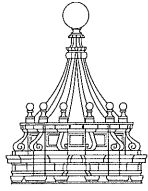


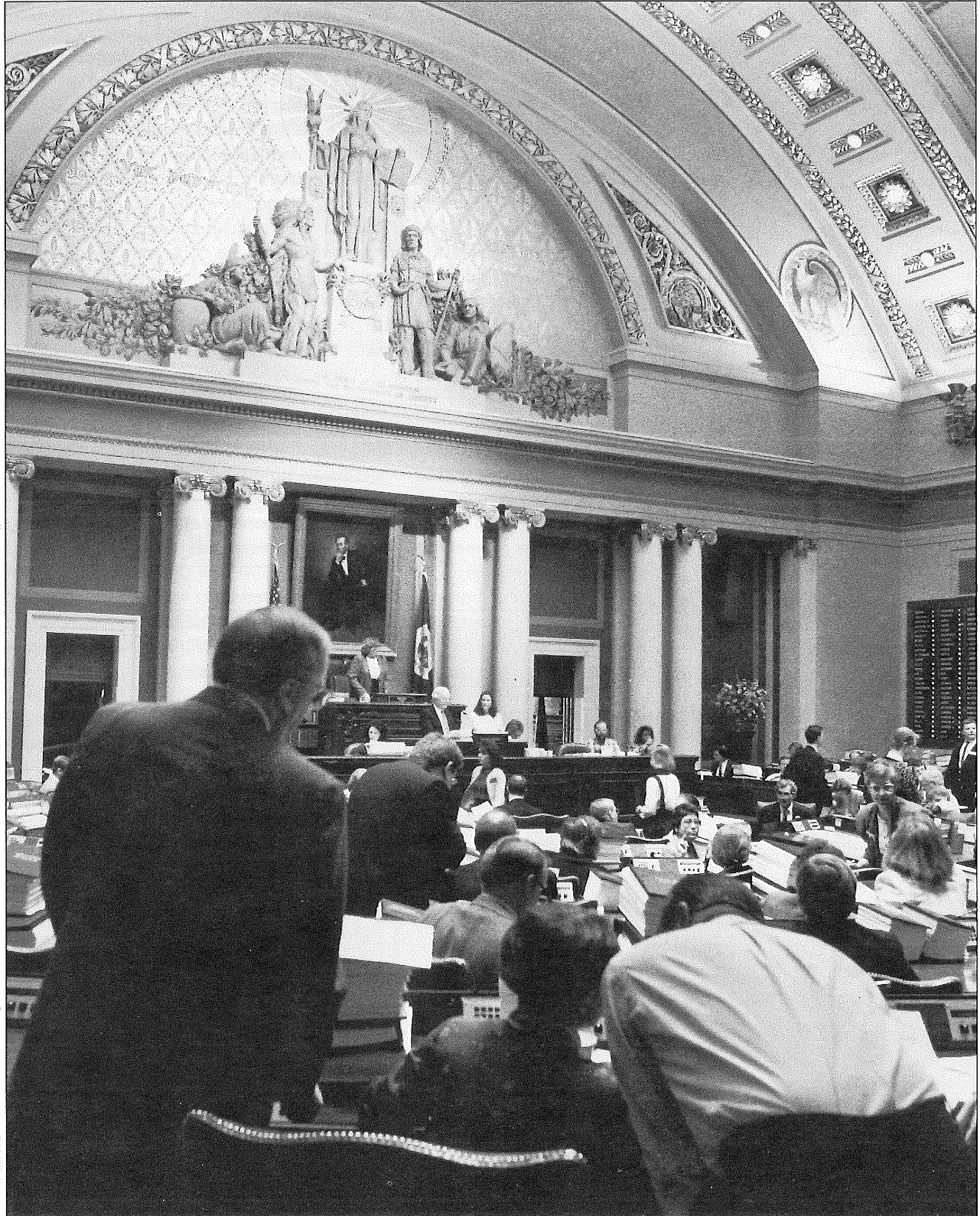
12. April 24

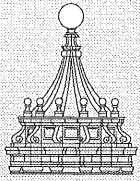
P615



Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 24, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 12





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

To subscribe, contact:

Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155
(612) 296-2146 or 1-800-657-3550

Public Information Officer:

David R. Cummiskey

Editor:

Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor:

Grant Moos

Writers:

Robert DeBoer, Joyce Peterson,
Dave Price, Mary Ann Schoenberger,
John T. Tschida

Art & Production Coordinator:

Paul Battaglia

Photographers:

Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants:

Sondra Elliott, Paula Ettlinger,
Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner

Intern:

Steve Knutson



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

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 24, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 12

Flashback

When the Titanic went down 75 years ago, there was a mad scramble for the lifeboats. Similarly, as the final days of the 1992 Session approached, there was a frenzied rush to cling to anything still floating.

In legislative parlance they're called "vehicles." But lifeboats is probably a more descriptive term because when a bill stalls in the legislative process, it's "dead."

In theory, a bill is introduced in the Legislature and moves along on its own in an orderly process until being approved or voted down on its merits. That does happen occasionally, but the real world is always a lot messier.

In practice, a bill is introduced, tossed into the sea, sometimes offered a lift by a passing committee chair, welcomed aboard, punched by others in the lifeboat, thrown overboard, attacked by sea creatures, and left to grope for anything afloat — flotsam, jetsam, a log, a lifeboat, an omnibus appropriations bill.

In the wake of a legislative session, it's left to a legion of bureaucrats to find survivors and to identify the dead. That's no easy task considering the passenger manifest lists 3,054 bills introduced in the House since the beginning of the biennium.

Just a week after the 1992 Session ended, it's still a little early to make positive identifications. Since hundreds of lifeboats survived, it requires an inventory of each one to see what scrambled aboard in the final hours.

The best way to do that is to pore over the *Journal of the House*, the official record of House proceedings. But the *Journal* entry from the last day of session alone is 947 pages long.

This final issue of *Session Weekly* represents everything we could identify — both living and dead — since session adjourned. We're now prepared to pronounce dead a bill that would have required food and drink sold at the annual Taste of Minnesota celebration to be grown, prepared or produced in Minnesota.

Similarly, there are no signs of any of the bills calling for a \$1 increase in driver's license fees, one of which would have funnelled some of that money to counties. As was the case 75 years ago, there just never are enough lifeboats. But unlike the Titanic, hope springs eternal at the Capitol.

As a downcast court administrator said when told the fate of the driver's license bill he had been following, "See you next year."

—Grant Moos

INSIDE

Highlights	3
Fee Increases	32
Bill Tracking	
Final Action	33
Dead Bills	44
Retiring Members	47

On the cover: The House worked late into the night during the last couple days of the session. The House adjourned at 3:51 a.m. April 17.

1992 Legislative Highlights

Final Issue

Editor's note: The Legislature has sent approximately 245 bills to the governor for his consideration. As of April 23, the governor had acted upon 142 bills, seven of which were vetoed.

In the highlights section beginning on this page, you'll find a brief summary of the major legislation that was approved this year. The governor, however, has not yet passed judgment on the many of those measures. For a complete explanation of the governor's veto powers, see page 33.

You can also turn to the Final Action section that begins on that same page to get a complete listing of bills approved by the Legislature.

Although the major provisions from this year's bonding bill are listed under the Appropriations heading in the highlights section, details of other funding bills are listed under committee topics.

House file numbers appear after each highlight; Senate file numbers appear only when that is the version of the bill under consideration.



Agriculture

State price floor for milk

Minnesota dairy farmers will get more for their Class I fluid milk should the market take a turn for the worse.

A bill approved by the Legislature would require dairy processors to pay dairy farmers no less than \$13.20 per hundredweight for Class I fluid milk.

The measure is designed as a safety net for farmers to protect them from low milk prices similar to those of 1990 and 1991 when prices dropped to the \$10- and \$11-per-hundredweight range.

If prices did fall to the lowest level possible under the federal price system, it would mean that Minnesota dairy farmers would receive \$1.90 more per hundredweight for their Class I milk than they otherwise would have.

But because the current price for milk is about \$13.20, it wouldn't raise milk prices now.

The bill had originally called on dairy processors to pay \$1.50 more for per hundredweight than the federally-set milk price, but the provision was

Editor's note: The Legislature has sent 245 bills to the governor for his consideration. As of April 23, the governor had vetoed seven of those bills.

In the highlights section beginning on this page, you'll find a brief summary of the major legislation that was approved this year. The governor, however, has not yet passed judgment on the majority of those measures.

You can also turn to the Final Action section that begins on page 33 to get a complete listing of bills approved by the Legislature.

Although the major provisions from this year's bonding bill are listed under the Appropriations heading, details from other funding bills are listed under committee topics.

Dairy farmers and their cows will have something to moo about if the governor approves a measure that would provide a state floor for milk prices.

eliminated when dairy processors objected to it.

The measure would become effective Aug. 1. (HF2734, Section 4)

Upgrading dairy farms

Several Minnesota dairy farmers would have an opportunity to upgrade their farms in order to receive top dollar for their milk if the governor signs a bill approved by the Legislature.

The measure would provide up to \$20,000 in low-interest loans to "Grade B" dairy farmers so they could upgrade their operations to produce higher quality "Grade A" milk.

The bill authorizes the Minnesota Rural Finance Authority to issue up to \$5 million in bonds — enough for 250 farmers to upgrade their operations if each received the maximum loan.

The interest on the loans is expected to be a little higher than 7 percent, which supporters of the bill say is far below the 14 to 15 percent interest available through lending institutions.

Minnesota and Wisconsin have the largest concentration of dairy farms in the country, representing 50 percent of all Grade B farms in the nation.

In order for milk to be eligible for the

Grade A label, it has to be of a higher quality than Grade B milk and meet several quality and health requirements. The loans could be used to add extra equipment to ensure those requirements are met, but not could be used to refinance existing debt.

The agricultural loan improvement program would go into effect the day after the governor signs the bill into law. (HF2734, Section 9)

Dairy barn well monitoring

Farmers whose wells are within 50 feet of their dairy barns would have an easier time meeting guidelines to upgrade their operations to receive more money for their milk.

A bill approved by the Legislature would allow certain farmers who test their wells once every six months to meet the more stringent guidelines required to meet "Grade A" milk standards.

Under current law, dairy farmers whose wells are within 50 feet of the dairy barn are barred from receiving Grade A certification for their milk — even if the well water is pure.

This measure would allow dairy farmers to receive a Grade A rating for their milk if farmers test their wells,

which also must comply with other provisions of the well code.

The easing of the regulatory restriction could be a boon to Grade B dairy farmers, who would receive more money if they can meet all the requirements to receive Grade A certification for their milk. (HF2717)

Suing over milk

Up to \$100,000 could be spent on behalf of Minnesota dairy farmers who have mounted a court challenge of the federal milk pricing system, which Midwestern dairy farmers say discriminates against them by paying higher price support payments to large dairy farmers in other parts of the country.

The measure would appropriate \$50,000 in state money to help pay ongoing legal costs for the lawsuit. It also would authorize the Department of Agriculture to kick in an additional \$50,000 from the dairy industry unfair trade practices account to help finance the lawsuit. (HF 2694, Article 2, Section 6)

Ethanol education

A total of \$150,000 would be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to mount a "public outreach and training program to educate the public, automobile mechanics, and representatives of the gasoline distribution network about the oxygenated gasoline program."

Ethanol, which can be derived from corn, can be used as an oxygenate to raise the octane level of gasoline.

The department is to consult with the departments of Transportation and Public Service, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, in developing the program. (HF 2694, Article 2, Section 6)

Ag central filing system

Farm elevator operators would have an easier time tracking down those who have a financial interest in the crops farmers bring to market.

The measure would establish a central filing system within the Secretary of State's Office that would list farmers whose lending institutions have a financial interest in the farmers' crops.

The system would ease the process by which farm elevator operators and lending institutions determine who has a lien against crops that are brought to market.

Currently, elevator operators and

lending institutions must track down the liens on their own — a process that is sometimes difficult and can lead to errors, say proponents of the measure.

The bill calls for a \$357,000 appropriation from the state's general fund to implement the program and to pay for the hiring of five extra people in the Secretary of State's Office.

The program would be partially financed through a temporary \$1 increase in the surcharge on all uniform commercial code transactions — to \$5 from \$4. The temporary increase would go into effect July 1 and continue until July 1, 1993.

Lending institutions would begin filing liens with either county recorder offices or the Secretary of State's Office beginning July 1, 1993. (HF769)

Aquafarm regulations

Traveling fish will need to have the right papers under a measure that reflects an agreement between the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the aquaculture industry.

The bill would give aquafarms more freedom to import fish for their businesses, but they would also be subject to DNR efforts to protect genetic strains of Minnesota fish. Aquafarms would need DNR approval to transport fish within the state, or to stock waters with fish. The bill would also prohibit the transfer of "exotic species."

Aquafarms often use public waters for fish propagation and feeding. The bill would give the DNR the authority to approve or deny aquafarm use of public waters. Aquafarms that want to operate where the waters have game fish of "significant public value" may be denied.

Aquarium and ornamental fish that cannot survive in public waters are exempt from the legislation.

Aquatic farms, minnow exporters and fish dealers already pay licensing fees, but the measure sets a new fee of \$50 for initial inspections and disease inspections.

Annual license fees for pet stores that sell game fish for aquariums would be reduced from \$55 to \$15.

If signed by the governor, the measure would become law the day after final enactment. The new fees would go into effect March 1, 1993. (SF2432*/HF2855)

Wild rice labeling

More specific wild rice labeling to help consumers determine how the product is harvested and where it is grown was approved by the House and Senate.

The measure is aimed at helping rice harvesters in Minnesota keep a fragile lead on wild rice production in the nation.

It would require wild rice labels to indicate whether the product is harvested by hand or mechanically — helping consumers distinguish, for example, between rice hand-harvested by American Indians in Minnesota from machine-harvested wild rice gathered with Canadian air boats. (HF2804)



Appropriations

A compromise \$274.8 million public works bill received final approval April 16 in the state House and Senate.

State Senate and House conferees were more than \$97 million apart when negotiations began on the package. Several large-ticket projects included in the larger House bonding bill were eliminated or dramatically scaled back in the final version of the measure.

Overall spending in the bill targets \$102 million for college campus projects, \$25.8 million for K-12 projects, \$41 million for human development facilities, \$38.7 million for state government buildings, \$11 million for environmental and park programs, and \$2.3 million for miscellaneous projects. (HF1903)

Higher education

A total of \$102 million was approved for higher education bonding projects by the Legislature. The measure calls for a \$12.6 million allotment for the technical college system, \$14.6 million for the community college system, \$12.9 million for the state university system, and \$61.9 million for the University of Minnesota.

Basic sciences building

Over half of the total bonding authorized for all four higher education systems — \$52.7 million — would be used to fund the basic sciences/biomedical engineering building at the University of Minnesota. The federal government

would provide an additional \$10 million in matching funds for the project.

The final package does not include a House recommendation for \$900,000 for a science center at the University of Minnesota-Morris campus.

Health and life safety

About \$38 million would go for health and life safety improvements throughout the four higher education systems. This appropriation would fund projects such as roof repair and replacement, code compliance, PCB and asbestos abatement, and handicapped access.

Campus plans

New campus buildings would reflect the trend toward the consolidation and merging of co-located campuses. The community and technical college boards would develop plans for the \$7.2 million that would be used for the new construction and remodeling at Austin Community College (the new learning center is to be conveniently located between Austin's community and technical colleges). \$1.2 million would go for planning a joint campus for Brainerd Technical College and Brainerd Community College. And \$680,000 would be used for planning new buildings at Duluth Technical College so that technical college and community college courses can be taught at the same site.

A House proposal for \$4.7 million to build phase one of a new permanent campus at Cambridge Community College Center, which is currently housed in an 18,000-square-foot metal building, was dropped from the final bill.

Libraries

State universities would get \$1.26 million for planning and building libraries: \$390,000 would pay for schematic plans for libraries at St. Cloud State University and Bemidji State University; and \$870,000 would be used for planning a new library and for remodeling the existing library for office and classroom use at Winona State University.

In the future, state universities may get some additional help in building their libraries. The Legislature required a study to determine how university libraries provide regional services and to develop a plan to recover costs from non-university users.

Cooperative high schools

The main debate centered around funding for cooperative high schools, with the House proposing \$12 million and the Senate allocating no money for those projects. The House had hoped to fund two cooperative secondary facilities — one for a group of districts including Blue Earth, Elmore, Delavan, and Winnebago, and the other for a group of districts in Grant County. But the Senate would only agree to \$5.9 million for the school in Blue Earth, and \$100,000 for planning purposes in Grant County.

Maximum effort/desegregation

Maximum effort school loans in Red Lake and Rush City would get \$12 million. And \$4 million would be used for desegregation facilities.

Other facilities

The Minnesota Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped would get \$1.3 million. The Hoffman Center for court-placed sex offenders would get \$400,000 for an education facility.

A total of \$2 million would be used for construction of high schools in the Glyndon-Felton and Dilworth school districts.

Science Museum of Minnesota

A total of \$200,000 would be appropriated to the Science Museum of Minnesota so it could develop plans for remodeling and additions to the museum, which must include the site in St. Paul where the Public Health Building is currently located. (Section 17)

No ski jump

A Bloomington ski jump that had been authorized by the 1990 Legislature won't

be built unless matching funds for the project are found by July 1, 1993. The 1992 bonding bill cancels \$2.5 million for the Holmenkollen ski jump unless the matching funds are obtained. (Section 16)

Sewer overflow

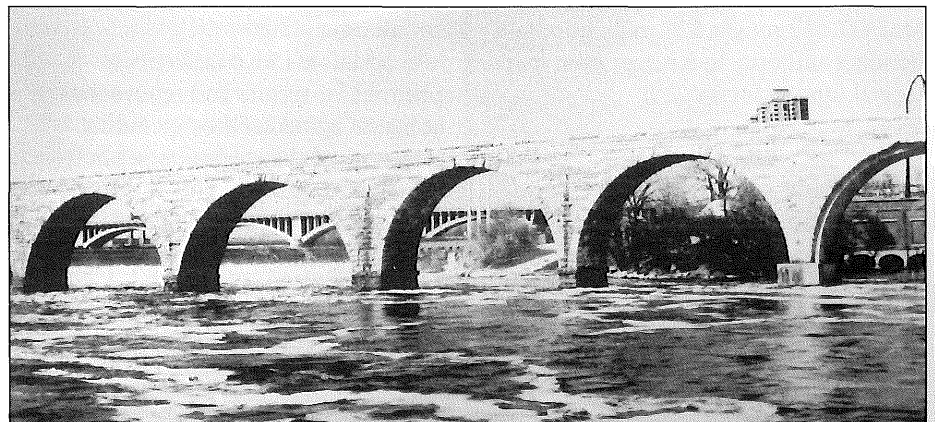
Continued funding would be appropriated to continue ongoing projects to separate storm sewers from sanitary sewers in Minnesota cities. A total of \$13.05 million was appropriated to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency so sewer systems in certain Minnesota cities that discharge into the Mississippi River can be separated. (Section 21)

Minnesota History Center

A total of \$1.4 million would be appropriated to the new Minnesota History Center for the development of permanent exhibits at the museum — provided that sum is matched with about \$4.5 million in private funds. The center is scheduled to open in October. (Section 24)

St. Anthony Falls

Minneapolis' old milling district in the St. Anthony Falls area could see some improvements in the near future. A total of \$500,000 was appropriated to the St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board to make capital improvements in the historic area. (Section 24) A separate measure contained in the omnibus appropriations bill (HF2694) contains a \$1,001 appropriation so the state can buy the Stone Arch Bridge, which connects downtown Minneapolis with what was once the town of St. Anthony.



The Stone Arch Bridge would become state property and be used as a hiking and biking trail. But it could revert to Hennepin County if it is needed for light rail transit. (HF2694)

Battle Point Historic Site

A \$50,000 appropriation for preliminary plans to develop an interpretive center at Battle Point on Leech Lake was transferred to the Minnesota Historical Society from the Indian Affairs Council. The money was originally included in the 1990 bonding bill, but was never spent. An additional \$50,000 appropriation from the state's general fund, which was authorized by the 1991 Legislature, was vetoed by the governor. Leech Lake's Battle Point is near Walker, Minn. (Section 24)

Prairieland Expo Center

A proposal near Worthington, Minn., that is being touted as possibly the biggest tourist attraction between South Dakota's Wall Drug and the Wisconsin Dells received a \$100,000 appropriation for schematic drawings. Prairieland Expo Center is to feature exhibits of prairie history and Minnesota municipalities, industries, and organizations. The project is also to include "a display of early lawnmowers and the history of their development that culminates in a display of modern mowers," according to an expo brochure. (Section 24)

Bloomington Ferry Bridge

Travelers heading to Shakopee and other points south could have an easier time getting there in the near future. A total of \$10 million was appropriated to make improvements on the Bloomington Ferry Bridge project that would ease the congestion of the bottleneck on U.S. 169 at Shakopee. The state money will allow the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) to receive about \$40 million in federal funds for the project, but not as much as originally hoped. MnDOT had sought \$30 million in state bonding authority to leverage even more federal funds. (Section 25)

Local bridges

The Minnesota Department of Transportation would receive \$5 million in order to award grants to counties, cities, and townships to repair or replace local bridges. The sum is less than half the amount that was originally proposed by the House. (Section 25)

Speed skating and bandy rink

Roseville would receive \$1.9 million in bonding to construct a speed skating and bandy rink. Funding for the facility — to be named after former state Rep. John Rose — will require \$1 million in matching funds. Bandy is best described as soccer played on ice.

The National Sports Center in Blaine also will receive \$400,000 to purchase land to develop additional soccer fields.

Lock 'em up

Nearly \$23.5 million in bonding has been authorized to enlarge the state's prison facilities.

The largest single project is a \$10.9 million, 100-bed expansion at the Shakopee women's correctional facility. The project also adds facilities for 10 more inmates in the facility's mental health unit.

The Minnesota Security Hospital in St. Peter also will grow, receiving \$8.1 million to build a 50-person addition to accommodate more psychopathic criminals. In addition, \$4.3 million was authorized to expand the existing state prison on the Faribault Regional Center grounds.

More judicial space

Funding for the continuing renovation of the old Minnesota Historical Society building so it can be used for judicial branch office space was approved. Most of the \$6 million appropriation — half of what was initially proposed — would be used for repairing the building's roof and for office space conversion.

Other improvements are in store for the Capitol Mall area as well. The bonding package allocates \$6.3 million from the trunk highway fund for repairs to the Minnesota Department of Transportation building.

An additional \$1.6 million was approved for repairs and renovations of the state Capitol itself — including restoration of the golden horses in front of the building.

State parks

A total of \$2.8 million in funding would allow state parks to get a start on more than 600 state park repair projects. Several Itasca State Park log and stone buildings from the 1930s would be restored, and reforestation would continue on some of the park's 300-year-

old red and white pine forests. An additional \$600,000 appropriated for state park land acquisition would buy high-priority private land in state parks which might be sold to other buyers.

Bike and Hiking Trails

An appropriation of \$1 million would be made for improvements on three trails.

The Willmar-New London trail would be partially resurfaced with blacktop. The 20-mile trail eventually will be 40 miles.

The limestone Sakatah Singing Hills State Trail near Mankato is in poor condition. Bonding money would be used to upgrade and blacktop almost half of the 40-mile trail.

The 85-mile Paul Bunyan Trail from Brainerd to Bemidji, which is now just raw railroad grade, would be improved. Bonding would pay for bridge replacements and removal of safety hazards. The projects would need added approval from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources.

Critical habitat acquisition

There would be \$1.25 million more in state funding to be placed in a special fund to acquire wildlife habitat. That amount is appropriated to a special account, where the funds can be spent only if they are matched by private sources. The account is designed to augment funds in the popular Reinvest Minnesota program, which also acquires critical habitat for game. Donations usually come from individuals and conservation organizations such as the Nature Conservancy, Pheasants Forever, the Deer Hunters Association, Minnesota Waterfowl Association, and Ducks Unlimited. (Section 18)

Dam repair and flood mitigation

A total of \$2 million for emergency dam repair or removal in the state, as well as two flood projects, Jack Creek in Lyon County, and Good Lake in Clearwater County, would be appropriated.

Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM)

A \$1.3 million appropriation would go for private land easements for marginal lands and wetlands restoration. Priorities are to create wildlife habitat, to protect and enhance water quality, and to prevent soil erosion.

DNR field offices

Some \$1.7 million would be appropriated for consolidating a number of DNR field units into single offices in Aitkin, Warroad, and Two Harbors.

Minnesota Zoo

A \$1.8 million appropriation would go for roof repairs and skylight replacement in the tropics exhibit building.

Solid waste processing facilities

A total of \$2 million would be appropriated for capital grants to local governments for solid waste processing facilities. Assistance would likely go to Blue Earth County and areas in northeastern Minnesota.

State fish hatcheries

Improvements in the Cut Foot Sioux, Detroit Lakes, Peterson, Crystal Springs, Lanesboro, Bemidji and New London state fish hatcheries would be possible with the \$1.3 million appropriation.

Lake Superior Center Authority

An appropriation of \$2 million would go toward the design and engineering of exhibition spaces and facilities for the environmental center in Duluth (\$1.5 million in funding would be contingent upon receiving matching funds from nonstate sources).

Lake Superior Zoo

A total of \$300,000 would be appropriated to start construction on a children's education/interaction area, and on an exhibit for a Przewalski/horse zebra — a wild horse that is a progenitor of all modern horses.



Commerce

Damage deposit interest rate

Renters would be receiving less interest on the money they put down for apartment damage deposits that are held in trust funds by landlords. An amendment added to a bill on the last day of the 1992 Session reduced the interest to 4 percent from 5-1/2 percent.

The 4 percent interest rate, which is to go into effect the day after the bill is signed into law by the governor, would

remain in effect until May 1, 1997.

The measure calls on the 1996 Legislature to review the lower interest rate to see if it should return to the 5-1/2 percent level.

The lower interest rate for trust funds applies to all funds that are spelled out in Minnesota Statutes 82.17, subd. 7, including funds received by a broker, salesperson, or closing agent. (SF2662*, Section 1, subd. 2/HF2950)

"Puppy Mills" regulated

Lawmakers took steps to crack down on disreputable pet breeders, requiring state registration of breeders to provide a paper trail for owners if they later discover their pet was diseased or injured before purchase.

The measure, better known as the "puppy mill" bill, also would require pet shop owners to have pets examined by independent veterinarians before they are sold.

Purchasers could get a refund or a replacement pet if the veterinarian determines the pet's illness resulted from a pre-existing condition. (SF1841*/HF2043)

Smoking minors

Youths may find it a bit harder to buy smokes in future.

Minors would now be found guilty of a petty misdemeanor for buying, or attempting to purchase cigarettes. The maximum penalty is \$200.

The penalty for retailers selling cigarettes to minors, however, would be reduced from a gross misdemeanor to a misdemeanor — punishable by up to 30 days in jail and a \$700 fine. But a separate measure that would have allowed county or city authorities to pull tobacco retailing licenses for repeated sales to minors stalled on the final day of the session.

The bill also places limits on "sting operations" that use youths as decoys to detect stores selling tobacco illegally. The clandestine investigations would now have to be authorized or supervised by law enforcement officers. The measure would become effective Aug. 1. (SF2475*/HF2904)

Unclaimed property

That money you left in old bank accounts would revert to the state in three years instead of the current five-

year time limit.

But the Department of Commerce would also step up its efforts during that shortened time period to reach people who leave abandoned property.

The Department of Commerce received a \$275,000 increase in funding to administer the program.

Although the property would revert to the state sooner, owners and heirs of abandoned property have the right to reclaim property at any time — even 50 to 100 years after it is turned over to the state's general fund (HF2694).



Economic Development

Play ball in St. Paul

A new minor league baseball circuit could receive a needed boost under a directive for the state Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED). DTED is being asked "to assist in the re-establishment and promotion of the Northern League," which is expected to begin operations next year in six or eight Midwestern cities. The new league, independent of major league baseball, is planning for a 75-game schedule with franchises tentatively located in St. Paul, Duluth, Moorhead, and possibly St. Cloud. No state money, however, is included in the omnibus appropriations bill. (HF2694)

Hollywood on the Mississippi

Lawmakers specifically told the Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) not to cut any funding for the Minnesota motion picture board to compensate for changes in DTED's overall funding package.

The film board currently receives \$191,000 per year in state matching funds.

The measure also would direct the film board to explore ways to promote rural portions of the state for video, film, and television productions. It also would be directed to begin work on establishing an annual Asian film festival in the Twin Cities starting in 1993. (HF2694)

Luring fewer tourists

The state Office of Tourism would have \$300,000 less to spend in the coming year to attract vacationers to Minnesota.

The cuts, however, are significantly less than those earlier proposed. State tourism officials argued against broad cuts, saying it could cost the state up to \$20 million in lost sales taxes and other revenues generated by out-of-state visitors. (HF2694)

World Trade Center privatization

The World Trade Center Corporation would receive up to \$580,000 so it could be sold to a private company under a provision included in the omnibus appropriations bill.

The center has led a bare-bones existence since the governor vetoed its \$1 million appropriation from the 1991 Legislature last summer.

In an agreement with the governor, however, the World Trade Center would receive \$220,000 on the day after the bill is signed. Another \$100,000 would be used to study the "feasibility of privatizing" the center.

If the Department of Administration concludes that privatizing the center "shows a reasonable potential for the state to recover a significant proportion of its investment in the World Trade Center," then it would receive another \$240,000 to preserve those assets.

The center's most valuable asset is 30 years of rent-free space in the World Trade Center building in downtown St. Paul. (HF2694)

MTI/AUIR cutbacks

Funding for the former Greater Minnesota Corporation and its various spin-offs would continue to diminish.

The measure trims the allocation to Minnesota Technology Inc., the new name for the Greater Minnesota Corporation, by \$10.9 million.

Included in that reduction is a \$1 million cut in the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute.

The Greater Minnesota Corporation was created by the 1987 Legislature and was hailed as an important economic development tool to lead outstate Minnesota out of the economic doldrums.

But its funding has been significantly scaled back in recent years



Education

K-12 education funding

Property poor districts would get a little more money from the state to help finance building projects under the K-12 omnibus education bill.

But the measure does not include the Senate's "pop tax" proposal, which would have been used to fund learning readiness and violence prevention programs. Nor does it include provisions that would have prevented large OSHA fines at schools.

In addition, it doesn't stop the State Board of Education from making rules that would prevent school teams from using American Indian names and symbols, as a House member had proposed.

For the most part, the bill protects funding for elementary and secondary education that was established last year.

The following major provisions are included in HF2121.

Shift

More of the state's payments to school districts would be delayed into the next two-year spending cycle to help the state balance its budget.

The "early levy recognition shift

percentage" would increase to 50 percent from 37 percent for taxes payable in 1993 and later years. This change would provide schools with \$182.7 million more in property tax revenue in fiscal year 1993 and permit the same reduction in state education aids. (Article 1)

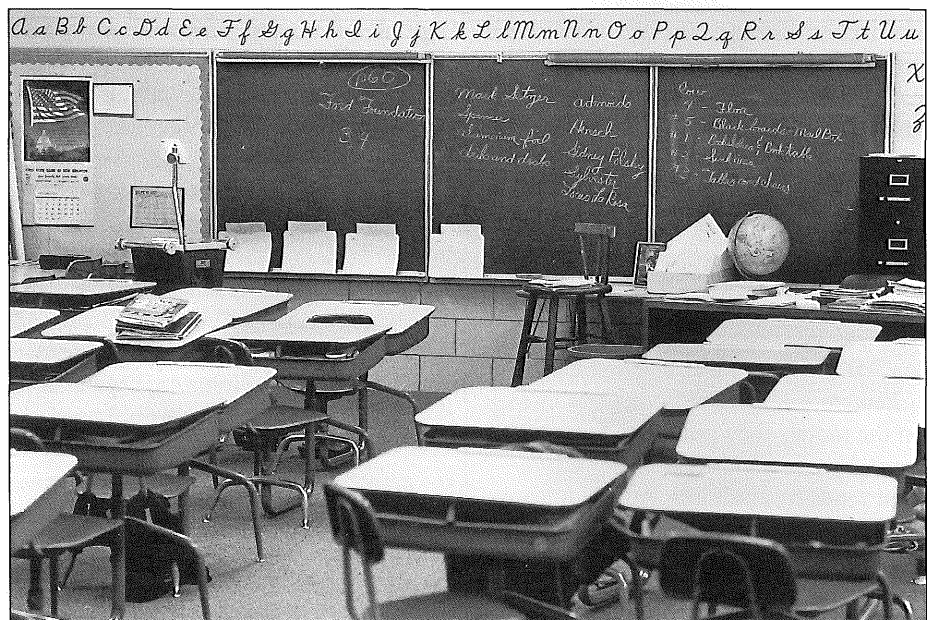
Districts that have to borrow money for operating expenses would be reimbursed for the cost of short-term borrowing from a \$300,000 state fund. (Article 1)

Funding equalization efforts

An additional \$6 million in state funds would be available to help property-poor districts finance capital building projects. Increasing funding for debt service equalization addresses the difficulty that districts with few high-value properties have in raising money through levy referendums. (Article 5)

School districts would be more limited in the amount that they can raise from a referendum. The main change would mean that a district's referendum allowance limit would decrease to 30 percent from 35 percent of the state education formula allowance for that fiscal year. (Article 1)

And a Senate-sponsored provision would give districts the option of changing the way that they calculate levy authority from a percent of Anticipated Net Tax Capacity (ANTC) to a per pupil allowance. Districts with growing student populations, and a stable or decreasing net tax capacity, could use the per pupil



Under a measure contained in the omnibus bonding bill (HF1903), \$25.8 million would go to build K-12 education facilities around the state.

revenue option to increase their referendum levy. This provision expires July 1, 1997. (Article 1)

Levy changes

A number of levy increases and a couple of levy decreases would go into effect.

Levy increases would include:

- an additional \$8 million for the general education levy (Article 1);
- \$2 million for bus transportation home from after school activities (Article 2);
- \$1 million for a new low fund balance levy (Article 1);
- \$3.7 million for health insurance for early retirees (Article 6);
- \$4.5 million for health insurance for retirees (Article 7);
- \$2.1 million for intermediate districts (organizations which provide vocational and special education programs for the seven-county metro area excluding St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Anoka) (Article 6);
- \$6.4 million for "Big District Cooperation" (vocational and special education programs in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Anoka) (Article 6);
- \$1.6 million for education districts (Article 6); and
- \$1.7 million for interactive TV in various districts (Article 6).

Levy decreases would include:

- a \$20 million decrease in debt service equalization (Article 5); and
- a \$6 million decrease in the handicapped access levy (Article 5);

State Board of Education

Funding for the State Board of Education would decrease by \$140,000, far less than the 5 percent cut of \$700,000 proposed by the Senate. (Article 11)

Cooperative facilities

A grant would be awarded for a cooperative high school that would serve existing school districts including Blue Earth, Elmore, Delevan, and Winnebago. Although this bill also targeted grant money for a cooperative high school in Grant County, the bonding bill only provided enough money for the Blue Earth project. (Article 5)

Braille literacy

Individualized education plans for blind students would include more emphasis on proficiency in Braille reading and writing. The Senate-sponsored provision is aimed at insuring that more blind students learn Braille in addition to other reading and writing techniques. A study by the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training showed that people who read Braille are more likely to be active and have more confidence than blind people who don't. (Article 3)

Service delivery system

A new three-tiered education delivery system would be in place by July 1, 1995. The new system is to streamline the delivery of education services by reducing the number of different cooperative organizations and their multiple levels of administration. Local school districts would be in charge of developing a plan for the new system and report its recommendations to the Legislature. (Article 6)

Ice arena levy

Schools that own ice arenas would be able to levy for the net operational costs — provided girls and boys get to use the arenas equally. The provision states that a district "offer equal sports opportunities for male and female students to use its ice arena, particularly in areas of access to prime practice time, team support, and providing junior varsity and younger level teams for girls' ice sports and ice sports offerings." This provision was originally part of the House tax bill, but was added as an amendment to the omnibus education bill during conference committee. (Article 7)

Libraries

The minimum level of support necessary from each participating city and county in order to receive a regional library basic system support grant is increased.

And library card holders would have more privacy protection in the future. Private data on an individual's library card, other than a person's name, would be available for library purposes only. (Article 10)

Teacher pilot programs

Year-long internship programs may be required before teachers could become licensed in the future. Pilot programs to determine the value of such internships would be established by 1995. The bill states that "if the restructured licensure model proves effective, the model would be implemented statewide by the year 2000." But any new licensure program would require legislative approval before implementation. (Article 8)

Sexual harassment

Schools would have to develop a process for discussing the school's sexual harassment and violence policy with students and school employees. The policy is in response to a court case which held a school liable for an incident involving sexual harassment. (Article 8)

Commissioner of education

The State Board of Education would once again have the power to appoint the education commissioner with the approval of the governor. In 1986, the Legislature removed the appointment power from the state board and gave it to the governor. (Article 8)

Graduation standards

New graduation standards won't be adopted as quickly as the State Board of Education had hoped. The Legislature would have until July 1, 1994, to review and act on proposed new standards from the state board. It had hoped to approve the new rule this fall and begin its implementation in 1996.

Both the Legislature and the state board agree that the new graduation rule should incorporate the principle of outcome based education — basing graduation on acquisition of skills, not just the number of credits earned. But the Legislature blocks the state board from dictating teaching methods or from establishing a single form of assessment that local schools must use to meet the graduation requirements.

Up until now, the state board had sole jurisdiction over the establishment of graduation rules. But outcry over its initial draft of graduation requirements in the fall of 1991 led to legislative oversight of the final product. (Article 8)

Parental review

Parents will have more say about their children's instructional materials under a change made to the Planning, Evaluation, and Review (PER) process.

The measure, which has been signed into law by the governor, requires that school boards adopt policies allowing parents to review the content of instructional materials.

If parents object to the content, they will be able to make reasonable arrangements with school personnel for alternative instruction. And if the school doesn't offer parents an alternative that meets their concerns, parents will be able to offer alternative instruction themselves.

The law attempts to address concerns of parents who object to materials dealing with subjects such as sex education and suicide. But it will allow for the review of all instructional materials. (SF2556*/HF2318)

A school in the megamall

Students will be able to learn and shop in the same building at the Mall of America. Five districts are joining together to build a school at the megamall. Their efforts were helped along by the Legislature and governor, who approved a measure that waives the prohibition against the retail sale of alcohol within 1,000 feet of a school. (HF1969)

No smoking in schools

Smoking and chewing tobacco would be prohibited at all public school buildings and in school vehicles beginning Aug. 15, 1993.

About 85 percent of Minnesota schools already have some kind of non-smoking policy, with 80 percent of those prohibiting smoking in school buildings, vehicles, and grounds.

The measure would make non-compliance with the law a petty misdemeanor. And it gives the commissioner of public health the power to take school administrations to court if they fail to enforce the non-smoking law. (SF1898*/HF2093)



Higher Education

Merger law remains intact

State funding for the state's four public college systems would be trimmed a total of \$29 million for the remainder of the biennium. And three of those systems would remain on course to be merged by July 1995 — despite attempts by the House to block the scheduled merger. The House voted three separate times to abolish the merger. On the last day of the session, the House voted 123-5 to repeal the merger law.

Those were among the major provisions included in the education section of the appropriations bill that was approved by the House April 16.

Technical colleges would be cut by \$5.8 million, community colleges by \$3.5 million, state universities by \$3.5 million, and the University of Minnesota by \$15.7 million.

The conference committee also approved the following provisions:

- The cost of attendance for part-time students would be pro-rated on a credit-by-credit basis rather than on the "credit band" system currently in effect. As a result, some part-time students would receive more financial aid than they expected starting in the fall of 1992.
- Migrant farm-workers would be added to the categories of students who would be counted for state appropriations and therefore be charged resident tuition rates.
- A workplace literary resource center, to be funded with non-state dollars, would be established at Northeast Metro Technical College.
- The scholarship contribution required for a college license plate would change from a \$100 one-time contribution to \$25 annually.
- Funding is provided for the cleanup of the Kummer landfill in Bemidji.
- The administrative and program operations at Duluth Technical College and Duluth Community College Center would be integrated and coordinated.
- Full state grants would be awarded in fiscal year 1993.
- The maximum bonding authority of the Higher Education Facilities Authority

would increase from \$250 million to \$350 million.

The EdVest proposal to allow parents to invest their state income tax refunds into savings bonds to help pay for their children's college educations was not adopted.

Although the Legislature trimmed higher education spending by \$29 million, the governor had recommended a \$50 million cut. (HF2694)



Environment

State parks

Originally slated for deeper cuts, parks would instead get a \$200,000 reduction under provisions contained in the omnibus appropriations bill. Services across the state park system will be reduced. In 24 medium-sized parks, camping will open later in the spring and close earlier in the fall. There will be very limited camping in five state parks: Big Stone Lake, Monson, Schoolcraft, Carley, and George Crosby Manitou. The reductions will mean reduced contact station and visitor center hours, less maintenance and marketing activities, and fewer maps and brochures. (Lifeguarding was eliminated last year.) Camping will be restored for the 14 most frequently used parks. Park officials say that state park funding is \$2.4 million below "minimum operating standards" — a factor more related to inflation than budget cuts. (HF2694)

Forest management.

A reduction of \$1.1 million in forest and timber management would result in a layoff of at least 30 forestry staff. Northern Minnesota will experience the biggest impact from the cuts. (HF2694)

Mineral resources

A \$500,000 cut would reduce mineral research and mapping. The mineral economics program, which follows mineral commodity market trends and analyzes state mineral leasing, would be eliminated. (HF2694)

Water resources

Shoreline grants to local governments for implementing ordinances based on



A total of \$1.3 million in bonding money would be used for private land easements for wetlands and marginal lands. (HF1903)

new statewide standards would be cut in half. Groundwater studies in the Red River Valley would be delayed. (HF2694)

Regional Offices

Regional DNR operations would be trimmed by \$600,000, with staff cuts at the six regional headquarters located in Bemidji, Grand Rapids, Brainerd, New Ulm, Rochester, and St. Paul. (HF2694)

Wetlands administration

Implementing the 1991 Wetlands Conservation Act would be delayed. Would cut 11 of 14 staff positions, not yet filled, which were to help the Board of Water and Soil Resources and local governments implement wetlands regulations. (HF2694)

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

The agency's \$61 million budget would get a slight increase over the remainder of the biennium. The budget would be trimmed by \$639,000 this year, but \$690,000 would be added to the fiscal 1993 budget. The measure would allocate \$1.2 million from garbage tipping fees for a new landfill cleanup account. Some landfill operators already pay these fees, but some waste facility fees would be added. (HF2694)

Office of Waste Management

A total of \$400,000 would be trimmed from its \$41.3 million budget. (HF2694)

Science Museum of Minnesota

A total of \$60,000 would be trimmed from the state's \$2.3 million appropriation for the museum in St. Paul. (HF2694)

Board of Water and Soil Resources

A total of \$1.1 million would be cut from the program to acquire wetlands easements. But \$200,000 is added for wetlands technical training for local governments, and for grants to help counties implement the regulations. (HF2694)

Winona environmental center

A \$600,000 grant would be allocated for an Upper Mississippi River Environmental Education Center in Winona (the appropriation is contingent upon a federal commitment of at least \$6 million for construction, operation, and maintenance of the facility). (HF2694)

Eurasian milfoil control

A total of \$160,000 more money would be appropriated to control Eurasian water milfoil, a weed that is now found in 47 Minnesota lakes. (Another \$200,000 will be available for the program through an added \$1 boat license surcharge. See exotic species story, page 12.) (HF2694)

Metro area parks

Metropolitan area parks and trails would receive nearly \$2.4 million for operating and maintenance expenses,

which would partially offset the \$4 million in funding that was vetoed last year.

An additional \$1.4 million was allocated to pay off bonds for the Great River Road project in Minneapolis, to rebuild the Como Park Conservatory in St. Paul, and to pay other costs for a new park planned in Washington County. (HF2694)

Lawmakers also approved \$2.2 million in new bonding for the Metropolitan Council to acquire new land for parks and to improve existing parks and recreational open spaces. (HF1903)

Opening up the DNR

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will be required to hold a public hearing before designating a game refuge area.

The bill, signed by the governor, requires the DNR to hold the hearing in the county where most of the proposed game refuge is located. Notices of the hearing must be posted in five conspicuous places within the proposed refuge, and published in a legal paper in each county of the refuge. The measure takes effect July 1, 1992. (SF2389*/HF2612)

Blufflands trail system

Southeastern Minnesota is a little closer to having a 158-mile hiking, biking, and cross country ski trail under a measure signed by the governor.

The bill authorizes the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to plan a 130-mile trail system that would connect the Root River Trail to a number of towns in the area. Funding for the trail network would have to be secured in future legislative sessions.

The trail, which would be called the blufflands trail system, would connect LaCrescent, Hokah, Caledonia, Spring Grove, Harmony, and Preston to the Root River Trail, which runs from Fountain, through Lanesboro, to Rushford. (SF2299*/HF2842)

Stromatolites forever

A rare "living" rock found in only a few places in the world — including three Minnesota lakes — will get official state protection under a bill signed by the governor.

Stromatolites, which are 99 percent rock and 1 percent algae, are formed

under water when algae traps limestone in water and cements it into rock. They are extremely sensitive and require just the right conditions, with clear water rich in minerals and be free from predatory snails.

Stromatolites were discovered in 1983 in about 30 feet of water in western Minnesota's Eagle Lake. Other living stromatolites have since been found in two western Minnesota lakes. The only other areas in the world known to have living stromatolites are in a New York lake and Australia's Shark's Bay.

The Department of Natural Resources has prohibited people from disturbing stromatolites since 1984, although limited permits for research have been issued.

The bill gives the DNR the force of law in prohibiting stromatolite disturbance, and allows the agency to adopt rules for issuing permits for scientific research. (SF2389*/HF2612)

Preserving Mille Lacs Lake

A comprehensive plan for the land surrounding Mille Lacs Lake may be developed in future years with a measure approved by the Legislature.

The bill permits Mille Lacs, Crow Wing, and Aitkin counties to establish a Mille Lacs preservation and development board, which would adopt a land use plan for the areas within one mile of the lake. (SF2499*/HF2878)

Pickerel pagers

A pocket pager to catch pickerel? An ice fishing gadget invented by a Minnesota entrepreneur lets ice anglers know immediately when they've got something on the line — even when they're not paying attention.

The fishing device uses a low-frequency transmitter, capable of sending a signal up to 100 feet, and a pocket pager.

Current state law bans the use of radio equipment to "take protected wild animals," but a measure signed by the governor makes it clear the law doesn't apply to fish.

Legislation prohibiting the use of radio equipment was intended to keep hunters, for example, from "tracking" their dogs to hunt game. (SF2185*/HF2578)

The people's trout streams

Blue ribbon trout streams in southeastern Minnesota will be opened to worms

and lures of all types under a measure signed by the governor.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has permitted only artificial lures and flies on certain trout streams — a practice some believe excludes many children and anglers.

The streams will now be open to any bait, although all angling has to be done with "barbless" hooks to reduce fish mortality.

The new law opens up four trout streams on Hay Creek, and three branches of the Whitewater River. It became effective April 18. (SF522*/HF905)

Boat surcharge increase

Efforts to control Eurasian water milfoil will be launched this spring, but boaters would have to help pay for it.

An additional \$1 surcharge was added to the cost of three-year boat licenses — over and above the \$2 surcharge that was added last year.

The bill would require the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to spend at least 10,000 hours every year in random inspections of boats, trailers, and weed harvesters.

Last year, the DNR identified Eurasian water milfoil in 32 lakes. That number grew to 47 this year, with the count expected to go much higher this summer.

