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ACTIONS OF THE 1987



MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

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ACTIONS
OF THE
1981 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

BY:

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INTRODUCTION

"Actions of the 1981 Minnesota Legislature" consists of summaries of the various chapters of law enacted in 1981 and vetoed bills. Every chapter is summarized although some appropriations provisions, particularly those concerned with operating state government, are omitted.

The table of contents lists acts by broad subject matter. If a particular act cannot be found in the subject matter area, turn to the three cross reference indexes in the back. The cross reference index by chapter number contains a more specific subject matter description of an act than is contained in the table of contents. Once you have found the particular subject matter, note its house or senate file number which is also contained in the chapter number cross reference index, and turn to the senate or house file number cross reference index where the subject matter listing corresponds to that in the table of contents. If the number of a particular section of the statutes is known, the table in the back describing sections amended, repealed, or new may be used to find the chapter number of a particular provision.

"Actions of the 1981 Legislature" is the tenth time that "Actions" has been published. It continues the custom of providing an informational summary for all bills passed by the legislature. The booklet is published by custom only and without the authority of any law or rule. "Actions" is not an official construction of the laws passed by the legislature based on any inside knowledge as to the intent of the legislature. It is solely based on reading the enrolled bills and summarizing their content. The summaries represent the opinion of the many persons preparing the summaries. No legislator was consulted in preparing the summaries. A proper construction by any person or by court can only be made upon resort to the official records of the legislature and legal precedents. The revisor assumes no responsibility for a different interpretation of a law by the legislature or any court.

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Taxes
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Local Government and Urban Affairs
Public Employees and Pensions
Rules and Administration
Taxes and Tax Laws
Transportation
Veterans' Affairs

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AGRICULTURE

POTATO PROMOTION, Chapter 11, S.F. No. 97, by Wegener;

companion is H.F. No. 66, by B. Nelsen.

This act switches Todd county from area one to area four for the purpose of potato promotion. No new referendum is required in area one as newly constituted.

The act is effective March 31, 1981.

PROMOTIONAL FUND ACCOUNTS, Chapter 41, H.F. No. 471, by

Welch; companion is S.F. No. 244, by C. Peterson.

This act establishes a commodities research and promotion account and directs that all fees and income received by the department of agriculture pursuant to the agricultural commodities promotion act, the potato industry promotion act, the dairy promotion act, and the laws relating to soybean research and promotion, the division of poultry industries, the quality egg programs, the poultry industries division stores for resale programs, and turkey research, promotion and marketing, are to be deposited in that account, which is annually appropriated to the department of agriculture for administering and enforcing those laws.

This act also directs that all fees collected pursuant to the agricultural promotion laws are to be deposited in federally insured institutions rather than banks or other depositories approved by the commissioner of banks.

The act is effective August 1, 1981, except that all funds in existing promotion accounts controlled by the department of agriculture are to be transferred to the commodity research and promotion account on July 1, 1981.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING, Chapter 54, H.F. No. 349, by Stumpf;

companion is S.F. No. 494, by Setzepfandt.

This act exempts farmers, when purchasing livestock for breeding or herd replacement purposes or for feeding programs, and when selling livestock they have owned and raised, fed out or fattened for slaughter in their specific farming program, from the provisions of the livestock market agency and dealer licensing act which relate to livestock dealers.

The act also provides for injunctive relief against a person operating a livestock market agency or acting as a livestock dealer without being properly licensed and bonded.

The act rearranges and clarifies certain existing provisions of the livestock market agency and dealer licensing act.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL LAND

PRESERVATION, Chapter 78, H.F. No. 480, by Kalis; companion is

S.F. No. 569, by Penny.

This act changes the name of the joint legislative committee on agricultural land preservation to the joint legislative committee on agricultural land preservation and conservation.

The act is effective May 5, 1981.

SALE OF CERTAIN FEMALE CATTLE, Chapter 86, S.F. No. 200, by

Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 1256, by D. Johnson.

This act provides that female cattle under 18 months of age may be sold only for feeding purposes without a test for or vaccination against brucellosis. Formerly, these cattle could be sold for feeding and grazing purposes.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF HAY AND STRAW, Chapter 90, S.F. No.

372, by Schmitz; companion is H.F. No. 1204, by C. Johnson.

This act removes buyers and sellers of hay and straw from the licensing provisions governing commission merchants.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MILK AND MILK CONTAINER REGULATION, Chapter 151, H.F. No.

312, by Dahlvang; companion is S.F. No. 282, by C. Peterson.

This act repeals the prohibition on the sale of milk in non-returnable plastic containers and it requires the commissioner of agriculture to institute a study of milk marketing and packaging practices in Minnesota. A report is to be made to the legislature in 1982. The study is to be funded by voluntary gifts contributed for that purpose.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

INVESTMENT OR PENSION FUND ACTIVITIES, Chapter 173, H.F.

No. 28, by Redalen; companion is S.F. No. 666, by Bernhagen.

This act subjects pension or investment funds, as defined, to the same provisions prohibiting ownership of farm land which had applied to corporations.

The act is effective May 12, 1981.

REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENT LIENS, NOTICE TO FARMERS, Chapter

213, H.F. No. 14, by Mehrkens; companion is S.F. No. 206, by

Tennessee.

This act clarifies exceptions to the requirement that contractors or subcontractors must give notice to owners of real property being improved of the potential lien against the property for the value of the improvements made. Notice is not required to be given in the following instances: (a) where the property is owned and managed or controlled by substantially the same persons; (b) where the improvement is entirely residential in character and consists of more than four family units; or (c) where the improvement is to property not in agricultural use which is wholly or partly non-residential and is to add 5,000 or more usable square feet of floor space, is to property already containing 5,000 or more usable square feet of floor space, or is to property which contains more than 5,000 square feet and does not involve the construction of a new building or the improvement of an existing building.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

FERTILIZER REGULATION, Chapter 214, H.F. No. 562, by Hauge;

companion is S.F. No. 596, by Purfeerst.

This act clarifies, rearranges and makes numerous changes in the Minnesota fertilizer, soil amendment and plant amendment law (formerly the fertilizer and soil conditioner law). The act defines the terms "fixed location," "guaranteed analysis," "manipulated manures," "plant amendment," and "sewage sludge" and redefines "specialty fertilizer." The act adds information required in applications for registration of soil and plant amendments and specialty and small package fertilizers.

The act clarifies the requirements for substantiation of claims made about a product and makes provision for the commissioner of agriculture to refuse to register the product. The act prohibits sales of products without registration.

The act sets out labeling requirements and label contents.

The act raises the fee for registering a soil or plant amendment and provides for an additional fee for applications made after January 1 in any year.

The act clarifies requirements covering distributors who add pesticides to commercial fertilizers or soil or plant amendments.

The act deletes certain minimum nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contents requirements.

The act requires disposal of adulterated products that cannot be reconditioned.

The act permits a pickup truck used in the production or transportation of liquid fertilizer or anhydrous ammonia to draw two empty trailers within limitations.

The act repeals obsolete provisions.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

WILD RICE LABELING, Chapter 249, S.F. No. 177, by

Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 756, by J. Clark.

This act requires that planted or cultivated wild rice be labeled as "paddy grown" when offered for sale. Violation of this requirement is a misdemeanor.

The act is effective January 1, 1982.

OMNIBUS REGULATORY CHANGES, Chapter 261, H.F. No. 409, by

Erickson; companion is S.F. No. 495, by Wegener.

This act makes numerous changes in the laws relating to agriculture. The attachment of identification tags to pelts by fur farmers is made permissive rather than mandatory.

The maximum population for a municipality required to include documented "in kind" services or voluntary work in the calculation of wood sanitation and reforestation costs is based on the most recent federal census rather than that made in 1970.

The time is extended for two years during which costs of wood sanitation and reforestation projects may be a "special levy" for a governmental unit.

Food once designated as for human consumption which is diverted to animal food or seed channels is no longer required to be denatured unless it has been embargoed.

The family farm security loan program is changed to provide that seller-sponsored loans may be secured by contracts for deed. The types of lenders of seller-sponsored loans are

increased to cover partnerships. Provision is made for a cooperating agency to provide farm real estate loan funds not included under a family farm loan guarantee pursuant to conditions set out in a memorandum of understanding. The cooperating agency is entitled to proceeds of the sale of defaulted property after others are paid. Acquired mineral rights are included with the title to defaulted real property. The terms of the family farm advisory council members are made standard four year terms.

The time is extended for four years during which family farm security loans may be executed and interest not included in the gross income of the seller of the property.

Authorization of grain warehouse storage receipts is to be made by the department of agriculture and a copy of grain storage and handling charges is to be filed with the department of agriculture rather than the public utilities commission. The terms "document of title" and "warehouseman" as used in article 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code are clarified as they relate to grain storage on farms.

The provisions requiring licensing of baby chick auctions are repealed.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ALIEN LAND USE, Chapter 337, H.F. No. 697, by Stumpf;

companion is S.F. No. 733, by Hanson.

This act makes various changes in the law restricting alien ownership of agricultural land. The act defines a permanent resident alien to be a person who has been granted that status by the United States and who actually lives in the United States for six out of every consecutive 12 months. A permanent resident alien who owns agricultural land is required to file an annual report with the commissioner of agriculture.

A person or entity who owns agricultural land and loses the status which entitled it to own the land must report the loss of status to the commissioner within 30 days and divest itself within one year of any agricultural land acquired after May 27, 1981.

The act provides for the commissioner of agriculture to investigate violations and to enforce the alien land ownership law. The act provides injunctive relief. The act also authorizes the commissioner to agree to extend the time period for divestiture of agricultural land.

The act allows persons prohibited from future acquisition of agricultural land to retain land lawfully acquired prior to June 1, 1981, but requires those persons to file annual reports with the commissioner of agriculture.

The act requires a filing fee of \$35 to accompany all required annual reports.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

FARM TENANCIES, Chapter 370, H.F. No. 732, by Erickson;

companion is S.F. No. 1075, by Frederickson.

This act requires a remainderman owning real property on the death of a life tenant to continue a farm tenancy granted by the life tenant until the following March 1, the completion of the harvest or the expiration of the lease by its terms, if the life tenant dies between March 2 and October 31, or for the following crop year if the life tenant dies between November 1 and March 1. The rental amount shall be the prevailing fair

market rental amount in the area as decided by a court in the case of disputes.

The act is effective for leases entered into after November 1, 1982.

COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CONSUMER CREDIT SALE, BAILMENTS AND LEASES OF GOODS,

Chapter 10, H.F. No. 87, by M. Sieben; companion is S.F. No. 66,
by Davies.

This act redefines the term "sale of goods" for the purposes of consumer credit sales to include terminable bailments and leases of goods if the contract can be renewed at the option of the bailee or lessee; if the contract requires the transfer of ownership of the goods for little or no other consideration at the end of the contract term; and, if payments made on the contract are substantially equivalent to or in excess of the value of the property and services involved.

The bailor or lessor retains a security interest in the property only.

All consumer credit sale contracts must specify whether the goods being sold are new or used.

The act is effective August 1, 1981 and applies to all consumer credit sales entered into or renewed after this date.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY, Chapter 12, S.F. No. 175, by Davies;

companion is H.F. No. 190, by Norton.

This act repeals a statutory provision which would have abolished the board of accountancy, effective July 1, 1982. The board will continue to regulate the accounting profession.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MINNESOTA CONFERENCE ON SMALL BUSINESS, Chapter 14, S.F.

No. 620, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 740, by Sarna.

This act extends the date on which the conference of small business must report its proposals to the legislature and governor from March 1, 1981 to March 1, 1982.

The appropriations made to the conference are continued from March 31, 1981 until March 31, 1982.

The act is effective retroactively to February 28, 1981.

MOBILE HOME PARKS, INFORMATIONAL REPORTS, ELIMINATION,

Chapter 19, H.F. No. 77, by C. Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 131, by Petty.

This act repeals the statutory provision which requires operators of mobile home parks to report to the secretary of state each month on the number of mobile homes in the mobile home park, whether or not a mobile home is registered in the state, and whether or not the owner or occupant is employed in the state.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MOTOR VEHICLE FRANCHISES, Chapter 59, H.F. No. 332, by

Dempsey; companion is S.F. No. 352, by Tennesen.

Section 1 of the act allows a designated family member to succeed to the ownership of a motor fuel franchise upon the

franchisee's death or incapacity if the franchisee and franchisor have not executed a succession agreement that provides otherwise and subject to certain specified conditions.

A designated family member exercising his right to succession must agree to be bound by the terms of the franchise, and give the franchisor 60 days notice from the time of death or incapacity of his intent to succeed to the franchise. The franchisor may request personal and financial data from the designated family member, and may terminate the franchise and refuse to honor the succession if good cause exists and if notice of the specific grounds for refusal or termination is served upon the designated family member within 90 days after receipt of the requested personal and financial data. Failure to serve timely notice of termination or dishonor results in a continuation of the franchise.

Sections 2 to 18 of the act regulate motor vehicle manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, and dealers.

Section 5 sets forth a new motor vehicle manufacturer's warranty obligations to its dealers. The manufacturer must provide a dealer with a written statement of the dealer's obligations for preparation, delivery, and warranty service, compensate the dealer for warranty service and parts, and provide the dealer with a schedule of reasonable compensation to be paid to the dealer for work done.

Claims by new motor vehicle dealers for parts and labor must be approved or disapproved within 30 days of submission. Claims not specifically disapproved are considered approved and must be paid within 30 days. The manufacturer has the right to audit claims for a period of two years after they are submitted and can charge back unsubstantiated or fraudulent claims. The obligations imposed by this section constitute the dealer's only responsibility for product liability as between the manufacturer and the dealer.

Section 6 requires manufacturers to indemnify and hold harmless its dealers against any judgment for damages where the action is based solely on the alleged defective or negligent manufacture, assembly, or design of new motor vehicles or their parts and accessories or other functions of the manufacturer beyond the control of the dealer.

Section 7 allows a manufacturer to cancel or terminate a franchise if notice is given, if the manufacturer acts in good faith, and if good cause exists. The section sets forth the circumstances constituting good cause.

Section 8 sets forth circumstances which do not constitute good cause for termination or cancellation of a franchise and places on the manufacturer the burden of proving good faith, good cause, and compliance with the notice requirements.

Section 9 provides that written notice of the termination or cancellation of a franchise must generally be given to a dealer not less than 90 days prior to termination or cancellation. Not less than 180 days notice must be given if a product line is being discontinued, and not less than 15 days notice must be given if a dealer is convicted or pleads no contest to a felony, abandons the business or is closed for seven days for reasons outside his control, makes a significant misrepresentation, or the dealer's license is suspended, revoked, or not renewed.

The notice of termination or cancellation shall be sent by certified mail or personally delivered to the dealer and contain a statement of intention to terminate or cancel; a statement of the reasons for the termination or cancellation; and the date on which the termination or cancellation takes effect.

Section 10 requires manufacturers to pay dealers fair and reasonable compensation upon the termination or cancellation of a franchise within 90 days of this event, if possible, for inventory, equipment and furnishings, special tools, supplies, and facilities constructed as a precondition to obtaining the franchise.

Section 11 allows a manufacturer to fail or refuse to renew a franchise with a term of at least five years only if termination would otherwise be allowed; the dealer and manufacturer agree to terminate the franchise relationship; the manufacturer discontinues the distribution of his product at the dealership location if he does not establish a replacement dealership within two miles for a period of four years; if production or distribution of the product is discontinued, or discontinued in a geographic area due to federal, state, or local laws; the parties fail to agree on changes or additions to the franchise agreement if the agreement, as renewed, would be on substantially similar terms and conditions as the original agreement; or deterioration of the parties' business relationship.

Section 12 allows a designated family member to succeed to the ownership of a new motor vehicle dealer franchise subject to the same provisions applicable to succession of motor fuel franchises under section 1 of the act except that notice of intent to succeed must be given within 120 days of the owner's death or incapacity and notice of termination or refusal to the succession must be served within 90 days after the receipt of the requested personal and financial data.

Sections 13 and 14 list acts by manufacturers, distributors, or factory branches considered to be unlawful or unfair practices.

Section 15 places limitations on a manufacturer's ability to establish or relocate a new motor vehicle dealership in a ten mile area surrounding an existing dealership. Written notice to the affected dealership is a condition precedent to the establishment or relocation. Within 15 days of receiving this notice, the affected dealership may commence a civil action seeking a determination of whether good cause exists for the manufacturer's action.

Section 16 prohibits manufacturers, distributors, and factory branches leasing buildings or facilities to a dealership from taking any actions or including any provisions in the lease which are contrary to the provisions of sections 2 to 18.

Section 17 authorizes the attorney general to bring suit to collect the civil penalties authorized by this section. A person violating sections 5, 13 or 14 is subject to a fine of not more than \$2,000 for each violation. Failure to comply with a judgment issued for a violation of sections 2 to 18 subjects the violator to a fine of not more than \$25,000.

Section 18 allows injured persons to bring a civil action to enjoin violations of sections 2 to 18 and to recover actual damages sustained, costs and disbursements, and reasonable attorney's fees.

Section 18 removes new motor vehicle dealership franchises from regulation under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 80C.

The act is effective May 1, 1981.

REGULATING ELECTRICIANS, Chapter 63, H.F. No. 401, by

Haukoos; companion is S.F. No. 1000, by Benson.

The act allows the board of electricity, by rule, to grant an experience credit of one year for the successful completion

of a board approved two year post high school electrical course in partial satisfaction of the two year experience requirement imposed on journeyman electrician licensees.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HOUSING WARRANTY, Chapter 119, S.F. No. 562, by Kroening;

companion is H.F. No. 453, by Byrne.

This act requires certain warranties to be given by a home improvement contractor when doing home improvement work.

The contractor must give a one-year warranty that the work is free from defects caused by faulty workmanship or defective materials due to noncompliance with building standards. There must be a ten-year warranty against major construction defects on work involving major structural changes or additions. There must be a two-year warranty against defects caused by faulty installation of plumbing, electrical, heating, and cooling systems.

The warranties are required by law and need not be written into a contract in order to be applicable in any particular case. A homeowner can choose to sue a contractor for damages arising out of a breach of warranty or the owner can sue to require the breach to be remedied. Damages are limited to the amount necessary to remedy the defect or breach.

The act applies to all contracts for home improvement work entered into on or after January 1, 1982.

GAMBLING DEVICES, Chapter 126, H.F. No. 258, by Evans;

companion is S.F. No. 621, by C. Peterson.

This act allows the manufacture of gambling devices in this state for shipment, sale, and use in states where the use of the gambling device is legal.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CONSUMER PROTECTION, REPAIR WORK INVOICES, Chapter 134,

H.F. No. 462, by Kelly; companion is S.F. No. 730, by Petty.

This act expands the obligation to give invoices for consumer repair work and enlarges the required information contained in invoices. Invoices are required if there is repair work of any value performed under a manufacturer's warranty, service contract, or an insurance policy, or any repair work performed for a total value of more than \$50. The repair must be on a motor vehicle, appliance, or dwelling used for personal, family, or household purposes. Repairs do not include service calls or estimates.

An invoice must be dated, record any odometer reading, and include a statement of the symptoms for which repair is sought.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

SECURITIES REGULATION, Chapter 140, H.F. No. 634, by Marsh;

companion is S.F. No. 529, by Luther.

Section 1 coordinates the licensing expiration dates for broker-dealers and agents with those of the central registration depository, a national centralized licensing service which Minnesota will join in January, 1982.

