facilities are selected to receive some of that money through Department of Human Services grants. (See March 10, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 9)

The House passed similar legislation in 1993, but it did not survive conference committee negotiations.

This year, the Senate already has approved HF83/SF91*. The bill now goes to the governor.

GAME & FISH

To kill a mourning dove

For the first time since 1946, mourning doves would be in the gun sights of Minnesota hunters, under a proposal approved by the House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee April 13.

The mourning dove is a "migratory bird that nests in Minnesota" in plentiful numbers, said Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison), who amended the proposal onto HF1857, the omnibus environment and natural resources finance bill. He said that the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) also supports a state mourning dove season.

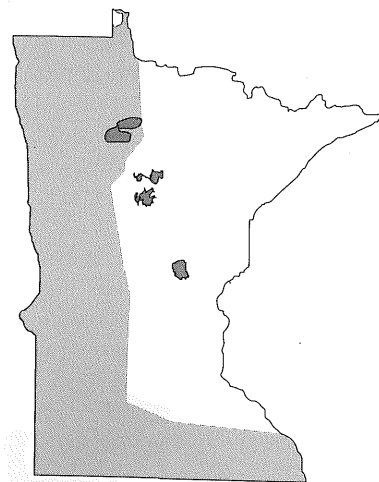
Kevin Lines, the DNR's farmland wildlife program leader, said the mourning dove is the "number one game bird in North America."

Some 50 million birds are killed each year out of a population of 500 million mourning doves. The doves are ranked 11th in abundance out of 251 species tracked in North America, according to Lines.

The DNR would determine the hunting season dates and rules for hunting mourning doves.

Hunters would need to buy a small game license and a \$5 mourning dove stamp, under the bill.

A fall hunting season for mourning doves and bag limits would have to follow U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regulations, explained Lines. A season could run for 60 days begin-



The shaded areas show where it would be legal to hunt mourning doves should HF1857 become law.

ning Sept. 1 and hunters could kill a daily limit of 15 birds, he said.

Under the bill, shooting mourning doves would be allowed only in southern and western Minnesota: south of Highway 14 from Winona to Mankato; southwest of the Minnesota River between Mankato and Morton; west of Highway 71 up to Blackduck and continuing up Highway 72 to Baudette.

There was "no good reason" to eliminate the mourning dove season in 1947, Roger Holmes, director of the DNR's Fish and Wildlife Division, said.

Holmes said opponents of shooting mourning doves came to the Legislature and "hounded" lawmakers daily until they banned hunting the birds.

Since shooting mourning doves has been illegal during his lifetime, Lines said he never has hunted the birds, but "colleagues in other states rave about its table qualities."

HF1857 now moves to the Ways and Means Committee.

Turkey saved, owls trapped

Minnesota turkey farmers soon could have a new way to protect their flocks from the threat of great horned owls.

A bill given final approval by the House would allow farmers to catch the owls in traps approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

Currently, only licensed game farmers are permitted to trap the birds.

The bill (**HF120/SF155***), sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy), was given final approval by the House April 13 on an 82-45 vote.

Turkey farmers say they suffer large financial losses at the hands of owls. They say the mere presence of an owl can cause serious problems on a turkey farm.

Turkeys panic when an owl is near, and they have been known to run in fear, pile on one another and smother each other. (See April 13, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 8)

Under the bill, farmers would have to obtain a federal permit to trap owls. Traps would have to be tended twice daily. Uninjured owls captured in traps would have to be released at least 50 miles from the site, and injured birds would have to be taken to a veterinarian.

Since there are differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill, a conference committee will be appointed.

Antlerless permits



Youths under age 16 who have completed certified gun training will still be able to bag a deer of either sex, under a new state law.

In 1993, lawmakers set up a two-year pilot program to allow youths to take a deer of either sex.

The new law repeals a Dec. 31, 1995, sunset date for the program.

Older hunters in a group are still prohibited from taking an antlerless deer unless they have the required permit.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls).

(**HF321*/SF174/CH32**)



GOVERNMENT

Omnibus state government bill

A more than \$500 million omnibus state government spending bill with money for everything from ice rinks to a Korean War veterans memorial passed the House Governmental Operations Committee April 20.

The bill (**HF1001**) includes new policies such as eliminating three gambling boards and cutting state agency money spent on private consultants. It is now on its way to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) who chairs the committee's State Government Finance Division, the bill's general fund spending amounts to about \$15.5 million less than Gov. Arne Carlson recommended.

Below are some of the bill's highlights for the 1996-1997 biennium.

Mighty Ducks

The omnibus bill spends \$3.2 million to build more indoor ice arenas in Minnesota.

The proposal was originally part of **HF1260**, sponsored by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul). The Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission would use money to distribute grants of up to \$250,000 each to local communities.

Milbert, also a member of the amateur sports commission, said a study of ice needs in Minnesota discovered more than 90 communities that say they need a new indoor ice arena or repairs for an existing arena. The number of girls and boys participating in winter sports such as hockey and competitive figure skating has increased the demand for ice time.

(A 1994 law mandates that all public indoor ice arenas must give female hockey teams "up to 30 percent" of the prime ice time during the 1995 winter season and "up to 50 percent" by the 1996 season.)

Gambling

The bill would abolish the nine-member Minnesota Racing Commission, seven-member Gambling Control Board, and seven-member State Lottery Board.

This provision was originally part of **HF138** sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls). Elimination of the three boards is expected to save about \$136,000.

The advisory duties of the gambling boards would be transferred to the directors they used to serve.

The gambling departments function independently of one another. The racing commission oversees pari-mutuel horse racing. The Gambling Control Board regulates lawful gaming activities, such as bingo and pull-tabs. The State Lottery Board advises the lottery director on games and rules.

The omnibus bill also creates new language that requires 70 percent of all unclaimed prize money from the lottery at the end of each fiscal year to be deposited in the state treasury. Currently, unclaimed prize money is added to the prize pool for future lottery games.

County boundaries, mandates

A provision to study whether some of Minnesota's 87 counties could be consolidated and the effect of state mandates on local governments also are included in the omnibus bill.

A total of \$25,000 is set aside in fiscal year 1996 for the Board of Government Innovation and Cooperation to conduct the studies.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) originally sponsored the county boundary study as **HF130** and Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) originally sponsored the mandate study as **HF1059**.

Although Gov. Arne Carlson has proposed that the Board of Government Innovation and Cooperation be eliminated, the House omnibus state government spending bill sets aside about \$1.9 million during 1996-1997. The board was created in 1993 and awards grants to local governments that want to work together to share resources and offer better customer service.

The board — in the interest of government efficiency — also has the power to waive certain rules placed on local governments.

Mille Lacs court fight

Costs continue to mount in the state's challenge of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians' established claim to hunting and fishing rights in a 12-county area of east-central Minnesota that includes Lake Mille Lacs, the state's premier walleye lake.

The omnibus state government spending bill gives the Office of the Attorney General another \$790,000 to pay for state expert witnesses in the treaty court case.

Peggy Willens, finance director for the Office of the Attorney General, has told lawmakers that none of the \$790,000 would pay for attorneys. The Legislature in 1993 appropriated about \$1 million for the attorney general's office to take the case to court. About half of that was to go to pay for expert witnesses.

Willens has said, "\$500,000 was our estimate. It was low." (See related story, page 7)

State debt collection

A measure to give the state more power to collect overdue debts owed to state agencies and threaten deadbeat debtors with a penalty surcharge also can be found in the omnibus state government finance bill.

The penalty — of up to 25 percent of the debt — would be added to an existing bad debt, such as a student loan, back taxes, or a fee, to pay for the cost of the collection.

As of Sept. 30, 1994, people owed \$641 million to the state's general fund and \$587 million to other state accounts, according to the Minnesota Collection Enterprise (MCE). The MCE was established by the 1994 Legislature to coordinate a statewide effort on bill collections.

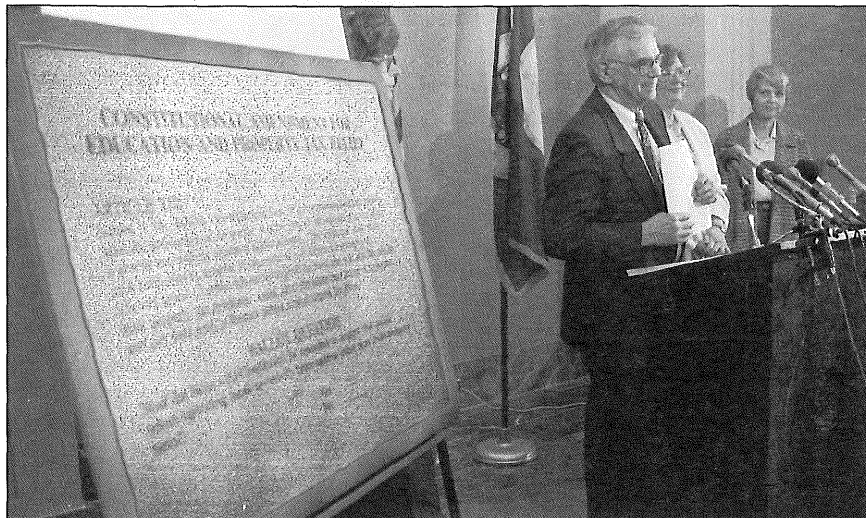
Another provision in the measure, originally sponsored by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) as **HF625**, would allow the state to seize or reduce an individual's tax refund check or other state payment of more than \$5,000 to pay debt owed the state. (Public assistance checks would not be seized.)

Current law allows for such deductions only for back taxes or child support payments owed the state.

The state would notify the person whose funds would be taken, and the individual would have 30 days to request a hearing to dispute the matter.

Wages also could be garnished until a debt is paid off, as long as no other creditors were garnishing the wages.

Currently, the state and other creditors can garnish a person's wages for up to 70 days. Debtors who prove that they need more money for necessities, such as shelter, food, and work transportation, could reduce a garnishment.