The measure also addresses other non-native species which are harmful to Minnesota animals and waters, including zebra mussels and purple loosestrife.

The measure would give the DNR the authority to make emergency rules, and to close public water access sites for treatment — up to seven days — when exotic species are found in access areas.

The DNR would assist lake associations and local governments in their efforts to increase awareness of the problem.

Motorboats, canoes, kayaks, and rowboats would be subject to the surcharge on license fees.

Some \$200,000 from the fees would be used for the program, which is effective the day following final enactment. (SF1959*/HF1965)

Reducing mercury in garbage

Mercury, the toxic liquid metal used in everything from thermostats to fluorescent light bulbs, would be prohibited from being dumped in the waste stream.

The measure would require products with mercury to have labels to inform customers that mercury cannot be placed in the garbage or wastewater.

The regulations also would apply to manufacturers and businesses that sell items containing mercury, individuals who repair products with mercury, and those that replace fluorescent bulbs in commercial buildings.

Counties would be required to provide residents with ways to recycle or reuse mercury in major appliances. The measure would also impose a statewide ban on toys containing the metal.

The level of mercury in Minnesota's



Five hazardous material teams would be set up around the state to respond to emergency spills of hazardous materials. See story page 14. (SF2199*, HF660)

lakes has increased by 3 to 5 percent per year, causing fish consumption advisories on more than 90 percent of the lakes tested in northeastern Minnesota. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency says that some 14,000 pounds of mercury is released into the air in Minnesota each year.

Most sections in the measure would become effective Jan. 1, 1993. The provisions relating to businesses that replace or repair household items containing mercury would become effective July 1, 1993. (HF2147)

Monitoring nitrates in groundwater

The Environmental Quality Board would be required to maintain a state-wide nitrate data base integrated into the land management information center.

Currently, there are a number of agencies and local units of government that monitor Minnesota's groundwater supply, including the Department of Agriculture, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and several counties. By integrating the data, researchers hope to get a more accurate reading of the levels of nitrates in groundwater in a particular region.

High levels of nitrates in the groundwater supply pose a health threat to humans and domestic animals. The fatal "blue baby" disease that can strike infants is attributed to high levels of nitrates in drinking water. (HF2717)

Don't fill 'er up

A person who removes a basement heating oil storage tank would soon have to also remove or seal outside fill and vent pipes.

In 1990, an oil delivery man confused the address of an Oakdale farmhouse with that of a neighbor's. Finding an oil fill pipe outside the mistaken home, he proceeded to pump the fuel oil in.

The only problem was that Harvey Jacobsen had removed his oil tank years before, but left the fill pipe intact. The Jacobsen's returned home that day to find their basement flooded with 452 gallons of fuel oil. (HF2134)

Limiting petroleum cleanup fraud

Contractors hired to clean up petroleum spills will be subject to sanctions for the first time in Minnesota if their work is substandard.

A bill signed by the governor will regulate contractors and consultants who work on commercial petroleum tank spills and "releases."

Contractors will be required to conform to acceptable "technical standards," and register with the state. The measure also contains "anti-kickback" provisions.

Contractors who violate the regulations could be banned from the state's "petrofund" program, which subsidizes the cost of the cleanup. They could receive fines of up to \$10,000.

The Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Fund was created in 1987 because of leaking underground storage tanks that pose a threat to the groundwater.

Funded by a one-cent-per-gallon fee on wholesale gasoline, the program pays up to 90 percent of the cleanup costs, with the rest paid by the tank owner or operator. The idea behind the program is to clean up spills quickly to minimize environmental damage.

Some \$56 million in reimbursements have been approved since 1987, but in fiscal year 1992 alone, payments are expected to reach between \$30 million and \$50 million, and could cause a \$13 million deficit in the fund by the end of this year.

A report mandated by the Legislature said the petrofund is vulnerable to unreasonable and fraudulent claims because of the volume of the program. (SF2430*/HF2624)

Environmental business program

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) would start a new program to help small businesses comply with the complex, 800-page federal Clean Air Act.

The small business assistance program would help small business owners who are being regulated for the first time, and may lack the technical expertise to evaluate state and federal regulations.

The program, required by the federal government, would help firms with up to 100 employees with air quality permits, alternatives for achieving "compliance," information about violation consequences, and pollution prevention.

An ombudsperson would act independently of the MPCA to represent the concerns of small businesses.

An advisory council would advise the

MPCA on the program's effectiveness. The nine-member panel would include small business owners, the public, and representatives from the MPCA, the Department of Trade and Economic Development, and the Office of Waste Management.

The measure would add 18 staff to the agency. The staff would be funded through pollution fees, and would work on areas in which the state does not meet federal standards, and on toxic air emissions, chlorofluorocarbons, acid rain and the permitting process.

If signed by the governor, the measure takes effect the day after final enactment. (HF2437)

Toxic pollutants

The more that Minnesota companies pollute, the more they would be required to pay under this measure.

Companies that pay toxic pollution fees would no longer have a \$30,000 cap on those fees, as is currently allowed. A 1990 Minnesota law set fees of \$150 for certain toxic pollutants, plus a fee based on the total pounds released.

The bill also would require the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to establish a statewide monitoring program for probable sources of air-borne toxic substances by July 1, 1993. (HF2437)

No cap on pollution fees

The Legislature wanted to make it clear that it doesn't want a "cap" on fees companies pay for air pollution.

The Legislature passed a bill last year which brought Minnesota in line with the 1990 federal Clean Air Act, and placed a \$25-per-ton fee on certain air pollution emissions such as sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

A number of Minnesota companies sought to have a cap placed on the fees, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) interpreted the law to read that there would be no charge for air pollution above 4,000 tons — something some legislators say was not their intention.

The new measure would clarify that the MPCA must impose the fees on air pollutants above 4,000 tons. (HF2437)

Recycling the land

Hundreds of properties sitting vacant because they are environmentally

contaminated will have a better chance of being developed.

A new measure will protect developers and lenders from liability for land cleanup when they buy properties — if they agree to clean up the contaminated land within their redevelopment project.

They will not have to pay for additional cleanup projects, but will be required to cooperate with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency on such projects.

People who contributed to the property's pollution will continue to be liable for cleanup costs.

Sponsors of the measure say it will encourage the development of vacant properties, rather than continuing expansion into farmland and forested or undeveloped areas.

The measure becomes effective April 24. (HF1985)

Hazardous material cleanup

Minnesota may have up to five hazardous material cleanup teams scattered across the state that would be specially trained to respond to emergency spills of hazardous materials, ranging from nuclear waste to petroleum products.

The measure directs the Department of Public Service (DPS) to develop rules — after consulting with the departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Transportation, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and others — for implementing a “statewide hazardous materials incident response plan.”

The program would be funded through two types of fees: one type would apply to those who transport hazardous materials through the state; the other would impose fees on those who store hazardous materials.

The transport fee would be set by DPS; the storage fees are spelled out in the proposed law. The fee would be \$75 per year for those who store smaller levels of hazardous materials, excluding farmers. Fees for those who store larger quantities of hazardous materials would range from \$200 to \$800 per year.

The measure would allow the state to contract with private businesses and local units of government for hazardous cleanup services.

The bill (HF660) is in response to a 1990 survey of Minnesota fire departments that found that less than 4 percent of the departments had two or more



Phone books shouldn't end up in landfills anymore. A waste reduction bill would require phone book publishers to recycle their books. (SF2199*, HF2150)

people trained to respond to hazardous spills. The bill was amended on to SF2199, on the House floor.

The measure also calls for a \$115,000 appropriation to the Minnesota Department of Transportation to fund two positions to collect the transport fees, and a \$1.13 million appropriation to DPS to administer the rest of the program. (SF2199*, Article 2/HF2150)

Truth in labels

Companies that for years used industry “scraps” in their products wouldn't be able to display the “recycled” label under this measure.

Products advertising that they are “recycled” would have to indicate the minimum percentage of material in the product or package that has already been used by consumers. (SF2199*/HF2150)

Recycling phone books

Publishers of phone books with more than 7,500 listings would be required to collect old phone books for recycling, and to print them on recyclable paper with inks that do not contain heavy metals or other toxic material.

They also could not be bound with materials that would make recycling difficult. Phone books would also be prohibited from being placed in the waste stream. (SF2199*/HF2150)

Garbage fees

Local governments would be required to base their residential garbage collec-

tion fees on an “average” of what households generate in waste. The measure requires that garbage fees rise with the amount of garbage that exceeds that “average.” (SF2199*/HF2150)

Peanuts from potatoes

Government units would purchase loose packing “peanuts” made from vegetable starches whenever “technically feasible” — unless it would add more than 10 percent to their costs. The starch-based packing peanuts, which are said to dissolve in landfills, are made from corn, wheat, and potato by-products by two Minnesota firms. (SF2199*/HF2150)

State recycling goal

The state would set a 25 percent goal of reducing waste packaging by Dec. 31, 1995. The measure would also assess administrative penalties of \$500 when solid waste facilities fail to follow the reporting requirements of the legislation. (SF2199*/HF2150)



Financial Institutions & Insurance

Banking regulations

Bank regulators would be able to step in more quickly when savings and loan institutions and savings banks fail.

The measure would allow the Commerce Department and federal regulators to more quickly sell branches of failing savings institutions as they do now when banks fail.

Other "hometown banks" in the city of the "failing" branch wouldn't be able to "veto" the sale, as they currently are able to. "Publication" requirements also would be waived.

If a savings institution is failing on a Friday afternoon, for example, regulators could work over the weekend to get it sold and re-opened by Monday morning. State law now allows this stepped-up process for banks, but not for savings and loan institutions and savings banks.

The Department of Commerce says the measure will mean customers will be more likely to receive their checking and other bank services without disruption.

Another provision of the bill would allow branches of banks and savings and loan institutions to be sold without the consent of other banks in the small city. This would be the case when a *branch* is purchased, as is now allowed in bank mergers.

The measure becomes effective the day after it is signed by the governor. (SF2213*/HF1680)

Omnibus insurance bill

An omnibus insurance bill that addresses everything from auto insurance to health insurance for people who have lost their jobs has been approved by the Legislature. The bill would affect the following areas.

Health insurance

The bill would:

- require group insurance companies to notify employees when an employer drops a health insurance plan, a practice that sometimes leaves employees unknowingly without coverage; and
- prevent organizations and associations

from "reorganizing" to exclude less healthy members from group health insurance plans — a practice sometimes used to avoid higher insurance costs.

Employee insurance rights

The bill would:

- give employees, spouses, and dependent children the right to "convert" their group health insurance and buy individual plans from the company when an employer drops coverage, or stops paying premiums; and
- require employers to show proof of the cost of "conversion" coverage. Insurance companies are prohibited from charging extra fees when individuals buy conversion policies. Conversion "fees" on the East Coast have been as high as \$28,000 — more than the cost of the insurance premiums.

Breast implants

The bill would:

- prohibit health insurance firms from refusing to sell coverage to otherwise healthy women who have had breast implants — an insurance practice already happening in other states.

Auto insurance

The bill would:

- prohibit auto insurance companies from charging higher rates for people who are renters, by giving discounts to homeowners.

Coverage limits

The bill would:

- raise maximum coverage of a little-known state program that sells health insurance to people who can't get insurance, or who have reached the maximum coverage limits with their regular health insurance. Employers would be required to tell terminated employees about the program, known as the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association. (HF1681)

Insurance redlining

People who live in high-crime areas may find it hard to get insurance when agents are pressured to avoid writing insurance policies there.

Insurance agents told legislators this session that a number of agents in western Minnesota also had their jobs threatened

after hail damage resulted in claims.

Legislation signed by the governor would provide more job protection to agents, and ensure that losses can't be used as a basis for firing agents.

The legislation also provides a third party to settle disputes between insurance companies and their agents. The measure has already taken effect. (SF1689*/HF1901).

Insurance windfalls for charities

Charities are more likely to receive the proceeds from life insurance policies that are willed to them under a bill signed by the governor.

The measure modifies a state law that theoretically prevents charities from receiving such proceeds. Current law requires beneficiaries to have a financial interest in the person who is insured — reducing the chance of people taking out insurance on someone with the intent to commit murder.

An IRS ruling in New York, although later reversed, caused great concern among charities when it ruled that they do not have an "insurable interest" in the person insured.

The new law clarifies that charitable organizations can receive such benefits. (HF1948)

Insurance protection for seniors

A measure that would help protect senior citizens from buying duplicate medical insurance policies was passed by the Legislature. The bill focuses on supplemental medical policies that seniors buy to help pay for medical bills not covered by Medicare.

The measure would prohibit companies from selling Medicare supplement insurance when those benefits already are covered by Medicare.

The age and gender of senior citizens also could no longer be used to set insurance rates. Instead, they would be based on a "community rating" — averaging the rate for all senior citizens covered. Companies could reduce premiums for "healthy lifestyles."

Community rating is thought to help older seniors when they are least able to pay by spreading out the "risk pool." (SF2743*/HF1791)

Auto glass and insurance

Insurance companies won't be able to limit policyholders to a single glass repair shop to get car windows fixed — a practice the Minnesota glass repair industry says has cut its business by more than half.

Last year, Minnesota's largest auto insurance company began referring all glass repairs to a single company; later several other insurers followed suit.

As a result, glass business in the metropolitan area fell between 50 and 80 percent in the past year, according to the Minnesota Glass Association.

The measure, signed by the governor and already in effect, prohibits insurance companies from using intimidation or inducement to steer customers to their chosen glass dealers.

Insurance agents now must ask customers if they have a preferred auto glass dealer — a provision intended to allow smaller independent companies to be included in the bidding process. (SF1997*/HF2346)



Governmental Operations

Legislative cuts

Lawmakers showed no one would escape completely unscathed in this year's budget cuts, trimming their own budget by \$3.6 million. The cuts represent about a 7.4 percent reduction in the Legislature's \$44.6 million fiscal year 1993 budget.

Most state agencies, constitutional offices, and the state courts took smaller hits — about 2 percent next fiscal year — with some, such as the state Department of Finance and the Department of Trade and Economic Development, receiving modest funding increases for the remainder of the biennium. (HF2694)

Try, try again on vetoed bills

Legislators in 1992 resubmitted a number of spending proposals that were line-item vetoed last year by the governor.

Although again subject to gubernatorial veto, House and Senate conferees last week agreed to matching grants totaling \$1.35 million for public broadcasters.

The grants are considerably smaller — about \$4.7 million less — than the amounts deleted from last year's spending bills. Minnesota Public Radio, however, would get about \$98,000 more in state money than it initially sought in 1991.

Other vetoed items that are being resubmitted include:

- \$500,000 over the next 14 months for wage subsidies for a summer youth employment program;
- \$150,000 for an interpretive center in Nicollet County near the site where the Traverse des Sioux treaty was signed giving European-Americans control of most of what later became Minnesota;
- \$50,000 to restore the childhood home of former U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger in St. Paul;
- \$50,000 for preliminary planning for the Itasca Center in Itasca County; and
- \$4,000 for the Minnesota State Band. (HF2694)

STARS system

A pair of regional pilot projects for the State Telecommunications Access Routing System (STARS) would receive \$100,000 each for startup expenses.

The test projects are slated for the Duluth and Rochester areas and require matching funds from each region. If successful, funding for expanding the video and text information-retrieval system would be considered during the 1993 legislative session.

Schools, state and local governments, courts and non-profit organizations are expected to eventually sign on to the STARS network. Lawmakers last year authorized a \$3.9 million loan to the state Department of Administration to establish a revolving fund to underwrite STARS operating costs. (HF2694)

Minnesota Milestones

After House members initially suggested that Minnesota Milestones be scrapped, the program eventually was authorized to receive \$400,000 in funds. Established last year at Carlson's urging, the Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning conducts seminars across the state to gather citizen input about their visions for Minnesota in the next century.

The governor also received an extra \$365,000 for increased staffing in his office with the proviso that the employees

are paid by the office of the governor's budget — not by other state agencies.

Carlson also sought \$1.3 million in supplemental funding for the Commission on Efficiency and Reform (CORE), but was turned down. But the commission, which made recommendations on how to trim state government, instead could be eligible for up to \$800,000 if other state programs do not spend all of their funding in the coming year. (HF2694)

Legislative commissions

Add two more legislative commissions to the existing total of 15.

The 10-member Legislative Commission on Health Care Access will have five members from each legislative body, and receives \$125,000 "for the purpose of adding staff in existing departments who will be assigned" to the commission. (HF2800)

The Commission on Confinement and Treatment of DWI Recidivists would consist of up to 18 members appointed by House and Senate leaders, and the Legislative Coordinating Commission would be given a \$15,000 direct appropriation, and also part of a separate \$22,000 appropriation to fund its work. The bill awaits the governor's approval (SF897*/HF285)

The Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and their Families, established in 1991, was to receive \$15,000, but had its funding cut by House-Senate crime bill conferees. (HF1849)

Likewise, a \$50,000 dedication for a proposed Task Force on Violence Against Women was nixed by human resources conferees. (HF1916)

Interior designers certified

A compromise proposal would certify interior designers and the occupation would come under the review of the current Board of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying and Landscape Architects.

The board would expand from 17 to 20 members to accommodate the change, and "interior design" would be added to the board's title.

Members of the profession pushed hard for licensure last year, but met with considerable opposition.

Persons wishing to be certified would



The Legislature tried to put the presidential primary on hold, but Gov. Arne Carlson, calling the current caucus setup a "kingmaker" system, vetoed the bill. (SF1598*/HF1731) The Senate later voted overwhelmingly (56 to 9) to override the veto. The House tried to do the same, but the final tally was 77 to 49 — 13 votes shy of the two-thirds necessary to nix the veto. The result was that the April 7 presidential primary was held as planned. About 10.45 percent of eligible voters cast ballots in the primary, which was won by Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton and Republican President George Bush.

be subject to the guidelines set for the profession by the National Council of Interior Design Qualifications. (HF217)

Chemical dependency counselors licensed

Chemical dependency (CD) counselors would be a licensed occupation under a bill passed in the waning hours of this year's session.

A 13-member advisory council would report to the commissioner of human services with recommendations on regulating the profession. The commissioner would also have the authority to deny, suspend, or revoke a license.

Twelve "core functions" of CD counselors would be defined in law, including treatment planning, counseling, crisis intervention, and referral.

After July 1, 1995, no person may be licensed without passing an examination approved by the commissioner of human services.

Hospitals would not be required to employ licensed CD counselors, and may not require their CD counselors to be licensed.

A total of \$217,000 would be taken from the state government special revenue fund and allocated to the Department of Human Services to perform new duties stemming from the new licensure requirements. Four new positions are also authorized for these purposes. (SF2732*, Article 2/HF2050)



Health & Human Services

HealthRight bill approved

The HealthRight package, which supporters say will eventually offer affordable health care to all uninsured Minnesotans, was signed April 23 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The plan will impact virtually every sector of the state's health care industry. (HF2800)

Funding for HealthRight

The main funding mechanism for HealthRight is the 2 percent tax on health care providers. The 2 percent tax will first apply to hospitals starting Jan. 1, 1993, and will be extended to other health care providers and wholesale drug distributors starting Jan. 1, 1994.

The tax is on gross revenues, defined as all money collected from in- and out-patient services for hospitals and all money collected by other health care providers for services. Proceeds will go to the health care access fund which will be established in the state treasury.

Exemptions from the tax are medicare payments, medical assistance payments,

nursing home and supervised care services, home care services, general assistance medical care payments, HealthRight payments, and payments received from another provider that has already been subjected to the tax.

From July 1, 1992, through Jan. 1, 1994, proceeds from a 5 cent increase on the cigarette tax — from 43 to 48 cents per pack — will be deposited in the health care access fund. Starting Jan. 1, 1996, a 1 percent premium tax will be applied to non-profit health services corporations.

This will include Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Delta Dental, and HMOs. Commercial insurers are currently taxed at 2 percent.

HealthRight also provides for the self-employed to deduct the entire amount paid for health insurance under the state income tax beginning in 1993.

The entire HealthRight plan is expected to cost the state \$294 million annually by 1997 when enrollment stabilizes. Subsidies are expected to reach 160,000 Minnesotans and cost \$254 million of that total.

Health care access

HealthRight will build on the existing Children's Health Plan by making the families of children currently under the plan eligible for outpatient coverage beginning Oct. 1, 1992.

Beginning January 1, 1993, all families with children that meet the income requirements — 275 percent of federal poverty level and who are not eligible for medical assistance — will be eligible for HealthRight. Hospital inpatient coverage will be added July 1, 1993.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1994, all Minnesotans that meet the income requirements and are not eligible for Medical assistance will be eligible for HealthRight (see chart).

The commissioner of the Human Services Department will report to the Legislature by 1994 on the future possibility of allowing those above the income requirements to enroll in HealthRight and pay the full premium.

HealthRight benefits

By 1994, benefits in the HealthRight plan will include 100 percent coverage of outpatient services, clinic services, physician services, emergency transporta-

tion services, x-ray and lab services, and other services.

Other coverage will include:

- inpatient hospital coverage with a \$10,000 annual limit and 10 percent co-payment for adults. (annual out-of-pocket maximums will be \$2,000 per individual and \$3,000 per family);
- outpatient mental health coverage up \$1,000 per year for adults and \$2,500 per year for children;
- full coverage for preventive dental and 50 percent coverage for non-preventive dental;
- a \$3 co-payment for prescription drugs for adults; and
- a \$25 co-payment for eyeglasses for adults.

To be eligible for HealthRight, families and individuals must be without employer-based insurance for 18 months and any other insurance for four months. They must also fit a residency definition that includes living in the state for the last six months.

Cost containment and state regulation

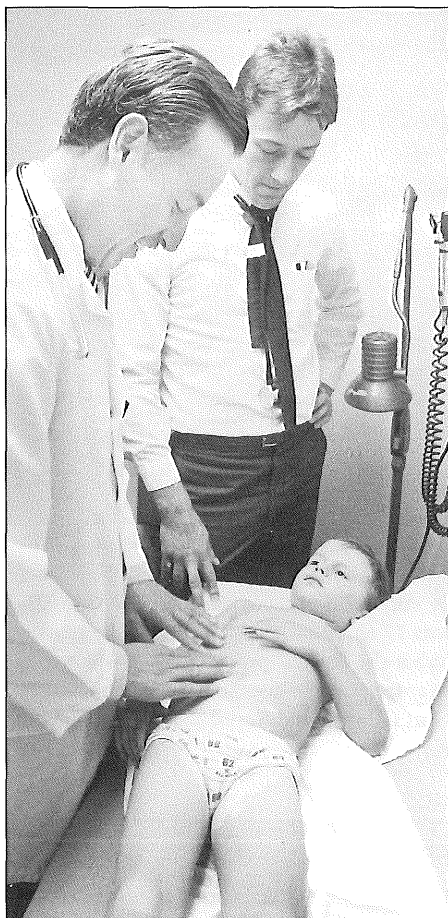
A number of measures designed to control the annual rise in health care costs are contained in the bill. The stated goal is to decrease *the rise* in costs by at least 10 percent each year over the next five years.

Cost containment authority rests mainly with the commissioner of the Department of Health, who will receive recommendations from the newly-formed Minnesota Health Care Commission. Originally, sponsors of the bill placed authority with the new commission, but legislators were unsure of the constitutionality of a commission wielding broad regulatory authority.

Health commissioner's duties

The commissioner is charged with collecting data on health care spending from providers and group purchasers, and is authorized to issue fines and obtain court orders for those who do not comply.

Expenditures on medical equipment, capital projects, or new specialized services that exceed \$500,000 must also be reported. All major spending of providers is to be reviewed in conjunction with the Minnesota Health Care Commission. Providers that do not cooperate in cost reduction and insist on



The new HealthRight plan would offer health care to uninsured families with children starting Jan. 1, 1993, and for others by Jan. 1, 1994. (HF2800)

performing procedures that are not the most clinically effective for the cost, would be mandatorily screened on any future major spending.

Statewide and regional limits on growth in spending are also to be developed, and the state divided into four or more regions to foster health care planning and delivery.