Sections 2, 10, and 11 clarify that officers, directors, and partners of a broker-dealer must be licensed but need not

pay additional fees.

Section 3 allows the commissioner of securities and real estate to deny, suspend, or revoke the license of a supervisory official for failure to reasonably supervise agents or employees.

Section 4 allows documents from the preceding three years to be incorporated by reference in a registration statement. The current time limit is five years. The change makes these provisions coincide with the applicable statute of limitations.

Section 5 makes two changes in present law. The exemption for agents representing an insurer in exempt securities transactions has been broadened. Also, an exemption from the licensing requirements for investment advisers is created for persons serving a limited clientele.

Section 6 exempts securities listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange from the registration requirements of state law.

Section 7 clarifies that isolated sales are exempt from the registration requirements only if they are not offered for sale to the general public.

Section 8 allows the commissioner by rule or order to require advertising of a broker-dealer to be filed with the securities and real estate division.

Section 9 provides that a cease and desist order issued by the commissioner becomes final unless a hearing is requested within 30 days of service of the order.

Section 14 requires the payment of a fee for every written opinion from the commissioner. Prior law required a fee only for opinions relating to exemptions.

Section 15 allows the registration of securities sold in excess of the quantity registered upon payment of a punitive registration fee. Prior law required the issuer to make an offer of rescission for all those securities.

Section 16 provides that the provisions requiring registration of oil or gas lands or interests in them before sale do not apply to filings in compliance with the limited distribution exemption.

The remainder of the act makes technical amendments to chapter 80A for purposes of clarification.

Section 1 is effective January 1, 1982. The remainder of the act is effective May 9, 1981.

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES DEREGULATION, Chapter 142, H.F. No.

775, by Reding; companion is S.F. No. 559, by Nelson.

The act removes municipal utilities from the jurisdiction of the public utilities commission.

A municipality may elect to become subject to the regulations of the commission pertaining to accounting systems and depreciation rates and practices by resolution of its governing body filed with the commission.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ELECTIVE REGULATION OF COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC UTILITIES,

Chapter 144, H.F. No. 918, by Jacobs; companion is S.F. No. 593,

by Frank.

This act provides a procedure for cooperative electric associations to elect to have the public utilities commission regulate the rates these associations charge.

The election is initiated by a petition whose form is determined by the department of public service and consisting of not less than five percent of the members or stockholders determined by membership figures for the month in which the petition is submitted. If the association wishes to reject a petition signature as being invalid, it must send the department a written notice containing its reasons. The department may challenge the association's rejection at a hearing before the commission.

Spouses of members or stockholders of an association may sign a petition and vote on the election unless the member or stockholder has notified the association in writing otherwise.

If the department determines that the five percent requirement has been met it will then supervise a balloting of the members on the question. Balloting is done by mail and tabulated by the association and the department. If a majority of those voting elect to become regulated, the election becomes effective 30 days after certified copies of the resolutions approving the elections are filed with the commissioner. The procedure contained in the act may also be used for the deregulation of cooperative electric associations.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, Chapter 162, S.F. No. 77, by Davies;

companion is H.F. No. 1226, by Dean.

Section 1 of the act removes from the definition of a foreign trust association the language that limited its applicability to a foreign trust association of an adjacent state.

Section 2 lists certain activities a foreign corporation may engage in and not be considered as transacting business in the state. A foreign corporation need not obtain a certificate of authority from this state to maintain or defend a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding, conduct activities concerning its internal corporate affairs, maintain bank accounts, hold title to or manage property as executor or administrator of a decedent, trustee of a trust, or guardian or conservator of the person or estate of any person, make or invest in security interests in property, enforce property rights or secure or collect debts, or conduct an isolated transaction completed within 30 days.

Section 3 removes the limitation on a foreign corporation's ability to engage in the business of making real estate loans.

The act is effective May 12, 1981.

FRANCHISE REGULATION, Chapter 165, S.F. No. 443, by

Tennessen; companion is H.F. No. 695, by Staten.

Section 1 of the act includes in the definition of franchise the sale or lease of vending machines, racks, display cases, currency operated amusement devices, or other similar devices.

Section 2 defines the term "predecessor" to correspond to the definition being proposed for inclusion in the uniform offering circular.

Section 3 defines the term "fractional franchise" to correspond with the federal trade commission's definition. A

fractional franchise is a franchise relationship existing for more than two years where the parties knew or should have known that sales resulting from the franchise would not exceed 20 percent of dollar sales volume of the franchisee.

Section 4 provides four additional exemptions from the registration requirements of chapter 80C.

The first exemption allows small franchisors with no more than three franchises in the state to offer or sell them as long as he does not advertise, an escrow account is established for the franchise fees, and the commissioner of securities and real estate is given at least ten days notification prior to the sale.

The second exemption applies to the offer or sale of a fractional franchise.

The third exemption covers any transaction exempted by rule or order of the commissioner after a finding that registration is not in the public interest or necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors.

The fourth exemption applies to offers or sales originating in Minnesota but not accepted in the state nor located here.

Section 5 authorizes a court to grant temporary injunctions to restrain unfair or inequitable practices as defined by the commissioner, without requiring the posting of any bond or security.

The remainder of the section describes the acts which are unfair or inequitable. The language is a codification of existing franchising rules of the securities and real estate division.

Section 6 establishes a three year statute of limitations for civil actions brought for violations of chapter 80C, excluding the unfair or inequitable practices provision.

Section 7 increases the fee for requests of interpretive opinions relating to chapter 80C from \$25 to \$50.

Section 8 expands the scope of chapter 80C concerning sales and offers to sell to include transactions where the franchise is to be located in this state.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

CONSUMER PROTECTION IN MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSACTIONS, Chapter

176, H.F. No. 509, by C. Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 729,

by Petty.

This act requires a person in the business of selling motor vehicles to provide a disclosure in any contract with a purchaser stating that the contract may be binding and that a forfeiture of deposit may occur if the purchaser does not perform according to the contract.

A contract not so disclosing is void at the option of the purchaser prior to the purchaser taking possession of the motor vehicle.

The act is effective August 1, 1982 and applies to contracts signed on and after August 1, 1982.

MOBILE HOMES, Chapter 177, H.F. No. 886, by Voss; companion

is S.F. No. 1277, by Merriam.

Section 1 of the act allows a lessor to recover possession

of land upon which a mobile home is situated if the tenant repeatedly commits serious violations of the lease provisions or state or local laws or rules and the lessor has given written notice that a future violation will be cause for eviction and within six months of the notice the tenant commits a further violation.

Section 2 provides for the recovery of possession of land by the lessor after the expiration of a lease of a term of at least one year.

Sixty days notice prior to the expiration of the lease must be given to the tenant. The notice must contain the expiration date of the lease and explain the tenant's right to sell the mobile home. The lessor may reserve the right to approve any buyer as a tenant.

A tenant may be allowed to keep a mobile home on the lot after expiration of the lease for the purposes of sale for an additional 60 days if at least 30 days prior to the expiration the tenant notifies the lessor of this fact; the tenant doesn't live in the mobile home during this time; the tenant observes the park rules; and the tenant pays rent and other applicable charges. Expiration of this 60 day extension or failure of the tenant to comply with these requirements gives the lessor the right to bring an action for possession.

Section 3 requires dealers selling mobile homes more than 15 years old within a park to disclose to all parties the age of the mobile home and the policy regarding the sale of these mobile homes.

The act is effective August 1, 1981 and applies to all cases commenced, renewed, or extended after this date, including one year leases which are still in effect on this date.

WATER WELL CONTRACTORS, Chapter 179, H.F. No. 889, by Voss;

companion is S.F. No. 1223, by Pehler.

Section 1 exempts registered professional civil or geological engineers from the licensing requirements of water well contractors.

Section 2 defines the term "groundwater thermal exchange device" to mean a heating or cooling device operated by the extraction and reinjection of groundwaters from independent aquifers.

Section 3 provides for the licensing and regulation of groundwater thermal exchange devices by the department of health upon the payment of a \$50 fee and after the applicant agrees to allow inspection by the department during normal business hours.

The department may promulgate rules to administer this section.

The act is effective May 12, 1981.

REGULATION OF ELECTRICIANS, Chapter 195, S.F. No. 822, by

Schmitz; companion is H.F. No. 1276, by Clawson.

The act allows an applicant for an electrician's license who has a specific reading disability to take an oral examination in satisfaction of the examination requirements.

The act is effective June 12, 1981.

PETROLEUM SALES, Chapter 197, H.F. No. 6, by C. Johnson;

companion is S.F. No. 1263, by Merriam.

The act prohibits the sale of gasoline and number one and number two diesel oils, fuel oils and kerosene on any other basis than gross volume.

The prohibition applies to all sales of these petroleum products from a supplier's terminal rack up to the retail level.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

COLLECTION AGENCY REGULATION, Chapter 229, H.F. No. 673, by

Staten; companion is S.F. No. 477, by Tennesen.

Section 1 of the act increases the dollar amount of the surety bond required of licensed collection agencies. The amount will be \$10,000 as of July 1, 1982 and \$20,000 as of July 1, 1983. A license applicant may request a reduction in the bond amount to no less than \$5,000 if the total amount received by the licensee from debtors in the preceding fiscal year did not exceed \$30,000.

Section 2 makes it a prohibited practice under state law for a collection agency to violate the federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act of 1977.

Section 3 authorizes the commissioner of securities and real estate to investigate and examine persons for violations of state and federal law and to issue subpoenas during the course of any investigation.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

UREA FORMALDEHYDE USE, Chapter 245, H.F. No. 1301, by

Greenfield; companion is S.F. No. 1253, by Knoll.

This act exempts the use of urea formaldehyde as draperies, carpeting, furniture, furnishings not permanently affixed to a housing unit, and noncellular insulation from the regulation of urea formaldehyde use in building materials.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANIES, Chapter

248, H.F. No. 1065, by Jacobs; companion is S.F. No. 1160, by C. Peterson.

This act removes independent telephone companies, which are defined as being organized under the business corporations act and serving less than 2,500 subscribers, from jurisdiction of the public utilities commission. Provision is made for placing the company back under commission jurisdiction by action of the company's directors or by a majority of its subscribers.

The act is effective May 22, 1981.

SMALL LOAN COMPANIES, Chapter 258, H.F. No. 182, by

Berkelman; companion is S.F. No. 181, by C. Peterson.

The act revises the small loan act and consolidates the lending authority of small loan licensees and industrial loan and thrifts. These lenders may now make loans subject to the same loan ceilings, rate structures, and charges. Both must still comply with applicable statutory licensing requirements, but industrial loan and thrifts need not become licensed under chapter 56 to take the rates and charges available to small loan licensees.

Section 3 increases the loan ceiling for small loan

licensees from \$1,200 to \$35,000.

Section 4 increases the liquid asset requirement of small loan licensees.

Section 5 allows a purchaser of a licensee's outstanding loan accounts to obtain a license in the same municipality without establishing convenience and advantage.

Section 6 allows a licensee to change his place of business in the same municipality upon 30 days advance notice to the commissioner of banks.

A licensed place of business must be open during business hours during the week, and may be open on Saturday.

Section 7 authorizes the revocation of the license of a small loan licensee for a material violation of chapter 56 or related administrative rule.

Section 8 eliminates the requirement of annual examinations of licensees.

Section 9 allows licensees to use accounting systems maintained by data processing methods in satisfaction of its requirement to maintain books of account.

Section 10 allows licensees to provide prospective borrowers with statements of rates of charge which meet the requirements of the federal Truth-in-Lending Act.

A small loan licensee may take a lien on real estate as security for a loan exceeding \$2,700. Prior law prohibited this.

No loan secured by a first lien on a borrower's primary residence can be made under this section, except on mobile homes. If a loan is made on a mobile home, the lender must consent to the subsequent transfer of it to a credit worthy third person who agrees in writing to assume the obligations of the existing borrower.

Section 11 establishes a uniform interest rate structure for small loan licensees and industrial loan and thrifts. The rates are a result of the combining of the rates previously allowed these institutions into a single set of simple interest rates. A lender may charge 33 percent per year on the unpaid balance of the principal amount of a loan not exceeding \$350 and 19 percent per year on the remaining balance or 21.75 percent per year on the total remaining unpaid balance of the principal amount.

Loans may either be interest bearing or precomputed.

A lender may take the following charges associated with the loan: recording or filing fees or taxes; closing costs not exceeding one percent of the loan or \$250 whichever is greater; title examination, insurance, and surveying costs; and a fee not exceeding \$150 for document preparation.

The loan amounts in the act will be adjusted periodically for inflation using the United States department of commerce implicit price deflator.

Section 12 requires that a small loan licensee provide the borrower with disclosure and other information required by the federal Truth-in-Lending Act and a copy of the loan upon request.

Section 14 authorizes licensees and industrial loan and thrifts to sell credit life and credit accident and health insurance if the borrower is notified that it is not required and can be purchased elsewhere and is also notified of the lenders actual loss ratio on the insurance.

Property insurance may be required by the licensee or industrial loan and thrift.

Section 16 limits assignments of wages to loans of \$1,200 or less.

Section 18 provides for the forfeiture of the interest on a loan if a greater rate than allowed by law is charged. If this greater rate has been paid, an action can be commenced within two years of the usurious transaction to recover twice the amount of interest paid.

A loan made by a lender not properly licensed is void and the debtor need not pay any amounts owing if an action to void the loan is brought within one year of the last scheduled payment on the loan.

Sections not specifically referred to make technical changes or have already been addressed.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

INDIAN-MADE GOODS, Chapter 267, S.F. No. 74, by Chmielewski;

companion is H.F. No. 1302, by K. Clark.

The act imposes a misdemeanor penalty on any person who knowingly sells imitation Indian-made goods without brands indicating that they are not Indian-made.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

BUSINESS CORPORATION ACT IMPROVEMENT, Chapter 270, S.F. No.

120, by Petty; companion is H.F. No. 165, by Ellingson.

Sections 1 to 125 comprise the new "Minnesota Business Corporation Act" which improves and modernizes state law relating to business corporations.

Section 1 defines terms.

Sections 2 to 4 concern the application of the act and the transition from present law to this act. All corporations are subject to the act on January 1, 1984. Existing corporations may elect to become governed by the new act from its effective date until December 31, 1983. Between the act's effective date and January 1, 1984, a corporation may be formed either under present law or this act.

Section 5 broadens the language regarding the purposes for which a corporation may be formed. Corporations specifically required to be formed under other laws are excluded.

Section 6 retains the present law on the qualifications of incorporators.

Section 7 requires only four basic items be contained in the articles of incorporation: the corporate name, the address of its registered office, the number of authorized shares, and the names and addresses of each incorporator.

The remainder of the section deals with rules that apply to corporations unless modified in the articles of incorporation; rules that apply unless modified in the articles of incorporation or bylaws; and rules that do not apply unless specifically adopted in the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

Section 8 permits a corporation to use the word "limited" in its name.

The secretary of state has the authority to determine what

is or is not a deceptively similar name.

Three ways a corporation can obtain the use of a name the same as, or similar to, the name of another corporation and under what circumstances a successor corporation can use the name of the original corporation are detailed.

Section 9 extends the right to reserve names under section 8 for continuous periods.

Section 10 requires a corporation to maintain a registered office in the state. The corporation may appoint a registered agent who will maintain a business office in the corporation's registered office.

Section 11 sets forth the procedure for changing a corporation's registered office or registered agent.

Sections 12 to 17 relate to the amendment of articles. Unlike present law, section 14 permits amendment of the articles by a majority of the voting power of the shares represented at the meeting.

Incorporators may now amend the articles before shares are issued without having to file new articles.

Class voting on amendments that would impair the rights of shareholders under the terms of their shares is required.

Section 18 relates to the filing of articles of incorporation or amendment with the secretary of state. There is no change from present law.

Section 19 provides that articles of incorporation or amendments are effective upon filing.

Section 20 eliminates the need for de facto corporations because of the presumption of compliance with the statutory requirements upon the filing of the articles of incorporation.

Section 21 lists the powers specifically granted to corporations.

Section 22 authorizes the use of a corporate seal and describes the kinds of seals which are valid.

Section 23 clarifies the subject of ultra vires acts of a corporation by creating a presumption of validity for corporate acts except as to suits by shareholders for injunctive relief, suits against officers or directors, and suits by the attorney general.

Section 24 clarifies the powers given incorporators to organize the corporation. The section lists the specific powers granted.

Section 25 provides that a corporation may, but need not, have bylaws. Procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of bylaws by the board or the shareholders are set forth.

Sections 26 to 45 relate to the board of directors.

Section 26, although authorizing the board to manage a corporation, provides for management by shareholders by unanimous vote or pursuant to a unanimous shareholder control agreement.

Section 27 requires a board to consist of a minimum of one director unlike the present law which requires three.

Section 28 requires directors to be natural persons and allows the method of their election and any further

qualifications to be provided in the articles or bylaws.

Section 29 allows a director to serve for a term of five years and until a successor is elected and qualifies unless a shorter term is provided for in the articles or bylaws.

Section 30 makes it clear that expiration of a director's term without election of a successor does not make prior or subsequent acts of the board or corporate officers void or voidable.

Section 31 restates present law and allows the board to fix the compensation of directors subject to limitations in the articles or bylaws.

Section 32 authorizes the classification of directors.

Section 33 authorizes, unless prohibited by the articles, cumulative voting, specifies how shares are cumulated, and eliminates the present requirement of 24 hours advance notice of intention to cumulate. A description of how votes are cumulated is set forth.

Section 34 provides for the resignation of a director upon written notice to the corporation. The notice is effective when given or at a later time if specified in the notice.

Section 35 provides for the removal of directors. This provision governs unless the articles provide otherwise. Unlike present law, this section addresses the issues of removal of a director elected to fill a vacancy and removal of a director from a classified board by those entitled to elect him.

Section 36 provides that except as otherwise provided in the articles or bylaws, vacancies on the board may be filled by majority vote of the directors. Prior law required a two-thirds vote of the directors.

Directors elected under this section hold office until a qualified successor is elected.

Section 37 amends the present law on board meetings by requiring them to be held at the principal executive office of the corporation.

New provisions recognizing meetings held by electronic means and establishing waiver of notice rules have been created.

Section 38 has no counterpart in present law. It provides that directors absent from a meeting may vote on proposals by giving advance written consent or opposition to them. The articles or bylaws must establish this right.

Section 39 makes the quorum for directors the same as that of shareholders. A majority of the directors currently holding office constitutes a quorum unless the articles or bylaws establish a different proportion.

Section 40 provides that a majority of the directors present at a meeting must approve board action unless the articles or bylaws provide a higher proportion.

Section 41 authorizes a board to take action without a meeting with less than unanimous written approval unless the matter requires shareholder approval but only if the articles permit this.

Section 42 authorizes the creation of committees made up of any persons named by the board. Particular work of the board may be delegated to a committee with the board retaining responsibility for committee actions. Committee members are deemed to be directors for the purposes of determining the

applicable standard of conduct, conflict of interest questions, and indemnification.

Section 43 authorizes the establishment of a committee of disinterested persons to consider the merits of derivative suits. The committee has the power to dismiss the suit if it is in the best interests of the corporation.

Section 44 adds two items to the standard of conduct required of directors under present law. First, a director may rely on information provided by a person in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject. Second, it establishes a presumption that a director present at a meeting agrees with the action of the board unless he proves otherwise.