House DFL leaders April 18 unveiled a proposed constitutional amendment to end the use of local property taxes to fund public elementary and secondary schools. House Speaker Irv Anderson, left, said the amendment would require the state government to come up with a "more fair, more progressive" way to finance schools. The amendment would require that funding to operate public schools come exclusively from the state, and the cost of building schools would be the only education expense left on local levies. The proposal, which could become effective for taxes payable in 1998 should it be approved, was introduced as a bill sponsored by Rep. Ann H. Rest. HF1844 awaits a hearing in the House Rules and Legislative Administration Committee. Also pictured are Reps. Dee Long, center, and Jean Wagenius, right.

The measure also would allow the Department of Finance to begin a pilot program to compare which is more effective in collecting debt — the state's MCE or private collection agencies.

The finance department would farm out \$35 million of the money owed to the state to private collection agencies, compare their collections with the MCE, and report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1997. The department currently farms out debt to several national firms, but the amendment calls on the department to try out different firms for the pilot project.

Private consultants

The state's use of private contracts and consultants would be cut by 10 percent during the 1996-1997 biennium, under the omnibus state government spending bill.

The state's 20 main agencies would have to cut 10 percent off the aggregate amount they spent on consultants in fiscal years 1994-1995. They could not make the cuts from grant money or federal funds. Instead, they must cut from the dollars allocated to them by the state.

The measure was originally sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) as **HF123**. It is expected to save the state's general fund \$9.2 million over the biennium.

Under the measure, the governor would decide which agencies would face contract cuts. Some could increase their use of consultants as long as others decreased enough

for an overall reduction of 10 percent.

The provision also would apply to the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Legislative Coordinating Commission, and the Metropolitan Council. Each would be required to cut 10 percent in their consultant spending.

There are exemptions in the bill, such as contracts for highway construction and maintenance; consultants hired by a Minnesota state college or university to teach public or private organizations, agencies, or businesses; and consultants used to help with pension plans.

Part of the provision also would require agencies to seek prior approval before hiring a consultant for a contract exceeding \$5,000. The agency must determine that no current state employee, including employees outside its own agency, could do the job. The agency must also certify that it has publicized the contract.

Legislative Coordinating Commission

Several legislative commissions would be abolished. Those to be eliminated include the Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules, the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations, the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy, the Legislative Water Commission, and the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth, and Their Families.

The Mississippi River Parkway Commis-

sion and the Great Lakes Commission also would be eliminated.

The Legislative Coordinating Commission also would receive an additional \$30,000 over the biennium to contract with the Minnesota Foundation for Better Hearing and Speech to ensure that a sign language interpreter is available for hearing impaired citizens who seek access to lawmakers, legislative floor sessions, and committee hearings.

Veterans

A memorial to be built on the Capitol grounds honoring those who served in the Korean War would be given \$50,000 over the biennium.

In addition, \$16,200 would be set aside under the bill to contribute to a memorial honoring women in military service which is being built at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery.

Another \$30,000 over the 1996-1997 biennium would go to help Vietnam veterans and Vietnam-era veterans prepare and present their claims to the U.S. government for compensation and other benefits they are entitled to as a result of disabilities incurred in military service. Rep. Sharon Marko (DFL-Newport) originally sponsored this provision as HF1045.

House and Senate television

The House and Senate television departments would receive \$300,000 over the 1996-1997 budget period. The money would be used to expand the broadcasts of House and Senate floor sessions and some committee hearings. At least half the money must go

toward broadcasting in rural Minnesota. The proposal (HF1120), sponsored by Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona), originally had asked for \$425,000 over the biennium.

Leif Erikson face-lift

A proposal to repair the Leif Erikson statue on the Capitol grounds would receive \$20,000 in fiscal year 1996. The proposal was originally sponsored by Rep. Mark Holsten (IR-Stillwater) as HF1219. Erikson, son of Eric the Red who colonized Greenland, is reputedly the first European to discover the American continent.

Following union raises

A bill to grant salary hikes to top level state employees, lawmakers and judges that are in line with raises given other state employees through union contracts was approved April 20 by the House Governmental Operations Committee.

HF1710 calls for state agency heads to receive annual raises equal to the lowest amount of pay increase in collective bargaining agreements with state employees.

Elected officials including legislators, constitutional officers and judges would receive raises in 1997 and 1998 of 3 percent, or the lowest amount in contract agreements with state employees, whichever is less.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Greg Davids (IR-Preston), originally centered on recommendations of the state Compensation Council, an independent body that makes salary recommendations for government officials.

But the bill was significantly altered during

debate in the committee and in its State Government Finance Division.

A proposal to divide department commissioners into two salary ranges, each tied to the governor's pay (currently \$114,506 a year), was stripped from the bill.

That provision called for a first range with a maximum salary equal to 85 percent of the governor's salary (\$97,330) and a second range capped at 75 percent (\$85,880). (See April 7, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 9)

Gov. Arne Carlson has argued increases in commission salaries are needed to attract top candidates for the high-level state jobs. But several lawmakers argued the proposed changes could result in pay increases that would simply be too great.

The bill now calls for commissioners to continue to be divided into three salary ranges, depending on the size of the agency. The ranges — capped at \$78,000, \$67,500, and \$60,000 respectively — were last increased in 1987.

The original bill also called for raises for some administrative law judges, but that provision was altered in committee.

Originally, the bill would have pushed the salaries of all administrative law judges to the current maximum of \$75,144, or 90 percent of a district court judge's salary. But the bill was amended to grant administrative law judges raises equal to those given to legislators and other elected officials.

HF1710 now goes to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Paying old debts

A bill authorizing the sale of state revenue bonds to pay off a more than \$300 million legal judgment against the state was approved April 19 by the State Government Finance Division of the House Governmental Operations Committee.

The bill (HF1331), sponsored by Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon), seeks to address a costly legal loss resulting from a Minnesota tax policy of more than a decade ago.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has held the state illegally taxed banks and other corporations on the interest paid on federal bonds during a four-year span in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The amount of the judgment against the state is unclear because all of the affected banks and corporations have yet to come forward for repayment, according to Sviggum. He estimated the judgment will cost the state about \$350 million.

Gov. Arne Carlson recommended the state



A House Public Information Office photographer caught what she thought were three passing tourists examining the Capitol rotunda. When she went to get the names of the three figures in the photograph, she discovered that the man closest to the Star of the North was none other than U.S. Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Texas), who was on a presidential campaign swing through Minnesota April 20. He was accompanied to the Capitol by campaign chairmen, Ron Carey of Shoreview, left, and Jack Meeks of Minneapolis, right.

make a \$75 million cash payment in fiscal year 1996, and then sell bonds to pay off the rest of the judgment.

Sviggum's bill would sell up to \$400 million in bonds to pay off the judgment, which the state has four years to do. Any money from the general fund would have to be approved separately by the Legislature.

The bill calls for the bonds to be paid off with a share of state lottery proceeds, payments to rural treatment centers and non-dedicated fees paid to state agencies.

Only the share of the state lottery proceeds that would otherwise go to the state's general fund would be used; the 40 percent share of lottery proceeds that is dedicated to the Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund would not be affected.

The bill now goes to the full Governmental Operations Committee.

Unfunded mandates



A new state law will help determine how much money federal mandates are costing the state of Minnesota.

It calls for every state agency that runs a program subject to federal mandates or supported by federal funds to report certain information to the Department of Finance.

This will include anticipated federal and state funding for programs for the next biennium, the extent to which the state funding is mandated by federal law, and the extent to which state funding mandated by federal law is in compliance with state policy.

Departments also will be asked to submit suggestions as to how state costs could be minimized by changing state laws or rules or seeking waivers of federal requirements.

Finally, departments will need to report "the extent to which the agency could achieve the outcomes desired by the federal mandate in a less expensive or more efficient manner if the federal mandate were modified or repealed."

The Department of Finance will, in conjunction with Minnesota Planning, report back to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1996, with its findings.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Tim Pawlenty (IR-Eagan) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995.

(HF139/SF204*/CH57)

Offensive place names



The word "squaw" — a term considered derogatory by some American Indians — will soon vanish from some place names in Minnesota, under a new state law.

New names in their place will be selected by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) commissioner in cooperation with county boards, said House sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls).

The proposal specifically will change the name of any "geographic feature" containing the word "squaw." It will affect lakes, ponds, islands, bays, and other natural features.

Angelene Losh and Dawn Litzau, two Cass Lake-Bena High School students, started the movement against offensive place names by organizing to change the name of Squaw Point, which is on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation in northern Minnesota.

Their personal testimony and supporting materials presented to legislators indicated that the word "squaw" is a French corruption of "otsiskwa," an Iroquois word denoting female sexual parts. The Ojibwe word for woman is "ikwe."

The name-change campaign met with success Feb. 7 when the Cass County Board of Commissioners unanimously voted to change the name of Squaw Point to Oak Point.

There is another Squaw Point in Minnesota, six Squaw Lakes, and a Squaw Pond, according to Glen Yakel, a supervisor in the DNR's Waters Division.

Anticipating that the measure would become law, letters from the DNR already have been sent to the five county boards that will be involved in name changes.

The measure, which became effective April 19, was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake).

(HF714/SF574*/CH53)



HEALTH

Omnibus MinnesotaCare

Insurance companies no longer would be required to cover abortion services as part of a standard health care policy in Minnesota, under a bill approved April 18 by the House Health and Human Services Committee.

The successful amendment offered by Rep. Ken Otremba, (DFL-Long Prairie) was attached to the omnibus MinnesotaCare bill (HF1077).

Currently, the state mandates that private insurance companies cover basic procedures that are "appropriate and necessary."

Otremba's amendment eliminates "elective abortions" from the list.

He said elective abortions — those not performed to benefit the life of the female or in cases of rape or incest — don't qualify as "appropriate and necessary."

Under the amendment, if a judge determines any part of the language about elective abortion unconstitutional, everything in the bill about standard health coverage, including what it is and which health care procedures would be considered "appropriate and necessary" would be stricken from the bill, changing its scope.

Otremba's move has abortion-rights advocates and abortion opponents lobbying hard on the bill.

Those supporting the amendment maintain it would not prevent insurance companies from providing abortion coverage. Instead, it no longer would require insurers to offer abortion coverage as part of a basic package of care.

Abortion-rights advocates, however, argue the amendment limits a woman's access to an abortion by requiring her to buy special coverage if her employer chooses not to purchase a plan that covers the procedure.