The commissioner is also to promote research, experimentation, and the development of practice standards, and to designate centers of excellence for high-cost and specialized procedures and to establish minimum standards for those procedures.

Consumer education and health education is also to be conducted, and uniform billing forms and procedures adopted.

Health care access commission

The 25-member commission — composed of four insurers, six providers, four employers, five consumers, three labor union representatives, and the

commissioners of Commerce, Employee Relations and Human Services — will serve in an advisory capacity to the commissioner of Health, and will submit a plan for controlling growth in health care costs. Ten of its members are appointed by the governor. The commission will have broad oversight duties that include assigning duties to regional boards, and adopting rules to prohibit activities that may be a conflict of interest. These would include health care provider referral patterns and other financial, business and professional relationships.

A hospital planning task force would also be established.

Health planning advisory committee

The commission also will convene a health planning advisory committee to make recommendations on health care technology and large expenditures on equipment or facilities.

In conjunction with the health planning advisory committee, the commission will make recommendations to the commissioner of Health that include:

- Criteria for evaluating new high-cost technologies, procedures, and capital expenditures while considering effectiveness and cost.
- Statewide distribution and use of high-cost technologies, procedures and capital expenditures, and statewide and regional goals for these expenditures.
- Designation of centers of excellence for transplants and other specialized procedures including requirements that physicians perform these procedures with specified regularity.

Regional coordinating boards

Regional coordinating boards will be locally controlled, have 16 members, and have a composition similar to the state commission, but within the regional boundaries. Intended to be one-year planning boards, each will make recommendations regarding health care expenditures, medical practices, access improvement, and affordability to the commissioner of Health by June 30, 1993.

Mandatory medicare reimbursement

The existing practice by physicians of charging up to 20 percent more than Medicare reimbursements for their

**HealthRight Monthly Premium
(1994 dollars)**

Monthly Income	Household Size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6 (or more)
\$500	\$8	—	—	—	—	—
\$660	\$14	\$11	—	—	—	—
\$840	\$24	\$18	\$13	—	—	—
\$1,020	\$45	\$29	\$21	\$16	—	—
\$1,200	\$65	\$42	\$25	\$25	\$19	—
\$1,400	\$95	\$62	\$39	\$29	\$29	\$22
\$1,575	\$127	\$85	\$55	\$44	\$33	\$25
\$1,750	—	\$95	\$77	\$49	\$49	\$37
\$2,060	—	\$167	\$111	\$72	\$58	\$58
\$2,300	—	—	\$156	\$101	\$81	\$64
\$2,600	—	—	\$210	\$140	\$114	\$91
\$2,850	—	—	—	\$194	\$154	\$125
\$3,125	—	—	—	\$253	\$169	\$138
\$3,450	—	—	—	—	\$235	\$186
\$3,675	—	—	—	—	\$297	\$250
\$3,900	—	—	—	—	—	\$265
\$4,200	—	—	—	—	—	\$340

Premiums are estimated for the HealthRight plan as it will be in 1994 and not transitional periods before that time.
Estimates based on Department of Human Services statistics

These are estimated payments for HealthRight participants. The dashes represent ineligible income levels. Those above the numerals would be eligible for other benefits.

services will be phased out. Starting in 1996, Medicare reimbursement will be considered payment-in-full.

Data collection and research initiatives

The commissioner of health also will be required to form a health care analysis unit to begin determining medical practice standards that are most effective for certain procedures and establishing those standards statewide.

The health care analysis unit's main functions will be to establish a large-scale data base, drawing on existing and on-going research and data at the federal, state and private levels.

The research unit will then focus on a limited number of mainly high-cost procedures.

Insurance reform

HealthRight also aims to enhance the ability of small employers and individuals to afford health insurance by limiting the current "experience rating" system used by insurers and by providing pooling mechanisms for smaller groups to access cheaper rates.

Experience rating is how insurers currently vary their rates for small employers and individuals based on factors such as gender, age, occupation, and health history. These reforms move

in the direction of "community rating," whereby everyone shares equally in the burden of their community by paying equally into their insurance pool.

The stated objective is to eliminate all rating practices based on risk by July 1, 1997. The commissioner of Commerce is required to present a feasibility study to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 1994. The success of insurance reform is vital to avoid wholesale shifts onto the state plan.

Individual and small employer reform

Renewal of policies would be guaranteed, and health conditions that were not present when the policy was issued cannot be taken into account.

Gender can no longer be a factor in determining cost. Other factors will be limited in their weight when determining premium cost — health status (25 percent), type of work (25 percent), age (50 percent), and geography (20 percent) can only vary above or below the middle by these percentages.

There will be a 12-month pre-existing condition exclusion for new enrollment in the program and 18 months for late enrollees.

Additional small employer reform

Defined as an employer with up to 29 employees, small employer insurers must carry two plans: one with deductibles and one with co-payments.

Out-of-pocket costs cap at \$3,000 per individual and \$6,000 per family annually with a maximum lifetime benefit of \$500,000.

Minimum benefits must include full coverage for hospital, physician, nurse practitioner, maternity, pre-natal, ambulance, and child health services up to the age of 18.

Diagnostic x-rays and lab tests must be fully covered, and partial coverage is specified for chemical dependency treatment, mental illness and prescription drugs.

Health insurers must also disclose how rates are determined for small employers, and health insurers that leave the small employer market are prohibited from returning for five years.

A reinsurance pool association is also established, through which health insurers associated with these plans may transfer and share risks.

Private employer insurance program

The state will also establish the Private Employer's Insurance Program (PEIP) which will form a large insurance pool for small employers to access cheaper rates through the purchasing power of a large pool.

The commissioner of Employee Relations is required to establish an advisory committee and determine premiums and rating methods for PEIP. The state will also create a trust fund to receive payments, pay claims, and maintain reserves.

Rural health and professional education

HealthRight includes many provisions designed to improve the delivery of health care in rural areas and provides some protections to keep the major changes in the plan from damaging existing services in rural areas.

Many of the improvements are tied to incentives offered through the education financing of health professionals.

The commissioner of health will be required to establish a rural health advisory committee and an office of rural health which will enter into contracts, provide grants, and perform broad research and coordination activities.

Reform of rural health delivery

Current standards determining rural hospital eligibility for planning and grant programs will be eased, and current limits on the number of grants and length of programs will be removed.

Isolated hospitals with 20 or fewer beds that are determined to be sole community hospitals and have exhausted local sources of support would receive grants.

Hospitals of 100 or fewer beds that are not located in a city of the first class and would otherwise close as a result of the provider tax would also receive grants.

A data base on health services personnel would also be developed to assist in recruitment to rural areas, and community health centers in areas that are currently underserved must be established.

Education incentives

Changes in the physician loan forgiveness program are expected to provide quicker placement of doctors in rural areas. The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) would be authorized to forgive loans for up to eight fourth-year medical students, and eight first-year and eight second-year residents before June 30, 1992. The HECB would also be allowed to forgive loans for up to eight fourth-year medical students for the next three years.

The HECB will pay back one year of qualified loans for these individuals for each year of service in designated rural areas, and can designate up to \$3,500 per year in loan forgiveness for mid-level practitioners who serve in rural areas. Those professionals who do not meet their commitment must pay back the forgiven loans.

The HECB is also directed to award grants for development of mid-level practitioner training programs in rural areas and continuing education for nurses working in rural areas.

Other education initiatives

A similar loan forgiveness program will be established for up to 10 nurses per year who agree to serve in nursing homes.

HealthRight also urges the University of Minnesota to increase the number of medical school graduates that practice

primary care by 20 percent over the next eight years by making curriculum changes, modifying its selection process, and developing programs to give medical students primary care experiences in community health clinics and health maintenance organizations. (HF2800)

HIV testing

Doctors and other medical workers who test positive for the virus that causes AIDS would have to report their condition to the Department of Health, which could then restrict the medical procedures such a worker could perform.

The bill does not require mandatory testing for health workers, but gives the department much broader powers to restrict the type of procedures infected workers can perform on patients. The measure would also apply to those who contract hepatitis type B.

The names of medical workers who contract either disease would be kept confidential. (SF2732*/HF2050)

Work readiness expanded

Starting next year, eligibility for the Work Readiness program would expand from its current five months to six months; participants would not be required to use their benefits in consecutive months.

An additional eligibility category would be added for the General Assistance program, extending benefits to non-

English speakers who are over 18 years old and who are completing their high school educations. (HF2694)

RTCs stay open

The Faribault Regional Center will remain open. Lawmakers this year approved guidelines barring the state health department from closing any regional treatment center (RTC) or state-operated nursing home without first gaining legislative approval.

But legislators this year turned down most RTC bonding requests. They did, however, approve \$13.4 million in bonding authority for remodeling projects to be split among the Anoka, Cambridge, Fergus Falls and Moose Lake facilities. More than \$18.5 million in bonding for other RTC projects was rejected, as was a \$1.9 million request for building six new state-operated group homes.

Overall funding for the RTCs was trimmed by almost \$10 million, or about 0.5 percent of the total biennial appropriation for special needs residential care. Most of the cutbacks come from reductions in RTC chemical dependency programs and a freeze on adding new nursing home beds. (HF2694)

WIC not whacked

Funding would be increased \$90,000 for the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) nutrition program. The new



The Minnesota Department of Public Health wouldn't be able to close any state-owned nursing home without first gaining legislative approval. (HF2694)

money would be specifically targeted to help women and children living in homeless shelters and to fund state WIC coupons for purchases at farmers' markets. (HF2694)

Welfare fraud

New rules would be in place to crack down on welfare fraud, including improper use of public assistance bank cards.

The administrative hearing process is being streamlined to help county officials reduce the backlog of cases where abuse of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and food stamp programs is alleged. The new rules would make it easier to withhold payments when fraud is proved — with permanent sanctions imposed after a third offense.

Criminal penalties would also be added for people who illegally use public assistance bank cards. Under the new provision, those people could be charged with theft; fines and penalties would be based on the amount of money taken. (HF2694)

Nursing home moratorium eased

The 1983 freeze on nursing home beds would be eased if the omnibus appropriations bill is approved by the governor.

The ceiling for exempted construction costs would be raised from \$200,000 to \$500,000 and from 10 percent of the facility's appraised value to 25 percent.



Housing

Household lead control

Efforts to control household and environmental lead were approved this year as part of another bill regulating residential hospice facilities.

The measure would strengthen the state Department of Health's role in enforcing new anti-lead rules, now some of the toughest in the nation. For children and pregnant women, the bill sets maximum allowable levels of lead at 25 micrograms per deciliter in blood and no more than 100 parts per million in soil.

It also gives the department authority to license and regulate lead cleanup



A total of \$3 million in state money would be made available for a neighborhood land trust project which would help low-income people find affordable housing. (HF2004)

crews and offer equipment grants to eligible non-profit groups. The measure also would call for testing of all children under six years old in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and other cities where testing shows lead concentrations over acceptable levels.

But the more sweeping portions of the original bill (HF1934) — a state-run training program for the cleanup crews and a property deed transaction tax to fund expanded programs — were not included in the measure. (SF2137*/HF2696)

Housing trusts

Housing for low- and moderate-income people would become more available under a program receiving \$2 million in state bonding and an additional \$1 million in direct state appropriations this year.

Under the proposal, cities and other housing authorities could tap into the account funded by the bonding to purchase and convert neighborhood properties into affordable living units. Billed as a "housing trust," occupants then would have the opportunity to buy the house while the housing authority retains title to the land. (HF2004, HF2940)

The program would help people buy living space without the added cost of purchasing the property it occupies. But a related bill, earmarking state funds so Minnesota could qualify for a \$17 million federal block grant providing low-income equity partnerships, was not approved. (HF2005)



Judiciary

Anti-crime bill unanimously approved

In addition to increasing criminal penalties for a number of offenses, the \$12.5 million anti-crime package has \$7 million of the funds targeted for prevention and victims' services.

This year's anti-crime proposal is being hailed as the first "comprehensive" plan — one that incorporates both increased prison sentences and prevention, education, and victims' services.

Criminal fees and fines raised

The anti-crime bill would tap the state general fund for only \$6.3 million in 1993, because it would also generate nearly \$6 million in new revenue.

When sentencing a criminal offender, the court would need to impose a fine of at least 20 percent of the maximum allowed by law. Exceptions would only be allowed in cases where the fine would "create undue hardship" to the offender or his/her family. This would be expected to generate an additional \$3.4 million annually. (HF1849, Article 4)

In addition, a \$5 fee would be imposed on anyone found guilty of a petty misdemeanor other than for parking violations. This would be expected to add \$2.5 million a year to state coffers. (HF1849, Article 4)

Tapping tax refunds

Unpaid criminal fines imposed for misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses would be deducted from a taxpayer's income tax refund. Current law only allows for such a deduction for fines imposed on felony offenses. (HF1849, Article 17)

Drug Policy and Violence Prevention

The Office of Drug Policy would become the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention. It would be charged with gathering and disbursing educational materials and serve as a clearing-house for information on violence. Among other duties, the office would also need to submit a violence prevention strategy plan to the governor each year. (HF1849, Article 10)

Children's safety centers

A total of \$200,000 would be earmarked for the implementation of children's safety centers, which would be designed to provide a safe, supervised location for non-custodial parents to visit their children. Additionally, it would serve as a drop-off site for parents who are under no-contact orders to exchange children for visitation purposes. Existing local facilities would be eligible for a grant award of up to \$50,000 to create a safety center. (HF1849, Article 10)

ECFE program expansion

A \$500,000 allocation would go to expanding existing early childhood family education (ECFE) programs. Specifically, the dollars are for expanding the Department of Education's home visit parental education programs. The department would be required to incorporate a child abuse and neglect prevention program into the existing home visit programs. (HF1849, Article 10)

An additional \$300,000 would be allocated to the Department of Health to set up a home visit grant program for targeting at-risk families to prevent child abuse and neglect. This includes expanding public health nurse and family aide home visiting programs, distribution of educational materials, and staff training. (HF1849, Article 10)

Youth intervention grants

Grant money totaling \$275,000 would go to non-profit agencies for non-

residential community-based programs to help "at-risk" youth and their families. Eligible agencies include those providing advocacy, education, and referral services to families experiencing chemical, legal, or family problems. (HF1849, Article 10)

School-linked programs for kids

The commissioners of human services and education are directed to start at least two pilot programs — one in the metro area; one in greater Minnesota — that link health and social services programs in the schools. They would be targeted for "at-risk" children, and include those who are economically disadvantaged, pregnant, or victims of physical or sexual abuse. (HF1849, Article 10)

Community anti-violence councils

Cities, counties, and school boards would get \$250,000 to establish community violence prevention councils. The councils would be instructed to identify community needs and target resources within the community that can aid in violence prevention efforts. (HF1849, Article 10)

K-12 conflict resolution education

A sum of \$1.5 million would be earmarked to aid a school or education district develop and incorporate anti-violence programs into the existing K-12 curriculum. The purpose would be to "help students learn how to resolve conflicts within their families and communities in nonviolent, effective ways." (HF1849, Art. 10)

Asian juvenile crime prevention

A total of \$400,000 would be for the creation of an Asian juvenile crime prevention grant program. Individual grants of up to \$150,000 would be awarded to agencies within the Asian community with experience providing "coordinated, family-based community services" to Asian youth and families. These include agencies providing education for Asian parents, employment or career-related programs, counseling services, or language courses. (HF1849, Article 10)

Mental health projects for juveniles

A \$500,000 portion would go toward establishing mental health screening pilot projects for juveniles in detention. The

goal would be to reduce recidivism rates by treating underlying mental health problems that contribute to delinquent behavior and that can be addressed through non-residential services. At least one project would be in the metro area and one in outstate Minnesota. Results of the pilot programs would be reported to the Legislature by January 1994. (HF1849, Article 10)

Chemical abuse prevention grants

A total of \$900,000 would be distributed by the Department of Public Safety according to the recommendations of the Chemical Abuse Prevention Resource Council for the following programs:

- A coordinated prevention effort to reduce the rates of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) and the number of drug-exposed infants. The Department of Health is instructed to conduct research to determine the most effective methods of preventing FAS and to determine the best way to collect data on its occurrence in Minnesota. A statewide FAS awareness media campaign would also be required.
- At least two pilot programs for the non-residential treatment of 6-to-12-year old children who need chemical dependency treatment.
- Grants for culturally specific chemical dependency treatment programs for minority and other high-risk youth, including those already within the juvenile court system and its facilities.
- Maternal and child health and social service programs designed to improve the health of babies born to mothers using alcohol or drugs.

Additionally, the development of a chemical health index model to help coordinate state policy and programs relating to chemical abuse prevention and treatment would also be required.

A comprehensive study of the availability of treatment programs within the criminal or juvenile justice system for both juveniles and adults who are chemically dependent or abuse chemicals would also be required. (HF1849, Article 10)

Crime victims mediation

A sum of \$150,000 would go toward expanding mediation programs for crime victims and non-violent offenders of any age. Currently, just juvenile offenders are eligible for mediation. Grants would be awarded by the state court administrator

to qualified nonprofit organizations. (HF1849, Article 5)

Grants for crime victims

A total of \$1.4 million would be earmarked for assisting crime victims.

A total of \$500,000 would go to emergency shelter services and support services for battered women and their children. Grants also may be awarded for training, technical assistance, or education awareness efforts to increase public awareness of the causes of battering, issues of domestic violence, and the problems faced by battered women. Grants would be geographically equitable in their distribution.

By July 1995, community-based domestic abuse advocacy and support services programs would also be required to be established in each of the state's judicial assignment districts.

Additionally, \$300,000 would be earmarked for domestic abuse advocacy grants, \$400,000 for sexual assault victims' services, and \$200,000 for crime victims' center grants. (HF1849, Article 6)

Crime victim services hotline

The Department of Public Safety would be directed to operate a 24-hour toll-free telephone service to provide crime victims with referrals for victim services and resources. The department would receive \$30,000 for this purpose. (HF1849, Article 5)

Priority for domestic abuse cases

Complaints alleging domestic assault would be ranked fourth in priority on the court's calendar, above felony complaints where the defendant is on bail.

Each county and city attorney would also be required to implement a plan to expedite domestic abuse cases brought to them. (HF1849, Article 6)

Electronic monitoring

The Department of Corrections would be required to develop standards governing the use of electronic monitoring devices used to protect victims of domestic abuse.

Additionally, electronic monitoring as a condition of pre-trial release would not be permitted to be used as a determining factor in deciding the alleged offender's bail (HF1849, Article 6)

Domestic abuse arrest policies

Law enforcement agencies would be required to develop and implement a written policy regarding arrest procedures for domestic abuse incidents. (HF1849, Article 6)

Sex offender treatment

More than \$2 million would be set aside for the treatment of sex offenders. Juvenile treatment programs would be given priority for funds over those for adult offenders.

Of the treatment funds:

- \$500,000 would be for operating a program for juvenile offenders at the Sauk Centre correctional facility, and for researching the effectiveness of the program;
- \$350,000 would be for operating a program for offenders at the St. Cloud correctional facility and for researching the effectiveness of the program;
- \$250,000 would be for the anticipated cost of treatment ordered by the Department of Corrections as a condition of an intensive supervised release program;
- \$150,000 would be for developing the sex offender treatment fund to pay for community-based treatment for juveniles and adults (standards would also be developed for the certification of such community programs); and
- \$500,000 would be marked for reimbursement to counties for sex offender assessments (the assessments, to be developed by the Department of Corrections, include the need, eligibility, and the ability to pay of an offender seeking payment for treatment from the sex offender treatment fund).

The departments of Human Services and Corrections would also be required to submit a report to the Legislature on funding for sex offender treatment by Jan. 1, 1993. (HF1849, Article 8)

Drug therapy for sex offenders

A \$75,000 pilot program would test the effectiveness of drugs in the treatment of sex offenders, including those diagnosed as having psychopathic personalities. Participation in the program would be voluntary. Preliminary results would be reported to the Legislature by February of 1993. (HF1849, Article 8)

Boot camp

Now called the "challenge incarceration program," the three-pronged proposal would hold offenders — who would otherwise be imprisoned for between 18 and 36 months — in an "intensive, structured, and disciplined" six-month period. Phases two and three involve probationary periods upon successful completion of the six-month incarceration period. The \$1 million in funding for the program is contained in HF2694. Drug offenders are expected to comprise a majority of those in the program. (HF1849, Article 11)

'Prevention' bonds

The original House-approved \$19 million in "prevention" bonds was trimmed to \$3 million in conference committee negotiations. \$2 million in state authorized bonds would be allocated for Head Start facilities; in addition, \$1 million for battered women's shelters. (HF1903)

Head Start

An additional \$1 million would be given to the Department of Jobs and Training for Head Start programs. (HF1849, Article 18)

Jobs for youth

Some \$200,000 would supplement youth employment, training, service or leadership development programs currently funded under the federal Job Training Partnership Act. (HF1849, Article 18)

No weekend prison releases

Inmates would no longer be released from prison on weekends or holidays. Current inmates would be released on the day prior to the weekend or holiday. Those sentenced for crimes committed on or after August 1992 would be released the day after the weekend or holiday. (HF1849, Article 1)

Institute of sexual health

By September 1992, a committee would begin planning for a pediatric institute of sexual health. Preventing and treating sexual dysfunction in children would be the institute's goal. Research and education would also be part of the program's mission. The committee members, appointed by the governor, would include medical and educational professionals. The com-

mittee would be given \$15,000 in state funds. (HF1849, Article 1)

Truth -in-sentencing

A new felony sentencing system would begin Jan. 1, 1994. At that time, judges would impose a two-part sentence. The first would be the jail time to be served; the second would be the period of supervised release. "Good time" reductions would no longer be earned, and the jail time could be extended (and the supervised release period shortened), for disciplinary reasons.

A five-member task force would also be established to study the proposed new felony sentencing system. (HF1849, Article 2)

Civil commitments for sex offenders

Six months before most sex offenders would be released from prison, a determination would be made as to whether the offender should be considered for civil commitment. Positive recommendations would then be forwarded to the county attorney where the offender was convicted. (HF1849, Article 3)

Out-of-court testimony

Kids 12 and under would be able to testify via videotape or closed-circuit hookup if the child is a victim or witness to a crime of violence. The goal is to "minimize the trauma to the child" and provide a setting more conducive to the child's "uninhibited, truthful testimony." Current law only allows for such testimony for kids under 10 who are victims of sexual or physical abuse. (HF1849, Article 5)

Juvenile offenders

Any child found by a court to be delinquent where possession of a firearm was also found at the time of the offense would be required to serve at least 100 hours of community service. The firearm would also be seized. This would be in addition to any other sanctions imposed by the court, and would not apply if the juvenile is placed in a correctional facility or residential treatment program.

If a juvenile commits a felony-level offense and is certified to stand trial as an adult and later commits a subsequent felony, the juvenile would then automatically be certified to stand trial as an adult.

All juvenile courts would also be required to report all out-of-state placements of juveniles to the state court

administrator. Currently, only Hennepin County has accurate data on this issue.

The Minnesota Supreme Court would also be instructed to conduct a study of the juvenile justice system. A 20-member panel including judges, lawyers and lawmakers would investigate juvenile certification and a possible statewide juvenile sentencing guideline system, among other issues, and report back to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 1993, with its findings. (HF1849, Article 7)

Juvenile opportunities plan

An advisory task force — comprised of six legislators — on mentoring and community service would be established. Three House and three Senate members would be charged with proposing to the Legislature a "comprehensive plan to improve and increase opportunities for juveniles and young adults to engage in meaningful work that benefits communities and the state."

The panel would consult with relevant state departments and offices in developing its plan. (HF1849, Article 7)

Civil suits for juvenile victims

Kids under 16 who are used — or abused — in a sexual performance would have a civil cause of action. The time limitation on the filing of the suit is six years from the time the child knew or had reason to know injury was caused by his or her use as a minor in the sexual performance. (HF1849, Article 12)

Locking up guns

Small firearms dealers — those displaying less than 50 pistols for sale — would have to lock their merchandise in a safe or steel gun cabinet, which must be anchored to prevent its removal from the store. (HF1849, Article 15)

Is sentencing appropriate?