Section 45 provides for the resolution of conflict of interest problems between directors and the corporation. The section applies to dealings between the corporation and an organization in which the director or the director's immediate family has a material financial interest. Such dealings are not void or voidable if they are fair and reasonable, fully disclosed and approved by a majority of the shareholders, or fully disclosed and approved by the board, excluding the interested director.

Sections 46 to 54 relate to officers of a corporation.

Section 46 changes the requirement of present law that there be a minimum of two persons as corporate officers. One person can fill the required positions of chief executive officer and chief financial officer.

Section 47 details the powers and duties of these officers. A corporation may prescribe other powers and duties.

Section 48 authorizes the board to elect or appoint other officers.

Section 49 authorizes officers to hold multiple offices and execute documents in these capacities.

Section 50 provides that if a corporation fails to elect or appoint officers, the person exercising the power of an office is deemed to be an officer.

Section 51 allows the board, in its discretion, to negotiate an employment contract with an officer.

Section 52 provides for the resignation of officers upon written notice to the corporation. The notice is effective when given.

Section 53 allows an officer to delegate powers but not responsibilities.

Section 54 restates the present law on the subject of the standard of conduct of officers.

Sections 55 to 78 relate to shares and shareholders.

Section 55 authorizes the issuance of shares by the board; prescribes the terms of shares; and permits the board to establish classes of shares.

Section 56 makes subscriptions for shares irrevocable for six months and enforceable only if in writing and provides for the collection of a subscription as a debt or the forfeiture or sale of a subscription.

Section 57 makes it clear that shares may be issued for future consideration if evidenced by an enforceable written agreement. Receipt of this agreement justifies immediate

issuance of the shares.

Valuation and liability questions are addressed in detail.

Section 58 governs the issuance and transferability of rights to purchase corporate securities. The board has the inherent right to issue and fix the terms of these rights.

Section 59 provides specific rules on the subject of preemptive rights. Provisions governing when the right accrues, exemptions to, and waiver of this right are set forth.

No corresponding provision exists in present law. The subject was formerly regulated by case law.

Section 60 permits corporations to have uncertificated shares unless prohibited by the articles or bylaws.

Share certificates must be signed and are prima facie evidence of share ownership.

Section 61 permits the replacement of lost share certificates.

Section 62 allows corporations to issue fractions of shares originally or upon transfer.

Section 63 limits a shareholder's liability with respect to shares. A shareholder's only obligation is to pay for the shares.

Section 64 permits the imposition of restrictions on transfers or registrations of securities.

The restrictions must be noted conspicuously on the certificate or transaction statement to be effective against persons without knowledge of them.

Section 65 permits corporations to hold regular shareholder meetings annually or less frequently if desired. Shareholders may call a meeting at the end of a 15-month period after the previous meeting by satisfying certain specified conditions. At a regular shareholder meeting, each director serving an indefinite term must stand for election.

Section 66 recodifies present law on special shareholder meetings but makes it clear that only those items contained in the notice of meeting may be considered.

Section 67 requires notice of a shareholder meeting to be given to all shareholders not more than 60 days before the date of a meeting.

Attendance is waiver of the notice requirement unless the shareholder objects at the beginning of the meeting and does not thereafter participate.

Section 68 states the general rule that a majority vote is required to approve action at a shareholder meeting. This act or the articles may specify a larger proportion for a particular action.

In cases of class voting, a matter is approved if it gets at least the same percentage of the votes of the class as is required for all shares voting on the matter.

Section 69 authorizes shareholder action without a meeting if a written action is signed by all shareholders entitled to vote on that action.

Section 70 provides that a majority of shareholders present at a meeting constitutes a quorum unless the articles or bylaws

provide otherwise.

Section 71 authorizes the board to fix the date for determining the shareholders entitled to vote at a meeting and to establish a procedure for certification of beneficial ownership.

Jointly owned shares may be voted by any one of the owners unless the corporation receives notification by another of the owners denying this authority.

If a shareholder votes without designating the proportion or number to be voted in a particular way, the presumption arises that all shares are to be voted as indicated.

Section 72 provides for the voting of shares by organizations and legal representatives.

Subdivision 1 allows an unrelated corporation's legal representative or chief executive officer to vote the shares of the corporation.

Subdivision 2 prohibits the voting of shares held by a subsidiary unless the shares are controlled in a fiduciary capacity.

Subdivision 3 prohibits the voting of shares held by the corporation or a subsidiary in a fiduciary capacity except as specifically directed by the beneficial owner of those shares.

Subdivisions 4 to 7 clarify the voting rights of certain classes of representatives, pledgees, and fiduciaries.

Section 73 authorizes voting by proxy and relieves the corporation of liability for accepting votes cast by valid proxies.

Section 74 restates present law authorizing voting trusts and includes a provision permitting voting by one of two or more trustees unless written notification is received by the corporation denying this authority.

Section 75 authorizes the use of shareholder voting agreements.

Section 76 has no counterpart in present law. Shareholders can enter control agreements regarding any corporate matter.

Section 77 relates to the inspection of corporate books and records. It removes the requirement of "proper purpose" on certain documents. Inspection of other documents requires a showing of "proper purpose" which is a purpose reasonably related to a person's interest as a shareholder, beneficial owner, or holder of a voting trust certificate.

Section 78 requires a corporation to furnish an annual financial statement upon the written request of a shareholder. This section restates present law.

Section 79 allows a court to grant equitable relief for violations of this act.

Section 80 lists the events which trigger a shareholder's right to dissent from certain corporate action and obtain payment for the fair value of his shares. Generally speaking, a shareholder may dissent from almost every fundamental change and certain articles' amendments.

Section 81 sets forth the procedures for asserting dissenters' rights. A shareholder must give the corporation prior notice of intent to obtain the fair value of his shares, not vote in favor of the proposal, and demand payment including

supplemental payment if the corporation's determination of the fair value of the shares in the shareholder's view is insufficient.

Sections 82 and 83 authorize corporations to make loans and advances to persons for both corporate and non-corporate purposes.

Section 84 authorizes indemnification for corporate directors, officers, employees, and agents who meet the specified standard of conduct. Certain advances for the expenses of litigation are authorized.

If indemnification or advances are made in a derivative action, the shareholders must be informed.

The purchase of liability insurance on behalf of a person is authorized regardless of whether the person would be entitled to indemnification.

The articles or bylaws may limit or restrict the right of indemnification.

Section 85 authorizes distributions only if a corporation will be able to pay its debts after the distribution. This determination is to be made by the board.

Section 86 authorizes a corporation to acquire its own shares and file a statement of cancellation showing the reduction in authorized shares with the secretary of state.

Section 87 provides that a shareholder is liable on an improper distribution for the amount the distribution exceeds that which could have properly been made under section 85.

An action under this section is subject to a two year statute of limitations.

Section 88 imposes the same liability for improper distributions on directors as section 87 does on shareholders.

Section 89 authorizes mergers, exchanges of shares, and sales of assets. The power of consolidation authorized by present law has been removed.

Section 90 sets forth the information required to be contained in a plan of merger or exchange.

Section 91 requires an affirmative vote of the directors present at a meeting for approval of a resolution containing a plan of merger or exchange.

The resolution must be considered at a regular or special shareholder meeting. The plan must be approved by a majority of the shareholders unless the plan results in little or no dilution of the voting power of shareholders.

Section 92 requires the preparation and filing with the secretary of state of articles of merger and the issuance of a certificate of merger to the surviving corporation.

Section 93 authorizes short-form mergers if the parent corporation owns 90 percent or more of the subsidiary. Present law authorizes these mergers only if the parent corporation owns 100 percent of the subsidiary's stock.

Section 94 allows a corporation to abandon a plan of merger or exchange after approval.

Section 95 provides that a merger is effective when the articles of merger are filed unless a later date is specified in the plan.

Section 96 authorizes a merger or exchange with a foreign corporation.

Section 97 authorizes the board to transfer all or substantially all of the assets of the corporation in the ordinary course of business. Shareholder approval is required if the transfer is not in the ordinary course of business.

The transferee's liability for debts of the transferor is limited to that specified in a contract or agreement between the parties.

Sections 98 to 119 relate to corporate dissolutions.

Section 98 provides that a corporate dissolution may be effected by the incorporators, the shareholders, or court order.

Section 99 allows incorporators to voluntarily dissolve a corporation that has not issued shares by filing articles of dissolution with the secretary of state.

Section 100 authorizes the dissolution of a corporation by majority vote of the shareholders. If the shareholders approve of the dissolution, notice of intent to dissolve must be filed with the secretary of state and the corporation must cease to do business except as necessary to wind up the business of the corporation.

Section 102 authorizes the board to collect debts, pay obligations, and make necessary distributions.

Section 103 allows a corporation to give notice to creditors and the public of its intent to dissolve and specifies the contents of such notice.

Section 104 requires creditors, given notice pursuant to section 103, to file claims within a specified time or the claims will be barred.

Section 105 permits the shareholders to revoke a dissolution in the same manner in which they approved it.

Section 106 requires the filing of articles of dissolution with the secretary of state. The articles must contain certain specified information and may be filed only after certain conditions are met.

Section 107 provides that the corporation, or for good cause shown, a shareholder or creditor, may convert a voluntary dissolution into a supervised voluntary dissolution.

Section 108 contains the grounds for involuntary dissolution or alternative equitable relief.

Section 109 specifies the procedure in involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolutions including the appointment of a receiver to handle the satisfaction of the corporation's outstanding obligations.

Section 110 establishes qualifications for receivers and establishes the powers and duties of receivers.

Sections 111 to 115 restate present law relating to involuntary dissolution proceedings except that dissolution is effective when the decree is entered, not filed, with the secretary of state.

These sections are consistent with present law.

Section 116 requires distributions, otherwise due a shareholder who cannot be found, to be deposited with the state treasurer. Payment will be made to the shareholder or legal

representative upon satisfactory proof of the right to payment.

Section 117 generally bars claims not filed with the corporation in accordance with this act unless good cause is shown for reopening certain claims within one year after entry or filing of the dissolution.

Section 118 authorizes former officers, directors, or shareholders to sue or defend the corporation after dissolution.

Section 119 authorizes courts to transfer title to corporate assets remaining after dissolution and satisfaction of the corporation's obligations.

Sections 120 and 121 allow corporations of limited duration to extend their existence by amendment of the articles approved by the shareholders.

Section 122 requires a corporation to file annually with the commissioner of revenue along with its income tax return a registration containing certain general information concerning the corporation. The registration is forwarded to the secretary of state and is public data.

Failure to file the registration results in the loss of good standing of the corporation and subjects it to a \$25 fine. A failure to file for two years may result in dissolution of the corporation by the secretary of state.

Sections 123 and 124 restate present law regarding service of process on a corporation and intervention by the attorney general in a legal proceeding relating to a corporation.

Section 125 provides that sections 1 to 125 may be cited as the "Minnesota Business Corporation Act".

Sections 126 and 127 make technical internal reference amendments to other statutory provisions.

Section 128 applies the language of section 84 relating to indemnification to corporations governed by chapter 300.

Sections 129 to 142 make technical corrections necessitated by the passage of this act.

Section 143 appropriates \$23,800 to the secretary of state to carry out the additional duties imposed by this act.

Sections 1 to 121, 123, 124, 126, 129 to 138, 140, 141, and 143 are effective July 1, 1981. Sections 125, 127, 128, 139, and 142 are effective January 1, 1984. Section 122 is effective January 1, 1985.

CONSUMER CONTRACTS, Chapter 274, H.F. No. 616, by Gustafson;

companion is S.F. No. 1017, by Merriam.

The act requires certain consumer contracts be written in clear and coherent language.

A contract may be submitted to the attorney general for review and certification of compliance with this act.

Remedies are provided for violation of this act including those customarily at the attorney general's disposal in consumer protection matters and court-ordered reformation of the contract. Attorney's fees may be awarded.

A good faith attempt to comply with this act is a defense to a claim brought under the act.

The statute of limitations on these claims is six years.

No provision of this act may be waived.

The certification provisions of the act are effective May 29, 1981. The remainder of the act is effective July 1, 1983.

The act applies to consumer contracts executed or renewed after July 1, 1981.

MOBILE HOME SALES REGULATION, Chapter 280, H.F. No. 1160,

by Metzen; companion is S.F. No. 1302, by C. Peterson.

The act authorizes licensed real estate brokers and salespersons to sell used mobile homes without complying with the licensing and bond requirements for mobile home manufacturers and dealers.

A person may recover actual losses suffered as a result of the sale of a used mobile home by a real estate broker or salesperson by making application to the real estate education, research and recovery fund.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

TOURISM GRANTS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 284, S.F.

No. 250, by Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 720, by Ogren.

This act removes the limit on the share of costs the department of economic development may pay in connection with agreements to promote state tourism.

The qualifications for members of the board of directors of community development corporations are changed. The percent of directors who must have low incomes is reduced from 60 to 40. A specific requirement that 60 percent of the directors be community residents is added.

The act is effective May 29, 1981.

PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS, Chapter 296, S.F. No. 535, by

Knoll; companion is H.F. No. 618, by Norton.

This act authorizes a professional corporation to issue stock to partnerships or professional corporations providing the same kind of service. Transfer of the stock is limited to partnerships or professional corporations who could have been issued the shares originally.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

INDIAN BUSINESS LOANS, Chapter 308, S.F. No. 179, by

Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 1320, by Ainley.

This act alters the Indian loan program administered by the department of economic development. An Indian eligible for a loan must be a member of a federally recognized Minnesota based band or tribe.

The distinction between nonreservation and reservation Indians is abolished and their separate accounts are merged into the "Indian business loan account" under the control of the department. Tribal councils are granted authority to administer the loan program provided they have received approval of a loan plan by the department and have entered into a contract with the department to carry out the loan program. The legislative auditor may audit the books and records relating to a loan program. Loans shall be made in a reasonable balance between reservation and nonreservation Indians.

A tribal council is authorized to approve loan applications in conformity with the council's approved plan.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

REGULATION OF PRECIOUS METALS DEALERS, Chapter 333, H.F.

No. 79, by Pogemiller; companion is S.F. No. 93, by Petty.

The act provides for the licensing and regulation of most commercial sales of items containing precious metals.

A precious metals dealer is required to obtain an annual license from the county where he does business.

A precious metals dealer must conspicuously post the license and the price he is paying for precious metals based on their melt down value and weigh all items in plain sight of customers.

Detailed recordkeeping requirements have been imposed. Picture identification cards are required of sellers or a parent or guardian of sellers under 18. Payment by check and maintenance of a transaction book containing relevant information on all sales is required of dealers.

All secondhand items containing precious metals must be held unaltered by a dealer for a period of two weeks unless the county sheriff requires an additional holding period based on probable cause to believe an item is stolen.

Local governments may regulate or license precious metals dealers in a manner more restrictive than, but consistent with, this act.

Criminal and civil penalties are imposed for violations of this act.

The act is effective July 28, 1981.

SMALL BUSINESS FINANCE AGENCY, BUSINESS LICENSING, Chapter

342, H.F. No. 1125, by Reding; companion is S.F. No. 1101, by Wegener.

ARTICLE I
SMALL BUSINESS FINANCE AGENCY

The definition of "eligible small business" has been changed to include an otherwise qualified business entity of which less than 20 percent is owned by a business having 20 or fewer employees and not more than \$1,000,000 in annual gross revenues.

The term "pollution control loan" has been amended to broaden its scope and remove constraints placed on the term by federal law.

The agency may now make pollution control loans, without limitation on the dollar amount of a loan, secured by guarantees, insurance, or reserves from various sources. Prior law required the loans be guaranteed by the federal government.

A general reserve fund is created to enable the agency to make payments on its obligations when other funds are not available. Obligations issued by the agency to participate in making or purchasing business loans must be secured by a debt service reserve fund or a portion of the general reserve fund. The amount held or deposited in the fund must at least equal ten percent of the aggregate amount of all obligations secured by the fund.

This article makes other technical changes.

ARTICLE II
BUSINESS LICENSING POLICY

The legislature has created a policy against which all business licenses issued in the state should be judged. The policy is designed to foster competition, protect the health, welfare and safety of state citizens, minimize costs, and maximize efficiency of the state's various business licensing requirements.

Each agency issuing business licenses shall review its rules for business licenses to assure compliance with the state policy. The reviews and recommendations for change will be submitted to the legislative commission to review administrative rules for public comment.

The review and comment are used to help determine if administrative or legislative changes are necessary to correct inconsistencies between the state policy and an agency's rules.

A report on rules not reviewed must be given to the appropriate standing committee of the legislature. A rule ceases to be a condition of doing business at the end of that legislative session unless legislation is passed continuing its existence.

Rules promulgated after January 1, 1977, after recommendation by a hearing examiner, need not be reviewed.

ARTICLE III
BUREAU OF BUSINESS LICENSES

The bureau of business licenses is established as a central clearinghouse for information and assistance regarding business licensing. An applicant may use the resources of this facility to obtain a review and opinion by affected agencies of all license requirements relating to the applicant or to help coordinate and assist the processing and review of business license applications.

A master application procedure is established to aid an applicant in determining those licenses which are or may be required. The bureau will assist in the preparation of an application and the notification of interested agencies.

A negative or a nonresponse by an affected agency on a master application providing accurate and complete information denies an agency the ability to require the applicant to obtain a license.

The bureau will assist in consolidating licensing hearings where appropriate.

The bureau will also provide information and assistance regarding federal and local government licensing requirements.

A business license revolving fund is created and funded through a business license surcharge of one percent or \$10 whichever is less. At the end of the present biennium an amount not exceeding \$450,000 will be transferred to the general fund to replace the \$450,000 appropriated to the bureau of business licenses for purposes of this article.

The bureau has the authority to promulgate rules required to carry out its functions under Article III.

Articles I to III are effective June 2, 1981.

USURY, Chapter 347, S.F. No. 513, by Penny; companion is

H.F. No. 563, by Brinkman.

Section 1 of the act clarifies the dollar exemption to the general usury law to apply to extensions or changes of applicable loans.

Section 2 clarifies the application of the statutory provision relating to business and agricultural loans.

Section 3 authorizes state chartered agricultural credit corporations to take a maximum interest rate on its loans of 4-1/2 percent over the discount rate on 90 day commercial paper in effect at the federal reserve bank in Minneapolis.

Section 4 authorizes sellers having annual gross sales of less than \$25,000,000 to take 18 percent on open end and consumer credit accounts. Other sellers are limited to the 16 percent limit set by present law.

Sections 1 to 3 are effective June 2, 1981. Section 4 is effective October 1, 1981.

SALE OF MANUFACTURED HOMES, Chapter 365, S.F. No. 694, by

Stern; companion is H.F. No. 933, by Rees.

The act amends the state's mobile home building code to conform to federal law.

The amendments were required so that the commissioner of administration could make application to become the state administrative agency for the regulation of manufactured homes under the rules of the secretary of the United States department of housing and urban development (HUD).

As the state administrative agency, the commissioner will be authorized to adopt, administer, and enforce the manufactured home construction and safety standards promulgated by HUD.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ON SCHOOL GROUNDS,

PENALTIES, Chapter 6, S.F. No. 92, by Merriam; companion is H.F.

No. 93, by Voss.

This act doubles the penalty for possession of certain controlled substances on school premises.

The act is effective August 1, 1981 and applies to crimes committed on that date and thereafter.

ELIMINATING POWER OF SENTENCING COURT, Chapter 9, S.F. No.

13, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 26, by Ellingson.
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This act eliminates the power of a sentencing court to stay the execution or imposition of a driver's license revocation in a driving under the influence prosecution.