They argue the amendment is too broad and wouldn't cover an abortion of a severely deformed fetus or other problem pregnancy that doesn't threaten the life of the mother.

The omnibus MinnesotaCare bill (HF1077) also includes the following provisions:

- Minnesotans insured through MinnesotaCare, the state-subsidized health insurance program for the uninsured, would have to pay at least \$4 per month to be enrolled in the program. Many people now pay for their MinnesotaCare but they pay based on their income. In 1994, it was estimated that 8.9 percent of Minnesotans were uninsured.
- More people would be eligible for MinnesotaCare. Income eligibility requirements would change so single adults and couples with no children could earn up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level. That is up from 125 percent. Under the bill, couples earning up to about \$14,760, and single people earning up to \$11,040, would qualify. Current law sets the income limit at \$12,300 and \$9,200, respectively.
- The bill no longer contains a provision that would penalize people with annual incomes above 275 percent of the federal poverty level (\$37,592 for a family of four) who don't buy their own health insurance. Under the original bill, those people would have faced a reduced tax deduction.
- Also, the bill no longer includes the regulated all-payer option (RAPO), which would have

allowed the state to standardize insurance prices and ensured health insurance companies operated under uniform rules.

The bill (HF1077), which is sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island), next heads to the House Ways and Means Committee. (See April 7, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 10)

Breast cancer treatment

A bill to require insurance companies to pay for bone marrow transplants for Minnesota residents with breast cancer passed the House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee April 19.

Some breast cancer patients whose doctors tell them their best chance of survival is a high-dose chemotherapy treatment accompanied by a bone marrow transplant have battled insurance companies that refuse to pay for the procedure.

A bill sponsored by Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) wouldn't give insurance companies the option. They'd have to pay. (See April 7, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 10)

HF1742 also would prohibit insurance companies from charging co-payments greater than those that apply to other portions of the policy.

Lawmakers have heard debate from several doctors, all of whom agree the treatment should be covered by insurance. But some doctors say only patients in a clinical study should be covered.

Patients, however, don't want to take the chance they'll be part of the group that doesn't receive the treatment. In a clinical study there is a 50 percent chance you'll be a part of the study that receives the treatment but an equal chance you'll be a part of a "control" group that doesn't receive the treatment.

Dr. Linda Burns, an assistant professor at the University of Minnesota, has called the treatment "investigational" and said she is working with breast cancer patients as part of a national clinical study.

"I ask you not to mislead the women of this state," Burns has said. "It is not known" whether the transplant treatment actually is effective.

Dr. John Schwerkoske, who has treated roughly 49 cancer patients (half of whom have breast cancer) with the transplant treatment, disagrees. Twenty-five percent are now in remission, he said, cautioning that it will be years before it is known if they are cured.

"I think it is a better treatment," he has said. "We have to leave the decision in patient's hands."

Supporters argue that regardless of the conflicting scientific opinions, the issue is a matter of choice for patients. If a doctor and a patient believe this is the best treatment, an insurance company shouldn't have the right to say no.

Besides, proponents say, many doctors and studies show that it is an effective treatment, albeit a costly one.

Mike Hatch, former head of the Department of Commerce, and now an attorney who has represented women whose insurance companies refused to pay for the procedure, has said costs can run about \$65,000 compared to traditional chemotherapy, administered in low doses over several months, which costs about \$45,000.

He said he has represented many women in recent years and cited court decisions that have required insurance companies to pay for the procedure. Courts have found the procedure can be effective and is not experimental.

The bill now moves to the Ways and Means Committee.

Vulnerable adults

Adults vulnerable to abuse because they suffer from a physical or mental disability or are dependent on caregivers would receive further protection, under a bill approved April 13 by the House Health and Human Services Committee.

The bill (HF598) would strengthen the law which allows for someone to be prosecuted for neglecting or abusing a vulnerable adult, said Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), who sponsors the bill. It also would create felony penalties for any caregiver who intentionally physically or mentally abuses a vulnerable adult. (See April 13, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 6; March 17, 1995, *Session Weekly*, page 12)

Under current law, a person who intentionally fails to supply food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities to a vulnerable adult may be charged with the gross misdemeanor offense of criminal neglect, which carries a maximum penalty of up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$3,000.

The bill would include a caregiver acting with "conscious disregard for danger to human life and reckless indifference to the risk of harm" under the criminal neglect statute and the penalty for such an action would be increased to a felony offense. The maximum penalty would be 10 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

The bill also calls for criminal background checks to be conducted on personal care attendants who are providing services through

the state's Medical Assistance program.

It would also streamline the current mandated reporting system, Greenfield said. People such as health care providers who suspect a vulnerable adult is being abused are legally mandated to report the suspected abuse to the state. Under the bill, mandated reports could be made orally; now they must be written. Also, the reports would be made to one designated county site.

The House Ways and Means Committee will hear the bill next.

Criminal doctors



Any doctor convicted of a felony-level criminal sexual conduct offense will have his or her medical license automatically — and permanently — revoked, under a new state law.

And Minnesota doctors convicted of felonies "reasonably related to the practice of patient care" will have their licenses automatically suspended.

The law also will apply to physician's assistants, physical therapists, or other health professionals licensed by the state Board of Medical Practice.

Under the measure, license suspension will be automatic following a felony conviction, and a doctor or other health professional will have to request a hearing to get back his or her license. For reinstatement, the individual will have to demonstrate that he or she has been rehabilitated by "clear and convincing evidence."

Under current law, the board has the authority to suspend a doctor's license, but a hearing is held first. The board can suspend a license without a hearing in some circumstances, but the burden is then on the board to set up a hearing seeking a final determination.

The new law will shift the burden to the health professional, who must seek a hearing and prove the suspension should not be made permanent.

Another provision in the bill will allow the medical board to suspend or revoke the license of a doctor or health professional who fails to repay a state or federal student loan.

Most of the proposal becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995. The provision relating to the revocation of a state license because of a criminal sexual misconduct conviction became effective March 28, 1995.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin).

(HF231*/SF95/CH18)



LAW

Seized goods for sale

Unclaimed items recovered by police departments across the state could be sold in non-profit stores, under a bill on its way to the governor.

The initial version of the bill approved last month by the House aimed to let the Minneapolis Police Department sell some of the 18,000 items — such as electronic equipment, tools and lawn mowers that it recovers each year — through a non-profit store.

The Senate altered **HF859** to extend the policy to police departments throughout the state.

The bill, given final passage by the House April 13 on a 108-17 vote, would allow merchandise not claimed within 60 days to be sold at auction, as is the current practice, or by sale through a non-profit agency.

In 1992, Minneapolis police began working with a community organization on a plan to teach young people bicycle repair, business management, and other skills by setting up a non-profit store, the Phantom Bike Shop, for the sale of "recycled" bicycles. The store receives damaged bikes the police cannot auction off, fixes them up, and sells them.

The bill would allow the police departments to dispose of unclaimed items through similarly run second-hand goods stores. Police would not provide items such as clothing, fine jewelry, and firearms to the stores.

Police departments would benefit by gaining a percentage of the sale price on the items sold at the store and clearing out storage space, said bill sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls).

Inmate name changes



Harley Davidson, Punisher X, and Jay De Lawless are Minnesota prisoners, but they didn't go behind bars with those names. Once incarcerated, they obtained legal name changes at taxpayer expense.

A new law to curtail the occurrence of such name changes will take effect Aug. 1, 1995.

The law will limit prisoners to one name change while within the state prison system. And it can be done at public expense only when "failure to allow the name change would infringe on the constitutional rights of an inmate." Religious reasons would be an example of such a case.

A total of 305 name changes were made



Ramsey County Commissioner Richard Wedell testified before the Property Tax and Tax Increment Financing Division of the Taxes Committee April 13 on **HF1656**, which would restructure the way state aid is paid to cities.

between 1990 and February 1995, according to Jim Bruton, deputy commissioner of the Department of Corrections. Some inmates have changed their name as many as three times. Currently, there is no limit on the number of name changes a prisoner may request.

Each change costs between \$400 and \$500, Bruton has said. The most concrete cost is in the form of a \$142 filing fee that is waived for most prisoners because they can't afford it. The remainder of the cost is the price of bringing a judge, court reporter, and bailiff to the state prisons several times per year. Time spent by Department of Corrections staff renaming prison files also adds up, Bruton has said.

The proposal was sponsored in the House by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) and in the Senate by Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn).

(**HF125*/SF197/CH16**)



TRANSPORTATION

Omnibus transportation bill

An omnibus transportation appropriation bill outlining funding for the state's roads, bridges, and aviation projects won approval from the House Ways and Means Committee April 20.

The spending bill closely mirrors the governor's recommendations for both total spending as well as the \$2.2 billion appropriated to the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT).

In all, the bill (**HF1793/SF1536***) would appropriate about \$2.5 billion to various transportation projects and departments. The governor had recommended about the same amount in transportation spending.

The bill calls for \$20.2 million to go to the Driver and Vehicle Services Department within the Department of Public Safety over the next biennium. Also, \$20.4 million would go to the Department of Public Safety for its pipeline safety and traffic safety departments.

State road construction projects would receive \$754 million, under the bill.

The Metropolitan Council, which is responsible for coordinating the metropolitan area public transportation system, would receive \$84.2 million over the next biennium. Of that money, \$30.6 million would go to Metro Mobility, which provides rides to approximately 24,000 people with disabilities around the metropolitan area.

Also, \$625,000 would go to the council to study operating buses between suburbs, and from downtown St. Paul and downtown Minneapolis to the suburbs. Few such routes exist now.

The met council had requested \$93.3 million for the next biennium in state funds to run its transportation programs. The governor had recommended \$89 million to operate metropolitan area buses and the Metro Mobility program.

The bill also sets out a schedule for the department of transportation to follow when constructing the Wakota Bridge between St. Paul and Newport.

The present bridge is in such poor repair a new one is needed by the year 2000, said Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), who sponsored in the bill.

The Legislature needs to ensure that MnDOT will include the project on its construction schedule. Though the state appropriates MnDOT funding, that department is free to schedule road construction and repair projects.

The bill calls for the bridge construction to begin by August 1999.

The omnibus transportation spending bill also includes a \$250,000 appropriation to help build the world's first bus powered by an electric strip embedded in the road.