The Sentencing Guidelines Commission would be required to study whether certain criminal penalties are appropriate for the crimes committed, and whether they should be more severe. These would include the crimes of first-degree criminal sexual conduct and second-degree intentional murder. Results would be reported to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1993. (HF1849, Article 2)

Sexual harassment, violence, and

victims' rights

Each technical college, community college, and state university would need to adopt a clear victims' "bill of rights" and post the policy on campus at all times. The University of Minnesota would be requested, not mandated, to do likewise. While every college is currently required to have a sexual harassment and violence policy, it does not explicitly require one for victims' rights. (HF1849, Article 5)

Every public and private college or university in Minnesota would be required to adopt a sexual harassment and violence plan to avoid such problems on campus. These would include security precautions and training efforts involving faculty, staff, and students. The plans would then be reviewed by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) and the Office of the Attorney General. The programs would have to be implemented by the beginning of the 1994-95 academic year.

In addition, the HECB would be required to conduct a random survey of recent Minnesota college graduates, targeting those who work with victims and/or perpetrators of violence and abuse. The survey would aim at discovering whether the students received adequate instruction concerning the extent and causes of violence, and whether culturally and historically sensitive approaches to the topic were used. The HECB would need to furnish the Legislature with the results of this survey by Feb. 15, 1993. (HF1849, Article 16)

Probation standards task force

The Department of Corrections would be required to establish a probation standards task force to study current caseload information, current staffing levels, and the need for increasing the number of probation officers, among other things. (HF1849, Article 11)

Secure juvenile corrections facility

County correctional administrators within each judicial district would have to report by Nov. 1, 1992, to the House and Senate Judiciary committee chairs on the need for a secure juvenile detention facility. Appropriations deleted from earlier versions of HF1849 and HF1903 included a total of \$3.3 million for developing a secure facility at Red Wing. (HF1849, Article 11)

Supreme court studies

Highlights of House crime bill

- Life, with no possibility for parole, for those convicted of first-degree murder involving forcible criminal sexual conduct.
- Increases the statutory maximum for first-degree criminal sexual conduct from 25 to 30 years.
- Increases the statutory maximum for second-degree criminal sexual conduct from 20 to 25 years.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first-degree criminal sexual conduct with a prior conviction for first-, second-, or third-degree criminal sexual conduct if the prior offense was committed on or after Aug. 1, 1989, and the person was sentenced to prison and received an upward departure of at least twice the presumptive sentence.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first-degree criminal sexual conduct where the offender was previously sentenced as a dangerous and patterned sex offender.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first-degree criminal sexual conduct where offender has two or more priors for first-, second-, or third-degree criminal sexual conduct.
- Imposes a mandatory 30-year prison sentence on a repeat sex offender if the offender was convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct involving injury, threat of imminent great bodily harm, force or coercion, or the use or threatened use of a dangerous weapon.
- Imposes a mandatory 30-year prison sentence on a repeat sex offender if the offender has a previous conviction for first-, second-, or third-degree criminal sexual conduct.
- Eliminates the distinction in age groups between prostitution crimes involving minors under 13 and those who are older than 13 and not yet 16. Previously, stiffer penalties applied where the minor was under 13. Now, the higher penalty applies to crimes involving both age groups.
- People convicted of third- or fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct would no longer be eligible for early prison release under the intensive community supervision program.
- Makes the supervised release period at least five years for all convicted sex offenders.
- Makes it a gross misdemeanor to assault certain public employees (agricultural inspector, child protection worker, public health nurse, or probation or parole officer) while the employee is carrying out mandated duties.
- Expands first-degree murder to include terroristic threats in child and domestic abuse situations.
- Amends assault in the second degree to include assault with a dangerous weapon where substantial bodily harm is inflicted, punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine.
- Expands child neglect and endangerment to include parents or caretakers who knowingly permit a child to be present when felony level drug sale or possession occurs.
- Expands child neglect crime to include not only acts that substantially harm the child, but also acts that are likely to substantially harm the child.
- Creates a new category of second-degree murder where a person who unintentionally causes the death of a person where the victim had an order for protection (OFP) against the offender.
- First-time violator of an OFP must be sentenced to at least three days in jail and to participate in treatment. If the jail sentence is stayed, and the offender refuses treatment, the jail time must be served.
- Persons arrested for violating an OFP must be held in custody for at least 36 hours, excluding the day of arrest, Sundays, and holidays, unless released earlier by the court.
- Second-time violators of an OFP within two years must be sentenced to 10 days in jail. Prior out-of-state convictions do count under this provision.
- Increases, to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor, repeated violation of the intrusion of privacy offense, or "stalking" crime if it is committed against the same victim within a five-year period or against any victim within a two-year period.

The Minnesota Supreme Court would be requested to study whether minimum bail guidelines should be adopted in cases involving crimes against a person. The court would also be asked to examine whether the state Constitution should be amended to authorize the "preventive detention" of certain suspected offenders accused of dangerous crimes. (HF1849, Article 9)

Reporting name changes

Convicted felons who apply for a legal name change would need to report the change to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension within 10 days. The court granting the name change would have to do the same. Any convicted felon not reporting the name change would be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. (HF1849, Article 15)

No handguns for domestic abusers

Anyone who commits a fifth-degree assault that is classified as a domestic abuse incident within five years of a similar prior conviction could face up to a year in jail and a \$3,000 fine.

Where an offender uses a firearm in a domestic abuse assault, the offender would forfeit the gun for three years. After three years, if there is no re-offense, the gun would be returned.

A domestic abuser convicted in conjunction with a firearm would also be prohibited from possessing any pistol for three years from the date of conviction. Violation of this provision would be a gross misdemeanor.

Testimony given during Judiciary Committee hearings indicates the change is for situations where a verbal threat of a firearm is used, or "where a gun may be placed on a table and not a word spoken," during a domestic dispute.

Additionally, anyone convicted of a "crime of violence," which includes more than two dozen felony offenses, would be prohibited from possessing a pistol for 10 years. Violation of this section would be a felony offense. (SF1619*/HF1803)

No butane for minors

Selling butane to minors is a misdemeanor, and retailers are also required to display a "conspicuous" sign outlining the toxic products banned for sale to minors. The sign must also include a warning of the dangers of abusing such substances.

Those retailers selling just butane and no other toxic substances are only required to post a sign indicating that the sale of butane is illegal for sale to minors, rather than listing all substances where sale to minors is prohibited. These include glue, cement, and aerosol paints that contain intoxicating chemicals.

The bill will become effective July 1. (SF979*/HF1196)

DWI penalties increased

Minnesotans who drive cars, boats, snowmobiles, or all-terrain vehicles while intoxicated would face stiffer penalties.

The Legislature has approved a bill that its chief House author called "the most sweeping changes to state DWI law in 20 years."

Vehicle seizure for DWI offenders

For the first time in Minnesota, repeat drunk drivers could lose their cars. The new proposal says drivers convicted of their fourth DWI-related offense within five years would forfeit their vehicles, as would those with five convictions within 15 years. People convicted of a DWI whose driver's license has been permanently revoked would also lose their car. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)

Driver's license suspensions extended

First-time DWI offenders would be without a limited license for at least 15 days. Current law allows for immediate issuance of a limited license in most circumstances. First-time offenders refusing to submit to a blood-alcohol test would lose their license for 90 days.

Suspected second-time DWI-offenders would lose their driver's license for 90 days, up from the current 45-day wait, for a limited license. Convicted second-timers would lose their driver's license for 180 days — double the current penalty. Second-timers who refuse the blood-alcohol test would lose their license for a year. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)

Mandatory blood-alcohol tests

It would be a misdemeanor to refuse to submit to a blood-alcohol test. Currently, it is a gross misdemeanor for repeat offenders to refuse a test, but there is no criminal sanction for first-time offenders. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)



Drivers convicted of their fourth DWI charge in five years would have to forfeit their vehicle under the tougher provisions of a bill passed by the Legislature. (SF897*, HF285)

Boating and hunting while intoxicated

The bill would make it easier for conservation officers to arrest those suspected of driving a boat, snowmobile, or all-terrain vehicle under the influence. Under current law, officers can only charge people with suspected violations when they witness the offense, or in those cases where there was an accident. Now, officers may act "without regard" to whether the act occurred in the officer's presence. (SF897*, Articles 2, 3/HF285)

Any hunters refusing a blood-alcohol test would be fined \$500 and would be prohibited from hunting for a year.

A Senate provision attempting to ease the penalty for hunting while intoxicated — currently a five-year hunting license revocation period — was deleted by the House. The Senate attempt said that a judge "may" prohibit an offender from obtaining a license for "up to" five years. (SF897*, Article 5/HF285)

Grants to counties

The bill would also create a \$500,000 grant fund for counties to develop intensive probation programs for repeat DWI offenders. A similar appropriation for \$164,000 was vetoed by the governor last year. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)

Commission on repeat DWI offenders

An 18-member legislative commission also would be created on "the confinement and treatment of DWI recidivists," and would be given \$15,000. The commission would be charged with creating a specific proposal "to protect

society" from five-time DWI offenders.

The commission would be ordered to study 10 topic areas, including the use of deterrent drugs for offenders who are unsuccessful in treatment programs, and the possibility of creating a felony-level DWI charge. An earlier version of the bill would have made six-time convicted offenders within 15 years guilty of a felony. Current DWI law provides no penalty greater than a gross misdemeanor. That portion of the bill was scrapped in negotiations between House and Senate bill sponsors. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)

Conciliation court ceiling raised

You may be able to recover more money if you file a claim in conciliation court under a bill awaiting the governor's signature. The maximum level that could be recovered in conciliation court would be raised to \$5,000 beginning July 1 — up from \$4,000.

But the ceiling would be raised even higher in succeeding years. The level would be raised to \$6,000 on July 1, 1993, and to \$7,500 on July 1, 1994.

The measure would also eliminate the existing \$2,500 limit on claims involving consumer credit transactions. Court administrators had requested the elimination of the lower ceiling because they said it was difficult to administer.

The measure would formalize into law a practice that has been in place for several years in all areas of the state except Ramsey and Hennepin counties.

It states that people can be represented by an attorney "when the conciliation

court, in its discretion, finds the interests of justice would best be served by that representation, and it is limited to the extent and the manner that the judge considers helpful."

In Hennepin and Ramsey counties, attorneys can be present in conciliation court without the approval of the judge under existing practices. The measure would not affect that practice. (SF1691*/HF2206)

Data privacy

The state's data practices act has been made significantly more "user-friendly." This year's data practices bill includes an introduction to the state data practices act, with an exhaustive list of cross-references found throughout state law. (HF2181)

Background checks for child workers

The Minnesota Child Protection Background Check Act would be created, and apply to essentially any existing or potential employee, volunteer, or owner who has access to children, and any business or organization that cares, treats, or educates kids.

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) would be charged with developing procedures to respond to organizations requesting background checks for children's service workers.

Organizations would be authorized to ask workers if they have ever been convicted of child abuse crimes, felony-level assaults, criminal sexual conduct, or any assault against a minor, among other crimes.

The individual would have to consent to the background check. The worker would then be entitled to a copy of the investigation results and may challenge the accuracy of the report.

Organizations would be permitted to use the background check as a condition of employment. The subject of the background check would have the right to know if he or she was denied the job based on the background check.

The BCA would be allowed to charge a fee to those requesting the check. Employers would not, in turn, be allowed to charge the applicant or employee for this service.

The BCA would not be permitted to respond to background requests made by those other than the children's service

organization outlined in the act. The agency is also provided immunity from any litigation resulting from the background checks. (HF2181)

Beepers and cellular phones

County attorneys would be able to subpoena cellular phone records and those of paging companies to aid in ongoing investigations. Current law applies only to "records of telephone companies."

Additionally, they would be authorized to subpoena records of safe deposit box account numbers, customer savings and checking account numbers maintained by banks and safe deposit box companies. (HF2181)

AIDS testing of sex offenders

Offenders convicted of first- through fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct could be ordered by the court to submit to an HIV-test if the victim requests it.

A victim's right to request this test would also be added to the current information that hospitals must give a patient seeking services for sexual assault.

The test could also be ordered if the offender's blood or semen was shown to be exposed to or in contact with the victim's broken skin. The prosecuting attorney may also make a motion for the test.

The results would remain private, and would be available to the victim upon request. If the victim is a minor, results would then be made available to his or her parent or guardian.

Positive results would be reported to the Department of Health, and a trained counselor would then disclose the results to the victim. Results would not be recorded in any court documents. After results are disclosed to the victim or victim's guardian, they must be destroyed.

This law would go into effect Jan. 1, 1993 and would apply to crimes committed on or after that date. (HF2181)

Heritage preservation act

State data privacy laws would be eased so that relatives of children considered for out-of-home placement could be found more easily.

Courts would also be mandated to consider the heritage of a child when considering an out-of-home placement.

Heritage is currently one of three criteria to be considered for such placements, but critics argued the provision often isn't followed.

The measure would also amend the Minority Heritage Preservation Act to apply to children of all races, not just minorities, which was ruled unconstitutional by the state Court of Appeals. (SF1821*/HF1941)

Peace Office Training School

A proposed law enforcement school at Metropolitan State University in St. Paul would receive about \$500,000 in funding through an increase in the surcharge on traffic fines.

The surcharge on traffic fines was increased to 15 percent from 12 percent to finance the school and other law enforcement programs provided through the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Board.

One million dollars in funding for the law enforcement school, which was approved by the 1991 Legislature, was vetoed by the governor last summer.

In the past, the POST Board received appropriations from the state's general fund. Now, it would be completely funded through the 15 percent traffic fine surcharge, which would substantially increase its operating budget.

The measure calls for \$4.15 million to be collected in the Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) Board's special revenue fund.



Labor - Management Relations

Workers' compensation reform

Beginning this fall, employers may pay about 16 percent less for their share of the workers' compensation program after lawmakers decided to cut benefits recently injured employees can receive and make other changes in the \$1.2-billion-per-year program.

The measure would be the first significant change in Minnesota's workers' compensation laws in a decade.

Business advocates had pushed hard for reforms in recent years, saying without them the cost of operating in the state was nearly prohibitive.

Employer insurance premiums should fall by about \$200 million per year and the bill would place a freeze on premium increases through December 1993. It would create a "managed care" system of medical providers, requiring state certification before they can treat injured workers and establish a commission of business and labor leaders to further examine program savings.

The bill would attempt to limit cost growth in the program by reducing the period injured workers can claim temporary disability benefits, restricting the type of eligible rehabilitation services, and lowering the minimum compensation injured workers can receive.

Yearly cost-of-living adjustments were limited to 4 percent, with the first "escalator" increase delayed until two years after the worker was hurt. Beneficiaries currently can receive up to a 6 percent annual adjustment starting one year after their accident.

The new policies would affect only injured workers seeking benefits after Aug. 1; existing claims would not be affected. Opponents of the measure said it relied too much on cutting benefits for workers while not pursuing savings through improved workplace safety programs or medical cost containments. (SF2107*/HF1952)

Opening up personnel files

Minnesota law governing workers' access to their personnel files was strengthened by legislation that was signed into law by the governor.

Workers are currently allowed to look at their files, but employers are only required to give them copies of disputed sections. Under the new law, which takes effect Aug. 1, 1992, employers are required to provide a copy of the entire personnel record upon request by the worker.

The law applies to current and former workers and does allow employers to charge the worker for the cost of copying and mailing records. (HF1889)



Injured workers may find lower workers' compensation benefits after Sept. 30 when the workers' compensation bill would go into effect. (SF2107*, HF1952)

American Indians and taxes

American Indian tribal governments are now able to opt for the same treatment as Minnesota local governments under state unemployment compensation law. However, it is uncertain whether provisions specific to the Red Lake Band of Chippewa will comply with federal law.

Because the Red Lake Band chose not to be designated as an employer under state law, the federal government is trying to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars in unemployment insurance back taxes.

The taxes are designed to encourage employers to take part in state unemployment insurance programs, but tribal leaders said that the law is not consistent with their status as a sovereign nation.

The measure extends the governmental status to the tribe as of Aug. 1, 1993, and attempts to retroactively remove all tribal liability for the federal tax.

The legislation is scheduled to sunset Aug. 1, 1995. (SF1590*/HF2360)

Smoker's rights on the job

A bill that is awaiting the governor's signature would not allow employers to fire workers for any legal activities they engage in away from the job.

The bill specifies that an employer can't fire people for drinking and smoking tobacco. But some non-smoking advocates and business leaders say the measure unduly elevates smoker's rights.

The bill also provides for exceptions when workers fail to comply with conditions in a chemical dependency treatment or aftercare program.

In addition, it would allow an employer to dismiss a worker where his or her behavior off the job affects life insurance premiums paid by the employer. (SF2336*/HF2445)



Local Government

No vacation time payback

A bill that is designed to prevent local elected officials such as former Duluth Mayor John Fedo from being compensated for unused vacation and sick time has been approved by both the House and Senate.

The measure would apply to cities, counties, school districts, metropolitan or regional agencies, or other political subdivisions of the state.

Fedo received several thousand dollars in compensation after leaving office, causing several people and agencies, including the state auditor's office, to question the practice. (SF2194*, Section 10/HF2404)

Pictures prohibited

Those calendars that cities sometimes send to their respective residents couldn't include pictures of elected officials anymore.

The bill would prohibit cities, counties, school districts, metropolitan or regional agencies, or other political subdivisions of the state from distributing "a report or other publication" that includes pictures of elected representatives.

Directories of public services provided by the political subdivision, however, would be exempt from the measure. (SF2194*, Section 11/HF2404)

Frequent flyer miles

Frequent flyer miles accrued by public employees and paid for with public funds would revert to the public body that bought them.

The measure would require the airline passenger who received the frequent flyer bonus to report the benefit within 90 days.

The bill also would require the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government, and each political subdivision in the state, to develop policies concerning the accrual of such benefits by July 1, 1993. (SF2194*, Section 20/HF2404)



Redistricting

Legislative redistricting

Last year, the Legislature passed its decennial legislative boundary map, and Gov. Arne Carlson thought he vetoed the measure. The state Supreme Court ruled otherwise, and the plan stood. (HF1699)

This year, lawmakers needed to pass a "technical corrections" bill to fix the hundred-plus errors contained in last year's bill. Independent-Republicans said it wasn't technical at all, that it was "an attempt to redistrict all over again." Carlson promptly vetoed the "corrections" bill Jan. 10. (SF1596*/HF1726)

The latest word on this, the most political of battles, comes from the United States Supreme Court, which will rule this fall on the Minnesota plan.

So the redistricting plan passed by the Legislature last year (with minor changes) will be used in this November's elections. The court may decide to change those boundaries for the 1994 elections, however.



Regulated Industries

Open meetings for co-ops

Two bills that affect how electric cooperatives operate have been signed into law by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The new law requires that electric cooperatives with more than 50,000 members must open meetings of the board of directors to all members of the cooperative and shall give reasonable prior notice of the meeting.

The law also says that electric cooperatives with more than 35,000 members must provide equal representation on their boards of directors through redistricting every 10 years. The number of members in any one district will not be allowed to vary from the average by more than 10 percent.

The redistricting law took effect April 4; cooperatives that fall under the law are required to survey their membership for equal representation within one year of their next meeting. (SF1298*/HF1488)

The open meeting requirement will take effect Aug. 1 and has a number of exceptions. (HF1489)

Both measures affect two co-ops in the state, Anoka Electric Association and Dakota Electric Association.

Minnesota Power tax break

Northern Electric Cooperative wants to give Minnesota Power an offer they can't refuse and a provision contained in the tax bill may do just that.

Minnesota Power, a privately-owned electric company, could purchase Northern Electric and receive a property tax exemption — currently extended only to cooperatives — for Northern Electric's subscribers.

Like many cooperatives, Northern Electric serves remote areas and their subscribers pay higher rates. Northern Electric subscribers pay twice as much as customers of neighboring Minnesota Power, which serves the more heavily populated areas and has large industrial consumers.

Northern Electric sought the sale in an effort to bring lower rates to their customers. There is opposition to the idea of providing this tax break to a

private company, but Minnesota Power said it wouldn't pursue the company without it.

If signed into law, a provision is included that says the property tax exemption must be reflected in reduced rates to former Northern Electric subscribers. (HF2940)



Taxes

Tax bill approved

By tapping \$160 million of the \$400 million budget reserve, avoiding across the board income taxes, and imposing a sales tax on local government purchases, House and Senate lawmakers are hoping this year's tax bill (HF2940) will help solve the state's budget crisis.

Local government sales tax

The sales tax on local government purchases is expected to raise \$67.7 million for the state in fiscal year 1993. Many local purchases would still be exempt, including purchases by school districts, hospitals and nursing homes owned and operated by local governments, libraries, medical equipment, and supplies.

Other sales and use tax provisions

A 50 cent per call tax on 900-service numbers would be imposed, and the existing gross earnings tax would be repealed. Out-of-state retailers would be subject to the one-half cent local option sales tax (they are exempt from other local sales taxes).

Local government trust fund (LGTF)

The bill would establish the \$1.4 billion local government trust fund. It would take over and administer most state aids to local governments including property tax relief, social services aid, and local government aid (LGA) which would increase by \$20 million over the next two years. Two cents out of the 6.5 cent state sales tax is earmarked for the trust fund.

County criminal justice aids

A new county criminal justice aids program would be established and receive \$8.4 million from the trust fund in calendar

year 1993. The appropriation can only be increased in succeeding years.

One-half of the distribution to counties would be determined by population and one-half would be determined by the number of more serious crimes. Counties would have broad flexibility in how they use the funds.

State aid changes

A total of \$2.5 million would be distributed through the LGTF for reimbursement for costs resulting from the presidential primary.

LGTF interest payments to the state would be eliminated in fiscal year 1994.

The state would assume 100 percent of the costs of all county human services programs. The cost to the state would be \$978,000 in fiscal year 1993. LGTF human service payments to the state would be reduced to \$5.8 million in fiscal year 1993 and eliminated in fiscal year 1994.

Property tax provisions

Resorts would be allowed to stay open more than 250 days per year and would not be reclassified as commercial property which is taxed at a higher rate.

The tax rate on mobile home parks would be decreased from 2.3 percent to 2 percent for fiscal year 1993 only.

The annual filing requirement for the homestead application would be eliminated and made a four-year requirement starting in 1993, except when property changes hands. The penalty for claiming more than one homestead would be doubled from 50 to 100 percent of homestead benefits.

Homeowner eligibility for the targeting refund would be modified. The minimum property tax increase would go up from 10 to 12 percent and the maximum refund would be capped at \$1,500.

New sales tax exemptions

Expanded exemptions for isolated and occasional sales would be retroactive to June 30, 1991.

Materials and sales of solar power systems and wind energy systems would be exempt from the sales tax, as would petroleum products purchased by a transit system receiving public financial assistance, air cooling equipment used to convert or replace groundwater cooling systems, construction materials, and equipment used in paper recycling facilities.

New property tax exemptions

The definition of transitional housing which is tax exempt would be expanded. Additional new exemptions include property used for solar devices and metal recycling, containment facilities for agricultural chemicals, and non-profit ice arenas primarily used by youths.

Income, franchise, and premium taxes

The method of how estimated tax payments are calculated for individuals, corporations, partnerships and trusts would be modified, raising \$25 million in 1992-93.

A \$25 fee on taxis and other vehicles would be imposed, and a \$15 fee on passenger vehicles in lieu of premium taxes for the self-insured. Proceeds would be distributed to local governments for police pensions.

New tax increment financing (TIF)

Locations in St. Louis Park and St. Paul would be allowed to use TIF to fund redevelopment of highly polluted areas of less than 20 acres whose cleanup costs would exceed market value after cleanup. The locations are along Excelsior Boulevard in St. Louis Park and lower Payne Avenue in St. Paul.