The act is effective March 26, 1981 and applies to offenses committed after that date.

INCREASING PENALTIES FOR ANIMAL FIGHTS, Chapter 22, S.F.

No. 345, by Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 384, by Kelly.

Any person who promotes, engages in, or is employed at cock-fighting, dog-fighting, or any other domestic animal fight; receives admission money for the fight; wilfully permits the entrance to or use of a premise for a fight; or uses, trains or possesses an animal for the purpose of a fight is guilty of a felony.

A person present at those fights is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The act is effective April 9, 1981 and applies to violations occurring on or after that date.

DEFINING CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT, Chapter 51, S.F. No. 454,

by Berglin; companion is H.F. No. 700, by J. Clark.

This act redefines sexual contact for purposes of sexual conduct crimes so that it includes certain touching effected by coercion or the use of a position of authority.

Criminal conduct in the first, second, and third degree is redefined so that coercion is not required when submission to the conduct is related to the defendant's position of authority. The use of the position of authority need only "cause" submission to sexual contact and need not "coerce" submission.

The act is effective for crimes committed on and after April 24, 1981.

NEGLIGENT FIRES, Chapter 107, S.F. No. 1047, by R.

Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 1055, by Gustafson.

The minimum sentencing scheme for persons convicted of culpable negligence in setting fires is altered by this act.

The incarcerative and monetary sanctions imposed for this crime are directly related to the amount of value of the property damage caused by the culpable act.

A minimum sentence of 90 days is included in both the gross misdemeanor and felony indeterminate sentences for property damage valued at over \$2,500.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS ARREST POWER, Chapter 108, H.F. No. 13, by

I. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 421, by Petty.

Officers of the United States customs and immigration and naturalization services are authorized to make arrests without warrant under circumstances specified by law.

The arrest powers granted by this act are primarily limited to felony arrests and designed to facilitate federal crime control functions at the Minnesota-Canadian border.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

THEFT OF TRADE SECRETS, Chapter 120, S.F. No. 671, by Dahl;

companion is H.F. No. 1029, by O'Connor.

This act coordinates the definition of trade secret for purposes of criminal and civil liability.

The civil definition of trade secret, found in the uniform trade secrets act, is adopted in the law proscribing theft, the crime under which misappropriation of trade secrets is criminally prosecuted.

The act is effective August 1, 1981 and applies to all crimes committed on or after that date.

PROOF OF DEATH, Chapter 147, H.F. No. 1059, by M. Sieben;

companion is S.F. No. 985, by R. Peterson.

This act modifies the evidentiary standard of proof for murder and manslaughter cases.

In order to sustain his burden of proof, the prosecutor must in both murder and manslaughter cases establish beyond a reasonable doubt (a) the death of the person alleged to have been killed and (b) the fact of the killing by the defendant.

Before this act, the prosecutor had the burden of proving the death of the person alleged to have been killed by direct evidence.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CORRECTIONS, TECHNICAL CHANGES, Chapter 192, H.F. No. 624,

by Laidig; companion is S.F. No. 509, by Dicklich.

This act changes correctional facility terminology and makes numerous other stylistic and technical changes in correctional law.

The authority of the commissioner of corrections to transfer inmates of correctional facilities to medical facilities is clarified.

The chief executive officer of each state correctional facility is required to deposit unclaimed inmate money and the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed personal property in the inmate social welfare fund.

Applicants for employment in correctional facilities are required to present evidence of passing a physical examination

for tuberculosis as a condition of employment.

The commissioner of corrections is authorized to use certain funds to pay for inmate conservation work projects.

Technical corrections are made to reflect transfer of correction board duties to the commissioner of corrections prescribed by prior law.

The furlough from prison provisions which govern inmates sentenced under the sentencing guidelines system are extended to cover inmates convicted prior to May 1, 1980, the effective date of the guidelines system.

Counties receiving state reimbursement for probation and parole services extended to wards of the commissioner of corrections must submit an estimate of costs on or before July 1 of each even numbered year.

The act is effective May 14, 1981.

JUVENILE ADULT REFERRAL, Chapter 201, H.F. No. 276, by

Kelly; companion is S.F. No. 748, by Merriam.

The reference for prosecution law provides that in order to refer a child between the ages of 14 and 18 to adult court, the prosecutor, in addition to complying with certain procedural requirements, must establish to the juvenile court's satisfaction that there is probable cause to believe the child committed the offense alleged in the delinquency petition and also demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the child is not suitable to treatment or that the public safety is not served by having the child adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court.

Reference to adult court is made easier by the inclusion of factors in the reference law which, if established by the prosecutor, establish a prima facie case for reference for prosecution. Among the factors to be proven to establish a prima facie case for reference of a child alleged to have committed an offense was the child having been adjudicated delinquent for committing felony offenses in the past. In the prior law if a prosecutor could prove a child alleged to have committed an offense had been adjudicated delinquent for committing any of a number of differing combinations of felonies within a specified time frame, a prima facie case for reference to adult court was established.

The act changes the requirement of proving the child was adjudicated delinquent for committing felonies in the past to proving that a juvenile court previously found the child, pursuant to an admission in court or after trial, to have committed the offenses.

The act postpones the date by which the supreme court must promulgate rules of procedure for juvenile courts until September 1, 1982.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

BAD CHECKS, NOTICE, Chapter 202, S.F. No. 145, by Wegener;

companion is H.F. No. 158, by Kelly.

The crime of issuance of a worthless check is defined as covering any person who issues a check or other order for payment of money which, at the time of issuance, the issuer intends shall not be paid.

Mental intent of the issuer is an element which must be proved to obtain conviction of the crime of issuing a worthless

check. The law defining the crime provides for proof of intent by showing that the issuer did not have sufficient funds to cover the check or failed to pay the check within five business days after mailing of notice of nonpayment.

The act authorizes that, in addition to notice by certified mail, notice may be made by regular mail supported by an affidavit of service by mailing to the address printed on the check.

The act specifies what the content of dishonored check notices may contain.

The act is effective August 1, 1981 and applies to all crimes committed on or after that date.

MINORS AND TOBACCO, Chapter 218, S.F. No. 118, by Waldorf;

companion is H.F. No. 61, by Luknic.

The act prohibits furnishing tobacco or tobacco related devices to minors and minors from using tobacco or tobacco related devices.

"Tobacco related device" means cigarette papers or pipes for smoking. A minor is anyone under the age of 18 years.

Whoever furnishes tobacco or a tobacco related device to a minor is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Whoever is a minor and uses tobacco or a tobacco related device is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

Local units of government may by local ordinance regulate tobacco and tobacco related devices more stringently than this act does.

The act is effective August 1, 1981 and applies to all crimes committed on or after that date.

FIREARMS, HOMICIDE PENALTY, Chapter 227, H.F. No. 2, by

Wenzel; companion is S.F. No. 60, by Waldorf.

This act establishes mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment for use of dangerous weapons or firearms when committing certain felony offenses and redefines intentional and unintentional homicides. The changes in the mandatory minimum sentencing schemes include the following:

(a) Mandatory minimum sentences may be imposed only if conviction is for specified offenses, namely: murder in the first, second, or third degree; assault in the first, second, or third degree; burglary; kidnapping; false imprisonment; manslaughter in the first or second degree; aggravated robbery; simple robbery; criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, or third degree; escape from custody; arson in the first, second, or third degree; or any attempt to commit any of these offenses.

(b) A defendant convicted of a listed offense in which the defendant or an accomplice used a dangerous weapon other than a firearm or had in possession a firearm is subject to a mandatory minimum term of one year and one day for a first offense and a mandatory minimum term of three years for a second subsequent offense.

(c) A defendant convicted of a listed offense in which the defendant or an accomplice used a firearm is subject to a mandatory minimum term of three years for a first offense and a mandatory minimum term of five years for a second or subsequent offense.

(d) The law specifically provides that a defendant convicted and sentenced under the mandatory sentencing law is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, or supervised release until his minimum term is served.

(e) In order to ensure that prosecutors not evade the mandatory minimum sentencing law by failing to prove a dangerous weapon was used in committing an offense, the law specifically requires the prosecutor to present all evidence that tends to establish that a defendant used a dangerous weapon. In recognition of possible mitigating factors, the law provides that the prosecutor may file a motion to have the defendant sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment. If the court finds that substantial mitigating facts exist, it may sentence the defendant without regard to the mandatory minimum sentencing law. This provision provides a judicial mechanism for making the decision not to impose a mandatory minimum sentence a visible judicial decision.

This act also restructures the homicide laws.

The definition of murder in the first degree is expanded to include:

(a) Causing the death of a human being with premeditation;

(b) Causing the death of a human being while committing criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree;

(c) Causing the death of a human being with intent to effect the death of the person while committing specified felonies, namely: burglary, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, arson in the first or second degree, tampering with a witness in the first degree, or escape from custody; or

(d) Causes the death of a peace officer or correctional guard with intent to effect the death while the officer or guard is engaged in the performance of his duties. The penalty is life imprisonment.

Murder in the second degree is defined as:

(a) Causing the death of a human being with intent to effect the death but without premeditation; or

(b) Causing the death of a human being without intent to effect the death of a human being while committing a felony other than criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree. The penalty is 40 years imprisonment.

Murder in the third degree is defined as whoever, without the intent to effect the death of any person, causes the death of another by perpetrating an act eminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind without regard to human life. The penalty is 25 years imprisonment.

Manslaughter in the first degree is amended to include causing the death of another while committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor. Before this law, committing a felony was included within this offense. This act makes causing the death of another while committing a felony murder in the third degree. The penalty is 15 years imprisonment.

The provisions of this act are effective May 20, 1981 and apply to all offenses committed on or after that date.

TRANSFER OF OFFENDERS, Chapter 238, H.F. No. 615, by

Laidig; companion is S.F. No. 511, by Solon.

Whenever a treaty is in force between the United States and a foreign country providing for transfer of convicted offenders

to the country of which they are citizens, the governor may authorize the commissioner of corrections to consent to the offender exchange and to take necessary treaty implementing actions.

The act is effective May 22, 1981.

WORTHLESS CHECKS, Chapter 247, H.F. No. 131, by Kelly;

companion is S.F. No. 154, by Hanson.

The act authorizes drawees, banks or other financial institutions, in worthless check investigations or prosecutions, to release certain information relating to a drawer's or issuer's checking account to a local law enforcement agency or prosecuting authority.

Information which can be released 15 days after mailing of the notice of nonpayment or dishonor required by law includes:

- (a) documents relating to opening of the account;
- (b) correspondence between the drawer and drawee;
- (c) periodic statements mailed by the drawee to the drawer;
or
- (d) the last known home and business addresses and telephone numbers of the drawer.

The act also authorizes the drawee, bank or other financial institution to release certain information to a payee or holder of a check. Information which can be released to payees include whether, at the time the check was issued or presented for payment, the drawer had sufficient funds and the last known home and business address of the drawer.

In order for information to be released to a payee, the notice of nonpayment or dishonor of a check required by law must state that if the check is not paid within five business days after mailing the notice the drawee may release information to the payee.

The act is effective August 1, 1981 and applies to all crimes committed on or after that date.

DOMESTIC CRIMES, Chapter 273, H.F. No. 586, by B. Anderson;

companion is S.F. No. 941, by Berglin.

The act creates new incest crimes technically designated as crimes of intrafamilial sexual abuse.

The act contains a number of technical definitions which delineate the prohibited conduct and the nature of the sexual relationships which are proscribed.

Intrafamilial sexual abuse means sexual contact or sexual penetration, or both, of a child or minor when the actor has a familial relationship to the complainant.

A child is defined as a person under age 16.

A minor is defined as a person under age 18 but age 16 or over.

Sexual penetration is defined to mean sexual intercourse and other genital or anal centered sexual activity.

Sexual contact is defined to include intentional touching of the complainant's or victim's intimate parts.

Familial relationship is defined to include a large number of relatives and any adult who jointly resides intermittently or regularly in the same dwelling as the complainant.

A person is guilty of intrafamilial sexual abuse in the first degree if he has a familial relationship to and engages in sexual penetration with a child. A person convicted of this offense is subject to imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

A person is guilty of intrafamilial sexual abuse in the second degree if he has a familial relationship to and engages in sexual contact with a child. A person convicted of this offense is subject to imprisonment for not more than 15 years.

A person is guilty of intrafamilial sexual abuse in the third degree if he has a familial relationship to and engages in sexual penetration with a minor. A person convicted of this offense is subject to imprisonment for not more than ten years.

A person is guilty of intrafamilial sexual abuse in the fourth degree if he has a familial relationship to and engages in sexual contact with a minor. A person convicted of this offense is subject to imprisonment for not more than five years.

The sentencing court may stay imposition or execution of sentence in all degrees of intrafamilial sexual abuse if it finds that a stay is in the best interests of the complainant or family unit.

The act provides that a court acting under the domestic abuse act may order the abusing spouse to participate in treatment or counseling services.

The act makes an exception to the law which provides that a child under ten is not competent to testify in a court proceeding. A child who is able to describe or relate in language appropriate for a child of that age the events or facts respecting which he is examined is competent to testify in criminal sexual conduct and intrafamilial sexual abuse cases.

Law enforcement data on victims of intrafamilial sexual abuse is classified as private data on individuals under the data practices act which means the data cannot be made public and is accessible only to the individual subject of the data.

The act is effective May 29, 1981 and applies to any act which occurs on or after that date.

TEAR GAS REGULATION, Chapter 283, S.F. No. 188, by

Kronebusch; companion is H.F. No. 581, by Begich.

The act regulates the possession, use, sale, and furnishing of tear gas and tear gas compounds.

The act defines authorized tear gas compound by specifying the chemical constituents of the compound.

A person may possess and use an authorized tear gas compound in the exercise of reasonable force in defense of himself or his property if the tear gas is propelled from an aerosol container, labeled with instructions as to its use, the dangers involved in its use, and dated to indicate its anticipated useful life.

Persons under the age of 16 who are without parental permission and persons prohibited from possessing pistols under the pistol regulation law are prohibited from possessing or using tear gas compounds.

Use of tear gas against peace officers is prohibited.

Tear gas or tear gas compounds legally constitute a weapon when used in the commission of a crime.

The sale or furnishing of tear gas or tear gas compounds is strictly regulated by this act. No person may sell or furnish tear gas or tear gas compounds except as permitted by this act.

Tear gas or tear gas compounds may not be sold or furnished on premises where intoxicating and non-intoxicating liquor is sold, to a person prohibited by the act from possessing tear gas, or in violation of local licensing requirements.

Tear gas, tear gas compounds, and authorized tear gas compounds may be sold or furnished to law enforcement agencies and peace officers, the national guard or reserves, or a member of the guard or reserves.

Possession or use of tear gas, tear gas compounds, or authorized tear gas compounds by a person prohibited from possessing a pistol or knowingly selling or furnishing the same to such a person is a felony.

A number of illicit acts involving sale, possession, and use of tear gas, tear gas compounds, and authorized tear gas compounds are made gross misdemeanors or misdemeanors.

Power is conferred on municipalities to license the business of vendors of tear gas compounds. Incident to this authority, municipalities may establish licensing procedures and penalties for sale of tear gas, tear gas compounds, or authorized tear gas compounds in violation of their licensing requirements.

The act is effective May 29, 1981. However, an authorized tear gas compound need not meet the labeling and dating requirements of section 1 until July 1, 1982.

IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION, Chapter 293, S.F. No. 489, by

Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1408, by Clawson.

The use of transactional immunity in Minnesota courts is changed by this act to conform immunity doctrine in Minnesota courts to federal use immunity.

A witness in a criminal proceeding receiving a grant of transactional immunity may never be prosecuted for the offense to which the immunity relates and concerning which the witness was compelled to testify.

If a witness in a criminal proceeding receives a grant of use immunity, the witness may still be prosecuted for the offense to which the compelled testimony relates. The prosecution must show that the evidence it proposed to use to convict the witness was derived from a legitimate source wholly independent of the compelled testimony.

Use immunity is constitutional since the immunity afforded the witness is coextensive with the privilege against self-incrimination.

If the prosecutor wishes to compel testimony in which it appears the witness may be entitled to refuse to answer on self-incrimination grounds, the prosecutor must request the court in writing to order the person to answer the question.

After notice to the witness and a hearing and if the judge finds that to compel testimony would not be contrary to the public interest and would not be likely to expose the witness to prosecution in another state or in the federal courts, the judge shall order the witness to testify.

A witness compelled to testify under court order would have use immunity which would mean "no testimony or other information compelled under the order, or any information directly or indirectly derived from such testimony or other information may be used against the witness in any criminal case".

The act is effective August 1, 1981 and applies to proceedings commencing on or after that date.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE SEIZURE, Chapter 295, S.F. No. 533, by

Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 589, by Den Ouden.

The act redefines "appropriate agency" in the controlled substance law to include municipalities containing 2,500 or more inhabitants.

The substantive effect of the redefinition will be to allow law enforcement agencies in municipalities with a population of 2,500 or more to institute forfeiture proceedings against motor vehicles and other property illicitly used in connection with controlled substance offenses.

Before this act "appropriate agency" was defined to include only municipalities with 25,000 or more inhabitants.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

THEFT OF SERVICES, Chapter 299, H.F. No. 305, by Greenfield;

companion is S.F. No. 504, by Luther.

The act coordinates the definition of trade secret for purposes of criminal and civil liability.

The civil definition of trade secret found in the uniform trade secrets act is adopted in the law proscribing theft, the crime under which misappropriation of trade secrets is criminally prosecuted.

The act amends the general theft statute to include the crime of theft of services. "Services" is defined to include labor, professional services, transportation services, electronic computer services, supplying of hotel accommodations, restaurant services, entertainment services, advertising services, telecommunication services, and the supplying of equipment for use.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

PEACE OFFICER REGULATION, Chapter 310, S.F. No. 400, by

Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 469, by Lehto.

The act makes changes in the peace officer licensing law.

The designations of part-time officer and reserve officer are changed to part-time peace officer and reserve peace officer respectively.

The limitation of hours a part-time peace officer may be utilized will not apply if that officer notifies the board of peace officer standards and training of his intention to pursue board approved specialized training for part-time peace officers who desire to become peace officers.

The peace officer board is directed to adopt by rule procedures to be followed by a part-time peace officer for notifying the board of his intention to pursue board approved specialized training for part-time peace officers who desire to become peace officers.

The governor is directed to appoint two members to the board from among elected city officials in cities under 5,000 population outside the metropolitan area.

The peace officer board is authorized to obtain criminal conviction data for persons seeking a peace officer license.

Peace officers and part-time peace officers attending bureau of criminal apprehension continuing education courses under board rules will not be charged tuition and will continue to get their regular salary.

Security guards employed by the capitol complex security division of the department of public safety are not required to comply with the law requiring specific uniform colors for peace officers until April 1, 1983.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION, FLEEING FROM A POLICE OFFICER,

Chapter 312, S.F. No. 476, by Ramstad; companion is H.F. No. 844, by B. Peterson.

Preparation of a presentence investigation report for a defendant convicted of a felony is made permissive. Before this act, preparation of a report was mandatory for a defendant convicted of a felony.

The act imposes a mandatory duty upon the court to cause a sentencing guidelines worksheet to be completed to facilitate application of the Minnesota sentencing guidelines. The supreme court is directed to promulgate rules applicable to district courts for the form and content of worksheets.

In case of hot pursuit by a peace officer when an innocent third party suffers bodily injury or property damage arising out of the operation or use of the pursuing peace officer's vehicle, the person fleeing the peace officer is civilly liable unless the peace officer did not exercise reasonable care.