That money would be matched by federal and private dollars and would help pay for vehicle testing.

In 1994, the Legislature appropriated \$200,000 to the St. Cloud-based Saints Road Project to study how the electric bus developed by the company would move through snow and ice.

The 1995 bill stipulates the Metropolitan Council Transit Operation would analyze findings of the continued testing.

The bus' developers hope it is one day used as public transportation in Minnesota and internationally.

The bill will next be heard on the House floor.

Safe school buses

Minnesota school bus drivers convicted of a DWI while on duty would be banned from ever driving a school bus again, under a bill now pending before the full House.

The provision has been included in Article 2 of the K-12 education omnibus bill (HF1000).

Current law calls for a five-year ban in such a case — the same suspension that is in place for a school bus driver who is convicted of a DWI while in a personal car.

Additionally, the state would no longer require that school bus drivers learn first aid or take eight hours of annual in-service training.

Last year, the Legislature passed a comprehensive school bus safety law, which allowed school districts to get a 1 percent boost in their transportation safety aid each year to make their buses safer. The law also called for more school bus driver training.

HF1000 would leave it up to school districts — not the state — to determine how much first aid training drivers should receive. Current law says all drivers have to show they know first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation before they can obtain a school bus driver's license.

Some members have called the requirement an unfunded mandate for local school districts.

Proponents have said school districts face a bus driver shortage because the frequently low-paying and part-time positions require specific training and a criminal background check. Potential bus drivers also must show

they understand student behavior, know how to get students on and off the bus in an orderly fashion, and know what to do in emergencies.

Other changes would:

- clarify that school bus drivers are included in the state's Good Samaritan law, which makes them immune from criminal and civil liability when rendering emergency care or assistance while on duty;
- create a mandatory minimum fine of \$300 for failure to stop for a school bus with an extended stop arm. Current law calls for a driver's license suspension for a first-time offender. Under the bill, a license would only be suspended for a repeat offender;
- reduce the current five-year bus license cancellation to one year for a driver receiving a fourth moving violation in three years.

Article 2 of HF1000 was previously moving through the House as HF892, a bill assembled by the School Bus Safety Task Force and sponsored by Rep. David Tomasoni (DFL-Chisholm).

Selling junked cars

Junked vehicles which have been towed to private or public impound lots could be immediately sold, under a bill given final approval by the House April 13. The vote was 125-6.

Junked vehicles — vehicles with little value that often don't run — frequently sit at impound lots. No one comes to claim them or to pay the towing and storage fees, which results in income lost for lot owners, said Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville), who sponsors HF586.

To be defined as a "junk vehicle" under the bill, a vehicle must be three or more years old, extensively damaged, apparently inoperable, not registered, and having value only as scrap.

Such vehicles could be immediately sold at public auctions or sold as scrap.

The bill also would allow the towing of "unauthorized" vehicles — those left unattended on public property more than 24 hours after being tagged for unauthorized parking.

Currently, local governments can tow only abandoned vehicles — vehicles which have sat for long periods of time on public or private property. (Vehicles also can be towed immediately if parked in a location that creates a traffic hazard.)

Such vehicles could be sold at a public auction 45 days after notice is given to the vehicle's owner of the proposed sale.

The bill would also allow impound lot

owners to notify a vehicle owner of the proposed public sale of their car. Under present law, only units of local government can give such notice.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

Hats and driver's licenses



A new law will allow those suffering hair loss due to illness or head injury to wear a head covering in their driver's license photograph.

House sponsor Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) proposed the bill after learning of a constituent who was told she had to take off her turban before her driver's license photograph could be taken. She wore the turban to cover up hair loss due to chemotherapy treatment for cancer.

"It was very traumatic to her," Bertram said.

Public safety employees now use their discretion in letting people wear hats or a head covering for photographs. The bill also will apply to state-issued identification cards.

Additionally, the bill will allow Minnesotans with religious objections to leave their photographs off their state identification cards. Current law allows the practice for a state driver's license.

The measure, which becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) in the Senate. (HF52/SF33*/CH7)

Betty Adkins Bridge



A new state law will name a bridge near Elk River, Minn., after a former state senator who represented the area for 12 years.

The bridge over the Mississippi River near Elk River connecting Highway 101 in Wright County with Highway 169 in Sherburne County will be designated the "Betty Adkins Bridge."

The commissioner of transportation will furnish and erect plaques or signs to mark and memorialize the bridge.

Betty Adkins, of St. Michael, Minn., was first elected to the Senate in 1982 and served through the 1994 session. At the time, she was chair of the Senate Metropolitan and Local Government Committee.

The measure, which becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Bruce Anderson (IR-Buffalo Township) and Sen. Mark Ourada (IR-Buffalo).

(HF6/SF50*/CH19)

Bridge of Hope



A bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Cloud will be named the "Bridge of Hope," under a new state law.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Jim Knoblach (IR-St. Cloud), said the Highway 15 bridge will be named in honor of Jacob Wetterling and other abducted and missing children.

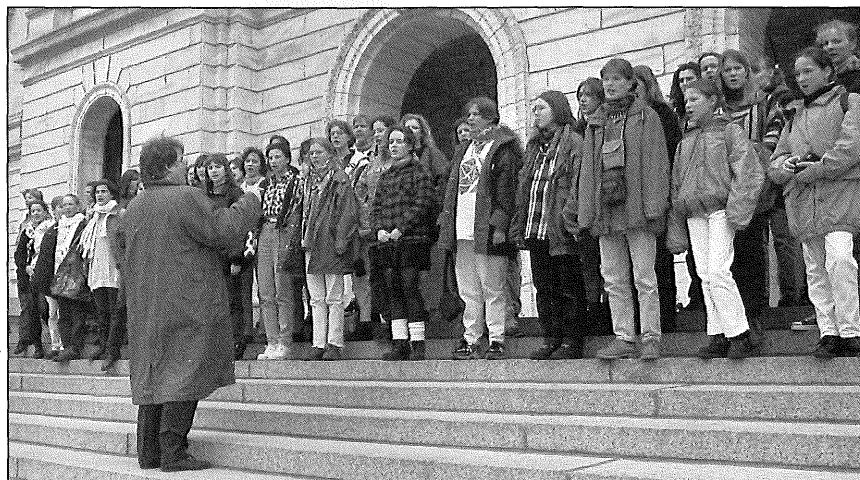
Jacob Wetterling of St. Joseph, Minn., was abducted near his home in 1989 and is still missing.

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) will create a suitable design for signs and plaques marking the bridge. Members of the local community will reimburse MnDOT for costs incurred in "marking and memorializing" the bridge.

Rep. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

The new law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995.

(HF175/SF194*/CH50)



Kinderchor Conzanetta, a touring concert choir from Berlin made up of 13- to 16-year-olds, gave an impromptu concert on the Capitol steps April 20. The choir, under the direction of Jochen Wittur, will visit the Twin Cities and New Ulm before returning to Germany.

Minnesota Senate 1995-96

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-
66 Anderson, Ellen R. (DFL)	G-27 Cap.	5537	33 Limmer, Warren (IR)	132D SOB	2159
26 Beckman, Tracy L. (DFL)	306 Cap.	5713	54 Marty, John (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	5645
41 Belanger, William V., Jr. (IR)	113 SOB	5975	49 Merriam, Gene (DFL)	122 Cap.	4154
13 Berg, Charles A. (DFL)	328 Cap.	5094	39 Metzen, James P. (DFL)	303 Cap.	4370
61 Berglin, Linda (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	4261	2 Moe, Roger D. (DFL)	208 Cap.	2577
14 Bertram Sr., Joe (DFL)	323 Cap.	2084	44 Mondale, Ted A. (DFL)	226 Cap.	7-8065
48 Betzold, Don (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	2556	32 Morse, Steven (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	5649
55 Chandler, Kevin M. (DFL)	111 Cap.	9307	29 Murphy, Steve L. (DFL)	301 Cap.	4264
8 Chmielewski, Florian W. (DFL)	325 Cap.	4182	25 Neuville, Thomas M. (IR)	123 SOB	1279
64 Cohen, Richard J. (DFL)	317 Cap.	5931	52 Novak, Steven G. (DFL)	322 Cap.	4334
28 Day, Dick (IR)	105 SOB	9457	43 Oliver, Edward C. (IR)	121 SOB	4837
20 Dille, Steve (IR)	103 SOB	4131	34 Olson, Gen (IR)	119 SOB	1282
4 Finn, Harold R. "Skip" (DFL)	306 Cap.	6128	19 Ourada, Mark (IR)	145 SOB	5981
62 Flynn, Carol (DFL)	G-29 Cap.	4274	65 Pappas, Sandra L. (DFL)	G-27 Cap.	1802
23 Frederickson, Dennis R. (IR)	139 SOB	8138	37 Pariseau, Pat (IR)	109 SOB	5252
50 Hanson, Paula E. (DFL)	328 Cap.	3219	27 Piper, Pat (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	9248
24 Hottinger, John C. (DFL)	G-29 Cap.	6153	59 Pogemiller, Lawrence J. (DFL)	235 Cap.	7809
5 Janezich, Jerry R. (DFL)	328 Cap.	8017	57 Price, Leonard R. (DFL)	235 Cap.	7-8060
15 Johnson, Dean E. (IR)	147 SOB	3826	63 Ranum, Jane B. (DFL)	325 Cap.	7-8061
6 Johnson, Douglas J. (DFL)	205 Cap.	8881	46 Reichgott Junge, Ember D. (DFL)	205 Cap.	2889
18 Johnson, Janet B. (DFL)	322 Cap.	5419	40 Riveness, Phil J. (DFL)	317 Cap.	7-8062
35 Johnston, Terry D. (IR)	117 SOB	4123	45 Robertson, Martha R. (IR)	125 SOB	4314
67 Kelly, Randy C. (DFL)	122 Cap.	5285	53 Runbeck, Linda (IR)	107 SOB	1253
30 Kiscaden, Sheila M. (IR)	143 SOB	4848	11 Sams, Dallas C. (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	7-8063
16 Kleis, David (IR)	151 SOB	6455	12 Samuelson, Don (DFL)	124 Cap.	4875
36 Knutson, David L. (IR)	133 SOB	4120	31 Scheevel, Kenric J. (IR)	129 SOB	3903
47 Kramer, Don (IR)	131 SOB	8869	7 Solon, Sam G. (DFL)	303 Cap.	4188
51 Krentz, Jane (DFL)	235 Cap.	7061	60 Spear, Allan H. (DFL)	G-27 Cap.	4191
58 Kroening, Carl W. (DFL)	124 Cap.	4302	17 Stevens, Dan (IR)	127 SOB	8075
56 Laidig, Gary W. (IR)	141 SOB	4351	1 Stumpf, LeRoy A. (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	8660
9 Langseth, Keith (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	3205	42 Terwilliger, Roy W. (IR)	115 SOB	6238
10 Larson, Cal (IR)	153 SOB	5655	22 Vickerman, Jim (DFL)	226 Cap.	5650
21 Lesewski, Arlene J. (IR)	135 SOB	4125	38 Wiener, Deanna (DFL)	303 Cap.	7-8073
3 Lessard, Bob (DFL)	111 Cap.	4136			