Pilot jobs tax credit program

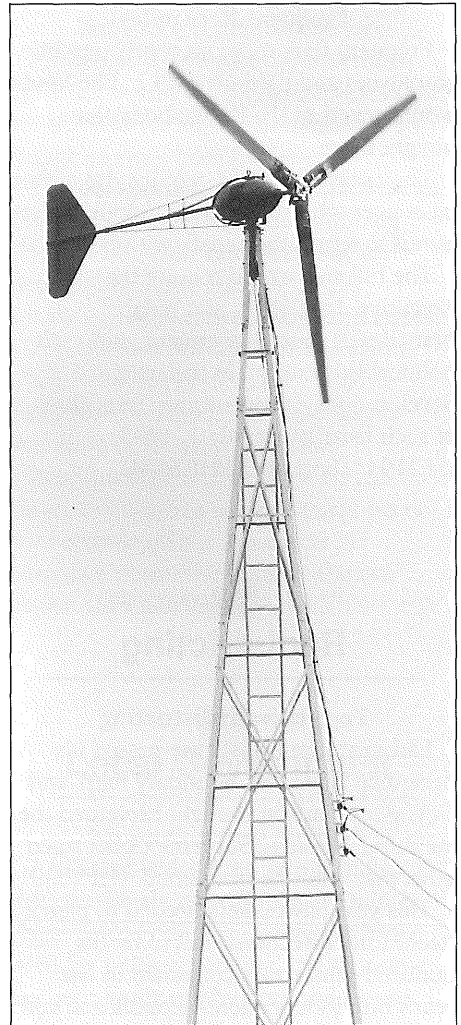
A pilot jobs tax credit would be created in designated locales — currently Faribault County and South St. Paul. Businesses could receive a credit of up to \$2,000 for each new job that pays over \$15,000 annually. The program would go into effect in calendar year 1993.

Taconite fund

A taconite economic development fund for 1992-93 would be created by freezing the taconite production tax and diverting 10.4 cents per ton to the fund. Producers may then use their share for reinvestment in equipment, research, or technology upon consent of a joint labor-management committee. Funds not used in two years go to the taconite environmental protection fund or the northeast Minnesota economic development fund.

Withholding fee increased

The fee for withholding of income tax refunds for child support would increase from \$3 to \$10.



Wind and solar systems would receive property and sales tax exemptions under this year's tax bill. (HF2940)

Hunting down tax scofflaws

Although there was no general tax increase approved in 1992, the state Department of Revenue would try to collect an extra \$1.8 million in the next year.

The additional revenue would be achieved through beefed-up collections efforts. The department could contract with private collection agencies to convince scofflaws to pay up a larger portion of the estimated \$120 million in taxes currently going unpaid. (HF2694)



Transportation

Studebakers get respect

Certain models of Studebaker, the car before it's time, would now be considered a "classic car" under Minnesota law and be eligible for cheaper license plates.

The 1929-1933: President Studebaker, "except model 82," will now join the ranks of Alfa Romeos, Bugattis, Packards, Pierce Arrows, and many other cars in the elite automobile hall of fame.

Certain models of Nash, Graham, Graham-Paige, Triumph, and Voisin cars were also added to the list of classic cars, which, by definition, are limited to automobiles made between 1925 and 1948 that embody "fine design, high engineering standards, and superior workmanship."

The cost of elite classic car license plates is \$25.

The elite list is limited to cars. The law specifically states that "no commercial vehicles such as hearses, ambulances, or trucks are considered to be classic cars." (HF1701)

Noise reduction

The not-so tranquil skies above Richfield, Bloomington, and south Minneapolis could become a little quieter.

The Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC), upon the governor's approval, would be required to spend a larger portion of its future construction budget for sound-proofing homes that are near Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. The program also would earmark money to buy about 450 Richfield homes that are directly beneath primary airport flight paths.

Almost \$5 million would be targeted for noise mitigation near the airport during each of the first two years of the program, increasing to about \$10 million per year by 1996. The program would be funded through a new, \$3 surcharge tacked on to the tickets of all passengers who arrive or depart from the airport. (HF2269).

Heading off Congress

Minnesota lawmakers this year told their colleagues in the U.S. Congress to

back off when it comes to enforcing state traffic laws.

A resolution was adopted that essentially tells Congress to hit the road with its attempt to urge states to adopt a mandatory motorcycle helmet and seatbelt laws.

A federal highway construction funding package passed last year contains a provision stating that a portion of the federal funds would have to be used for safety-related projects if mandatory helmet and seatbelt laws aren't adopted.

The non-binding resolution, in effect, tells Congress to cut the strings and to just give us the money. (HF2029)

Parking patrols

Legislation passed and already signed into law authorizes the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth to organize volunteer patrols to better enforce parking restrictions in handicapped zones. (HF1833)

Hold the bus

Regional transit planners would have \$62.5 million to spend for new buses and other equipment over the next three years if the governor signs the transportation bonding bill.

Long-term bonding would authorize the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to spend up to \$44 million for new buses and gives the Regional Transit Board (RTB) \$18 million to purchase property and materials to establish five "transit hubs" in suburban communities.

The bonds would be paid off through increased property taxes in the Twin Cities.

Lawmakers approved an additional \$1.5 million for the Metro Mobility service for disabled people, but declined to provide any additional operating funds for other transit services. Without the added state funding, RTB and MTC officials predicted they would have to further reduce express and weekend services or raise fares another 10 cents to 20 cents per ride. (HF2191)

Light rail streamlined

Beyond continuing modest state contributions for planning purposes, lawmakers this year provided no money for building light rail transit in the Twin Cities. They did, however, adopt language to streamline the decision making

process should light rail ever get a green light. State transportation department officials will have the final say on where and when the lines would be built, with the Metropolitan Council placed in charge of most preliminary planning. Other regional governmental units — such as county rail authorities and the Regional Transit Board — now have largely advisory roles. (SF2510*/HF2510)

Premium gasoline

There will likely be a greater chance you will get what you pay for at Minnesota gas pumps.

The Department of Public Service received a \$283,000 appropriation to hire five new people to monitor octane levels and fuel additives in gasoline.

The beefed up program follows a department investigation in December that showed that 17 percent of the gas samples taken from across Minnesota were of a lower grade than labeled (see April 10 Session Weekly, page 11).

Although funding for the measure is included in the appropriations bill, the program itself is in SF2509, which is on its way to the governor. (HF2694)

FEE INCREASES IN OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL (HF2694)**

Fee increases

Legislators passed a number of new or increased fees that would help pay for state programs and federal mandates. But they also let some controversial fee proposals die.

Although there are dozens of fee increases in the omnibus appropriations bill (HF2694), only one — the drinking water connection fee — would affect most Minnesotans.

The proposed statewide drinking water connection fee of about \$5 per service connection would help pay for federal mandates requiring additional tests for drinking water. Minneapolis and St. Paul officials oppose the fee because they already do the additional testing.

Several fee increase and new proposals were never approved. A \$1 increase in driver's license fees to help pay for tamper-proof cards passed in the Senate, but never made it through the House. And proposals to tax pop, automobile repairs, and packaging all died this session.

People who use specific state services may no longer find bargain-rate fees. Many of the fee increases are intended to make the fee more accurately reflect the cost of a service.

The clinical specimen handling fee at the Department of Health would increase to \$15 from \$5. And expedited over-the-counter transactions at the Secretary of State's Office would increase to \$10 from \$5.

Many license fees would increase under the provisions of the bill to cover the cost of providing a license to a person or facility.

A fourfold increase in license fees for a number of health care facilities would pay for the cost of ongoing licensing functions and help wipe out a deficit associated with the collection of these fees. The measure would increase license fees for hospitals, nursing homes, outpatient surgery centers, boarding care homes and supervised living facilities. (A license for an outpatient surgical center, for example, would increase to \$1,645 from \$450).

Annual liquor fees would increase substantially, with most license fees doubling. Liquor wholesalers would pay \$15,000 for a license (up from \$7,500), while brewers would pay \$2,500 (up from \$1,250). Even importers and sellers of sacramental wine would see a doubling of their license fees to \$50 from \$25.

Insurance fees and license fees for real estate appraisers, insurance adjusters, insurance brokers, all would be increased. Individual license fees for insurance brokers and real estate appraisers would double to \$100 from \$50, and license renewals would increase to \$50 from \$25.

Proposed cuts to the state appropriation for the Minnesota Zoo would be offset by allowing the zoo to keep admission and parking receipts. An admission fee increase voted by the zoo board will also help offset the cuts.

The omnibus crime bill, HF1849, increases penalty assessments on criminal fines to 15 percent — up from 12 percent — with the revenue deposited in a special peace officer training account in the state's general fund. It also places a \$5 fee on all petty misdemeanors other than parking violations.

	Current	Proposed	Article/Section
STATE GOVERNMENT			
Gambling equipment distributor's license	\$2,500	\$3,500	Art. 4, Sec. 36
Plaintiff, defendant civil filing fee	\$85	\$105	Art. 4, Sec. 42
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION			
Insurance broker license	\$50	\$100	Art. 4, Sec. 28
Insurance salesperson's license	\$25	\$50	Art. 4, Sec. 28
Real estate appraiser license	\$50	\$100	Art. 4, Sec. 29
Secretary of State Information expedited service information	\$5	\$10	Art. 4, Sec. 19
Candidate filing fee for governor, U.S. House and judgeships	\$200	\$300	Art. 4, Sec. 42
Candidate filing fee for state House and Senate	\$75	\$100	Art. 4, Sec. 42
U.S. Senate filing fee	\$300	\$400	Art. 4, Sec. 42
Liquor control fees:			
manufacturer of distilled spirits	\$7,500	\$15,000	Art. 4, Sec. 53
brewers	\$1,250	\$2,500	
liquor wholesalers	\$7,500	\$15,000	
Traffic fine surcharge	12%	15%	Art. 4, Sec. 74
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES			
Pesticide registration (min. fee)	\$150	\$250	Art. 2, Sec. 15
Large wholesale food manufacturers	0	\$30	Art. 2, Sec. 17
Certain milk marketing organizations	0	\$50	Art. 2, Sec. 17
HUMAN RESOURCES			
Safe drinking water connection	0	\$5 /connection	Art. 6, Sec. 3
Clinical specimen handling fee	\$5	\$15	Art. 6, Sec. 2
JCAHO hospitals license fee	\$450	\$2,142	Art. 6, Sec. 1
Non-JCAHO hospitals license fee	\$468 + \$29/bed	\$2,228+	Art. 6, Sec. 1
\$138/bed			
Nursing home license fee	\$68+ \$16/bed	\$324 +	Art. 6, Sec. 1
\$76/bed			
Outpatient surgical centers license	\$450	\$1,645	Art. 6, Sec. 1
Boarding care homes and supervised living facilities license	\$68+ \$16/bed	\$249+ \$58/ bed	Art. 6, Sec. 1
Licensed physician surcharge	0	\$400	Art. 7, Sec. 9
Child support enforcement fee	\$5	\$25	Art. 8, Sec. 53
OTHER FEE CHANGES APPROVED BY LEGISLATURE			
Penalty assessment on criminal fines	12%	15%	HF1849, Art. 4, Sec. 3
Fee for all petty misdemeanors other than parking violations	0	\$5	HF1849, Art. 4, Sec. 1
Minimum fines on convicted criminals	no min.	min. is 20% of max.	HF1849, Art. 4, Sec. 1
Initial and disease inspections of aquatic farms	0	\$50	(SF2432*/HF2855)
License to sell game fish in pet stores	\$55	\$15	(SF2432*/HF2855)
Fee for withholding income tax refunds for child support	\$3	\$10	HF2940

** Not all new fees and fee increases are listed. Does not include fee increases included in HealthRight bill.

Tracking the Bills . . .

Final Action

Now it's up to the governor

Exactly 2,537 bills were introduced this legislative session by the House and the Senate. Of those, with a few exceptions that carried over from last year, 245 were passed by both bodies during the 1992 Session and sent to the governor .

So what happened to the other 2,292? Some were folded into other bills, but most are dead, gone from the legislative process unless they are re-introduced next year. The biennium has ended, and bills do not carry over from one biennium to the next.

And the 245 sent to the governor?

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it's ready to be sent to the governor for consideration. During an even-numbered legislative year — the final year of a biennium — the governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can:

- sign the bill and it will become law;
- veto the bill;
- line-item veto individual items within an appropriations bill; or
- do nothing, which can cause two different results.

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

If a bill that was passed by the Legislature and presented to the governor before the final three days of the session, the bill will become law unless the governor vetoes it by returning it to the Legislature within three days. The governor normally signs the bills and files them with the Secretary of State, but his signature is not required.

But if a bill is passed during the last three days of the session, the governor has a longer time to act on it. He/she must sign and deposit it with the Secretary of State within 14 days of adjournment or the bill will not become law. Inaction by the governor results in a "pocket veto."

Only on appropriations bills can the governor exercise the line-item veto authority. This option allows the governor to eliminate the appropriation items to which he/she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the veto with the returned bill. Here, too, the timetable is either 14 days after adjournment for bills passed during the final three days of the session, or within three days after the governor receives the bill at any other time.

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.

After each session, the House and Senate publish the *Session Review*, a comprehensive summary of all bills that were signed into law or vetoed. You can get a copy by calling or writing the House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn., 55155; (612) 296-2146, 1-800-657-3550.

Editor's note: The following chart includes the 245 bills that passed both the House and the Senate and have been or will be sent on to the governor for consideration. It also includes, wherever possible, bills that were incorporated into other larger bills. Final action is as yet incomplete on about half of the bills.

Here are details concerning some of the terms used in the chart.

Governor's Options:

• enactment

The date the governor signed the bill into law.

• line item veto (liv)

The power or action of the governor to reject individual items within an appropriations bill while approving the rest of the bill.

• Veto (V)

The governor did not approve the bill.

• *

An asterisk marks the bill the House and Senate approved and sent on to the governor.

Effective Date:

Each act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day it becomes effective, unless the act specifies a different time. Examples:

• Aug. 1, 1992

Each act the governor signs into law, except those that make appropriations, take effect on Aug. 1 following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.

• upon local approval (ula)

A special law requiring approval from the local government unit it affects becomes effective the day after the local government unit's governing body files a certificate with the secretary of state, unless the act specifies a later date.

• July 1, 1992

An appropriations act, or an act having appropriations items, takes effect at the beginning of the first day of July following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.

• various dates (vd)

Different parts of the act have different effective dates.

• with exceptions (we)

Act includes other effective dates.

• with qualifications (wq)

Act adds conditions to the effective date.

• retroactive (r)

Act goes into effect as of a specified date in the past.

• currently unavailable (cu)

The act is not yet in its final form; therefore, an effective date cannot be cited at this time.

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
				AGRICULTURE				
HF0769*	Krueger	SF0850	Beckman	Farm products—central filing system established		525	p	dae, wq
HF0829	Bertram	SF0512*	Berg	Noxious weed law adopted		500	4/23	1/1/93
HF1391	Girard	SF1300*	Beckman	Animals allowed to eat nonmeat by-products of food processing		381	4/1	8/1
HF1827*	Dille	SF1681	DeCramer	Cattle testing—brucellosis, anaplasmosis		433	4/8	8/1
HF2125	Tunheim	SF2069*	Stumpf	Seed potato growing area—counties added		399	4/3	dae
HF2489	Dille	SFnone		Well placement rule—waiver provided	HF2717			
HF2633	Winter	SF2257*	Renneke	Agricultural business enterprise—defined		532	p	vd
HF2733	Wenzel	SF2728*	Sams	Dairy fund established		489	4/20	8/1, we
HF2734*	Bauerly	SF2710	Sams	Ag improvement loan program for Grade B producers established		602	p	vd
HF2804*	Olson, E.	SF2572	Lessard	Minnesota wild rice labeling, reporting modified		521	p	vd
HF2853	Cooper	SF2028*	Morse	Pesticide registration application		439	4/8	8/1
				APPROPRIATIONS				
HF1740	Carlson	SF1621*	Stumpf	University of Minnesota—system specials restored		360	1/17	7/1
HF1838*	Cooper	SF1894	Bernhagen	Municipal litigation—pilot project loans forgiven		531	p	dae
HF1903*	Simoneau	SF2780	Merriam	Bonding—statewide capital projects funded		558	p	dae
HF2010	Winter	SF1854*	Vickerman	Worthington—community college allowed to transfer funds for LRC		498	4/20	dae
HF2567	Nelson, K.	SF2183	Hughes	Workplace literacy center—established, money appropriated	HF2694			
HF2716	Bauerly	SFnone		Nursery dealer, pesticide, dairy provisions altered	HF2734			
HF3020	Steensma	SF2781*	Beckman	Claims against state—funding provided		541	p	8/1
				COMMERCE				
HF0217*	Carruthers	SF0394	Flynn	Interior designers—licensed, regulated		507	p	8/1
HF0917*	Pelowski	SF1109	Morse	Leased cars—license needed for non-metro resale		367	3/20	dae
HF1416*	Solberg	SF1243	Cohen	Investments—advertising restrictions modified		427	4/9	8/1
HF1892	Farrell	SF1644*	Finn	UCC—negotiable instruments to conform with other regulations		565	p	8/1
HF2043	Dawkins	SF1841*	Mondale	Pet origin, disclosure required; penalties added		585	p	12/1
HF2046*	Bertram	SF2437	Bertram	Automobiles—lienholders notified before sale		395	4/3	8/1
HF2096	Farrell	SF1801*	Hottinger	Motor vehicles—franchise termination payments regulated		472	4/15	8/1
HF2106*	Trimble	SF1836	Kelly	Currency exchanges—business limits created		504	4/23	dae
HF2402	Pugh	SF2088*	Reichgott	Legal—Nonprofit Corporation Act amended		503	4/23	r
HF2551*	Rest	SF2413	Reichgott	Corporate registration procedures modified		477	4/17	r 9/1/91
HF2572*	McEachern	SF2309	Solon	Probate code—successor definition modified		423	4/8	8/1
HF2608*	O'Connor	SF1649	Solon	Credit cards companies required to file state treasurer reports		552	p	7/31
HF2904	O'Connor	SF2475*	Beckman	Tobacco purchases by minors—penalties added		588	p	8/1
HF2950	Dawkins	SF2662*	Pappas	Realtors—license renewal fees increased		555	p	dae
				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
HF1249*	Hausman	SF1172	Kelly	St. Paul—Housing redevelopment redevelopment program created		407	4/7	ula
HF1795	Thompson	SF1648*	Moe	Detroit Lakes—agricultural industrial facilities funding established		543	p	8/1
HF1862*	Jefferson	SF1721	Kroening	Mpls. small business loans—cap removed		412	4/7	ula, we

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF2189	Simoneau	SF2380*	Neuville	Proposed legislation — effect on state technology policy		467	3/17	8/1
HF2586*	Trimble	SF2323	Cohen	St. Paul tourism district— reorganization		550	p	dae
HF2650	Lourey	SF2450	Chmielewski	Telecommunications clearinghouse— pilot programs established	HF2940			
HF2878	Munger	SF2499*	Davis	Mille Lacs preservation and development board established		536	p	ula
				EDUCATION				
HF1741	McEachern	SF1662	Mondale	Early child hood programs— funding increased	HF2121			
HF1776	Mariani	SF1706	Benson, J.E.	Migrant farmworkers— resident tuition status provided	HF2694			
HF1784	Cooper	SF1646	Bernhagen	Interactive television levy extended to region six	HF2121			
HF1787	Anderson, R.	SF1776	DeCramer	General education revenue for alternative education-increased	HF2121			
HF1850	Kelso	SF1663	Johnston	Optional extra referendum authorized	HF2121			
HF1865	Pelowski	SF1733	Price	Graduation rule authorized by law	HF2121			
HF1869	Johnson, A.	SF1690	Dahl	Intermediate school district— revenue restricted to members	HF2121			
HF1882	Bauerly	SF1905	Dicklich	Debt service equalization revenue not used for equipment	HF2121			
HF1897	Bauerly	SF2687	DeCramer	Cooperative secondary facilities program modified, bonds authorized	HF2121			
HF1913	Carruthers	SF1785	Luther	Capital expenditure facilities— modified	HF2121			
HF1914	Pugh	SF1771	Metzen	South St. Paul—capital expenditure facilities revenue	HF2121			
HF1917	Rest	SF1884	Reichgott	Drug abuse resistance education— special levy authority expanded	HF2121			
HF1939	Dempsey	SF1786	Fredrickson	Fund balance reduction modified, retroactive date provided	HF2121			
HF1946	Kinkel	SF1647	Sams	Learning readiness program's use of school buses authorized	HF2121			
HF1963	Segal	SF1951	Mondale	Referendum authority conversion— amount per pupil unit	HF2121			
HF1969*	Blatz	SF2175	Belanger	Liquor sales allowed near school at Mall of America		411	4/7	ula
HF1986	Garcia	SF1840	Riveness	Richfield school district—health, safety plan changes authorized	HF2121			
HF2002*	Orenstein	SF1908	Marty	Volunteer services— federal grant proposal		369	3/20	dae
HF2008	Cooper	SF1963	DeCramer	Health care intern program— grants authorized	HF2121			
HF2013	Sparby	SF1991*	Stumpf	Technical college board authorized to contract for housing services		398	4/3	8/1
HF2061	Hausman	SF2606	Pogemiller	Regional library basic system support modified	HF2121			
HF2078	Ostrom	SF1967	Fredrickson, D.R.	Food service fund accounting, transfer requirements provided	HF2121			
HF2093	Hasskamp	SF1898*	Dahl	Tobacco use prohibited at public schools		576	p	vd
HF2101	Kelso	SF1813	Traub	Early childhood developmental screening requirements modified	HF2121			
HF2105	Vanasek	SF2656	Neuville	LeCenter school district—given more capital bonding authority	HF2121			
HF2109	Kelso	SF2058	Johnston	Resident district determined by home of pupil or custodian	HF2121			
HF2110	Kelso	SF2200	Neuville	Academies for deaf, blind— provisions modified	HF2121			
HF2121*	Nelson	SF2326	Dicklich	Education Finance—omnibus bill		499	p	vd
HF2151	Peterson	SF2738	Fredrickson	Lac qui Parle Valley school district appropriated money	HF2121			
HF2194	McEachern	SF2340	Dicklich	Staff development revenue— authorized use clarified	HF2121			
HF2197	Nelson, K.	SF1982	Dahl	Teacher licensure—one year internship required	HF2121			
HF2230	McEachern	SF1862	Adkins	St. Michael-Albertville school district fund transfer authorized	HF2121			
HF2258	McEachern	SFnone		School district, regional mgt. info. center—requirements	HF2121			
HF2318	Lynch	SF2556*	Olson	Parental review of instructional materials included in PER policy		496	4/20	vd
HF2348	Tunheim	SF2262	Stumpf	School board's review, comment process changed, council created	HF2121			

