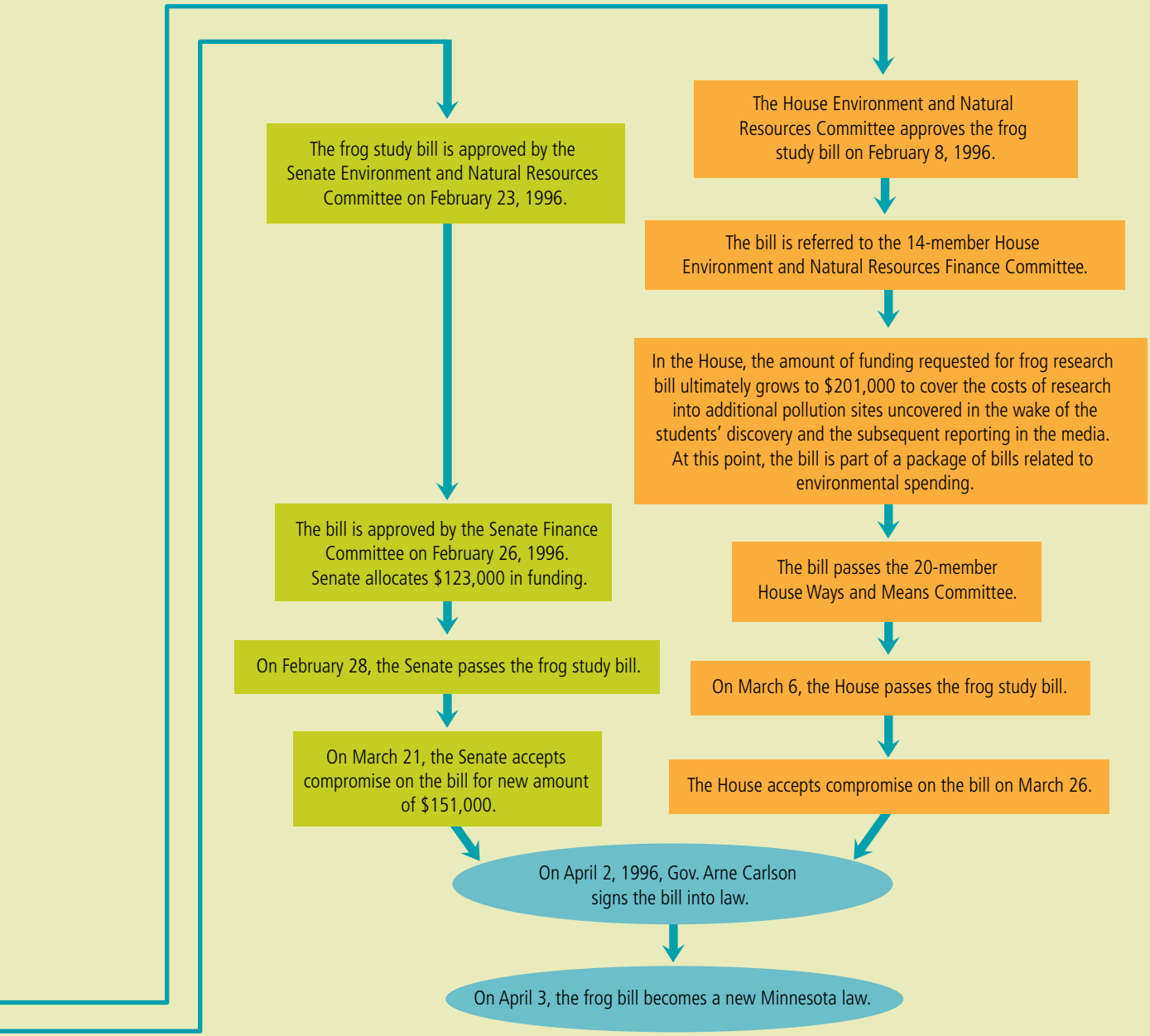
The House Environment and Natural Resources Committee approves the frog study bill on February 8, 1996.
The bill is referred to the 14-member House Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.
In the House, the amount of funding requested for frog research bill ultimately grows to $201,000 to cover the costs of research into additional pollution sites uncovered in the wake of the students' discovery and the subsequent reporting in the media. At this point, the bill is part of a package of bills related to environmental spending.
The bill passes the 20-member House Ways and Means Committee.
On March 6, the House passes the frog study bill.
The House accepts compromise on the bill on March 26.
The frog study bill is approved by the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee on February 23, 1996.
The bill is approved by the Senate Finance Committee on February 26, 1996. Senate allocates $123,000 in funding.
On February 28, the Senate passes the frog study bill.
On March 21, the Senate accepts compromise on the bill for new amount of $151,000.
On April 2, 1996, Gov. Arne Carlson signs the bill into law.
On April 3, the frog bill becomes a new Minnesota law.