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

Minnesota House of Representatives 1995-96

Unofficial list as of April 12, 1995

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (612) 296-
45A Abrams, Ron (IR)	209	9934	50B Lynch, Teresa (IR)	295	5369
10A Anderson, Bob (DFL)	437	4946	37B Macklin, Bill (IR)	349	6926
19B Anderson, Bruce (IR)	281	5063	40A Mahon, Mark P. (DFL)	401	7158
3A Anderson, Irv (DFL)	463	4936	55A Mares, Harry (IR)	239	5363
6A Bakk, Thomas (DFL)	429	2190	65B Mariani, Carlos (DFL)	403	9714
14B Bertram, Jeff (DFL)	571	4373	57B Marko, Sharon (DFL)	507	3135
10B Bettermann, Hilda (IR)	243	4317	55B McCollum, Betty (DFL)	501	1188
30B Bishop, Dave (IR)	343	5073	36B McElroy, Dan (IR)	259	4212
25B Boudreau, Lynda (IR)	327	8237	54A McGuire, Mary Jo (DFL)	567	4342
30A Bradley, Fran (IR)	241	9249	39B Milbert, Bob (DFL)	579	4192
53B Broecker, Sherry (IR)	321	7153	35A Molnau, Carol (IR)	287	8872
13A Brown, Chuck (DFL)	597	4929	21B Mulder, Richard (IR)	387	4336
46B Carlson, Lyndon R. (DFL)	379	4255	7A Munger, Willard (DFL)	479	4282
47B Carruthers, Phil (DFL)	459	3709	8A Murphy, Mary (DFL)	557	2676
61A Clark, Karen (DFL)	503	0294	20A Ness, Robert "Bob" (IR)	335	4344
38A Commers, Tim (IR)	217	3533	2B Olson, Edgar (DFL)	565	4265
15B Cooper, Roger (DFL)	549	4346	19A Olson, Mark (IR)	223	4237
11A Daggett, Roxann (IR)	225	4293	20B Onnen, Tony (IR)	273	1534
9B Dauner, Marvin (DFL)	581	6829	16A Opatz, Joe (DFL)	423	6612
31B Davids, Gregory M. (IR)	371	9278	64B Orenstein, Howard (DFL)	529	4199
65A Dawkins, Andy (DFL)	409	5158	60B Orfield, Myron (DFL)	521	9281
14A Dehler, Steve (IR)	203	7808	29B Osskopp, Mike (IR)	329	9236
51A Delmont, Mike (DFL)	575	4226	66A Osthoff, Tom (DFL)	585	4224
29A Dempsey, Jerry (IR)	251	8635	24B Ostrom, Don (DFL)	433	7065
24A Dorn, John (DFL)	533	3248	11B Otremba, Ken (DFL)	545	3201
64A Entenza, Matt (DFL)	531	8799	37A Ozment, Dennis (IR)	283	4306
42A Erhardt, Ron (IR)	237	4363	42B Paulsen, Erik (IR)	221	7449
67A Farrell, Jim (DFL)	491	4277	38B Pawlenty, Tim (IR)	231	4128
1B Finseth, Tim (IR)	377	9918	52B Pellow, Richard (IR)	233	0141
31A Frerichs, Don L. (IR)	247	4378	32A Pelowski Jr., Gene (DFL)	517	8637
63B Garcia, Edwina (DFL)	411	5375	57A Pert, Walter E. (DFL)	473	7807
21A Girard, Jim (IR)	213	5374	13B Peterson, Doug (DFL)	523	4228
9A Goodno, Kevin (IR)	369	5515	39A Pugh, Thomas (DFL)	583	6828
62A Greenfield, Lee (DFL)	375	0173	46A Rest, Ann H. (DFL)	443	4176
54B Greiling, Mindy (DFL)	553	5387	44B Rhodes, Jim (IR)	309	9889
48A Haas, Bill (IR)	201	5513	58A Rice, James I. (DFL)	381	4262
50A Hackbarth, Tom (IR)	313	2439	18A Rostberg, Jim (IR)	323	5364
22B Harder, Elaine (IR)	277	5373	5A Rukavina, Tom (DFL)	471	0170
12A Hasskamp, Kris (DFL)	451	4333	59A Sarna, John J. (DFL)	563	4219
66B Hausman, Alice (DFL)	449	3824	17B Schumacher, Leslie (DFL)	413	5377
56A Holsten, Mark (IR)	345	3018	41A Seagren, Alice (IR)	315	7803
26A Hugoson, Gene (IR)	289	3240	52A Simoneau, Wayne (DFL)	365	4331
6B Huntley, Thomas (DFL)	569	2228	62B Skoglund, Wesley J. "Wes" (DFL)	477	4330
7B Jaros, Mike (DFL)	559	4246	34A Smith, Steve (IR)	353	9188
58B Jefferson, Richard H. (DFL)	577	8659	3B Solberg, Loren (DFL)	445	2365
18B Jennings, Loren (DFL)	537	0518	33B Stanek, Rich (IR)	351	5502
48B Johnson, Alice M. (DFL)	539	5510	28B Sviggum, Steven A. (IR)	267	2273
4A Johnson, Bob (DFL)	551	5516	51B Swenson, Doug (IR)	255	4124
32B Johnson, Virgil J. (IR)	207	1069	23B Swenson, Howard (IR)	331	8634
59B Kahn, Phyllis (DFL)	367	4257	43B Sykora, Barbara (IR)	357	4315
26B Kalis, Henry J. (DFL)	543	4240	5B Tomassoni, David (DFL)	593	0172
44A Kelley, Steve (DFL)	417	3964	36A Tompkins, Eileen (IR)	245	5506
35B Kelso, Becky (DFL)	415	1072	67B Trimble, Steve (DFL)	485	4201
4B Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony" (DFL)	453	2451	25A Tuma, John (IR)	301	4229
40B Knight, Kevin (IR)	307	4218	1A Tunheim, Jim (DFL)	509	9635
16B Knoblach, Jim (IR)	215	6316	34B Van Dellen, H. Todd (IR)	291	5511
17A Koppendray, LeRoy (IR)	389	6746	15A Van Engen, Tom (IR)	359	6206
27A Kraus, Ron (IR)	279	8216	23A Vickerman, Barb (IR)	211	9303
53A Krinkle, Phil (IR)	303	2907	63A Wagenius, Jean (DFL)	439	4200
56B Larsen, Peg (IR)	311	4244	49B Warkentin, Eldon H. (IR)	253	4231
27B Leighton, Robert (DFL)	527	4193	49A Weaver, Charlie (IR)	261	1729
45B Leppik, Peggy (IR)	393	7026	61B Wejcman, Linda (DFL)	431	7152
2A Lieder, Bernie (DFL)	515	5091	12B Wenzel, Stephen G. (DFL)	487	4247
33A Lindner, Arlon (IR)	227	7806	22A Winter, Ted (DFL)	407	5505
60A Long, Dee (DFL)	591	0171	41B Wolf, Ken (IR)	317	5185
8B Lourey, Becky (DFL)	421	4308	28A Worke, Gary D. (IR)	229	5368
47A Luther, Darlene (DFL)	525	3751	43A Workman, Tom (IR)	337	5066

Note: Room numbers are still subject to change.

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

Of Germans and prohibition . . .

Capitol 'rathskeller' victim of anti-German sentiment

Beneath the flaking paint in the Capitol's basement cafeteria lies bits and pieces of Minnesota's German heritage — before the storm clouds of WWI cast a suspicious shadow on many German-Americans in Minnesota.

"The restaurant is rather unique," stated the 1905 *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, as quoted by *North Star Statehouse: An Armchair Guide to the Minnesota State Capitol*. "Its decoration and style of architecture are fashioned after the rathskeller of Germany."

Americanized German eagles were painted on the ceiling and German slogans such as "Esset und trinket, was ihr habt und denket, was ihr wollt" ("Eat and drink what you have, and think what you choose") were painted over the arches in the cafeteria, wrote *North Star Statehouse* author Thomas O'Sullivan.

But the war and the 1917 Minnesota Legislature's creation of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety — considered a low point in the state's history by some — led to a crackdown on many things German.

The commission was empowered to "maintain domestic law and order and to assure a decent contribution by the people of Minnesota to the war effort," according to *Watchdog of Loyalty: The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety During World War I*.

"In a move unusual even in wartime, the lawmakers invested the commission with sweeping powers which it used energetically to harass

non-English-speaking immigrants, especially Germans, and members of the Nonpartisan League, a supposedly radical farmer-labor movement which had begun in North Dakota and spread to Minnesota," according to *They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of The State's Ethnic Groups*.

"To carry out its overly zealous aim of achieving what it regarded as nothing less than 100 percent patriotism, the commission employed a network of spies, undue use of its investigatory powers, the encouragement of denunciations often made out of personal spite, and the deplorable compliance of Minnesotans, including German-born citizens, many of whom hastened to express their loyalty."

Of the 1,739 complaints made to the commission in 1917 and 1918, 974, or 56 percent, were aimed at Germans, wrote June Drenning Holmquist, author of *They Chose Minnesota*.