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF2358	Hausman	SF2294	Pappas	Capital expenditure levy for contracts, leases authorized	HF2121			
HF2365	Rodosovich	SF2424	Neuville	Faribault school district land conveyance provided	HF2121			
HF2373	McEachern	SFnone		Education commission removed from high school league board	HF2121			
HF2377*	Uphus	SF1968	Johnson, D.E	School consolidation law changed		409	4/7	8/1
HF2449	Ozment	SF2317	Pariseau	Randolph school district authorized to transfer funds	HF2121			
HF2518	Nelson, K.	SF2365	Pogemiller	Taxpayer notification meetings— modified for certain bond sales	HF2121			
HF2585	Jefferson	SF2385*	Spear	Elections—special school district exemption		378	3/31	dae
HF2588	Bauerly	SF2118	Pappas	Regional library basic support system modified	HF2121			
HF2590	Nelson, K.	SF2659	Ranum	Minneapolis school district— certain positions unclassified	HF2121			
HF2631	Hausman	SF2481	Pappas	Post-secondary enrollment options act modified	HF2121			
HF2671	Lourey	SF2480	Chmielewski	Interactive television— levy increase provided	HF2121			
HF2676	Tunheim	SF2477	Stumpf	Maximum effort capital loan— debt redemption adjusted	HF2121			
HF2690	Kinkel	SF2558	Finn	Health and safety capital expenditure program modified	HF2121			
HF2742	Davids	SF2501	Benson, D.D.	Fund transfers allowed for reorganizing school districts	HF2121			
HF2743	Bauerly	SF2743	Hughes	Education districts—financial support limits repealed	HF2121			
HF2766	Hartle	SFnone		General education revenue reduction formula modified	HF2121			
HF2772	Ozment	SF2554	Olson	Education programs, procedures amended, money appropriated	(sections) HF2121			
HF2847	Bettermann	SF2619	Larson	Runestone telecommunications— bond issuance authorized	HF2121			
HF2902	Krueger	SF2671	Sams	Metric system—training required for teachers	HF2121			
HF2933	Tunheim	SF2673	Stumpf	School districts—revenue formulas modified	HF2940			
HF2937	Hartle	SF0157	Hughes	Education commissioner appointed by education board	HF2121			
HF1931	Murphy	SF1774	Johnson, J.B.	Wind energy systems— sales tax exemption	HF2940			
HF2089	Murphy	SFnone		Solar energy devices— tax exemptions	HF2940			
				ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES				
HF0905	Reding	SF0522*	Benson, D.D.	Experimental fishing streams— prohibited in some counties		469	4/17	dae
HF1013*	Peterson	SF1401	Benson, J.E.	Pipeline projects approval authority—repealed		374	4/1	dae
HF1347	Skoglund	SF1252*	Flynn	Minnehaha state park— land lease		447	4/13	8/1
HF1453*	Trimble	SF1292	Morse	Wastewater treatment— funding modified		601	p	vd
HF1965	Skoglund	SF1959*	Luther	Exotic species— management, funding		594	p	vd
HF1985*	Wagenius	SF1866	Mondale	Land recycling act adopted		512	4/23	dae
HF2044*	Trimble	SF1830	Novak	Water—once-through coding permit exemption for non-profit		366		8/1
HF2134*	Jacobs	SF2030	Novak	Petroleum, oil fired plants— inspection fee increased		597	p	vd
HF2147*	Wagenius	SF2042	Dahl	Mercury—sale, disposal		560	p	vd
HF2150	Wagenius	SF2199*	Merriam	Waste Management Act— amendments		593	p	vd
HF2267	Steensma	SF2001*	DeCramer	Petofund reimbursement provided to cities, towns		414	4/7	dae
HF2282	Rukavina	SF2233*	Stumpf	Snowmobiles—liability, speed limit exemptions		573	p	vd
HF2320	Peterson	SF2298*	Price	Watershed districts provisions		466	4/17	8/1
HF2437*	McGuire	SF2095	Morse	Clean Air Act amendments— business assistance program		546	p	vd
HF2483	Anderson, I.	SF2421*	Lessard	Timber permit extensions provided		405	4/7	dae

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF2543	Munger	SF2301*	Price	RIM project land— eligibility requirements modified		415	4/7	8/1
HF2578	Weaver	SF2185*	Merriam	Radio equipment prohibition— fishing exempted		478	4/17	8/1
HF2592	Stanius	SF2162*	Bernhagen	Game & fish— commercial activity modified		589	p	8/1
HF2612	Weaver	SF2389*	Merriam	Natural resources regulations— modified, changed, clarified		462	4/17	vd
HF2619	Rodosovich	SF2392*	Johnson, J.B.	State park boundaries— provided additions, deletions		451	4/13	8/1
HF2623*	Solberg	SF2344	Lessard	Mississippi River Headwaters Area Board provisions changed		476	4/17	ula
HF2624	Krueger	SF2430*	Sams	Petrofund contractors— competence, fees regulated		490	4/20	na
HF2684	Bishop	SF2473	Morse	Water testing—fee established	HF2694			
HF2702	Munger	SF2310*	Price	Board of Water and Soil— dispute resolution committee		399	4/3	8/1
HF2717*	Dille	SF2102*	Morse	Nitrate data advisory task force, data base established		544	p	8/1
HF2746	Munger	SF2311*	Price	Board of Water & Soil— city, county controls		450	4/13	8/1
HF2842	Pelowski	SF2299*	Morse	Blufflands trail system established		456	4/13	7/1
HF2849*	Simoneau	SF2101	Merriam	Split Rock Lighthouse fee structure authorized		481	4/17	dae
HF2855	Sparby	SF2432*	Berg	Aquatic farming— regulations, wildlife protection		566	p	vd
				FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE				
HF0802	Orenstein	SF0651*	Spear	Health insurance— utilization review		574	p	1/1/93
HF1680	Skoglund	SF2213*	Solon	Banks, credit unions, lenders— regulated, practices modified		587	p	dae
HF1681*	Skoglund	SF2212	Solon	Insurance—omnibus bill		564	p	vd
HF1791	Skoglund	SF2743*	Hottinger	Medicare supplemental insurance— regulations		554	p	7/30, wq
HF1884	Sparby	SF1729*	Hottinger	Trustee investments— certain mutual funds allowed		473	4/15	dae
HF1901	Winter	SF1689*	Metzen	Insurance agents— terminations regulated		379	4/1	dae
HF1948*	Carruthers	SF1855	Metzen	Insurance—charity donations		483	4/17	dae
HF1980*	Pugh	SF1922	Solon	Auto insurance— technical changes		520	p	vd
HF2099*	Carruthers	SF2374	Luther	Auto insurance—deductibles		524	p	1/1/93
HF2261*	Winter	SF2402	Riveness	State fund regulations		528	p	8/1
HF2346	Bishop	SF1997*	Hottinger	Insurance—auto glass, replacement replacement coverage modified		413	4/7	dae
HF2688	Skoglund	SF2463*	Luther	Insurance solvency— technical corrections		540	p	vd
				GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING				
HF0748	Osthoff	SF0764*	Dahl	Safety—amusement rides inspected. liability insurance required		382	3/31	8/1/91
HF1731	Lasley	SF1598	Marty	Elections— presidential primary delayed		364	V	
HF2465*	Frederick	SF2029	Pariseau	Veterans—property, room searches		410	4/7	8/1
HF2535*	Uphus	SF2307	Johnson, D.E	Elections—ward system abolition deadlines changed for certain cities		388	3/31	dae
HF2642	Olson, K.	SF2286*	Vickerman	Military— armory closings, public hearings required		495	V	
HF2658	Peterson	SF2514*	Frederickson, D.J.	Counties—Yellow Medicine hospital district elections		534	p	vd
				GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS				
HF0031*	Simoneau	SF0151	Kroening	Fire protection—advisory council created		508	p	8/1
HF0419*	Johnson, R.	SF0410	Pogemiller	Retirement— tax shelter annuity payments allowed		487	4/20	vd
HF0667	O'Connor	SF0735*	Lessard	State patrol members— vacation donation allowed		562	p	8/1
HF0699*	Reding	SF0684	Pogemiller	Retirement— judges' contributions increased		492	4/20	dae
HF0765*	McGuire	SF0726	Marty	Early retirement—health insurance incentives provided		482	4/17	dae, r 5/5/90

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF1114*	Kahn	SF0768	Pappas	Gender balance required in state agency appointments		457	V	
HF1133	Bauerly	SF2037*	Price	Public employees— bargaining settlements released		458	4/17	6/30/93
HF1334	Reding	SF1230*	Stumpf	Volunteer firefighters— qualifying service defined		509	p	vd
HF1350*	Jaros	SF1139	Solon	Pensions—back pay granted for wrongful discharge		443	4/13	dae
HF1567*	McGuire	SF2354	Marty	Pensions—Falcon Heights firefighters permitted vesting		372	4/1	ula
HF1692	Jaros	SF1558*	Solon	Retirement—municipal police, fire accounts merged with PERA		448	4/13	ula
HF1744*	Dempsey	SF1710	Fredrickson, D.R.	Pensions—PERA, surviving spouse optional annuity		373	4/1	dae
HF1763*	Rodosovich	SF1772	Neuville	Public Lands—Faribault County: certain lands released		387	3/31	dae
HF1873*	Reding	SF1731	Solon	Retirement—retired public employees cont'd health coverage provided		488	4/20	vd
HF1960*	Reding	SF1910	Morse	Pensions—public employee post-retirement adjustments		530	p	vd
HF1996*	Reding	SF2023	Benson, J.E.	Retirement— teacher contribution transfers modified		420	4/8	dae, r
HF2001*	Jefferson	SF1934	Pogemiller	Retirement— MERF coverage granted certain employees		596	4/16	7/1, wq
HF2014	Reding	SF2352*	Piper	Retirement— police, fire granted actuarial assumption increase		455	4/13	ula
HF2018	Farrell	SF2750*	Kelly	Retirement— St Paul fire benefits modified		563	p	vd
HF2025*	Reding	SF1916	Waldorf	Retirement— MSRS interest rates increased		598	p	vd
HF2026	Reding	SF1917*	Waldorf	Investment board allowed additional investments		539	p	7/1
HF2028	Jefferson	SF1935*	Pogemiller	Retirement— MERF provisions modified		480	4/17	dae, we
HF2063*	O'Connor	SF1819	Dahl	Pensions—PERA provisions amended		440	4/10	r 1/1/92
HF2137*	Lourey	SF2048	Stumpf	Retirement— MSRS administrative bill		432	4/9	dae, we
HF2186*	McGuire	SF1780	Marty	Pensions—St. Paul fire: surviving spouse benefits		422	4/8	ula
HF2225*	O'Connor	SF2412	Waldorf	St. Paul—voting procedures for police relief association changed		393	4/3	ula
HF2226	O'Connor	SF2418*	Waldorf	Pensions— St. Paul Police benefit regulations modified		586	p	ula
HF2231	Carruthers	SF2282*	Hottinger	Administrative rules corrections		494	4/20	dae
HF2242	McGuire	SF1985*	Pariseau	Human rights—zero tolerance policy adopted		452	4/14	dae
HF2250*	Carruthers	SF2120	Bertram	Peace officers—"killed in line of duty" clarified		523	p	vd
HF2259*	Reding	SF2239	Piper	Pensions—MnDOT employee granted early accrual		368	3/20	dae
HF2287*	Jefferson	SF1970	Waldorf	Police, fire fighter relief associations—state aid altered		437	4/8	dae
HF2312	Jaros	SF2115*	Solon	Manufactured in USA— Canadian cement included		583	p	dae
HF2313	Jaros	SF2182*	Solon	Retirement—Duluth teachers allowed lump sum adjustment		403	4/3	7/1
HF2335	Peterson	SF2699*	Riveness	State departments— administration bill		514	p	vd
HF2369*	Sparby	SF2242	Stumpf	Pensions— Thief River Falls police benefit increased		431	4/8	ula, r
HF2435*	Wejcman	SF2700	Waldorf	PEIP—various modifications		491	4/20	dae
HF2438*	Reding	SF2367	Morse	Pensions—technical college employees made eligible		446	4/15	7/1
HF2565	Jefferson	SF2382*	Pogemiller	Pensions— Mpls police, fire survivor benefits increased		454	4/13	ula
HF2683*	Solberg	SF2467	Lessard	Pensions— Nashwauk police survival benefits increased		428	4/8	8/1
HF2704*	Clark	SF2597	Pappas	State councils—Asian-Pacific membership increase		408	4/7	8/1
HF2744*	Koppendrayer	SF2566	Renneke	State departments— employee relations expenses		375	4/1	dae
HF2756*	Rukavina	SF2530	Dicklich	Retirement— Virginia fire survivor benefit increased		415	465	r, ula
HF2769*	Rukavina	SF2531	Dicklich	Virginia—police relief benefits changed		392	4/3	ula
HF2784	Sarna	SF2547*	Pogemiller	Cities— Mpls police relief laws codified		471	4/15	ula

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF2792*	Rice	SF2581	Kroening	Retirement— Mpls fire, level benefits provided		429	4/9	ula
HF2813	Milbert	SF2746*	Luther	State boards—accountancy granted disciplinary authority		542	p	8/1
HF2827	O'Connor	SF2628*	Kelly	Firefighters— survivor benefits modified		553	p	8/1
HF2924*	Jefferson	SF2486	Sams	Optometry license, exam procedures modified		419	4/8	8/1
				HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES				
HF1876	Sviggum	SF1701	Day	AFDC child care program— non-STRIDE eligibility expanded	HF2694			
HF1940	Greenfield	SF1976	Berglin	Supplemental aid payment rate cap extended for nursing homes	HF2694			
HF1978*	Cooper	SF1824	Solon	Dental practice— ionizing radiation regulations		444	4/13	dae, r 9/10/91
HF2034*	Bodahl	SF1724	Reichgott	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B: testing for emergency volunteers		425	4/8	8/1
HF2041	Segal	SF1909	Marty	Crime—juveniles: screening, treatment programs created	HF1849			
HF2050	Bishop	SF2732*	Piper	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B monitoring, reporting		559	p	vd
HF2081*	Tunheim	SF1903	Stumpf	Medical assistance— provider appeals modified		426	4/8	8/1
HF2128	Clark	SF1994	Berglin	Nursing home moratorium— exception for chronic inebriates	HF2694			
HF2144	Pugh	SF2211	Metzen	Mental health— Dakota county pilot program	HF2694			
HF2160	Wagenius	SF2000	Cohen	Child support—administration, enforcement modified	HF2694			
HF2161	Clark	SF1825	Berglin	Mental illness assistance— persons in shared housing	HF2694			
HF2168	Mariani	SF1979	Pappas	Mental health— alternative service project	HF2694			
HF2254*	Cooper	SF2049	Vickerman	Pharmacy board appointments— geographic representation		389	4/2	dae
HF2273*	Cooper	SF2084	Samuelson	Mental health professionals— marriage, family therapists		526	p	8/1
HF2286	Boo	SF1805*	Traub	Blind person reporting— ophthalmologists and optometrists		470	4/17	8/1
HF2342	Jefferson	SF2186*	Traub	American Indian child welfare advisory council created		515	p	8/1
HF2420	Simoneau	SF2411	Samuelson	County social services— pilot projects established	HF2694			
HF2472	Wejcmán	SF2196*	Traub	Public assistance payments— vendors notified of changes	HF2694			
HF2499	Orenstein	SF2337*	Flynn	Medical assistance coverage— personal care services provided		391	3/31	dae
HF2532	Segal	SF2247*	Kroening	Guardian powers related to mentally retarded—restricted		459	4/17	8/1
HF2563	Greenfield	SF2458	Samuelson	Medical assistance payments regulated for certain therapies	HF2694			
HF2579	Dorn	SF2234*	Finn	Social work board— disciplinary powers, reporting		460	4/17	8/1
HF2694*	Greenfield	SF2788	Merriam	Appropriations—omnibus bill		513	p	8/1
HF2696	Greenfield	SF2137*	Hottinger	Nursing homes— hospice residential facility		575	p	8/1
HF2858	Greenfield	SF2704	Berglin	Nursing home beds— moratorium exception provided	HF2694			
HF2962	Cooper	SF1900*	Finn	Health care review powers provided for nursing homes		400	4/3	8/1
HF2967	Clark	SF2117*	Berglin	Residential facility resident savings accounts regulated		406	4/7	8/1
				HOUSING				
HF1002	Clark	SF0720*	Metzen	Housing—omnibus bill		376	4/1	ula, we
HF2004	Dawkins	SF1944	Kelly	Neighborhood housing trust established	HF2940			
HF2076	Dawkins	SF1938*	Pappas	Civil law— landlord, tenant detainer actions modified		533	p	vd
HF2501*	Dawkins	SF2496	Johnson, J.B.	MHFA— bond, loan procedures clarified		522	p	vd
				JUDICIARY				
HF0155*	Bishop	SF0816	Brataas	Towing of unlawfully parked vehicles authorized		580	p	8/1
HF0285	Carruthers	SF0897	Marty	Crime—omnibus DWI bill	HF2574	570	p	vd

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF1196	Clark	SF0979*	Pappas	Crimes—butane, toxic substance sale to minors prohibited		485	4/20	7/1
HF1384	Betram	SF1471	Johnson, D.E	Crime—assault on ag inspector, penalties provided	HF1849			
HF1441	Milbert	SF1319*	Metzen	Corporation—legal representation law modified		497	4/20	8/1
HF1720	Vellenga	SF1591	Spear	Crime—victim-offender mediation programs authorized	HF1849			
HF1738*	Vellenga	SF1700	Ranum	Child custody—non-parental visitation rights modified		529	p	8/1
HF1742	Wenzel	SFnone		Crime—criminal penalties increased	HF1849			
HF1803	Bishop	SF1619*	Marty	Crime—pistol permits denied in certain cases		537	p	8/1
HF1823	Milbert	SF1671*	Luther	Statutes—session laws, numbering clarified		416	4/7	dae
HF1840	Solberg	SF0011*	Spear	Drugs—crack, cocaine penalties equalized		359	1/17	dae
HF1842	Morrison	SF1788	Pariseau	Legal—child witnesses given more out-of-court testimony	HF1849			
HF1849*	Vellenga	SF1687	Spear	Crime—omnibus bill		571	p	cu
HF1896	Hasskamp	SF1757	Riveness	Crime—life without parole for certain convicted murderers	(portions) HF1849			
HF1910*	Rest	SF1740	Reichgott	Legal—limited liability company act created		517	p	1/1/93
HF1921	Peterson	SF1749*	Vickerman	Family law—grandparent visitation	HF1738			
HF1938	Pugh	SF1856*	Finn	Legal—mortgage, foreclosure provisions modified		463	4/5	8/1, wq
HF1941	Jefferson	SF1821*	Berglin	Child custody—placement provisions modified		557	p	vd
HF1945	Seaberg	SF2492	Kelly	Crime—electronic monitoring use restricted	HF1849			
HF1968	Blatz	SF2167	McGowan	Crime—sex offender registration expanded	HF1849			
HF2000*	Macklin	SF1859	Merriam	Probate proceedings—trust, powers of attorney modified		548	p	8/1
HF2047	Solberg	SF1977	Ranum	Sex offenders—St. Cloud treatment program created	HF1849			
HF2073	Welker	SF1983	McGowan	Crime—safe communities act adopted	HF1849			
HF2131	Vellenga	SF2232*	Marty	Counties—extradition reimbursement from bail revenue	HF1849			
HF2139	Olson, K.	SF2051	Beckman	Child abuse—expedited hearings involving child, sex abuse	HF1849			
HF2167	Wejcman	SF2055	Marty	Law enforcement—violence courses required	HF1849			
HF2181*	Carruthers	SF1974	Ranum	Data practices—omnibus bill		569	p	vd
HF2206	Pugh	SF1691*	Kelly	Courts—conciliation procedures amended		591	p	vd
HF2211*	Bauerly	SF1847	Kelly	Firearms—pistol possession eligibility modified		475	V	
HF2307	Vellenga	SF2133	Reichgott	Domestic Abuse—plans adopted by city, county attorneys	HF1849			
HF2316	Jaros	SF2111*	Solon	Health—living will form updated		535	p	8/1
HF2379	Vellenga	SFnone		Crimes—probation services paid by offenders	HF1849			
HF2436	McGuire	SF2224	Ranum	Domestic abuse—judicial training requirements	HF1849			
HF2488	Wenzel	SF1693*	Waldorf	Crimes—health providers, aiding suicide provisions modified		577	p	8/1
HF2495	Clark	SF2500	Ranum	Crimes—electronic monitoring use restricted	HF1849			
HF2541	Pugh	SF2368*	Finn	Probate proceedings—transfers, death security registration		461	4/16	6/1
HF2610	Vellenga	SF2383*	McGowan	Peace officers—federal enforcement authority modified		449	4/13	8/1
HF2647*	Milbert	SF2622	Neuville	Statutes—revisor's bill		464	4/15	8/1
HF2649*	Pugh	SF2384	Spear	Mortgages—foreclosure proceedings modified		547	p	8/1/93
HF2670	Seaberg	SF2642	Halberg	Domestic Abuse—protection orders, violations, penalties increased	HF1849			
HF2673	Dawkins	SFnone		Theft—civil liability, punitive damages provided	HF1849			
HF2695	Greenfield	SF2177*	Spear	Jury service exclusion prohibition for disabled		453	4/14	8/1

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF2698	Greenfield	SF1996	Kelly	Mental illness—bonds issued for St. Peter facility	HF1849			
HF2750*	Bishop	SF2468	Reichgott	Human rights— disabled persons clarified		527	p	8/1
HF2757	McGuire	SF2694*	Knaak	Ramsey County—suburban courthouse funding provided		468	4/15	8/1
HF2800*	Ogren	SF2603	Berglin	Health care— coverage for uninsured, underinsured		549	4/23	vd
HF2896	Brown	SF2124*	Spear	Law enforcement— inmate transfers modified		417	4/7	8/1
HF2964	McGuire	SF1985*	Piper	Zero tolerance violence policy established				
HF2981	Seaberg	SFnone		Domestic abuse—protection orders, filing fee exempted	HF1849			
				LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS				
HF1889*	Rukavina	SF1747	Merriam	Personnel records— employee access expanded		445	4/13	8/1
HF1952	Rukavina	SF2107*	Chmielewski	Workers' compensation— benefits, insurance regulated		510	p	vd
HF2142*	Johnson, A.	SF2393	Piper	Family leave law modified— child care centers included		438	4/8	8/1
HF2177	Rukavina	SF1880*	Chmielewski	Workers' compensation		599	p	8/1
HF2185	Farrell	SF2136*	Mondale	Railroad employee protections— following acquisitions		506	p	8/1
HF2360	Tunheim	SF1590*	Stumpf	American Indians— unemployment compensation		484	4/20	dae, we
HF2445	Sarna	SF2336*	Chmielewski	Unfair labor practices— employee off-work activity		538	p	8/1
HF2640*	Uphus	SF2408	Johnson, D.E	Boilers, mint oil extraction— considered agricultural		436	4/8	8/1
HF2727	Gutknecht	SF2565*	Renneke	Public employment— relations board eliminated		582	p	8/1
HF2848*	Reding	SF2505	Waldorf	State employees— labor, salary plans ratified		567	p	vd
				LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS				
HF1756	Jefferson	SF1622*	Pogemiller	Mpls—park, recreation board districts reapportioned		362	2/18	ula
HF1825	Bodahl	SF1666*	Chmielewski	Local government contracts— conflict provisions modified		380	3/31	8/1
HF1848	Wagenius	SF1705	Flynn	Minneapolis—bonding permitted for federal plaza	HF2940			
HF1852*	Welker	SF1717	Fredrickson, D.J.	Chippewa County— offices combined		421	4/8	ula
HF1853	Bishop	SF1716*	Brataas	Olmsted County— recorder office reorganized		474	4/17	ula
HF1911*	Kinkel	SF1766	Finn	Hubbard County— tax-forfeited land exchanged		370	3/25	dae
HF1957*	Battaglia	SF1966	Johnson, D.J.	Cook County— hospital board terms		505	4/23	dae
HF1976	Bishop	SF2208*	Brataas	Olmsted County— courthouse sale authorized		402	4/3	ula
HF2115*	Begich	SF2461	Finn	Fencing—costs apportioned on basis of need		583	p	dae
HF2183	Waltman	SF1893*	Mehrkens	Zumbrota—informational highway signs erected		572	p	8/1
HF2269*	Garcia	SF2271	Riveness	Twin Cities Airport — capital budget, noise mitigation funds		551	p	8/1
HF2280*	Rukavina	SF2193	Dicklich	Biwabik state land sale		561	p	dae
HF2302	Rice	SF2314*	Kroening	Neighborhood revitalization program fund distribution requirements		590	p	dae
HF2305	Blatz	SF1633*	Belanger	Bloomington—city allowed to join port authority		384	3/31	ula
HF2319	Orenstein	SF2210*	Pappas	Ramsey County— workers put on eligibility list		383	4/1	ula
HF2324	Dauids	SF1787*	Benson, D.D.	Fillmore County—tax-forfeited land sale authorized		502	4/23	dae
HF2388*	Bodahl	SF2170	Morse	HRA—public officials to apply for loans, grants		434	V	
HF2404	Pugh	SF2194*	Reichgott	State pension investment procedure restricted		592	p	vd
HF2569	Rice	SFnone		Crow Wing County— tax-forfeited land sale permitted	HF2940			
HF2593	Welle	SF2308*	Johnson, D.E	Kandiyohi County—tax-forfeited property exchanged		404	4/3	dae
HF2707*	Koppendraye	SF2511	Davis	Mille Lacs County tax-forfeited land sale authorized		441		dae