The act defines as a crime fleeing by motor vehicle or attempting to flee a peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty.

The crime of fleeing a peace officer when there is no harmful consequence is categorized as a gross misdemeanor.

When there is a harmful consequence as a result of unlawfully fleeing a peace officer, the crime is categorized as a felony. The severity of penalties imposed when there are harmful consequences is based upon the magnitude of harm caused.

If the course of fleeing results in death, there is a sanction of ten years imprisonment or a \$10,000 fine, or both. If the course of fleeing results in "great bodily harm", the sanction is five years and \$5,000, or both; if the result is "substantial bodily harm", the sanction is three years and \$3,000, or both. The terms "great bodily harm" and "substantial bodily harm" are defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 609.02.

The provisions of law relating to presentence investigation reports and sentencing guidelines worksheets are effective January 2, 1982.

The provisions of law creating civil and criminal liability from fleeing a peace officer are effective August 1, 1981 and apply to all crimes committed on or after that date.

TRAFFIC OFFENSES, PENALTY, Chapter 341, H.F. No. 968, by

Lehto; companion is S.F. No. 807, by Hanson.

The act provides how money appropriated for peace officer training shall be expended.

First, ten percent of money appropriated shall be provided for reimbursement of board approved skill courses in proportion to the number of students successfully completing the board's skills licensing examination.

Second, money appropriated shall be given to local units of government in an amount in proportion to the number of licensed peace officers and constables at a rate to be determined by the board and to be used exclusively for reimbursement of the cost of in-service training.

In addition, the act authorizes the levy of a penalty assessment of ten percent on each fine imposed and collected by the courts for traffic offenses other than parking offenses.

If a defendant is convicted but a fine is not imposed or execution of the fine is stayed, the penalty assessment shall be not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 for a petty misdemeanor or a misdemeanor and not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for a gross misdemeanor or a felony. The act delineates in detail how the penalty assessment shall be administered in the case of multiple offenses and when stay of imposition or execution of sentence is ordered by the court.

Upon a showing of indigency or undue hardship, the sentencing court may authorize payment of the penalty assessment in installments.

Payment of a penalty assessment may be collected from the earnings of the convicted person if he is imprisoned.

The court has discretion to forgive payment of a penalty assessment previously imposed if undue hardship would otherwise result.

Penalty assessments are to be collected by the clerk of court who is directed to transmit the amount collected to the county treasurer. The county treasurer must transmit the money collected to the state treasurer who is directed to deposit the money in the general fund for peace officer training.

If a convicted person fails to pay a penalty assessment, the commissioner of public safety must suspend his or her license until the assessment is paid.

The act appropriates \$1,000,000 from the general fund to the board of peace officer standards and training to be available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983.

The act is effective January 1, 1982 and applies to traffic offenses on or after that date.

RE-SENTENCING GUIDELINES, Chapter 366, S.F. No. 1164, by

Spear; companion is H.F. No. 977, by K. Nelson.

The act allows persons convicted and sentenced for a crime committed before May 1, 1980, the effective date of the sentencing guidelines system, to file a petition for re-sentencing with the court.

Persons sentenced under the guidelines system for a crime committed on or after May 1, 1980 have in some cases received shorter sentences than persons convicted of the same crimes before May 1, 1980. In the interests of justice and minimizing inmates' perceptions of sentencing disparity, this act provides an inmate sentenced before May 1, 1980 an opportunity to be

re-sentenced.

The court may not grant a re-sentencing petition unless the court makes specific findings of fact that release of the petitioner before he or she would be released under the sentence currently being served does not present a danger to the public and is not incompatible with the welfare of society.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

EDUCATION

RESTORATION OF EDUCATION AIDS WITHHELD, Chapter 1, S.F. No.

1, by R. Moe; companion is H.F. No. 1, by McEachern.

Amounts appropriated and withheld because funds in the state treasury were insufficient for state aids, payments, reimbursements, or fund transfers to or on behalf of school districts, public library systems, educational cooperative service units, and regional management information centers, for the 1981 fiscal year shall be paid by August 1, 1981.

Receipts credited to the general fund for fiscal year 1981 shall not be used to make the payments. The amounts needed to make the payments are appropriated from fiscal year 1982 moneys. The payments shall be a fiscal year 1982 liability for purposes of the state accounting system. Payments in full shall constitute full satisfaction of the state's statutory obligations.

No allotment to or on behalf of school districts pursuant to an appropriation for state aids, payments, reimbursements, or fund transfers shall be reduced if the commissioner of finance, with the approval of the governor, reduces an allotment to prevent a deficit.

A provision requiring the commissioner of education, if less than the full amounts of school aids and reimbursements are paid, to certify to school districts the unpaid amounts which will be paid when moneys are available in the state treasury is repealed.

Also repealed is a provision authorizing school districts to borrow money against the certification of unpaid aids or reimbursements.

Chapter 358 allows school districts to deposit moneys paid pursuant to this act in the general fund and to use them for any expenditure for which general fund moneys may be used.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

STATE INSTITUTIONS AS ELIGIBLE EMPLOYERS FOR WORK-STUDY

GRANTS, Chapter 65, H.F. No. 518, by Zubay; companion is S.F.

No. 677, by Brataas.

This act provides that state institutions, including state hospitals, are included in the definition of "eligible employer" for the work-study grant program.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HIGHER EDUCATION ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP, Chapter 75,

S.F. No. 849, by Stumpf; companion is H.F. No. 1024, by

McEachern.

This act adds a representative from the Minnesota association of private post-secondary schools to the membership of the higher education advisory council.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

UNREQUESTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR TEACHERS IN CERTAIN PAIRED

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Chapter 146, H.F. No. 1015, by Vellenga;

companion is S.F. No. 1169, by R. Peterson.

This act applies to teachers in certain school districts specifically authorized to pair for the purpose of discontinuing grades or portions of grades. It applies when the districts have not negotiated compatible plans to place teachers on unrequested leave of absence when positions are discontinued as a result of the agreement. If necessary, teachers who have acquired continuing contract rights shall be placed on unrequested leave of absence in fields in which they are licensed in inverse order in which they were employed by either district according to a combined seniority list of teachers in the paired districts. The affected school districts are Independent School Districts No. 209 and No. 265; No. 217 and No. 220; No. 243 and No. 245; No. 328 and No. 516; No. 413 and No. 415; No. 421 and No. 426; No. 440 and No. 444; No. 649 and No. 650; No. 654 and No. 655; No. 782 and No. 783; and No. 893 and No. 896.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

BOARD ELECTIONS, BALLOTS, TIME FOR FILING APPLICATION FOR

ELECTION TO SCHOOL BOARD, Chapter 166, S.F. No. 550, by

Belanger; companion is H.F. No. 855, by Blatz.

The application deadline for filing by or on behalf of a person desiring to be a candidate for a school board member is reduced from not more than 45 to not more than 43 days before the election.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

SUPERINTENDENT SELECTION, Chapter 175, H.F. No. 443, by

Hoberg; companion is S.F. No. 527, by Langseth.

The authority for selection and employment of a superintendent shall be vested in the school board. Seniority or order of employment in the district shall not confer on any individual the right to employment as a superintendent.

The act is effective May 12, 1981.

STATE BOARD DUTIES, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, Chapter

193, H.F. No. 1218, by Kahn; companion is S.F. No. 1287, by

Hughes.

The date for completion of a systems architecture plan by the state board of education is extended to September 1, 1981.

The date for completion of a preliminary long-range plan by the state board of education for administrative data processing is extended to November 1, 1981; the date for the final plan is extended to January 1, 1982.

The date for reporting to the legislature by the advisory task force on uniform data standards for student reporting and the advisory task force on uniform data standards for personnel payroll reporting is extended to September 1, 1981.

The state board of education may approve or disapprove certain actions relating to regional management information centers without related rules until it has promulgated the rules.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ADULTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL CLASSES, HIGHER EDUCATION FEES

AND TUITION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, Chapter 194, H.F. No. 1344, by

L. Carlson; companion is S.F. No. 861, by Hughes.

A school board may permit a person who is over 21 years or who has graduated from high school to enroll as a part-time student in a class or program at a secondary school if there is space available. Priority in enrollment shall be given to full-time public school students, shared-time students and returning students who are completing their course of study. A person may not be denied admission because of lack of residency in the school district, lack of United States citizenship, or, for a person over age 21, a high school diploma or equivalency certificate. A person may enroll concurrently with other educational programs.

The board may charge a reasonable fee for a class or program.

Part-time pupils may not be counted for purposes of state aid.

The board may provide bus transportation along regular school bus routes if space is available and if there is no interference with regular transportation of pupils. Any additional transportation costs incurred by the district shall be paid by the part-time students or some third party payor.

When a senior citizen attends a course for credit at a state higher education institution, the administration fee is increased from \$2 to \$6. Senior citizens may no longer enroll in noncredit courses without payment of tuition or activity fees.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

SCHOOL BOARDS MAY PURCHASE INSURANCE TO INDEMNIFY A SCHOOL

BUS LESSEE, Chapter 234, S.F. No. 1247, by Willet; companion is

H.F. No. 1016, by Sherwood.

A school board may rent a bus owned by the school district, excluding a motor-coach bus, to any person for any lawful purpose.

If a board has obtained insurance to protect pupils transported for school purposes and activities or against liability of the district, its officers, employees, and agents for damages resulting from torts, the board may also obtain insurance to indemnify a lessee. The amount to indemnify a lessee shall not exceed the coverage limits of the insurance to protect the pupils and the district. The rental charge shall include the cost of the additional insurance coverage. The procurement of this additional insurance constitutes a waiver of the defense of governmental immunity to the extent of the additional coverage but not beyond the coverage limit.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

STUDENT LOANS, HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD, Chapter

300, H.F. No. 477, by C. Johnson; companion is S.F. No. 301, by

Penny.

The definition of "eligible student" is expanded to include parents of an eligible student for student loan programs except the supplemental loan program. The definition of parent is that used by the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. The higher education coordinating board shall obtain approval from the legislative advisory commission before including parents in the loan

programs.

The aggregate amount of revenue bonds issued directly by the board and outstanding at any one time, not including refunded bonds or otherwise defeased or discharged bonds, is increased from \$300,000,000 to \$550,000,000.

A program for eleventh grade students established by the board to provide career guidance, testing, and information is expanded to include career planning. The board is no longer required to, but may, contract with the University of Minnesota and other testing agencies and suppliers to operate the program. Data, reports, studies, tapes, or other documents prepared by contractors for the board are the exclusive property of the board. These materials shall be remitted to the board upon completion, termination, or cancellation of any contract or agreement with the board.

The board shall develop before February 1, 1982 the necessary procedures to provide that the essential financial needs of post-secondary vocational technical school students who have been recipients of tuition subsidies are met through the provisions of student scholarships and grants-in-aid.

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

INSURANCE PROGRAMS FOR TEACHERS AND OTHER PUBLIC SCHOOL

EMPLOYEES, Chapter 314, S.F. No. 595, by Hanson; companion is

H.F. No. 1361, by Stumpf.

The legislative commission on employee relations shall research and analyze insurance programs currently available to teachers and other public school employees and report to the legislature by December 1, 1982. The report shall include a summary of insurance benefit levels and costs, including health, dental, life and disability insurance; differences in the cost of providing like benefits in different regions of the state and in school districts of different sizes; and recommendations on the feasibility of providing a uniform coverage insurance program to all school districts.

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

SINGLE SEX WRESTLING TEAMS, Chapter 339, H.F. No. 817, by

Schoenfeld; companion is S.F. No. 1145, by Purfeerst.

The act authorizes wrestling teams to be restricted to members of one sex even if the overall athletic opportunities of that sex have been previously limited. Programs or events are to be provided for each sex to the extent the educational institution or public service determines that these programs or events are necessary to accommodate the demonstrated interest of each sex to participate in wrestling.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ASSOCIATE DEGREES GRANTED BY AREA TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL

INSTITUTES, Chapter 353, S.F. No. 1132, by Hughes; companion is

H.F. No. 1225, by Heap.

The state board for vocational education may approve, disapprove, or modify a plan for awarding associate degrees at an area vocational-technical institute. The board shall approve a plan only when an associate degree is required by a licensing authority and is offered in cooperation with a collegiate institution. The board may approve an area technical-vocational institute plan for awarding an associate degree not offered in

cooperation with a collegiate institution only if cooperation is not practicable. Associate degree plans approved by the board shall be presented to the higher education coordinating board for review and recommendation. Associate degrees offered by area vocational-technical institutes prior to January 1, 1981 are not subject to these requirements.

The higher education coordinating board shall promulgate rules by January 1, 1983 establishing criteria for determining when cooperation with a collegiate institution is not practicable.

The higher education coordinating board, in cooperation with the state board for vocational education, shall submit a report to the education committees of the legislature by January 15, 1982 regarding awarding of associate degrees by area technical-vocational institutes. The report shall include identification and evaluation of the factors which affect the feasibility of cooperation with collegiate institutions.

The act is effective June 2, 1981.

OMNIBUS SCHOOL AIDS, Chapter 358, H.F. No. 70, by

McEachern; companion is S.F. No. 150, by Dieterich.

ARTICLE I FOUNDATION AID

The act establishes a new summer school foundation aid program based on full formula allowance, rather than on foundation aid earned by a district as under former law. All districts are provided with revenue for summer school through a combination of state aid and a local levy in the same balance as under the basic foundation aid program.

State aid for summer school for each district is:

- a. The sum of
 1. The ratio of the districts' actual levy to its permitted levy, times
 2. The summer school pupil units, times
 3. The foundation aid formula allowance,
- b. Less the certified summer school levy.

However, for summer programs in 1982, 89 percent of the preceding school year formula allowance is to be used in the summer school formula instead of the full formula allowance.

The amount a district is permitted to levy is the number of summer school pupil units times the foundation aid formula allowance times the ratio of the district's EARC per pupil unit to the EARC per pupil unit at which districts go off formula. However, for off formula districts, the levy cannot exceed summer school pupil units times the formula allowance.

Summer school or intersession classes of flexible school year programs membership for pupils means the number of full-time equivalent pupils in the program. This number equals the sum for all pupils of the number of classroom hours in the programs for which each pupil is enrolled divided by 1050. Membership does not include certain handicapped pupils.

A pupil who is absent for five consecutive school days during summer school or intersession classes of flexible school year programs shall be dropped from the roll and classified as withdrawn unless the pupil receives instruction in the home or hospital or unless the absence is due to calamity or other

justifiable cause.

The law governing foundation aid is recodified and rewritten. Many new provisions contain no substantive changes and are not described here.

The component parts of foundation aid are the following:

1. Basic foundation aid,
2. Grandfather aid,
3. Replacement aid,
4. Discretionary aid,
5. State school agricultural tax credit aid,
6. Minimum aid, and
7. Aid for shared time pupils.

Pupil units no longer contain annual computations of AFDC basic and concentration pupil units. AFDC pupil units now means 98.5 percent of the number of AFDC basic and concentration pupil units a district had in the 1980-1981 school year.

The formula allowance for the 1981-1982 school year is \$1,318 and for the 1982-1983 school year is \$1,400. Chapter 2 of the Special Session increased these amounts to \$1,333 and \$1,416.

The basic maintenance mill rate for property taxes payable in 1982 and available for use during the 1982-1983 school year is 23 mills.

There is no change in the grandfather aid component.

There is no change in the replacement aid component. Replacement allowance for the 1981-1982 school year shall be computed as though the formula allowance were \$1,354 because districts certified the 1980 levy according to this amount. The maximum discretionary levy mill rate is increased to 2.25 mills for the 1982-1983 school year.

There is no change in state school agricultural tax credit aid, minimum aid or foundation aid for shared time pupils.

Levy limitations under which off formula districts levy only for basic foundation revenue are made applicable to districts with 950 or more pupil units. Previously, these districts were required to levy for basic foundation revenue plus all categorical aids.

For the purpose of computing grandfather levy limitations and aid, the department of education shall use the state average adjusted assessed valuation per pupil unit determined on September 1 before a levy is certified. No subsequent adjustments shall be required.

A district with fund balances below \$165 per pupil unit may levy up to one mill of the 2.25 mill discretionary levy without holding a public hearing or being subject to a reverse referendum.

Public hearings and reverse referendums for discretionary levies are required for first time levies and for levy increases, rather than in every even-numbered year as under prior law. Notice requirements are modified. The ballot question for a reverse referendum is changed so that a "yes" vote supports the levy proposed by the school board and a "no" vote opposes the levy.

A reduction in the discretionary levy limitation and aid is required if a district has fund balances that exceed \$500 per actual and AFDC pupil unit.

For districts off formula for the 1980 levy, an adjustment

is required for the 1981 levy to reflect the change in the formula allowance. Chapter 2 of the Special Session requires another adjustment to reflect its change in the formula allowance.

Taconite districts in which voters have approved referendum levies are provided additional revenue out of taconite production tax equal to \$150 per pupil unit minus two mills times taxable valuation which is not adjusted. This revenue, unlike other taconite payments, is not deducted from foundation aid or local levies.

Proctor, Hermantown and Duluth school districts will receive 50 percent of the foundation aid they lost because of the reduction of pupil units as a result of the closing of the Duluth air base:

Beginning in the school year 1982-1983, estimated elementary and secondary foundation aids shall be paid to school districts in the following manner: ten percent in each month from August through April, except October, and five percent in May. The final payment shall be made in October of the following fiscal year.

ARTICLE II TRANSPORTATION AID

School boards are given sole authority to schedule school bus routes, establish the location of bus stops, manner and method of transportation, control and discipline of school children and any other matters relating to transportation.

Transportation for secondary students who live less than two miles from school will no longer qualify for state aid. However, Chapter 2 of the Special Session authorized aid for transportation for the 1981-1982 school year for secondary students who live one mile or more from school.

State aid is authorized for transportation from home to hospitals or treatment centers where special instruction or services for handicapped pupils is provided.

The percentage of a district's square mile area which is classified by the state planning agency as extractive is added to the regression analysis for transportation aid.

The authorized transportation cost in 1981-1982 is the 1979-1980 cost increased by 28 percent. The authorized transportation cost in 1982-1983 is the 1980-1981 cost increased by 25 percent. Chapter 2 of the special session reduced these amounts to 26 percent and 22 percent.

Beginning in fiscal year 1983 the state will pay the estimated transportation aid according to the following schedule: 30 percent by August 31, 30 percent by December 31 and 25 percent by March 31. The final payment will be made by October 31 of the following fiscal year.

ARTICLE III SPECIAL EDUCATION

Children who have a short-term or temporary physical or emotional illness or disability, as determined by standards of the state board of education, are excluded from the definition of a handicapped child.

If there are objections to certain aspects of decisions for the education of a handicapped child, the objecting party is required to provide the other party a brief written statement at least five calendar days before a due process hearing.

A sunset clause for procedures for placement decisions

about handicapped children is removed.

There are several changes in situations when a child receives education services in a district which is not the district in which the child resides. If a child attends a day program in another district, the district of residence is responsible for providing transportation. If a child attends a residential program in another district, the district of attendance is responsible for providing transportation. The same districts are responsible for providing transportation for summer school programs and for temporary placement in a day or residential program. The district responsible for providing transportation pays the costs and collects the transportation aid. For summer school aid, the resident district may count the pupil.

When a nonresident handicapped child is placed in a state institution, the district in which the institution is located is responsible for providing transportation. That district will pay the transportation costs and collect the transportation aid.