History books even compare the commission's de facto leader, Minneapolis corporate attorney John F. McGee, to the Wisconsin senator of a generation later, Joseph McCarthy, who built a career rooting out supposed communists.

Meanwhile, the prohibition movement was building in Minnesota in particular and across the country in general. It was a Minnesotan, Congressman Andrew J. Volstead, who authored the law that brought prohibition to the country in the 1920s and early 1930s.

That led to further concern about having a beer hall in the basement of the Capitol.

"In this climate, slogans like . . . "eat and drink what you have, and think what you choose" were deemed inappropriate for the statehouse of a loyal and sober commonwealth," wrote O'Sullivan.

It was the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety's Women's Auxiliary Committee that applied the pressure to purge the German atmosphere of the cafeteria.

An Aug. 21, 1917, letter to then-Gov. J.A.A. Burnquist from the committee's Alice Ames Winter asked that "the German inscriptions on the walls of the restaurant in the basement of the capital" [sic] be removed, according to state archive records.

Their existence, she contended, was "very unfortunate," particularly because the somewhat "bibulous character of some of the mottoes does not seem to accord with the spirit of the times."

Bibulous, for the record, means "of or relating to drink or drinking."

Eventually, Burnquist consented. O'Sullivan quoted a 1939 Capitol guidebook as describing the room "in tones of pastel yellow, deep blue and silver."

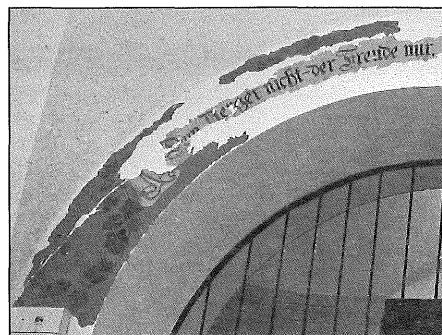
Traces of the old decor were uncovered during a partial renovation of the Capitol in the late 1980s. But until that restoration is complete, Capitol cafeteria diners are permitted only a glimpse of the state's rich German-American past.

— Grant Moos



Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Americanized German eagles were painted on the ceiling of the Capitol cafeteria when it opened in 1905, but were later painted over due to anti-German sentiment. Traces of the old decor were uncovered during a partial renovation of the Capitol in the late 1980s. But until that restoration is complete, Capitol cafeteria diners are permitted only a glimpse of the state's rich German-American past.



A German inscription, *Dem aerger nicht, der Freude nur*, is uncovered beneath layers of paint on an archway in the Capitol cafeteria. The phrase says "Do not anger, (be) joyful instead."

— translation by Carl Hamre

Bills Sent to the Governor

Bills await the governor's signature — or veto

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it's ready to be sent to the governor for consideration. The governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can:

- sign the bill and it will become law;
- veto the bill;
- line-item veto individual items within an appropriations bill; or
- do nothing, which results in the bill becoming law in the first year of the biennium.

The timing of these actions is as important as the actions themselves.

In the first year of the biennium, the important thing to remember is this: the governor has three days from the time of "presentment" to veto a bill. If the governor doesn't sign the bill within this time frame, it will become law with or without his signature. (Sundays aren't counted in the three-day time limit, but holidays are.)

Only on appropriations bills can the governor exercise the line-item veto authority. This option allows the governor to eliminate the appropriation items to which he objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include

a statement listing the reasons for the veto with the returned bill. Here, too, the timetable is within three days after the governor receives the bill.

A two-thirds vote of the members in each house is needed to override a veto. But because only the governor can call a special session of the Legislature, anything vetoed after the Legislature adjourns is history — at least until next year.

The governor's veto authority is outlined in the Minnesota Constitution (Article IV, Section 23).

Chapter	HF	SF	Description	Signed	Vetoed
RES. 1	NONE	66	Memorializing Congress to continue its progress at reducing the federal deficit and provide to the state information on the impact that a balanced federal budget will have on the state of Minnesota.	1/20/95	
1	45	87	Relating to taxation; making technical corrections and clarifications; making administrative changes.	2/14/95	
2	98	134	Relating to gambling; providing for an alternate member of the advisory council on gambling.	2/17/95	
3	29	42	Relating to traffic regulations; repealing sunset provision concerning recreational vehicle combinations.	2/22/95	
4	31	44	Relating to energy; extending the deadline for the initial report of the legislative electric energy task force.	2/22/95	
5	262	75	Relating to real property; clarifying requirements relating to filing of notices relating to mechanics' liens.	2/24/95	
6	137	213	Relating to utilities; abolishing sunset provision related to competitive rates for electric utilities	3/1/95	
7	52	33	Relating to drivers' licenses; permitting certain licensees to wear headwear in driver's license and Minnesota identification card photographs.	3/1/95	
8	103	141	Relating to elections; providing for review of certain school board plans by the Secretary of State; changing allocation of certain election expenses; providing for retention of election materials.	3/2/95	
9	164	65	Relating to utilities; regulating area development rate plans.	3/10/95	
10	37	49	Relating to local government; allowing either the town of Glen or the town of Kimberly in Aitkin County to have an alternative annual meeting day.	3/17/95	
11	554	620	Relating to securities; regulating enforcement actions against licensees; modifying the definition of investment metal.	3/17/95	
12	74	64	Relating to corrections; requiring that the commissioner of corrections notify affected local governments before licensing certain foster care facilities for delinquent children.	3/20/95	
13	726	323	Relating to housing; clarifying provisions relating to retaliatory conduct and manufactured home parks.	3/20/95	

Chapter	HF	SF	Description	Signed	Vetoed
14	749	350	Relating to housing; modifying eligibility for transitional housing services.	3/22/95	
15	362	266	Relating to local government; towns; authorizing the town board to set up a petty cash fund.	3/22/95	
16	125	197	Relating to corrections; prohibiting correctional inmates from applying for name changes more than once during an inmate's confinement.	3/27/95	
17	435	275	Relating to public utilities; authorizing performance-based gas purchasing regulation for gas utilities.	3/27/95	
18	231	95	Relating to occupations and professions; Board of Medical Practice; changing licensing requirements for foreign applicants; changing certain disciplinary procedures.	3/27/95	
19	6	50	Relating to highways; designating a bridge as the Betty Adkins Bridge.	3/27/95	
20	647	181	Relating to elections; allowing time off to vote in elections to fill a vacancy in the legislature.	3/27/95	
21	229	182	Relating to towns; clarifying the procedure to fill a vacancy in the office of town supervisor.	3/27/95	
22	887	764	Relating to public administration; providing St. Paul with additional authority in regard to the Teacher Training Institute.	3/27/95	
23	95	132	Relating to highways; prohibiting headwalls in highway rights-of-way; imposing a penalty.	3/27/95	
24	570	318	Relating to insurance; changing the date on which crop hail insurance rates must be filed with the commissioner.	3/27/95	
25	654	534	Relating to towns; clarifying authority of town board to alter or vacate town roads dedicated by plat.	3/29/95	
26	121	310	Relating to state trails; authorizing extension of the Blufflands Trail System in Winona County.	3/29/95	
27	305	265	Relating to local government; clarifying provisions for financial audits in certain circumstances.	3/29/95	
28	153	145	Relating to motor vehicles; providing time limit for refunding motor vehicle registration tax overpayment.	3/29/95	
29	129	229	Relating to government data practices; medical examiner data; allowing sharing of such data with a state or federal agency charged with investigating a death.	3/31/95	
30	735	214	Relating to crime prevention; providing an exception to the prohibition on concealing identity.	4/5/95	
31	367	293	Relating to debt; providing for prompt payment of subcontractors of municipal contractors; modifying certain provisions relating to liens and performance bonds.	4/5/95	
32	321	174	Relating to game and fish; continuing the authorization for residents under the age of 16 to take deer of either sex.	4/5/95	
33	337	739	Relating to agriculture; changing certain procedures for compensating crop owners for damage by elk.	4/5/95	
34	1148	1099	Relating to elections; permitting election judges to serve outside the county where they reside in certain cases.	4/10/95	
35	282	237	Relating to state government; permitting state employees to donate vacation leave for the benefit of a certain state employee.	4/12/95	
36	812	710	Relating to natural resources; broadening the uses permitted for emergency materials and equipment.	4/12/95	
37	564	748	Relating to notaries; providing licensed peace officers with the powers of a notary public for administering oaths upon information submitted to establish probable cause.	4/12/95	

Chapter	HF	SF	Description	Signed	Vetoed
38	567	983	Relating to data practices; providing for disclosure of certain hospital and health care provider tax data to the commissioner of human services and the United States Department of Health and Human Services.	4/12/95	
39	1176	1043	Relating to agriculture; modifying provisions related to farmed cervidae.	4/12/95	
40	568	528	Relating to traffic regulations; requiring adult motorcycle rider to wear eye protection device.	4/19/95	
41	782	427	Relating to Western Lake Superior Sanitary District; providing for compliance with certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code.	4/18/95	
42	150	220	Relating to liquor; term of temporary on-sale licenses.	4/18/95	
43	228	72	Relating to occupations and professions; Board of Medical Practice; reinstating certain advisory councils.		
44	226	73	Relating to occupations and professions; requiring reporting of certain insurance settlements to Board of Medical Practice.	4/19/95	
45	715	453	Relating to towns; providing for damage award to affected property owner when town board adopts a recorded town road map.	4/18/95	
46	216	426	Relating to motor vehicles; changing definition of fleet for vehicle registration purposes.	4/18/95	
47	1065	859	Relating to St. Louis County; modifying certain accounting and expenditure requirements for road and bridge fund tax money derived from unorganized townships.	4/18/95	
48	355	335	Relating to the organization and operation of state government; providing supplemental appropriations for certain purposes.	4/18/95	
49	1463	77	Relating to civil actions; new motor vehicle warranties; clarifying the limitation on actions after informal dispute settlement mechanism decisions.	4/19/95	
50	175	194	Relating to highways; designating bridge as Bridge of Hope.	4/18/95	
51	1433	1176	Relating to utilities; providing that Sleepy Eye need not provide notice to the commissioner of trade and economic development before discontinuing steam heating operations.	4/18/95	
52	350	34	Relating to insurance; health; requiring plans issued to supplement Medicare to provide coverage for equipment and supplies for the management and treatment of diabetes.	4/19/95	
53	714	574	Relating to Indians; requiring the commissioner of natural resources to change certain names of geographic features of the state.	4/18/95	
54	1145	1060	Relating to employment; modifying provisions relating to re-employment insurance.	4/18/95	
55	110	320	Relating to criminal procedure; allowing warrantless probable cause arrests for certain offenses committed on school property.	4/18/95	
56	1390	264	Relating to drivers' licenses; abolishing separate review process for commercial drivers' license disqualification.	4/19/95	
57	139	204	Relating to state government; requiring reporting on and certain analysis of federal mandates imposed on state agencies.	4/18/95	
RES. 2	957	777	Memorializing the President and Congress to abandon the proposed sale of the Western Area Power Administration.	4/19/95	
58	1338	1042	Relating to limited liability organizations; modifying name requirements; eliminating a filing requirement; clarifying when debts arise or accrue for limited liability partnerships.	4/19/95	
59	1747	838	Relating to barbers; exempting persons performing barbering services for charitable purposes from registration and other requirements.	4/18/95	
60	1039	856	Relating to Dakota County; assigning to the county administrator the duties of the clerk of the county board.	4/18/95	