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF2712	Rukavina	SF2630	Solon	Bonding permitted for northeastern Minnesota jail				
HF2829	Dille	SF2444	Bernhagen	Hutchinson—special service district adopted by city	HF2940			
HF2993	Sparby	SF2759	Stumpf	Thief River Falls—sales tax allowed for convention center	HF2940			
				REDISTRICTING				
HF1726	Rodosovich	SF1596*	Pogemiller	Redistricting—technical changes		358	V	
HF1728	Rodosovich	SF1597*	Pogemiller	Reapportionment—congressional boundaries		357	V	
				REGULATED INDUSTRIES				
HF1488	Dawkins	SF1298*	Dicklich	Electric cooperatives— reapportionment		401	4/3	dae
HF1489*	Dawkins	SF1297	Dicklich	Open meetings— electric cooperative members		435	4/9	8/1
HF1751	Olsen, S.	SF1919*	Novak	Telephone advertising— services regulation		377	4/1	8/1
HF1777	Schreiber	SF1623*	Luther	Brooklyn Park— liquor licensing		365	3/12	dae
HF1943	O'Connor	SF2017*	Novak	Telephone company— data disclosure restricted		493	4/20	8/1
HF2082*	Skoglund	SF2320	Ranum	Telephone tracer service— harassing calls, rules provided		442	4/10	dae
HF2397*	Jacobs	SF2484	Novak	Pipeline regulation— liquified natural gas		386	4/1	8/1
HF2431	Jacobs	SF1399*	Benson, J.E.	Public utilities— reconciliation date change		478	4/17	8/1
HF2709*	Jacobs	SF2483	Solon	Liqueur-filled candy— sales authorized		486	4/20	vd
HF2723	Heir	SF2509*	Gustafson	Fuels—inspection provided		575	p	8/1
HF2732*	Heir	SF2660	Marty	Telecommunications— communication-impaired access		430	4/8	8/1
HF2749*	Clark	SF2503	Marty	Telecommunications— communication-impaired access		518	p	dae
				RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION				
HF0980*	Long	SF1496	Riveness	Subpoenas—issuance by joint legislative commissions authorized		385	4/2	8/1
HF1652*	Dempsey	SF1502	Frederickson, D.R.	Postal stamp commemorating Wanda Gag— resolution		res. 9		
HF1693	Bishop	SF1562*	Spear	Revisor's Bill— technical corrections made		363	1/17	vd
HF3042	Millbert	SF2795*	Spear	Revisor's bill—technical corrections		603	p	8/1
				TAXES				
HF1512	Bodahl	SF1379	Flynn	Metropolitan agricultural preserves— acreage requirements decreased	HF2940			
HF1730	Janezich	SFnone		Shipping vessels—provided certain tax exemption	HF2940			
HF1854	Garcia	SF1839	Riveness	Richfield—tax increment financing disparities application	HF1854			
HF1899	Haukoos	SF2168	Piper	Alden—levy reimbursement	HF2940			
HF2031*	Olson, E.	SF1949	Reichgott	Vacant property— assessments delayed		556	p	vd
HF2200	McEachern	SF2025	Lessard	Tobacco, cigarette—tax refunds provided	HF2940			
HF2216	Farrell	SF1848	Kelly	Homestead treatment to continue after divorce	HF2940			
HF2233	Trimble	SF2142	Morse	Once-through cooling system— tax exemption	HF2940			
HF2434	Rest	SFnone		Trade—tax exemption expanded	HF2940			
HF2439	Nelson, S.	SF2403	Frank	Property tax hearings requirements modified	HF2940			
HF2479	Jacobs	SFnone		Motor vehicle—rental sales, use tax repealed	HF2479			
HF2515	Rest	SF2495	Reichgott	Sales, property taxes— technical corrections, changes	HF2940			
HF2558	Kinkel	SF2370	Samuelson	Resort property—tax classification clarified	HF2940			
HF2652	Battaglia	SF2375	Johnson, D.J.	Ely—revitalization project local sales tax allowed	HF2652			
HF2656	Blatz	HF2482	Dahl	Watershed district—fund levy authorized	HF2940			

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF2747	Macklin	SF2563	Bernhagen	Taxes—administration, policy modified	HF2940			
HF2812	Wenzel	SF2651	Samuelson	Garrison—allowed sales tax for sewer system	HF2940			
HF2816	Ogren	SF2652	Chmielewski	Aitkin county—liquor, restaurant tax allowed to fund bureau	HF2940			
HF2884*	Rest	SF2648	Pogemiller	Bonding procedures, authority modified for HFA, HECB, RFA		545	p	vd
HF2940*	Ogren	SF2755	Johnson, D.J.	Taxes—omnibus bill		511	p	vd
HF2992	Runbeck	SFnone		Manufactured home parks— tax class rate modified	HF2940			
HF3005	Ogren	SF2772	Marty	Income tax—rate changes, personal exemptions reduced	HF2940			
				TRANSPORTATION				
HF0804	Morrison	SF0695*	DeCramer	Hazardous waste—over-the-road shipping regulated		578	p	vd
HF1701*	Steensma	SF1575	DeCramer	Railways—right-of-way acquisitions clarified		581	p	8/1
HF1833*	Wejcman	SF1674	Pogemiller	Volunteer parking patrols authorized		424	4/8	8/1
HF1933	Anderson, R.	SF1767*	Larson	Fergus Falls— Hwy. 297 redefined		396	4/3	8/1
HF2029	Dempsey	SF1778*	Laidig	Motor cycle helmets— exempt from federal regulation		res. 10		8/1
HF2030*	Rice	SF2057	Chmielewski	Passenger drivers— working hours limited		568	p	8/1
HF2113*	Orenstein	SF1999	Cohen	School buses— safety rules modified		516	p	ula
HF2191	Simoneau	SF2144*	Merriam	Transit bonding authority extended		579	p	8/1
HF2341*	Mariani	SF1914	Cohen	Public transit—engineering, planning funding provided		394	4/3	8/1
HF2355	Johnson, A.	SF2637*	Pappas	Courier services regulated		418	4/8	dae
HF2368*	Lasley	SF2665	Vickerman	Trucking— route permit conversion regulated		600	p	vd
HF2375*	Mariani	SF1770	Frank	Special needs transit committee selected		390	4/2	8/1
HF2510	Simoneau	SF2510*	Flynn	LRT— project governance guidelines established		501	p	8/1
HF2730	Frerichs	SF2542	Fredrickson	State departments, education, LGA—appropriations reduced	HF2121			

It's a fact!

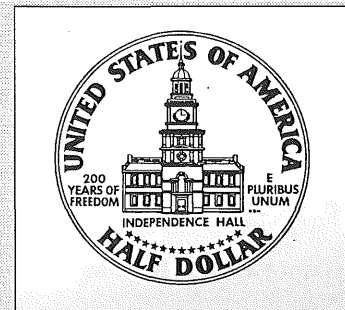
Although you won't find a Minnesotan on any United States currency, there are two native sons who have coined a spot in history.

Seth Huntington of Minneapolis designed the reverse half of the bicentennial half-dollar and won \$5,000 for his effort.

And another Minnesotan, James Earle Fraser of Winona, designed the Indianhead buffalo nickel. Issued in 1913, the 5-cent piece bore the face of Chief Two Gun Whitecalf, who posed for the portrait.

While no prize money was granted to Fraser, the 1988 *Minnesota Almanac* does say that both designers won "numismatic immortality" for their creativity.

Numismatic, by the way, means "of or relating to currency."



Seth Huntington's design for the reverse side of the bicentennial half-dollar.

When all is said and dead . . . sine' die'

Editor's note: While we have dedicated most of this issue of the Session Weekly to bills which have passed both houses and have been sent to the governor, we feel it is also important to mention some of the bills that received some attention during the session, but did not become law. While these bills are dead for this session, the ideas they contain may be introduced next year.

Gaming changes

No gaming bills emerged from the Legislature this year, making good on the pledge of several elected leaders who vowed to hold the line on gaming expansion. Attempts to authorize video gaming, sports betting, and to relax charitable gaming restrictions for lawful purpose expenditures all failed to pass. While the Senate passed an omnibus gaming bill, it was not approved by the House. (SF1605*/HF1750)

Omnibus game and fish bill

The bill would have established a \$250,000 statewide program for protecting crops from destruction by wild animals, cut deer license fees in half for kids under 16, increased the minimum length for legally taken muskies to 40 from 36 inches, and appropriated \$380,000 for other DNR programs. But the Senate didn't want the House's 11th hour amendments, and voted 33-31 to send the bill to conference committee hours before adjournment. Conferees never emerged with a bill. (SF2376*/HF2544)

No vet's home in Fergus

Rep. Bob Anderson's 10th attempt to bring a veteran's home to Fergus Falls failed once again. His district did, however, come away with a part of the \$13 million in state-authorized bonds for the Fergus Falls Regional Treatment Center. (HF1903)

Licensing nearly everyone

While chemical dependency counselors and interior designers made the cut, many other occupational licensing bills found the House Governmental Operations Committee their final resting place. Government Structures Division Chair Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul)

calculated that one of every two Minnesotans would be a "licensed" professional had they all passed. Some who didn't make it included locksmiths, keymakers, radiologic technicians, and crane operators.

Licensure commission

A move to establish a legislative commission to review licensing proposals and make recommendations to the Legislature cleared policy committees in both bodies, but later died. (HF2298)

Tax-free llamas

After Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) left a Taxes Committee meeting, another member presented his bill for him, which would have exempted the sale of llamas from the state sales tax. Llama raising is big business in some areas of southwestern Minnesota. After some debate, Winter's proposal failed on a 14-15 vote. (HF2409)

Gender-balancing the boards

A bill to gender-balance state board appointments was passed by the House last year and by the Senate this year. But Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the measure. Currently, 37 percent of all appointed board members are female. (HF1114)

Capital punishment

Attempts to reinstate the death penalty, gone from state law since 1911, failed repeatedly. The Senate Judiciary Committee voted it down 16-3. The House voted down an amendment offered by Rep. Sylvester Uphus (IR-Sauk Centre) to the omnibus anti-crime bill on a 108-25 vote.

Constitutional amendments

All proposed constitutional amendments, including (but not limited to) ones to impose term limits on elected officials, to lower the voting age to 16, and to create a unicameral legislature, all failed to gain approval (*See Session Weekly, March 20*).

Swing your partner

A move to declare the square dance the official state dance cleared the Senate, but House members graciously declined to join in. (HF2251)

Flag desecration

A move to pass a resolution asking Congress to offer a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting desecration of the U.S. flag passed the Senate with some controversy, but died in the House. A procedural move by Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) to bring the bill up for immediate consideration was ruled out of order by Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls). (HF176)

Merging environmental agencies

A proposal to merge several of the state's environmental delivery and regulation office's and eliminate a number of state boards won approval from a pair of House committees, and then stalled. (HF2564)

An army of task forces

An effort to establish a violence against women task force was stripped of its \$50,000 appropriation late in the session. Likewise, funding for the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and their Families was eliminated for the second straight year. Other proposed task forces declared dead when session ended included ones concerning cable communications, medical waste management, ReLeaf (relating to trees and planting), and credit unions.

Faith healing stays health care

A move to eliminate the current exemption for 'faith healing' in the state's child endangerment and neglect statutes was scrapped (HF442), as was a 'compromise' plan to establish a health-care mediator position within the Department of Health to assist those organizations with non-traditional health care practices. (HF1982)

(I know) who's calling

The House voted to authorize phone companies to sell consumers a product that would display the phone number of the person calling — before you picked up the phone. The bill also would have cleared the way for a blocking service to stop anyone with such an ID service from knowing who's placing the call. The measure, however, stalled in the Senate. (HF2505)

Raising speed limits

A move by Rep. Bob Vanasek (DFL-New Prague) to hike the speed limit along the stretch of I-35E from downtown St. Paul south to the Mississippi River from 45 to 55 miles per hour was spiked by Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples), who at the time was presiding over the House as Speaker pro tem. Vanasek was trying to tack the controversial proposal onto another bill, but was ruled out of order by Krueger.

Pets for the elderly

A move to allow those over 62 whose rent is partially subsidized to have a spayed or neutered dog or cat, (or two birds) cleared the House Housing Committee March 2, and then stalled. (HF1123)

Cigarette sales to minors

A measure that would have blocked stores from selling tobacco for one week if they were found guilty of selling cigarettes to minors passed the Senate on a 63-0 vote, but stalled in the House on the last day of session. Third-time violators within a year would have been banned from selling smokes for a year. (SF304*/HF487)

Cough, hack, wheeze

A bill which would have allowed cigarette smokers to deduct the taxes they pay on each pack of cigarettes from the amount of taxes they owe the federal government naturally went up in smoke. Over the past two sessions, lawmakers have raised the cigarette tax 10 cents per pack, pushing the nation-leading total to 48 cents per pack. The bill never got a hearing. (HF2200)

Acupuncturist's licensure plan popped

Intensive lobbying efforts on the part of acupuncturists, including free demonstrations for lawmakers and staff, failed to garner licensure for the occupation. (HF1357)

Birth information for adoptees

A move to eliminate the current practice of notifying a birth parent when an adult adopted child wants to receive his/her birth certificate drew heated debate on both sides of the issue. The measure would have called for birth parents to file a "refusal to disclose"

notice. If they didn't, the birth certificate could simply be released. Birth parents argued for privacy while adoptees wanted to answer "Who am I?" The measure passed a House subcommittee, and then stalled. (HF1702)

Cloth diaper option nixed

Child care centers would have been required to offer cloth diapers — in addition to disposables — for kids, but the proposal stalled in both the House and Senate. (HF1992)

Taste of (just) Minnesota

A move to highlight Minnesota products at the annual Taste of Minnesota festival passed the House, but stalled in the Senate. The bill called for "Minnesota-only" grown, produced and prepared products to be served at the event. Anything made by a Minnesota restaurant qualified, and Minnesota-bottled pop qualified, too. Proponents argued the event should "showcase Minnesota products," and shouldn't be a "corporate sponsorship." The Senate never voted on the bill. (HF2108) Another similar measure that would have required bars at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport to sell only Minnesota-produced beer also stalled. (HF2074)

Gas tax stalls

A proposal to raise gasoline taxes up to 5 cents per gallon to finance highway construction and mass transit sputtered and died in the final week of the 1992 Session.

As proposed in House legislation, it would have raised gasoline taxes 2 cents per gallon and would have extended a 2.6 percent sales tax on gas purchases. Supporters said the tax hike was needed to generate enough state money to match federal matching funds for highway construction. (HF2605)

Safety on the slopes

A measure to better enforce "skier conduct codes" by giving them the force of law crashed into a great big tree in the House Judiciary Committee en route to passage. (HF2822)

Nice TV

A resolution calling on network broadcasters to reduce the amount of sex and violence they air was approved by a

committee, but never reached the House floor. (HF2944)

No street user fees

Lawmakers apparently want to think a while longer before considering to impose user fees to pay for municipal road projects. A bill that would have allowed cities to collect regular fees from property owners based on the amount of traffic the property produces was referred to a subcommittee for further study. Road user fees have been gaining acceptance in several other states as an alternative to street assessments for generating local construction and maintenance funds. (HF1709)

Paycheck envy

A move to hold county commissioner salaries to those equal to or less than what state lawmakers earn was deleted from this year's omnibus appropriations bill. Legislators will take home about \$29,700 before taxes this year, while commissioners in the state's larger county governments — such as Hennepin and Ramsey — can earn nearly \$70,000 a year. (HF2694)

Go home

A proposal to extend to 3 a.m. the time bars and restaurants legally can serve alcohol did not receive a hearing this year. The measure easily passed out of the Regulated Industries Committee early in the 1991 Session, but was forced to dry out on the General Orders Calendar for the rest of the year. It returned to its committee of origin when lawmakers returned to work in January, but never came close to getting another vote. (HF353)

Working papers

A measure that would have barred lawmakers from using "working papers" to make appropriations more difficult for the governor to line-item veto was idled by committee inactivity. After the 1991 Session adjourned, Gov. Arne Carlson and DFL legislative leaders sparred over whether Carlson's veto authority extended to working papers — detailed lists compiled by appropriations divisions specifying how they want state money spent. The dispute eventually wound up in court and lawmakers this year generally steered cleared of using the docu-

ments in their appropriations bills.

A separate provision in the package also would have blocked the Legislature from using the state reserve account to help close budget shortfalls. (HF1987)

The merger moves ahead

The House gave the Senate three opportunities to repeal the merger of three of the public higher education systems. But the Senate didn't take action on any of them. On the session's last day, the House emphasized its opposition to the merger of the community college, technical college, and state university system by approving a bill to repeal it on a 123-5 vote. (HF2042)

Tuition doubled?

College students and their families — provided they weren't eligible for financial aid — can breathe a sigh of relief. A proposal to double public college tuition didn't pass. The proposal would have essentially reversed the way the state funds higher education, requiring students to pay two-thirds of education costs. The money saved by the state would have been used to increase financial aid and to improve programs. The idea was heard in February, opposed, and scrapped. (HF1597)

Waseca campus opens — NOT

Last ditch efforts to keep the University of Minnesota-Waseca campus within the public higher education system were not successful. Instead, the campus will close.

The House Education Committee passed two bills which would have made Waseca an agricultural center, but both died in the Appropriations Committee. (HF2606, HF2785)

EdVest

A proposal to allow parents to invest their state tax refunds directly into U.S. savings bonds so they could be used later for college was dropped from the omnibus appropriations bill during conference committee negotiations. The plan originated with the governor's office, which had hoped to create a mechanism for supplementing the funds saved by the parents.

American Sign Language

Advocates of American Sign Language (ASL) successfully quashed a proposal to

delay a requirement that teachers of the hearing impaired demonstrate their proficiency in ASL by July 1, 1995. The proposal, contained within the omnibus education finance bill, would have delayed the requirement for a year. (HF2121)

Team names

A provision preventing the State Board of Education from making rules that would prevent school teams from using American Indian names and symbols was deleted by omnibus education finance bill conferees. Marsha Gronseth, executive director of the State Board of Education, said the board doesn't have any intention of adopting a policy prohibiting the use of Indian names. But the board does encourage schools to eliminate them or develop multi-cultural education programs to prevent any racist uses. (HF2121)

Pop tax

The Senate's so called "pop tax" proposal was deleted from the omnibus education finance bill during conference committee negotiation. Revenues from the new tax on soft drinks would have been used to fund learning readiness and violence prevention programs. (HF2121)

Super majority for tax bills

A move to raise the margin by which tax bills must be approved was canned by the House Rules and Legislative Administration Committee. The proposal would have called for 60 percent of members, or 81 House votes, to approve any tax bill. That's up 13 votes from the current majority rule of 68 needed for passage. Proponents said it would guarantee that tax bills pass with a greater "consensus."

Cable fees

Gone for another year is a proposal to limit cable TV companies on the amount they can charge customers for late payments. It would have held delinquent charges to 1.5 percent of the outstanding bill per month. The measure cleared the House Commerce Committee, but a Senate companion never was heard in committee. (HF2876)

Penny wise

A pair of resolutions calling on the U.S. Congress to adopt a balanced budget in

the future died this year in the House. (HF3003, HF3017)

Take off, eh

A bill that would have allowed the Department of Natural Resources to sell complete sets of past year duck stamps and use the proceeds to purchase waterfowl habitat in Canada failed to gain approval. It flew out of a pair of House committees but got lost in the flock of other bills also seeking passage in the session's final week. (HF2718)

No recreation in Cuyuna country

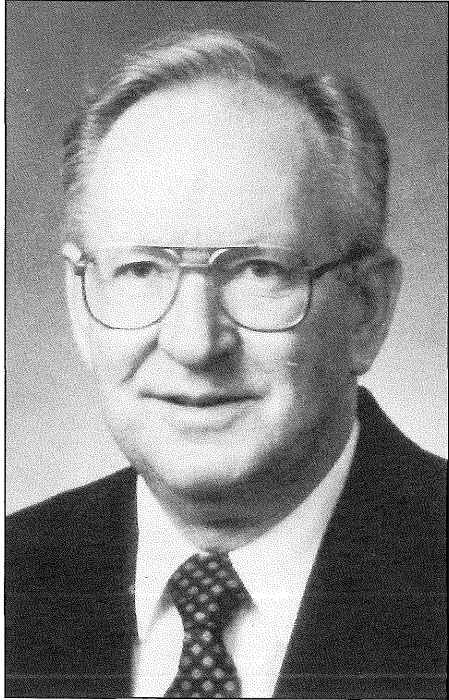
A plan calling for the establishment of the Cuyuna Recreation Area — a site toured by lawmakers last fall as part of the Brainerd Lakes/Cuyuna Country Mini-Session — stalled in both House and Senate.

Aquafarm regulation eased

A proposal that would have weakened the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's ability to regulate aquafarms in Chisholm's abandoned mining pits stalled, and died. (HF2832)

More House members announce departures

Since the session adjourned April 16, three more members have announced their retirement from the House. They are: Richard Anderson (IR-Waseca), Marcus Marsh (IR-Sauk Rapids), and Ray Welker (IR-Montevideo). This brings the total announced retirements to 12.



Richard Anderson

Rep. Richard Anderson (IR-Waseca) is leaving the House after just one term. He said, "It's a very uncomplicated decision. It relates to how Jean and I want to spend our time." Anderson thanked the citizens of his district for giving him the opportunity to serve in the House.



Marcus Marsh

Rep. Marcus Marsh (IR-Sauk Rapids) said he is leaving the House after six terms to spend more time at home with his family. Marsh said his main accomplishments include passing the 1991 Wetlands Protection Act and toughening criminal penalties. Welker will run the First Time Homebuyer program for the St. Cloud Housing and Redevelopment Authority.



Ray Welker

Rep. Ray Welker (IR-Montevideo) served three terms in the Legislature from 1979-1984, and then returned to the House in 1991. Welker said that one of his most rewarding experiences was working on the House IR Safe Streets Task Force. He is leaving to become the campaign manager for Cal Ludeman, who is running for Congress.

Election season

Those seeking to file as a candidate for the Minnesota House of Representatives must have been a resident of Minnesota for at least a year prior to the general election.

Candidates must be a resident of the district they seek to represent for a period of six months prior to the general election, and must be 21 years of age at the time the term to be served begins.

Those seeking to file in a multi-county legislative district must file at the Secretary of State's Office, and those within single-county legislative districts may file at the respective County Auditor's Office.

Filing deadlines for candidates

July 7 — July 21

Primary election

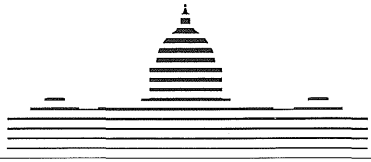
September 15

General election

November 3

Legislature will convene

January 4, 1993



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

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

Final Issue

MINNESOTA INDEX

1992 Session statistics

Number of legislative days used	42
Number of constitutionally-allotted legislative days left over	20
Number of House files introduced	1,329
Number of Senate files introduced	1,208
Number of House advisories introduced	18
Number of House resolutions passed	1
Number of bills that reached the governor's desk	245
Number of House files passed to the Senate	129
Number of Senate files passed to the House	181
Number of House files amended by the Senate that the House concurred with and repassed	50
Number of Senate files amended by the House that the Senate concurred with and repassed	35
Total number of conference committees	46
Number of bills sent to conference committee that were not passed by both bodies	5
Number that were Senate files	5
Number of pages in omnibus appropriations bill	395

Source: House Index Department

For more information . . .

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

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

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

24-Hour Recorded Information

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

For Hearing Impaired

Electronic communication for hearing
 impaired persons. To ask questions or
 leave messages, call:
TDD Line (612) 296-9896