A district of residence and a district of attendance may enter into an agreement authorizing the district of attendance to pay transportation costs and collect transportation aid for a nonresident handicapped child in a day program.

Conciliation conferences are found by the legislature to be superior to formal hearings for reaching decisions about handicapped children. Federal agencies are urged to acknowledge the legality of conciliation procedures. The state board of education is prohibited from adopting any state plan provisions which would reduce opportunities for conciliation. The commissioner will report to the legislature by January 1, 1983 on procedural safeguards and on any changes in federal law which would allow greater flexibility in state procedures.

The state board of education will coordinate and pay for educational support services for hearing impaired adults. In-service training for public and private agencies will also be provided. Interpreter and notetaker services may be provided for adult education, adult vocational and other vocational education programs sponsored by public or private community agencies.

For programs for pupils of limited English proficiency the state shall pay 70 percent of a teacher's salary for the 1981-1982 school year. Beginning in the 1982-1983 school year, the state shall pay 65 percent of a teacher's salary.

The state shall not pay more than 70 percent of the salaries actually paid by the district for its educational programs for pupils of limited English proficiency. Beginning in the 1982-1983 school year, the state shall not pay more than 65 percent of salaries.

To receive aid for limited English proficiency programs, a district may apply by October 15, February 15 and June 15 of each year. Aid will be paid according to the number of pupils of limited English proficiency enrolled in the district at the time the first application is made or the number of additional pupils when subsequent applications are submitted. School districts may submit joint applications and may share essential instructional personnel in its programs. Within one month after an application deadline, a district will be notified of the amount of aid it will receive. The aid shall be paid within 15 days after notice. Beginning with the 1982-1983 school year, 85 percent of the aid will be paid after the aid notification and the remaining aid will be paid by October 31 of the following fiscal year.

For the 1981-1982 school years, the state will pay 65 percent of the salary of essential personnel for educational

programs for handicapped children. Chapter 2 of the Special Session increased the amount to 68.8 percent. Beginning in the 1983-1984 school year the amount of aid will be 70 percent of salaries. There is no longer an option of paying 69 percent of salaries with a \$12,000 aid cap plus five percent of additional support costs with no maximum.

State aid for summer school contract services for handicapped children shall be 60 percent of the difference between the amount of the contract and the summer school revenue allowance attributable to the pupils being served by the contract.

The aid for a handicapped child placed in a residential facility for summer school programs shall be an amount not to exceed 60 percent of the difference between the instructional costs charged to the district and the summer school revenue allowance in the resident district attributable to that child.

To the extent possible, the commissioner of education shall obtain reimbursement from another state for the costs of serving a handicapped child whose parent or guardian resides in that state.

Beginning in the 1982-1983 school year, the state shall pay special education aid according to the following schedule: 30 percent by August 31, 30 percent by December 31, and 25 percent by March 31. The final payment will be made October 31 of the following fiscal year.

American Indian language and culture education programs are continued through fiscal year 1983.

ARTICLE IV COMMUNITY AND ADULT EDUCATION

The commissioner of education is required to approve or disapprove by August 1 applications for funding adult education programs which were received by the preceding June 1. In any fiscal year when the total amount requested by districts for approved programs exceeds the amount appropriated, the commissioner shall, to the extent possible, fully fund the programs which were approved by August 1 and prorate any remaining funds among programs approved after August 1.

Beginning in the school year 1982-1983, the state will pay adult education aid according to the following schedule: 30 percent by August 31, 30 percent by December 31, and 25 percent by March 31. The final payment will be made by October 31 of the following year.

The state aid for community education is reduced from the greater of 75 cents per capita or \$7,000 to the greater of 65 cents per capita or \$6,100 for school years 1981-1982 and 1982-1983. Beginning in the school year 1983-1984, state aid will be the greater of: (a) \$5.00 per capita minus .9 mill, or (b) 75 cents per capita, or (c) \$7,000. However, the amount of aid may not exceed the amount of the certified levy.

Beginning in the school year 1982-1983, 85 percent of community education aid will be paid by November 1. The remaining aid will be paid by November 1 of the following fiscal year.

In 1981 a district may levy for community education the greater of \$3.40 per capita or 110 percent of the amount certified in 1980. Beginning in 1982, the levy shall be: (a) .9 mill but no more than \$5.00 per capita, or (b) \$4.25 per capita for districts receiving the 75 cents per capita aid guarantee for fiscal 1984, or (c) the fiscal year 1983 community education revenue minus \$7,000 for those districts receiving the \$7,000 aid guarantee. In addition, those districts which

received community education revenue in excess of \$5.00 per capita in fiscal year 1983 may levy an additional levy in the amount of the 1983 revenue amount less \$5.00 per capita.

The requirement that G.E.D tests be given without charge is removed. Community education funds may be used to reimburse G.E.D testing centers for each battery of G.E.D tests or each individual test administered by a center. The provision authorizing state reimbursement for G.E.D tests is repealed.

ARTICLE V VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AID

The uniform financial accounting and reporting system council is required to recommend uniform property accounting and reporting standards for area technical-vocational institutes. The state board will adopt standards accordingly for AVTI's to account and report individual property records for fixed assets. The standards will include provisions for date of acquisition, historical cost, depreciated value, expected useful life and replacement cost. By July 1, 1983 the AVTI's shall perform property accounting on a property accounting system which conforms with the uniform standards.

The regional management information system will operate fixed assets property management information systems consistent with the uniform standards operated by the state board.

The ESV computer council will review property standards for consistency with one another.

AVTI's are required to use the ESV-IS fixed assets property subsystem through the regional center to perform property accounting. However, an exemption may be granted when the state board approves alternative systems for property accounting in the same manner it approves alternative systems for financial accounting. Additional criteria for approval are that an alternative property system must permit an AVTI to be affiliated with one regional center for purposes of meeting state reporting requirements and the AVTI is able to perform property accounting on a property accounting system which conforms with uniform standards.

The date by which uniform standards for student and personnel and payroll data must be reported to the legislature is extended to September 1, 1981. These standards are to be consistent with the adopted property standards.

Beginning in the 1982-1983 school year, 85 percent of the estimated post-secondary vocational instructional aid will be paid in 12 equal monthly payments on the 15th of each month. The final payment will be made in September of the following school year. Estimated aid payments will be paid on the basis of estimates of the current year's average daily membership and adjusted in November, February and May according to the latest available information.

Instructional program costs are clarified to include only instructional expenditures for student activities. The inflator factor for the instructional aid formula is increased from 117 to 119 percent.

Post-secondary vocational supply aid and support services aid allocations will be according to the following component activities: regular instruction, related instruction, special needs instruction, research, instructional administration, media/library, pupil personnel services, health services, director's office, institutional services, fixed costs, work study, physical plant, and repair and betterment.

When making support services aid allocations, the state board may take into account an AVTI's tuition revenue.

Supply aid is modified to specifically exclude costs of renting and leasing buildings, computer systems hardware and related proprietary software, photocopy machines and telecommunications equipment.

Capital expenditure aid is eliminated and replaced with equipment aid and repair and betterment aid. Equipment aid specifically excludes repair and betterment aid; it specifically includes the acquisition or purchase of equipment or machinery, betterment of equipment or machinery, and paying leasing fees for computer systems hardware and related proprietary software, photocopy machines and telecommunications equipment. AVTI's no longer need to submit an annual inventory report. By October 1, 1984 and each year thereafter, the commissioner will report a five year projection of the replacement needs of fixed asset property for each AVTI. Repair and betterment aid is for the reconstruction, improvement, remodeling and repair of existing AVTI buildings and grounds, and renting or leasing buildings for school purposes; it shall not be used for acquisition or betterment of equipment or machinery. Repair and betterment aid allocation process is similar to other aid categories. The commissioner shall issue a repair and betterment aid allocation report to each AVTI and to the legislature by August 1, 1982 and by August 1 of each subsequent year. Repair and betterment aid shall be paid beginning in the 1981-1982 school year.

Beginning in the 1982-1983 school year, the state shall pay 25 percent of post-secondary vocational supply aid and support services aid by August 1, 20 percent by November 1, 20 percent by February 1 and 20 percent by May 1. Eighty-five percent of equipment aid and repair and betterment aid shall be paid by August 1. The final aid payment shall be made by October 31 of the following school year.

The state board for vocational education is authorized to set resident and non-resident quarterly tuition rates for post-secondary vocational-technical students. The board is exempt from rulemaking requirements when setting tuition rates.

Veterans' tuition exemption for post-secondary vocational-technical schools is expanded from 360 to 440 school days. A veteran is defined as a person who served in, rather than entered, active military service after July 1, 1961 and before July 1, 1978. The tuition exemption applies even if a veteran's tuition is paid for by any federal or state agency.

Rules are required to be adopted by the state board to provide criteria for approving adult vocational education programs including: economic impact of the program, legislative mandate for the program, employment opportunities in the occupational area, and proven contribution of the program.

When money requested for adult vocational education programs approved for funding are more than the amount appropriated, the commissioner of education shall, to the extent possible, continue full funding for programs which are approved by July 1 for aid for even-numbered years or by the preceding March 1 for aid for odd-numbered years. Any remaining moneys shall be prorated among programs which are approved after those dates.

Beginning in the 1982-1983 school year, adult vocational education aid will be paid in the following manner: 30 percent by August 31; 30 percent by December 31; and 25 percent by March 31. The final aid payment will be made by October 31 of the following school year.

State aid for secondary vocational programs is reduced from 50 to 45 percent of salaries, travel and equipment. Equipment aid will be eliminated beginning with the 1982-1983 school year. A levy increase authorized in Article VI is specifically for equipment purchases. Aid for handicapped pupils in

secondary vocational education programs is decreased to 65 percent of salaries for the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 school years and restored to 70 percent beginning in the 1983-1984 school year.

Beginning in the 1982-1983 school year aid for secondary vocational education program salaries, including handicapped, and travel will be paid in the following manner: 30 percent by August 31; 30 percent by December 31; and 25 percent by March 31. The final aid payment will be made by October 31 of the following school year.

A provision authorizing the state board for vocational education to transfer moneys between the AVTI instructional aid appropriation and the AVTI support services aid appropriation is repealed.

Certain sections relating to adult vocational funding are effective June 2, 1981. Other parts of the article are effective July 1, 1981.

ARTICLE VI OTHER AIDS AND LEVIES

The Council on Quality Education is authorized to fund programs for handicapped adults. The expiration time for the Advisory Task Force on Early Childhood and Family Education programs is extended to June 30, 1983. School districts offering early childhood and family education programs are to seek the participation of minority and economically disadvantaged persons in the same proportion as these groups are represented in the area served by the program. The Council on Quality Education may fund grants for early childhood and family education programs through the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 school years. The special categorical program grant for early childhood and family education programs serving economically disadvantaged persons is repealed.

To encourage the use of educational options by small, rural school districts who are experiencing problems regarding classes and curriculum, the Council on Quality Education is authorized to make several grants. Grants may be made to districts for study, evaluation and start-up costs of an agreement which provides for the discontinuance by a district of grades 7 through 12 or a portion of those grades. The Council is required to make a grant to Independent School District No. 362, Littlefork, to serve as a demonstration model in the development and implementation of an alternative educational delivery system. Types and goals of the systems are listed. Another grant is required to be made to Independent School District No. 790, Eagle Bend, to serve as a demonstration model in the development and implementation of a two-way, low-power television transmission system. Districts receiving grants may receive funds from other sources as well. A report to the legislature is required for the grants. Grant money may be used for the benefit of elementary pupils and adults, as well as secondary pupils.

The Council on Quality Education is to contract with a consultant to study the use of low-power television in rural areas, recommend optimum placement of stations in the state, evaluate the Eagle Bend project, and submit license applications to the FCC on behalf of districts recommended as transmission sites.

An Improved Learning and Principal-Teacher, Counselor-Teacher, and Career Teacher Program is created for districts whose plans are approved for state aid. The purpose is to offer improved learning programs which emphasize basic and applied learning skills and the liberal arts, which use the skills of various resources, and which provide maximum use of principals and teachers. A district with an improved learning

program must appoint an advisory council. Several mandatory and optional components of the program are listed. Requirements for principal-teacher, career teacher, and counselor-teacher components concerning licensing, student-staff ratios, selection procedures, contracts and their renewal, termination, and duties are outlined. The state will pay aid for approved Improved Learning Programs in the amount of the salary and fringe benefits paid to the principal-teacher, career teacher, or counselor-teacher beyond the regular contract period.

The authorized uses of the proceeds of the sale of school buildings or real property are expanded. The proceeds of the sale may be placed in the capital expenditure fund after the district places a sufficient amount in the debt retirement fund to pay the percentage of outstanding debt related to that property. The proceeds of the capital expenditure fund must be used for energy audits and conservation measures, elimination of barriers for handicapped, compliance with fire code regulations, or purchase of replacement buildings or property. The amount placed in the capital expenditure fund must be reduced from the special capital expenditure levy for the same purposes. In a district with outstanding bonds, any funds remaining from the sale, and not placed in the capital expenditure fund for the above uses, must be placed in the debt redemption fund. Any moneys remaining after all remaining principal and interest can be paid or, if the district has no outstanding debt, shall be placed in the capital expenditure fund. Proceeds from the sale of buildings or property purchased from the capital expenditure fund may be placed in the capital expenditure fund.

The proceeds from the sale of buildings during fiscal year 1981 which were purchased from the capital expenditure fund may be transferred to that fund.

Districts must report the sale or exchange of a building or property and the use of the proceeds to the commissioner. The provisions regarding the proceeds of the sale or exchange of buildings or property are effective June 2, 1981.

Pre-school screening programs may, but no longer are required to, include dental assessments and laboratory tests. The state board will report to the legislature annually about pre-school screening. The maximum aid a district may receive in fiscal year 1982 is \$28 per child screened and in fiscal year 1983 is \$29 per child screened.

The open and standing appropriation for nonpublic school aid for instructional materials, health services, and guidance and counseling is removed. A district is not required to spend more for nonpublic school aid than it receives for that purpose if the appropriation is insufficient.

The state will pay aid to districts for chemical use programs for pupils in public and nonpublic schools and AVTI's. The aid amount is \$1 per pupil, but not less than \$1,000 per district. Beginning in the 1982-1983 school year, 85 percent of the aid will be paid by November 1. The final aid amount will be paid by November 1 of the following school year.

The computation of aid for districts with programs for gifted and talented pupils is changed to provide \$16.25 in the 1981-1982 school year and \$17.50 in the 1982-1983 school year times the number of gifted and talented pupils. A district may count up to five percent of its pupils for the purposes of this aid.

Capital expenditure equalization aid entitlement will be increased by \$5 per pupil unit beginning in the 1982-1983 school year for districts operating an approved secondary vocational education program or an approved senior secondary industrial arts program. Districts qualifying for aid may also levy an additional \$5 per pupil unit for equipment.

A new, special purpose capital expenditure equalization aid and levy is authorized. The levy may not exceed the amount equal to \$25 per pupil unit or two mills times the EARC. The aid is equal to \$25 per pupil unit less two EARC mills. The proceeds may be used only for energy saving improvements, handicapped access improvements, or fire code compliance.

The capital expenditure equalization aid and levy and the special purpose capital expenditure equalization aid and levy shall be based on actual pupil units and 98.5 percent of the 1980-1981 AFDC pupil units.

Beginning in the 1982-1983 school year, 85 percent of capital expenditure aid will be paid by November 1. The final amount will be paid by November 1 of the following school year.

An AVTI pupil who enters a chemical abuse program may request that a place be held for the pupil upon return. Districts shall grant the request. The pupil may be counted for aid purposes for up to 30 extra school days beyond the time normally needed to complete the educational program.

School lunch aid will be 5.5 cents per full-paid lunch in 1981-1982 and 5.9 cents in 1982-1983.

Multi-county multi-type library system boards, regional library boards and regional public library system boards are authorized to own property. Ownership of property already received is validated. These provisions are effective June 2, 1981.

Independent School District No. 256, Red Wing, is authorized to levy an additional \$620,000 in 1981 to compensate for a mistaken underlevy in a 1978 payable 1979 levy.

The Pine Point experimental school located in Independent School District No. 309 is now limited to grades kindergarten through eight. Certain provisions are effective only if approved by a majority of voters residing within the school boundaries and voting in a special election. The election must be held before June 25, 1981 at the school. The provisions subject to voter approval are transfer of care, management and control of the school to the White Earth reservation business committee, all of the kindergarten through eighth grade residents of the Pine Point school area required to attend the school, and extension of the expiration date of the school to July 1, 1985.

The Department of Education is required to report to the education committees of the House and Senate on arts education by January 1, 1983.

The article is effective July 1, 1981 unless otherwise indicated.

ARTICLE VII MISCELLANEOUS

A specific reference to completed school building energy reports is added to the energy audits and reports required for a school district's buildings by the Minnesota Energy Agency.

The submission date for annual school district reports on energy consumption is changed to August 15 and a requirement for an energy report on individual school district buildings is deleted.

The words, terms, and phrases used in the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting System statutes have the meanings given them in the UFARS manual.

Revenue received by the Deer River school district under

the taconite aid reimbursement shall be recognized in the fiscal year preceding receipt.

Encumbrances outstanding at the end of a fiscal year shall not be considered by school districts as expenditures or liabilities.

Purchase orders issued by school districts for other than inventory supply items shall be recorded as expenditures in the fiscal year in which the liability occurs if the purchase order is itemized in detail, issued to an outside vendor, and based on a firm price.

A school district's authority to transfer money from an operating fund to a nonoperating fund is expanded by allowing a transfer from the transportation fund appropriated for bus purchases to the capital expenditure fund when a district discontinues a substantial portion of a district-owned bus fleet. This provision is effective June 2, 1981.

There are several changes in the law governing dissolution of a school district and attachment of the territory of that district to existing school districts. In any of the three methods for instituting proceedings for dissolution and attachment the minimum time period between initiating proceedings with the county board and the county boards' public hearing is lengthened to twenty days. Before the hearing each school district to which territory will be attached as a result of a dissolution must submit a report to the county auditor of the county containing the greatest land area of the district proposed for dissolution. The report must give information on the district's bonded debt, assessed valuation and tax rate. A resolution passed by the school board, imposing a requirement as to how much, if any, of the district's bonded indebtedness must be assumed by the territory from the dissolved district must also be submitted to the auditor. The county board's dissolution and attachment order is final unless the board's disposition of territory is different from that in the petition or election initiating procedure, thereby causing an election. The order must include a statement of the requirement concerning bonded debt imposed by districts to which territory will be attached. The provision for an election on the issue of assumption of a district's outstanding debt in territory to be attached to the district is repealed and various references to it are deleted. These changes are effective June 2, 1981.

A school district may pay a claim prior to school board approval when the payment cannot be deferred due to contract terms, purchase order terms, or a vendor's standard terms, if the board has taken certain actions to permit prior payment.

The commissioner of education may use school aid appropriations to make adjusted aid payments to school districts for fiscal years different from the year for which the appropriation is designated.

The requirements for the auditing of the records of school districts are modified. A mandatory audit of twenty-five districts per year is replaced by a suggestion to audit at least twenty-five per year. The scope of the audit is expanded so that pupil counts and all aid and levy computations can be verified. School districts must open their records and accounts for the audits. The commissioner of education must report to legislative committees in any year when fewer than twenty-five school districts are audited.

The law allowing the formation of Joint School District No. 287, Suburban Hennepin, is changed to remove the reference to the Golden Valley district number, to remove the old Hopkins district number, and add in the Hopkins district number. These provisions are effective upon local approval.

