

WHEREAS, the regulation's definition of lobbying is unfairly broad in that it includes most informational activities about public policy issues whether or not a related bill may be pending; and

WHEREAS, if adopted, the proposed regulations, which are retroactive to 1977, would cause undue hardship to nonprofit organizations, requiring increased record keeping and the recalculation and refiling of tax returns and subjecting them to unexpected excise taxes; and

WHEREAS, the proposed regulations, which threaten nonprofit organizations engaged in lobbying with the loss of their tax exempt status, would discourage donors from making gifts to these organizations; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota that the President and Congress should prevent the proposed Internal Revenue Service regulations limiting the lobbying activities by public charities from taking effect and require that fair and reasonable regulations be developed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State of Minnesota shall transmit enrolled copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Filed April 9, 1987

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#### RESOLUTION 5—H.F.No. 567

*A resolution memorializing the President and Congress to give states more authority to regulate interstate pipelines and to improve federal regulation of pipelines.*

WHEREAS, pipelines in Minnesota carrying hazardous substances present a hidden danger to the citizens of the state; and

WHEREAS, the state currently has very limited authority to regulate the safety of pipelines; and

WHEREAS, the regulation of pipelines by the United States has proved inadequate to prevent injury and death to Minnesota residents and damage to property and the environment; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota that Congress should speedily enact legislation to give states more authority to regulate the safety of pipelines, and to mandate more effective federal regulation of pipelines. This legislation should require the Federal Department of Transportation to:

Changes or additions are indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(1) play an affirmative role in helping states develop inspection programs for interstate natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines;

(2) increase the number of inspectors to a level sufficient to comprehensively inspect each interstate pipeline once per year;

(3) sponsor or conduct increased research on pipeline safety technologies, including standards for pipeline materials;

(4) upgrade regulations covering hazardous liquid pipelines to be comparable in stringency and thoroughness to regulations covering natural gas pipelines;

(5) review and update existing standards for pipe manufacture, pipeline construction and pipeline operation, and incorporate the best available technology into new standards;

(6) analyze the effectiveness of double piping or casing and incorporate requirements for these systems into required standards if the systems are cost-effective; and

(7) study the need for additional registration, licensing and certification requirements for pipeline design and construction personnel.

The legislation should require the Federal Department of Transportation, or permit the states to:

(1) require higher safety margins for operating pressures on hazardous liquid pipelines located in populated or environmentally sensitive areas;

(2) require that pipeline operators periodically submit comprehensive reports on the condition of their hazardous liquid and natural gas transmission pipelines, and require appropriate testing based on concerns identified in these reports. These requirements should apply much more rigorously to transmission pipelines in populated or environmentally sensitive areas;

(3) require pipeline operators to establish contingency plans for the abandonment or utilization of pipelines that do not perform to federal or state standards;

(4) require that hazardous liquid pipeline operators improve their ability to rapidly locate and isolate pipeline leaks or spills through use of remote-control shut-off valves and remotely monitored pressure gauges;

(5) require emergency response procedures and thorough training for shutting down pumps, locating leaks and spills, and shutting down appropriate valves as rapidly as possible;

(6) conduct on site inspection of pipeline construction projects to ensure that standards are being met;

(7) require remote shut-off valves on all new pipelines; and

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(8) incorporate technologies that can detect and locate pipeline leaks and spills into standards for new pipelines;

Finally, the legislation should mandate that the National Transportation Safety Board sponsor or conduct increased research on pipeline safety technologies and conduct a comprehensive study on the extent to which longitudinal seams in some electric resistance welded pipelines are prone to experience failures;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State of Minnesota is directed to transmit certified copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Filed April 30, 1987

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#### RESOLUTION 6—H.F.No. 462

*A resolution memorializing the United States Congress to maintain the Veteran's Administration system of health care facilities.*

WHEREAS, Minnesota is home to 504,000 veterans, 85,700 of them over age 65; and

WHEREAS, by the year 2000 there will be more than 138,300 Minnesota veterans over age 65; and

WHEREAS, the mission of the Veteran's Administration health care system is to provide care tailored to meet the needs of veterans, to back up the military hospital system in a national emergency, to conduct research and train health professionals, and to provide leadership for other national medical entities in the area of geriatric care; and

WHEREAS, Veteran's Administration facilities in Minnesota during fiscal year 1985 treated 23,693 people on an inpatient basis, recorded 356,385 outpatient visits, reimbursed 1,275 veterans for nursing home care, trained students in all health care disciplines, and employed 4,647 people with total salaries of \$97,362,419; and

WHEREAS, there are proposals in Congress to dismantle the Veteran's Administration health care system and place the responsibility for providing the health care services on individual states; and

WHEREAS, the loss of Veteran's Administration health care facilities in Minnesota would have a significant economic, political, and social impact; NOW, THEREFORE,

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