Chapter	HF	SF	Description	Signed	Vetoed
61	1075	521	Relating to adoption; requiring the listing of all children freed for adoption on the state adoption exchange within 20 days.	4/19/95	
62	345	239	Relating to state lands; authorizing the sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Kandiyohi County.	4/18/95	
63	724	1055	Relating to occupations and professions, exempting certain social workers from needing home care provider license; exempting some social workers employed in a hospital or nursing home from examination; modifying licensure requirements; requiring licenses for hospital and nursing home social workers.	4/19/95	
64	1091	1337	Relating to commerce; regulating sales by transient merchants; prohibiting the sale of certain items by certain merchants; prescribing penalties.	4/19/95	
65	1307	867	Relating to game and fish; identification required on ice fishing shelters.	4/19/95	
66	1363	1336	Relating to health; modifying provisions relating to drug dispensing.	4/19/95	
67	670	none	Relating to Winona County; authorizing Winona County to negotiate and enter into a contract for deed with Winona County Developmental Achievement Center.	4/19/95	
68	457	469	Relating to commerce; real estate; regulating certain licensees and registrants and recovery fund actions.	4/20/95	
69	612	543	Relating to health; requiring equal treatment of prescription drug prescribers; clarifying the role of practice guidelines in prescribing legend drugs.	4/19/95	
70	145	1255	Relating to corrections; authorizing use of force in defense of assault in correctional facilities under the control of or licensed by the commissioner.	4/19/95	
71	831	348	Relating to motor vehicles; clarifying power to appoint motor vehicle deputy registrars.	4/19/95	
72	1134	687	Relating to traffic regulations; requiring minimum clearance when passing bicycle or individual on roadway or bikeway; requiring bicycle traffic laws to be included in driver's manual and driver's license tests.	4/20/95	
73	661	446	Relating to commerce; restraint of trade; repealing price markup provisions in the sales discrimination law.	4/19/95	
74	971	172	Relating to motor vehicles; providing for issuance of manufacturer test plates.	4/19/95	
75	687	474	Relating to insurance; Medicare-related coverage; regulating policy reinstatement.		
76	679	566	Relating to education; allowing the residential program operated by Independent School District No. 518 to remain open until 7/1/96 (Lakeview School).		
77	316	133	Relating to state lands; authorizing the private sale of certain tax-forfeited lands bordering public waters in Cook and St. Louis counties.		
78	544	520	Relating to courts; requiring the state court administrator to prepare a guide to informal probate.		
79	859	833	Relating to cities; authorizing cities to conduct private sales of unclaimed property through nonprofit organizations.		
80	823	726	Relating to hospitals; removing an exception for certain cities and counties from certain hospital financing activities.		
81	744	577	Relating to health; modifying provisions relating to nursing home administrators.		
82	765	299	Relating to vocational rehabilitation; changing references to visually disabled person; making changes of a technical and housekeeping nature.		
83	1441	1023	Relating to public lands; notice requirements for sales of tax-forfeited lands; leasing of tax-forfeited lands; roads used by counties on tax-forfeited lands.		
84	1255	644	Relating to state lands; modifying the provisions of a land sale to the city of Anoka.		

Chapter	HF	SF	Description	Signed	Vetoed
85	900	144	Relating to traffic regulations; limiting access to data on holders of disabled parking certificates; modifying provisions governing display and use of certificates.		
86	83	91	Relating to gambling; providing eligibility for participation as a provider in the state compulsive gambling program.		
87	485	445	Relating to the environment; requiring the Pollution Control Agency to permit the operation of certain waste combusters.		
88	806	680	Relating to state lands; authorizing the commissioner of natural resources to sell certain land in Scott County.		
89	1553	1209	Relating to Hennepin County; modifying certain provisions concerning the county medical examiners office.		
90	1063	858	Relating to the city of Duluth; making certain statutory provisions concerning public utilities applicable to the city of Duluth; authorizing a demonstration project to develop methods to prevent the infiltration and inflow of storm water into the city's sanitary sewer system.		
91	843	613	Relating to insurance; health; requiring coverage for hospitalization and anesthesia coverage for dental procedures; requiring coverage for general anesthesia and treatment for covered medical conditions rendered by a dentist.		
92	344	303	Relating to real property; providing for the form and record of certain assignments; revising the Common Interest Ownership Act; changing the application of curative and validating law for mortgage foreclosures.		

Source: Office of the Governor - Legislative Relations

Minnesota House and Senate Membership

1 A • Jim Tunheim-DFL B • Tim Finseth-IR Sen. LeRoy A. Stumpf-DFL	15 A • Tom Van Engen B • Roger Cooper-DFL Sen. Dean E. Johnson-IR	29 A • Jerry Dempsey-IR B • Mike Osskopp-IR Sen. Steve L. Murphy-DFL	43 A • Tom Workman-IR B • Barbara Sykora-IR Sen. Edward C. Oliver-IR	57 A • Walter E. Perl-DFL B • Sharon Marko-DFL Sen. Leonard R. Price-DFL
2 A • Bernie Lieder-DFL B • Edgar Olson-DFL Sen. Roger D. Moe-DFL	16 A • Joe Opatz-DFL B • Jim Knobloch-IR Sen. David Kleis-IR	30 A • Fran Bradley-IR B • Dave Bishop-IR Sen. Sheila M. Kiscaden-IR	44 A • Steve Kelley-DFL B • Jim Rhodes-IR Sen. Ted A. Mondale-DFL	58 A • James I. Rice-DFL B • Richard H. Jefferson-DFL Sen. Carl W. Kroening-DFL
3 A • Irv Anderson-DFL B • Loren Solberg-DFL Sen. Bob Lessard-DFL	17 A • LeRoy Koppendrayner-IR B • Leslie Schumacher-DFL Sen. Dan Stevens-IR	31 A • Don L. Frerichs-IR B • Gregory M. Davids-IR Sen. Kenric J. Scheevel-IR	45 A • Ron Abrams-IR B • Peggy Leppik-IR Sen. Martha R. Robertson-IR	59 A • John J. Sarna-DFL B • Phyllis Kahn-DFL Sen. Lawrence J. Pogemiller-DFL
4 A • Bob Johnson-DFL B • Anthony G. "Tony" Kinkel-DFL Sen. Harold R. "Skip" Finn-DFL	18 A • Jim Rostberg-IR B • Loren Jennings-DFL Sen. Janet B. Johnson-DFL	32 A • Gene Pelowski Jr.-DFL B • Virgil J. Johnson-IR Sen. Steven Morse-DFL	46 A • Ann H. Rest-DFL B • Lyndon R. Carlson-DFL Sen. Ember D. Reichgott Junge-DFL	60 A • Dee Long-DFL B • Myron Orfield-DFL Sen. Allan H. Spear-DFL
5 A • Tom Rukavina-DFL B • David Tomassoni-DFL Sen. Jerry R. Janeczko-DFL	19 A • Mark Olson-IR B • Bruce Anderson-IR Sen. Mark Ourada-IR	33 A • Arlon Lindner-IR B • Rich Stanek-IR Sen. Warren Limmer-IR	47 A • Darlene Luther-DFL B • Phil Carruthers-DFL Sen. Don Kramer-IR	61 A • Karen Clark-DFL B • Linda Wejman-DFL Sen. Linda Berglin-DFL
6 A • Thomas Bakke-DFL B • Thomas Huntley-DFL Sen. Douglas J. Johnson-DFL	20 A • Robert Ness-IR B • Tony Onnen-IR Sen. Steve Dille-IR	34 A • Steven Smith-IR B • H. Todd Van Dellen-IR Sen. Gen Olson-IR	48 A • Bill Haas-IR B • Alice M. Johnson-DFL Sen. Don Betzold-DFL	62 A • Lee Greenfield-DFL B • Wesley J. "Wes" Skoglund-DFL Sen. Carol Flynn-DFL
7 A • Willard Munger-DFL B • Mike Jaros-DFL Sen. Sam G. Solon-DFL	21 A • Jim Girard-IR B • Richard Mulder-IR Sen. Arlene J. Lesewski-IR	35 A • Carol Molnar-IR B • Becky Kelso-DFL Sen. Terry D. Johnston-IR	49 A • Charlie Weaver-IR B • Eldon H. Warkentin-IR Sen. Gene Merriam-DFL	63 A • Jean Wagenius-DFL B • Edwina Garcia-DFL Sen. Jane B. Ranum-DFL
8 A • Mary Murphy-DFL B • Becky Lourey-DFL Sen. Florian W. Chmielewski-DFL	22 A • Ted Winter-DFL B • Elaine Harder-IR Sen. Jim Vickerman-DFL	36 A • Eileen Tompkins-IR B • Dan McElroy-IR Sen. David L. Knutson-IR	50 A • Tom Hackbarth-IR B • Teresa Lynch-IR Sen. Paula E. Hanson-DFL	64 A • Matt Entenza-DFL B • Howard Orenstein-DFL Sen. Richard J. Cohen-DFL
9 A • Kevin Goodno-IR B • Marvin Dauner-DFL Sen. Keith Langseth-DFL	23 A • Barb Vickerman-IR B • Howard Swenson-IR Sen. Dennis R. Frederickson-IR	37 A • Dennis Ozment-IR B • Bill Macklin-IR Sen. Pat Pariseau-IR	51 A • Mike Delmont-DFL B • Doug Swenson-IR Sen. Jane Krentz-DFL	65 A • Andy Dawkins-DFL B • Carlos Mariani-DFL Sen. Sandra L. Pappas-DFL
10 A • Bob Anderson-DFL B • Hilda Betermann-IR Sen. Cal Larson-IR	24 A • John Dorn-DFL B • Don Ostrom-DFL Sen. John C. Hottinger-DFL	38 A • Tim Commers-IR B • Tim Pauley-IR Sen. Deanna Wiener-DFL	52 A • Wayne Simoneau-DFL B • Richard Pellow-IR Sen. Steven G. Novak-DFL	66 A • Tom Osthoff-DFL B • Alice Hausman-DFL Sen. Ellen R. Anderson-DFL
11 A • Roxann Daggett-IR B • Ken Otremba-DFL Sen. Dallas C. Sams-DFL	25 A • John Tuma-IR B • Lynda Boudreau-IR Sen. Thomas M. Neuville-IR	39 A • Thomas Pugh-DFL B • Bob Milbert-DFL Sen. James P. Metzner-DFL	53 A • Phil Krinkle-IR B • Sherry Broecker-IR Sen. Linda Runbeck-IR	67 A • Jim Farrell-DFL B • Steve Trimble-DFL Sen. Randy C. Kelly-DFL
12 A • Kris Hasskamp-DFL B • Stephen G. Wenzel-DFL Sen. Don Samuelson-DFL	26 A • Gene Hugoson-IR B • Henry J. Kalis-DFL Sen. Tracy L. Beckman-DFL	40 A • Mark P. Mahon-DFL B • Kevin Knight-IR Sen. Phil J. Riveness-DFL	54 A • Mary Jo McGuire-DFL B • Mindy Greiling-DFL Sen. John Marty-DFL	
13 A • Chuck Brown-DFL B • Doug Peterson-DFL Sen. Charles A. Berg-DFL	27 A • Ron Kraus-IR B • Robert Leighton Jr.-DFL Sen. Pat Piper-DFL	41 A • Alice Seagren-IR B • Ken Wolf-IR Sen. William V. Belanger Jr.-IR	55 A • Harry Mares-IR B • Betty McCollum-DFL Sen. Kevin M. Chandler-DFL	
14 A • Steve Dehler-IR B • Jeff Bertram-DFL Sen. Joe Bertram Sr.-DFL	28 A • Gary D. Worke-IR B • Steven A. Sviggum-IR Sen. Dick Day-IR	42 A • Ron Erhardt-IR B • Erik Paulsen-IR Sen. Roy W. Terwilliger-IR	56 A • Mark Holsten-IR B • Peg Larsen-IR Sen. Gary W. Laidig-IR	