The commissioner of education shall report to the House and Senate education committees by January 1, 1982 any unfunded deficiencies in school aids for the biennium ending June 30, 1981. The amount of deficiencies, the rate at which the aid was prorated among qualifying agencies and effects of the deficiencies must be included in the report.

The article's sections are effective July 1, 1981 unless otherwise indicated.

ARTICLE VIII TEACHER MOBILITY

This article makes changes in three mobility incentive laws for teachers in public elementary, secondary, and vocational-technical schools. The changes apply to teachers who are members of the Teacher's Retirement Association and teachers who are members of a retirement association for cities of the first class.

Teachers requesting an extended leave of absence must state on their applications for leave whether or not they request state payment of the employer contribution to the teacher retirement fund of which they are a member. Teachers must also state whether or not they intend to pay the employee contribution to the fund. Through the 1983-1984 school year the Commissioner of Education is limited to approving 300 applications per year for extended leaves involving state payment of the employer contribution. If more than 300 applications are received by March 15, the commissioner may decide which applications to approve by any of several methods. Applications received after March 15 will be approved in the order received. The commissioner will approve no leaves for 1984-1985 school year and years thereafter if the leaves involve state payment of the employer contribution to a retirement fund. There is no limit on the approval of applications for teachers not requesting the state payment. For teachers whose extended leaves begin with the 1981-1982 school year or years thereafter, the state will pay the employer contribution only if the application has been approved for payment by the commissioner. The payment will be limited to a maximum of three years. The commissioner must allow applications approved before the effective date of this article to be amended to conform to requirements of this article. If a teacher's application for an extended leave with state payment of retirement contributions is not accepted, or for the fourth and fifth year of an extended leave of absence the teacher and local school board may agree to pay the employer contribution to the retirement fund in any proportion upon which they agree. Membership in a teacher retirement fund continues so long as both employer and employee contributions are paid.

Teachers under 55 years of age are now eligible for early retirement benefits if they have 30 years of full time teaching experience. Application for early retirement benefits must be made by February 1 of the school year at the end of which the teacher wishes to retire. A teacher who has been granted an extended leave of absence for the 1981-1982 school year or thereafter is not eligible to apply for early retirement benefits until the teacher has been reemployed by the school district for at least three years.

The commissioner may approve no more than 500 applications for early retirement per year. If more than 500 applications are received, the commissioner may use any of several methods to choose among them. The enriched early retirement incentive benefits for teachers in desegregation districts is continued. School boards must submit applications received from teachers for early retirement benefits to the commissioner by March 15. The state's fifty percent reimbursement to the districts for the benefits will be paid by September 1.

The commissioner may approve 55 applications per year from teachers for part-time teaching with full retirement coverage. If more than 55 applications are received by March 15, the commissioner may select which applications to approve by any of a number of methods. Applications received after March 15 will be approved in the order received.

The application deadline change from July 15 to March 15 is effective August 1, 1981. Most provisions are effective June 2, 1981.

ARTICLE IX MAXIMUM EFFORT SCHOOL AID

The maximum effort basic levy is raised from 15 to 16 mills for debt service loan granted or capital loan approved after July 31, 1981. The 15 mill rate is continued for districts granted debt service loans or capital loans approved before August 1, 1981. A provision allowing districts with capital loans to spread repayment over 30 years is limited to districts which received loans between July 1, 1977 and June 2, 1981.

The interest rate on debt service loans and capital loans approved after July 31, 1981 is changed from one-tenth of one percent greater than the average interest rate payable on outstanding school loan bonds to an amount equal to the interest rate payable on the most recently issued school loan bonds.

The administration of the maximum effort school aid program is transferred from the Equalization Aid Review Committee to the Commissioner of Education.

The review procedures for districts seeking capital loans are modified. The State Board of Education must review and make a favorable recommendation about a loan application before the loan may be approved. A district seeking a capital loan is required to submit its proposed construction project, regardless of size, for review and comment. No loan can be issued unless the proposal receives a favorable review and comment. Additional criteria are established which must be met before the state board may make a favorable recommendation. A loan may be approved in an amount smaller than the amount proposed. The percent of EARC used to compute loans and debt amounts permitted is increased from 22.5 to 25. These requirements are effective August 1, 1981.

The article is effective on June 2, 1981 unless otherwise noted.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, Chapter 359,

H.F. No. 1421, by M. Sieben; no companion.

The act primarily contains appropriations for the department of education and higher education. Described are substantive changes made in the act.

The state university board and the community college board may purchase insurance coverage for activities ancillary to programs at the state universities and the community colleges, respectively.

Financial stipends for scholarships and grants-in-aid are amounts up to \$1,400 in the 1981-1982 school year and subsequent school years.

The commissioner of education is required to develop a test to be used for nursing assistant training programs for employees of nursing homes. The test may be given by an AVTI or community college in accordance with the commissioner's instructions. A fee not to exceed \$30 may be charged.

The department of education may provide available curriculum information for improving teaching practices at public elementary, secondary and post-secondary schools. The information may be provided upon the request of a school district or an ECSU with which the department has a written agreement. The department may charge reasonable fees and may accept public or private moneys to defray the cost of the service.

The provisions establishing a committee on nonpublic schools are repealed.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

ELECTIONS

ELECTION LAW RECODIFICATION, Chapter 29, H.F. No. 71, by

Minne; companion is S.F. No. 192, by Hanson.

This act recodifies, modernizes, clarifies, and revises the laws relating to election law definitions, voter registration, caucuses, conventions, elections and canvassing, the preparation of election ballots, the conduct of elections, absent and disabled voters, and other related and affected provisions of the Minnesota election law.

The act makes no substantive changes in the election law.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ALLOWING CANDIDATES TO TRANSPORT PARENTS, Chapter 33, H.F.

No. 269, by Simoneau; companion is S.F. No. 216, by Frank.

This act permits a candidate to transport the candidate's parents or the parents of a candidate's spouse to or from the polls on primary or election day.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

VOTING REGISTRATION, Chapter 92, S.F. No. 520, by Kroening;

companion is H.F. No. 714, by D. Peterson.

This act allows a municipality or a county with a data processing system to use that system for maintaining duplicate voter registration records rather than duplicate voter registration cards. The act requires the county auditor or city clerk to notify the secretary of state if a county or city chooses to use the data processing system. The act requires registrations in counties or cities making that choice to include day and month of a registrant's birth and provides for obtaining that information from persons who are currently registered. The act provides for administration of the alternate form of duplicate registration records, authorizes the secretary of state to prescribe forms and make temporary rules, and makes other changes in existing law necessary to accommodate the alternate system.

The act is effective May 5, 1981.

STATUTORY CITY, SPECIAL ELECTIONS, Chapter 172, S.F. No.

1278, by Schmitz; companion is H.F. No. 1221, by Minne.

This act changes the procedure for filling vacancies in statutory city elective offices. Instead of having the city council fill a vacancy for the remainder of the term, the council shall fill the vacancy only until a special election is held at a regular city election when more than two years remain in the unexpired term. The act establishes procedures for listing names of candidates on the ballot.

The act is effective May 12, 1981.

ABSENTEE BALLOTS, Chapter 185, S.F. No. 1058, by Belanger;

companion is H.F. No. 517, by Blatz.

This act allows a municipality with an absentee ballot precinct to authorize the election judges of an absentee ballot counting board to receive, examine, and validate absentee ballots. The act provides for duplicate registration cards of

persons who have applied for absentee ballots to be delivered to the election judges of the absentee ballot counting board in order to prevent those persons from voting twice.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

AUTOMATIC RECOUNTS, Chapter 187, S.F. No. 1343, by Schmitz;

companion is H.F. No. 1295, by Jude.

This act includes candidates for district, county, or county municipal court judicial offices in the provisions of the election law which require a recount in the general election when the vote difference between the two leading candidates is 100 or less and in a primary election when there is no more than a 100 vote difference and other conditions are met.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS CHANGED, Chapter 217, S.F. No.

99, by Nelson; companion is H.F. No. 587, by D. Peterson.

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This act makes numerous changes in the election law. The act requires the names of persons nominated as presidential electors to be certified to the secretary of state on or before primary election day. The requirement that the secretary of state must publish the names of the elected presidential electors in Twin Cities newspapers is eliminated.

The time for a person to register before an election day is specified. The act permits a county or municipality to require that an election judge initial each registration card completed on election day.

The act clarifies procedures for instructing voters on voting procedures at the polling place. The act also requires a training program for local election officials be held before the election.

The act adds language to the certificate made by a voter at the polling place and requires an election judge to compare the address given on the certificate with that on the duplicate registration card.

The act requires election judges to put a set of completed summary statements in each of three envelopes and seal them so they cannot be opened without leaving evidence that they were opened. The act changes the color requirements for envelopes for counted ballots.

The act requires each county auditor to post a sample pink ballot in a conspicuous place in the auditor's office. The time for publication of sample white, canary, and pink ballots to be published by a county auditor in at least one newspaper is changed from at least one week before the general election to no earlier than 15 days and no later than two days before the election.

The provision saving the registration of members of the armed forces who have failed to vote for four years is repealed.

This act is effective August 1, 1981.

FALSE INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, Chapter 266, S.F. No. 72,

by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 780, by Minne.

This act clarifies the prohibition against preparing or disseminating false campaign material. Under the new language a person, including a broadcaster, who intentionally participates in the preparation or dissemination of paid political

advertising or campaign material concerning a candidate which the person knows to be false and which is designed or tends to affect an election is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Television or radio broadcasters are added to the exemption for persons who merely disseminate the false information as paid advertising, provided they do not know it is false.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ELECTION JUDGE COMPENSATION, Chapter 271, S.F. No. 136, by

Solon; companion is H.F. No. 175, by Gustafson.

This act changes the law so that all election judges, rather than just those in towns and unorganized territory, shall receive at least the prevailing Minnesota minimum wage for each hour spent carrying out their duties at polling places.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

REDEFINING PUBLIC UTILITY, Chapter 17, S.F. No. 30, by

Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 114, by Den Ouden.

This act exempts from public utilities commission regulation a public utility whose total natural gas business consists of supplying gas to not more than 650 customers within a city pursuant to a franchise granted by the city if the city council files a resolution requesting exemption with the public utilities commission. The utility shall become subject to regulation again if the city council files a resolution rescinding the request for exemption with the public utilities commission.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ENERGY DATA CONFIDENTIALITY, ENERGY AGENCY DUTIES, Chapter

85, H.F. No. 1269, by Wynia; companion is S.F. No. 627, by

Berglin.

This act grants "nonpublic" status to certain information supplied the Minnesota energy agency by coal or petroleum suppliers. The agency director is empowered to provide on-site technical assistance to local governments, administer federal programs, and coordinate programs with other agencies, local governments, and schools. An exemption from gas lighting ban is granted for street lights installed before April 20, 1977. The agency director may delegate inspection authority over residential rental property to municipal officials. The deadline for submission of biomass center plan is removed. Municipal building regulations to protect access to sunlight for solar heating are permitted.

The act is effective May 5, 1981.

WATERSHED DISTRICTS BUDGET ADOPTION, Chapter 88, S.F. No.

249, by Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 224, by Stadum.

This act requires a public hearing to be held on a proposed budget for a watershed district. The district managers shall publish a hearing notice together with a summary of the budget in one or more newspapers of general circulation in each county in the district once each week for two successive weeks before the hearing.

The act is effective May 5, 1981.

TETTEGOUCHE STATE PARK LEASING, Chapter 110, H.F. No. 150,

by Battaglia; companion is S.F. No. 719, by Johnson.

This act repeals a provision of 1979 law establishing Tettegouche State Park which directed the commissioner of natural resources to lease up to 400 acres within the park to a nonprofit group for operation of an environmental learning center.

The act is effective May 8, 1981.

STATE TRAIL LANDS, Chapter 190, H.F. No. 217, by G.

Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1055, by Berg.

This act authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to sell or exchange certain specifically described state trail

lands acquired for the Luce Line Trail and other state trails and also allows correction of the bid price in connection with a previous sale of state trail land.

The act is effective May 14, 1981.

TRAIL USE REGULATION, Chapter 215, H.F. No. 582, by Begich;

companion is S.F. No. 285, by Merriam.

This act regulates the use of state owned or financed trails by motorized vehicles and gives local governmental units authority to issue permits for specific trail uses by motorized vehicles. Damage or destruction of trail facilities is specifically made unlawful. Enforcement authority is granted to department of natural resources officers.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL ENERGY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS,

Chapter 222, S.F. No. 763, by Knoll; companion is H.F. No. 834,

by K. Nelson.

This act authorizes the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul to establish programs of loans for residential energy conservation improvements in order to reduce consumption of nonrenewable energy resources. Financing is to come through issuance of qualified mortgage bonds, as defined by federal law, in maximum amounts not to exceed \$16,000,000 per calendar year in the case of Minneapolis and \$8,500,000 per calendar year in the case of St. Paul.

Bonding provisions are effective May 19, 1981; the remainder of the act is effective as to each city upon local approval.

DULUTH ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM, Chapter 223, S.F. No.

808, by Solon; companion is H.F. No. 848, by Munger.

This act authorizes the city of Duluth to establish a home energy conservation program to aid residents in maintaining their essential home energy requirements at an affordable cost. Financing is provided through municipal utility revenues and through issuance of mortgage bonds up to \$3,000,000 in any calendar year. Conditions of bonds and notes and terms of repayment of energy improvement costs by homeowners are specified.

The act is effective upon local approval.

COGENERATION AND SMALL POWER PRODUCERS, Chapter 237, H.F.

No. 473, by Hauge; companion is S.F. No. 778, by Dahl.

This act is designed to encourage cogeneration and small power plant production of electrical energy by requiring electric utilities, including municipal and cooperatives, to purchase electrical energy produced by qualifying facilities as defined by federal regulations at rates prescribed by the public utilities commission.

The act is effective June 20, 1981.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER HEADWATERS, Chapter 246, S.F. No. 2, by

Lessard; companion is H.F. No. 510, by Samuelson.

This act ratifies a joint powers agreement entered into by representatives of the eight counties in north central Minnesota

in which are located the headwaters of the Mississippi River. The board is granted permanent status and given the power and responsibility for adopting and enforcing a comprehensive land use plan designed to protect and enhance the Mississippi River and related shoreland areas within the counties.

The act is effective upon approval by all of the eight counties involved.

HOME ENERGY DISCLOSURE REPORTS, Chapter 255, H.F. No. 98,

by Greenfield; companion is S.F. No. 895, by Humphrey.

This act allows a residential energy audit prepared in accordance with federal law to be substituted for the energy disclosure report required by state law in connection with a sale of residential property. Responsibility for certification of energy evaluators is transferred from the commissioner of administration to the director of the Minnesota energy agency. The director is given authority to contract with the department of education and area vocational technical schools for training of evaluators.

The act is effective June 29, 1981.

WATERS, AERATION AND MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES, Chapter 256,

H.F. No. 126, by B. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 415, by

Menning.

This act requires posting of warning signs and publication of notice of operations by a person conducting aeration operations upon public waters under a permit from the department of natural resources and establishes a presumption of due care upon compliance with posting and notice requirements. Purposes for which a watershed district may be established are expanded to include hydroelectric power generation and water quality protection. Publication of maps in lieu of names of owners is permitted in giving notice of proposed improvements in a watershed district. Murray county is authorized to delegate county ditch administration powers to the city of Slayton.

The act is effective August 1, 1981 except for the Murray county provision which is effective upon local approval.

PLANT SPECIES PROTECTION, Chapter 285, S.F. No. 254, by C.

Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 316, by Reding.

This act extends to plants the same basic protection presently extended to wild animals on the endangered species list. The commissioner of natural resources is required to designate by rule species of plants which are to be classified as endangered, threatened, or of special concern. The latter category is used to designate plant species which the commissioner deems to warrant monitoring to guard against their becoming threatened or endangered. A temporary technical committee is established to advise the commissioner on standards for and matters of designation.

The act is effective May 29, 1981.

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION, Chapter 304, H.F. No. 900, by

Voss; companion is S.F. No. 751, by Merriam.

This act authorizes the issuance of \$12,500,000 in state bonds for the acquisition and betterment of regional recreation open space lands in the metropolitan area by the metropolitan council and local governmental units and an additional \$17,800,000 for acquisition and betterment of state parks,

trails, forest, fish and wildlife management areas, wild, scenic and recreational rivers, and canoe and boating routes by the commissioner of natural resources. A study of the need for youth hostels is provided.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

STATE TIMBER SALES, Chapter 305, H.F. No. 936, by Lehto;

companion is S.F. No. 1076, by Hanson.

This act revises the laws governing the sale of timber by the state. Valuation of timber which may be sold at various types of sales is revised upward. Timber valued at up to \$3,000 may be sold informally. Timber valued at up to \$7,000 may be sold at public auction by the commissioner of natural resources under specified conditions. General authority to sell timber at auction is extended to timber of not to exceed \$20,000 in value. Approval of the executive council is required on sales of \$20,000 or more. Interest charged on the unpaid purchase price is increased to eight percent and the list of securities qualifying as a bond is increased. Authority is granted the commissioner to extend timber permits due to expire in 1981. Public information meetings are required to inform the public of timber sale procedures.

The latter two provisions are effective May 30, 1981. The remainder of the act is effective August 1, 1981.

REWARDS FOR INFORMATION, Chapter 324, S.F. No. 890, by

Bernhagen; companion is H.F. No. 1081, by B. Nelson.

This act increases from \$50 to \$1,000 the maximum reward the commissioner of natural resources may pay for information leading to conviction of violators of big game or endangered species laws and from \$10 to \$500 the reward in cases of other violations relating to wild animals.

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

LEASING OF PEAT LANDS, Chapter 328, S.F. No. 1074, by

Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 1260, by Clawson.

This act permits the commissioner of natural resources to lease state peat lands for agricultural purposes for terms of up to 25 years. The former limit was ten years. Authority is granted for the sale of certain land in Mahnomon county without approval of the commissioner and for the granting of an easement over state owned land in Anoka county.

Peat land leasing provisions are effective August 1, 1981. The remainder of the act is effective May 30, 1981.

DISTRICT HEATING SYSTEM LOANS, Chapter 334, H.F. No. 493,

by Voss; companion is S.F. No. 1096, by Humphrey.

This act establishes a program of loans to municipalities for the purposes of establishing or improving district heating systems. The program is administered by the Minnesota energy agency and financed by a \$43,170,000 bond issue. Details are specified for eligibility, priorities, loan applications, and terms of loans and repayment obligations. Cities are given authority to own and operate district heating systems and also issue general obligation and revenue bonds to finance the systems. Powers may be delegated to a redevelopment agency by the municipality. The act also provides a method for allocating costs between electrical and thermal energy produced by cogeneration plans.

In addition to the appropriation for district heating loans, \$2,700,000 is appropriated for the installation of district heating in the capitol complex and other state office buildings, \$2,500,000 is appropriated for district heating at Moorhead state university, and \$1,600,000 is appropriated for loans to develop wood fuel conversion facilities in three iron range area school districts and at Vermillion community college. All projects are to be financed by a bond issue.

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

WASTE MANAGEMENT, Chapter 352, S.F. No. 1040, by Merriam;

companion is H.F. No. 1086, by Long.