Unofficial list as of April 11, 1995

Bill Introductions

HF1837-HF1860

Thursday, April 13

HF1837—Solberg (DFL)

Ways & Means

Legislative, executive and state agency appropriations reduced.

HF1838—Ostrom (DFL)

Taxes

Federal adjusted gross income adopted as tax base, personal exemptions and dependent credits provided, and money appropriated.

HF1839—Wenzel (DFL)

Taxes

Local government aid formula modified for cities with a population of 2,500 or less.

HF1840—Wenzel (DFL)

Taxes

Local government aid reduction calculation method modified.

HF1841—Johnson, V. (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources Finance

Environmental learning center matching money provisions modified.

HF1842—Solberg (DFL)

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

Aitkin area resource recovery authority established.

HF1843—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Uniform land security interest act adopted.

Tuesday, April 18

HF1844—Rest (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Education cost financing with property taxes prohibited, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1845—Huntley (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Education cost financing with property taxes prohibited, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1846—Jefferson (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Education cost financing with property taxes prohibited, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1847—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Education cost financing with property taxes prohibited, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1848—Mariani (DFL)

International Trade & Economic Development

Congress memorialized to prohibit states from certain practices used to attract and retain businesses.

HF1849—Bishop (IR)

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs, & Elections

Attorney General candidates required to be learned in the law, and constitutional amendment proposed.

Wednesday, April 19

HF1850—Sarna (DFL)

Education

Special School District No. 1, Minneapolis, School District dissolved and portions attached to other districts.

HF1851—Pugh (DFL)

General Legislative, Veterans Affairs, & Elections

School district special election contribution restrictions provided.

HF1852—Solberg (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Game and fish short-term license period of validity established.

HF1853—Wenzel (DFL)

Taxes

Local government aid formula modified for cities with a population of 2,500 or less.

HF1854—Long (DFL)

Taxes

Omnibus state and local tax and budget reform bill, and money appropriated.

Thursday, April 20

HF1855—Hasskamp (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Education cost financing with property taxes prohibited, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1856—Kelso (DFL)

Ways & Means

Omnibus higher education appropriations bill.

HF1857—Brown (DFL)

Ways & Means

Omnibus environment and natural resources appropriations bill.

HF1858—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Criminals barred from recovering damages for injuries sustained during criminal conduct.

HF1859—Winter (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Education cost financing with property taxes prohibited, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1860—Bettermann (IR)

Judiciary Finance

Parkers Prairie appropriated money for explosion damage.

Coming Up Next Week . . . April 24 - 28, 1995

Committee Schedule

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

Session dates and times to be announced.

MONDAY, April 24

10 a.m.

Joint JUDICIARY/JUDICIARY FINANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chrs. Reps. Wes Skoglund, Mary Murphy
Agenda: HF1542 (Orenstein) Relating to state
departments; abolishing certain departments
and agencies; transferring duties.

After Session

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: Omnibus Tax Bill.

TUESDAY, April 25

8 a.m.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Discussion of Department of Children
and Families proposals.

8:30 a.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: Omnibus bills: environment and natu-
ral resources, bonding, economic development,
and state government.

9:30 a.m.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob Johnson
Agenda: SF368 (Lesewski); HF275 (Molnau)
Farm crisis assistance personnel employment
status clarified.

WEDNESDAY, April 26

8 a.m.

Government Efficiency & Oversight Division/WAYS & MEANS

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Howard Orenstein
Agenda: To be announced.

9 a.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: Health and human services and judi-
ciary omnibus bills.

THURSDAY, April 27

8:30 a.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: To be announced.

7 p.m.

EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: 5th congressional district. University
of Minnesota regent interview and recommen-
dation for 5th district seat.

FRIDAY, April 28

8:30 a.m.

WAYS & MEANS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: To be announced.



Q. Do committees have complete control over which bills get to the floor?

A. The committee is the heart of the legislative process and where the detailed work of the Legislature takes place. It is the job of each committee to hold public hearings on bills, to put each bill it hears into its best form, and to ultimately recommend to the full body only those bills which the committee feels merit further consideration.

Many bills affect several aspects of life in Minnesota and may be studied by more than

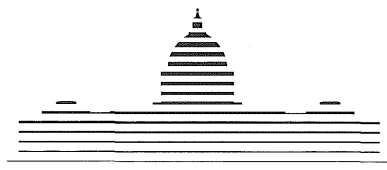
one committee before traveling to the House or Senate floor.

No committee hears every bill referred to it. Committee chairs schedule hearings on a bill after a request from the chief sponsor has been received. But committee chairs have a great deal of discretion in deciding when — and if — a bill is heard.

If a committee does not refer the bill to another committee (or the floor) or does not hold hearings on a bill, its chances for passage are slim. While it is technically possible to bring a bill to the full House without committee approval, the tactic is frequently unsuc-

cessful. Some lawmakers, for instance, will attempt to attach a bill that is stalled in a committee as an amendment to a separate, but somewhat related bill being debated on the House floor. Such efforts meet with mixed success.

Legislators rely on the knowledge gained during committee hearings to weed out the bills they favor from those they oppose. Most do not like to have a proposal debated on the House floor that has not had a committee hearing and public testimony from constituents and experts.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Irv Anderson
Majority Leader: Phil Carruthers
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota Fishing

Anglers taking to Minnesota lakes for the season opener, in millions	1
Times in the 47-year history of the governor's fishing opener that it has not been held on a predetermined lake (On May 13, 1995, it will be held on several lakes in Kandiyohi County)	1
Years since the opener was last held in Kandiyohi County	20
Percent of Minnesotans who fish	34
Percent of people nationwide who fish	19
Boaters who died in watercraft accidents, 1994	19
Victims who died during opening weekend	2
Minnesotans arrested for boating while intoxicated, 1994	120
Fee for an annual resident fishing license	\$13
Amount that the store selling the license gets to keep	\$1
Fine for fishing without a license	\$75
Annual DNR fisheries budget, in millions	\$17
Percent of that budget paid for by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	43
Employees in the fisheries division of the DNR	285
Spread over how many Minnesota offices, (including area, regional, headquarters, and hatchery offices)	56
Percent of those staffers who are 'field level,' "in rubber boots hauling up nets, meeting with anglers and working along shorelines" according to a DNR publication	88
Game fish lakes overseen by the DNR	5,483
Acreage of those lakes, in millions	3.8
Lakes with walleyes	1,753
Lakes with northern pike	4,000
Panfish caught and kept by anglers for every walleye kept	20:1
Number of walleye fingerlings it takes to make a pound	20
Miles of streams and rivers overseen by the DNR	15,000
Designated trout streams	623
Lakes stocked by the DNR	900
Species of catfish in Minnesota	7
Number of those that are bullheads	3
Weight of the state record flathead catfish taken from the St. Croix River in 1970, in pounds	70

Source: *Minnesota Fishing '95*, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.



For more information . . .

For general information, call:
House Information Office
(612) 296-2146 or
1-800-657-3550

To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
Chief Clerk's Office
(612) 296-2314

To find out about bill introductions or
the status of a specific bill, call:
House Index Office
(612) 296-6646

For up-to-date recorded message
giving committee meeting times and
agendas, call:
House Calls (612) 296-9283



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To ask questions or leave messages, call:
TDD Line (612) 296-9896 or
1-800-657-3550