This act clarifies and expands upon terms, procedures, powers, and duties of the waste management board and other authorities concerned with waste management. Data submitted to the board which has a business or competitive value is afforded private or non-public status. Deadlines for action by the board in evaluating and selecting waste disposal areas are extended from January 1, 1982 to August 15, 1982. Interim deadlines for various preliminary acts are also extended. The deadline for adoption of a hazardous waste plan is extended to December 15, 1982. The objective of various public hearings on site selection and the scope of evidence considered is more clearly specified.

Restrictions are placed upon the issuance of certificates of need for disposal facilities. The governor is given authority to appoint temporary local members of the board if local authorities fail to make the appointment.

County hazardous waste ordinances are required to comply with pollution control agency rules and are made subject to agency review. Employees of the metropolitan council are granted access to public or private property for evaluating disposal sites. The council is required to submit six locations in the metropolitan area to the pollution control agency as candidate sites for waste disposal.

Metropolitan area counties are required to propose disposal sites to the pollution control agency. Metropolitan counties are authorized to issue revenue bonds to finance solid waste and related facilities and are given contractual authority in connection with the facility operation.

The metropolitan council is given power to levy real estate taxes for debt service purposes in connection with solid waste bonding. Metropolitan counties are required to complete an analysis of solid waste sites included in the inventory of sites to aid in the selection process. Appropriations made by the 1980 legislature are extended.

The act is effective June 2, 1981.

STATE LANDS, WATER PROJECTS, Chapter 354, S.F. No. 1154, by

Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 1236, by D. Carlson.

This act authorizes conveyance of state lands currently being used as a youth conservation camp to the foundation presently operating the camp for the market value of the property plus survey and appraisal costs. Details of payment are specified. Provision is also made for education of children at the camp by local school districts.

An appropriation made in 1975 to aid the city of Cloquet in constructing a water filtration system is extended. Details for a water supply contract between the cities of Duluth and Hermantown are specified and the public utilities commission is directed to resolve disputes as to rates.

The act is effective June 2, 1981.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

DETACHED FACILITIES, MERGER, Chapter 57, S.F. No. 642, by

Tennessee; companion is H.F. No. 757, by B. Anderson.

The act allows a state bank to acquire another bank through merger, consolidation, or the purchase of assets and assumption of liabilities and operate it as a detached facility upon approval of the commissioner of banks after consideration of certain factors enumerated in the act.

Notice of acquisition must be sent to depositors and creditors of the acquired bank within 30 days after the order approving the acquisition is activated.

The act is effective April 30, 1981.

CREDIT UNIONS, OFFICERS' TITLES, Chapter 73, S.F. No. 463,

by Petty; companion is H.F. No. 506, by Greenfield.

The act allows a credit union to change the titles of certain officers in its bylaws. A change of title will not change the powers and duties of the position.

The president and vice-president may be designated chairman of the board and vice-chairman. If this designation is made, the position of manager or general manager may be designated president, one or more vice-presidents may be appointed, and the treasurer may be the president.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CREDIT UNION POWERS, Chapter 99, H.F. No. 415, by Simoneau;

companion is S.F. No. 383, by Stern.

This act expands the powers of credit unions in three areas. Credit unions may now invest in or make loans of federal funds or similar unsecured loans to insured financial institutions. Credit unions may accept reimbursement from insurers for expenses incurred in facilitating the purchase of insurance by members, and commissions may be accepted for handling credit life and accident and health insurance. Credit unions may sell loans secured by first liens on real estate upon the terms and conditions specified in the act.

The act is effective May 7, 1981.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES, Chapter

116, H.F. No. 972, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 846, by

Tennessee.

This act allows a bank or trust company to invest up to ten percent of its capital and surplus in the stock of any banks or bank holding companies if ownership of their stock is restricted to banks authorized to do business in the state.

Prior law limited the investment to three percent of a bank or trust company's capital and surplus.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

INDUSTRIAL LOAN AND THRIFT REGULATIONS, Chapter 132, H.F.

No. 436, by Heinritz; companion is S.F. No. 667, by Petty.

Section 1 of the act provides for a fee payable by an industrial loan and thrift to the state treasurer for a certificate of authorization to do business. This fee is in addition to a \$250 investigation fee and is payable if the application is contested.

Sections 2 to 4 allow an industrial loan and thrift to apply to the department of commerce for an amended certificate of authorization and consent to sell and issue thrift certificates for investment. A filing fee of \$500, and an additional fee if the application is contested, is payable to the state treasurer.

A notice of the filing of the application must be published once within 30 days of receipt of the notice from the department. The notice is to be published in a newspaper in the municipality where the applicant's business is located, or if there is no newspaper there, in a newspaper published at the county seat of the county where the business is located.

The department is authorized to order a contested case hearing on the application on its own initiative without cause. A hearing must be ordered if a written objection to the application is received within 20 days of the publishing of the notice of application.

Investigation of the application is required by the department to determine if approval should be given. Approval is conditioned on the satisfaction of certain prescribed conditions which relate to the applicant's financial condition and the overall competitive effects of the granting of approval.

Section 5 requires industrial loan and thrifts having the right to sell and issue for investment certificates of indebtedness to obtain a commitment for insurance or guarantee of the certificates. The amount of the insurance or guarantee for each certificate holder must equal the lesser of the company's liability under the certificate or \$100,000.

The requirements of this section must be met by July 1, 1983.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

LOAN RESTRICTIONS AND LATE CHARGES, Chapter 137, H.F. No.

579, by Berkelman; companion is S.F. No. 517, by Stern.

The act allows financial institutions to make, purchase, or participate in any loans or advances of credit authorized by the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan mortgage corporation, federal home loan bank board, or the office of the comptroller of the currency. Financial institutions may now utilize any new mortgage instruments developed by these government and quasi-government agencies.

The statutory restrictions which made the interest rate contracted for at the time a conventional loan was executed the maximum lawful rate for the term of the loan has been removed.

For loans made after the effective date of this act, a lender shall consent to a subsequent transfer of the real estate securing the loan if the requirements of assumability contained in present law are met and the transferee executes a written agreement to pay interest on the loan being assumed at the bank's current market rate of interest rather than the loan rate. Lenders will no longer be required to permit a transferee to assume a mortgage at below market interest rates.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

INTEREST RATES ON OVERDRAFT CHECKING LOANS, Chapter 138,

H.F. No. 588, by B. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 308, by

Stern.

This act allows banks and savings banks to collect a finance charge of 1-1/2 percent per month on an overdraft checking plan.

If credit is extended under an overdraft checking plan on the day the rate is increased, the rate in effect prior to the increase is the maximum rate chargeable on this extension of credit.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

LIQUIDITY RESERVE REQUIREMENTS, Chapter 182, S.F. No. 641,

by Tennessen; companion is H.F. No. 922, by Berkelman.

The act removes specific reserve and liquidity requirements for state banks, trust companies, savings banks, savings associations, and credit unions and instead allows the commissioner of banks to set liquidity reserves if, after examination, he determines that a liquidity problem exists.

The act is effective May 14, 1981.

OMNIBUS BANK AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION REGULATORY

CHANGES, Chapter 220, S.F. No. 662, by Petty; companion is H.F.

No. 859, by D. Johnson.

Section 1 provides for the annual examination of all financial institutions by the commissioner of banks utilizing reports of examination prepared by a federal agency having comparable supervisory powers and examination procedures.

Sections 2 and 3 proportion annual assessments against financial institutions according to the total assets of each institution as of the end of the previous calendar year. If assessments or fees are not paid within 20 days after they are submitted, they will include a penalty based on the discount rate charged member banks for borrowing from the federal reserve bank.

Section 4 establishes uniform retention periods for banking division records of supervision and liquidation. The retention periods are two years for records of supervision and ten years for records of liquidation.

Section 5 provides that the mandatory business days requirement for financial institutions relates to those institutions having outstanding certificates of indebtedness.

Section 6 provides that for purposes of the regulation of detached facilities, when a bank is located in a township, the term "municipality" means this township.

Section 7 provides that the additional drive-in or walk-up facility granted by statute may be located within 1,500 feet of a detached facility.

Section 8 reduces the time limit for public comment on applications for detached facilities by state banks from 30 days after publication and mailing of notices to 21 days. National banks presently have a 21 day public comment time limit on these applications.

A proceeding for judicial review of an order by the commissioner without a contested case hearing must be conducted pursuant to the judicial review provisions of the administrative

procedure act.

An order approving a detached facility expires within 18 months of the approval order unless extended by the commissioner for good cause for an additional period not exceeding 12 months.

Section 9 clarifies the qualifications of a bank director. Every director must own at least \$1,000 par value of the bank's common fully paid stock or an equivalent interest in any company which has control over a bank as determined by the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

Section 10 clarifies the prohibition against branch banking to exclude detached facilities and electronic fund transfer facilities.

Section 11 provides an additional 15 days for submission of periodic condition reports by banks to the banking division. The commissioner may accept a report made to a federal supervisory authority in satisfaction of this requirement.

Section 12 amends the definition of demand deposit by reducing from 30 to 14 days the time limit which applies to deposits exempted from this definition.

Section 13 provides that savings associations may accept frequent withdrawals on a member's savings account. This change is necessitated by the Checking Account Equity Act of 1980 which authorizes negotiable orders of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Section 14 provides that the 60 day time limit for the commissioner's consideration of an organizational application by a credit union begins after receipt of the certificate, bylaws, and a commitment for insurance of accounts.

Section 15 exempts state and national banks, trust companies, savings banks, savings and loans and loan and thrifts, and small loan companies from the licensing requirements for motor vehicle sales finance companies.

Section 16 changes the compliance examination requirements for motor vehicle sales finance companies from annually to once every two years.

Section 17 removes the requirement that a corporation formed as a state bank must include in its name the words "state bank".

Section 18 repeals an obsolete provision and a provision for which a substitute provision is provided in section 2.

Sections 2 and 18, clause (a) relating to assessments are effective July 1, 1981. The remainder of the act is effective May 19, 1981.

BANK INTEREST RATES, OVERDRAFT ACCOUNTS, Chapter 259, H.F.

No. 188, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 877, by Solon.

Section 1 allows banks and savings banks to charge an interest rate of four and one-half percent in excess of the discount rate on 90 day commercial paper in effect at the federal reserve bank in Minneapolis on any loan, note, bill, or other evidence of a debt.

Section 2 requires periodic statements on overdraft checking plans to notify the debtor of his right to prepay that account balance at any time.

The act is effective May 28, 1981.

SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS, Chapter 276, H.F. No. 986, by

Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 953, by Tennesen.

The act provides that the loan term of a direct reduction loan has been increased from 35 to 40 years.

The act also provides for the organization, operation, conversion, merger, reorganization, consolidation, and dissolution of savings associations as mutual or capital stock associations.

Capital stock associations are authorized to issue and sell capital certificates and pay dividends and must maintain stockholder records and file a complete stockholders list annually with the commissioner of insurance.

Savings associations are authorized to issue savings or NOW accounts to a spouse or minor as absolute owner of the account.

The act is effective May 29, 1981.

CREDIT UNION LOANS AND MEMBERS, Chapter 316, S.F. No. 655,

by Spear; companion is H.F. No. 499, by Simoneau.

Section 1 of the act requires credit unions to notify the commissioner of banks not less than 90 days prior to the time they propose to permit draft withdrawals by members and authorizes credit unions to sell or dispose of certain loans. The total value of loans sold, excluding secured or insured loans, must not exceed 25 percent of the value of all loans held. The commissioner may authorize a higher percentage.

Section 2 authorizes credit unions to withhold the necessary funds from a member's account to satisfy outstanding share drafts after expulsion or withdrawal of a credit union member.

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

HOME LOANS, Chapter 351, S.F. No. 975, by C. Peterson;

companion is H.F. No. 935, by Voss.

Sections 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 authorize financial institutions to make and purchase loans of less than \$100,000 secured by shares or membership certificates in a cooperative apartment corporation subject to the same terms and conditions applicable to conventional loans.

A cooperative apartment corporation is a corporation in which members are entitled to live in buildings owned or leased by the corporation solely on the basis of their stock ownership or membership.

Section 6 relates to limitations placed on shared appreciation mortgages. The lender must provide prior disclosure of the terms of the mortgage; is prohibited from receiving any share of future appreciation of the mortgaged property until its sale on transfer; and is limited to the share of future appreciation produced by dividing the lower of the acquisition cost or fair market value of the property at the time the loan was made into the original amount of the loan.

The commissioner may promulgate rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Section 10 includes cooperative apartment loans as a permissible type of graduated payment home loan.

Section 11 makes miscellaneous technical corrections.

Section 12 removes the state override of the federal usury

preemption from June 2, 1981 until August 1, 1984. During this period there is no limitation on the rate or amount of interest or other charges which may be taken on loans or other instruments specified in the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980.

Various sections in the act amend the provisions of chapter 47 to provide that the monthly maximum interest rate for conventional loans, contracts for deed, and cooperative apartment loans is based on the monthly index of long term United States government bond yields.

This provision is contained in present law and was to have governed from November 30, 1982 to July 31, 1983. The act now makes this provision permanent and effective June 1, 1981.

The act is effective June 2, 1982.

GENERAL LEGISLATION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PROBATE, DESCENT OF CEMETERY LOT, Chapter 25, S.F. No. 171,

by Dahl; companion is H.F. No. 133, by Hanson.

This act eliminates the preference for male heirs in the descent of a cemetery lot.

The act is effective for estates of decedents dying after April 13, 1981.

CLAIMS BY FIRE DEPARTMENTS, Chapter 32, H.F. No. 201, by

Haukoos; companion is S.F. No. 202, by Davies.

This act establishes a time limit within which a municipal or volunteer fire department may file claims for extinguishing fires on a state trunk highway right-of-way or a railroad right-of-way. The claims must be filed with the railroad company or commissioner of public safety within 60 days after the first full day after extinguishment or 60 days after completion of service, respectively.

The act is effective April 16, 1981.

CHARITABLE TRUST REGULATION, Chapter 39, H.F. No. 1083, by

Pogemiller; companion is S.F. No. 990, by Knoll.

This act switches certain regulatory duties over charitable and other trusts from the securities and real estate division of the department of commerce to the attorney general. The attorney general shall maintain a list of the trusts and each trust must file a copy of its creating document with the attorney general. Annual reports by charitable trusts are to be filed with the attorney general. Each state agency shall file with the attorney general a list of applications for tax exemptions by charitable trusts received by it.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CAMP RIPLEY, SALE OF ITEMS, USE OF PROCEEDS, Chapter 46,

S.F. No. 331, by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 372, by B.

Nelsen.

This act authorizes the expenditure of funds received from the sale of timber, crops, or buildings at Camp Ripley for the payment of expenses of forest management on the Camp Ripley military reservation and the provision of an enlisted persons' service center.

The act is effective April 24, 1981.

ANIMAL CRUELTY, REVISOR'S CHANGES, Chapter 53, S.F. No.

917, by Hanson; companion is H.F. No. 911, by Jude.

This act removes archaic language from certain laws related to animals. Penalties related to animal cruelty are also made consistent with the statutory classification scheme defining petty misdemeanors, misdemeanors, and gross misdemeanors.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

REGISTRY OF HISTORIC SITES, WAYZATA DEPOT, Chapter 67, S.F.

No. 219, by Pillsbury; companion is H.F. No. 271, by Searles.

This act adds the Wayzata Depot to the registry of state historic sites.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HISTORIC SITES, HORMEL HOUSE, Chapter 71, S.F. No. 339, by

Nelson; companion is H.F. No. 429, by Reding.

This act designates the Hormel House in the city of Austin as an historic site.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HISTORIC SITES, KENSINGTON RUNESTONE, Chapter 96, H.F. No.

171, by Fjoslien; no companion.

This act changes the classification of the Kensington Runestone historic site from that of privately owned to that of one on lands owned by a city or county.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL, Chapter 106, S.F. No. 1057, by Schmitz;

companion is H.F. No. 1131 by Haukoos.

This act directs the commissioner of public safety to make the state fire code conform to model fire codes and statewide specialty fire codes to the extent possible.

The act limits fire officials' right of entry on premises for investigation purposes to a reasonable time after a fire has been extinguished. In determining what is reasonable, the owner's or occupant's right of privacy is to be considered. After the reasonable time has expired, entry to the building to investigate may be gained only if there is consent or pursuant to an administrative search warrant. The bill provides for issuance of administrative search warrants and for criminal search warrants when there is probable cause to believe arson has occurred.

The act changes the authority for making rules on flammable liquids and explosives from the fire marshal to the commissioner of public safety, deletes the definition of flammable liquids, changes black powder from a class A to a class B explosive, and clarifies other language.

The act specifies the penalty for violation of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 299F, as being a misdemeanor.

The act directs that penalties, fees, and forfeitures as well as the tax on fire insurance premiums be paid into the general fund rather than to a special fund for the use of the state fire marshal. The duty to examine fire insurance premium tax returns and to enforce the tax is shifted from the commissioner of public safety to the commissioner of insurance.

The act directs city attorneys to assist the county attorney and state fire marshal in the investigation of fires of suspicious origin.

The act clarifies language relating to approval of fire extinguishers.

The act changes required inspections of hotels from once every year to once every three years.

The act repeals certain provisions relating to doors and curtains in theaters and public halls and various obsolete or unnecessary provisions.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

AMERICAN FAMILY DAY, Chapter 111, H.F. No. 222, by Rose; no

companion.

This act designates the first Sunday in August as American Family Day.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

COMPUTATION OF TIME, Chapter 117, S.F. No. 149, by Merriam;

companion is H.F. No. 702, by Ellingson.

When the performance of any act, duty, matter, payment, or thing is ordered, and the period of time for performance is fixed by law, the time shall be computed so as to exclude the first and include the last day of the fixed period. When the last day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday that day shall be omitted from the computation.

When any document is to be filed with the state or a local governmental unit on or before a prescribed date and that date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday timely delivery is made if it is delivered on the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

BUILDING CODE, HANDICAPPED ACCESS, Chapter 128, H.F. No.

365, by R. Anderson; no companion.

This act provides two options for municipalities which have not adopted the state building code to enforce the building code requirements relating to handicapped persons. Such a municipality may either enter into a joint powers agreement for enforcement with a municipality which has adopted the state building code or contract for enforcement with an individual who is certified to enforce the state building code.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION REPORTS, Chapter 148, H.F. No.

1075, by Pogemiller; companion is S.F. No. 991, by Knoll.

This act increases from \$25,000 to \$50,000 the amount a charitable organization may solicit within or outside of Minnesota before the financial statement it files must be accompanied by the opinion of a certified public accountant.

The act also changes the definition of the cost of goods or services provided to the public in connection with charitable solicitation to exclude the costs of selling, advertising, or promoting the goods or services.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MINNESOTA VETERAN'S HOME ADMINISTRATOR, Chapter 186, S.F.

No. 1122, by Frank; companion is H.F. No. 1182, by Harens.

This act makes two changes in the legal status of the administrator of the Minnesota veterans home.

The first change moves the administrator from the classified civil service to the unclassified civil service. The administrator may now be discharged by the commissioner of veterans affairs by giving the administrator a notice of discharge which sets out reasons.

The second change relates to the qualifications of the administrator. Presently, the administrator must have a master's degree in hospital administration. That provision is removed and instead the administrator must have a nursing home administrator's license and, when practicable, be a veteran.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

GAMBLING, Chapter 204, S.F. No. 209, by Nelson; companion

is H.F. No. 237, by Reding.

Licenses to operate gambling devices and to conduct raffles are authorized to be issued by counties and cities to fraternal, religious, veterans, or other nonprofit organizations.

Gambling devices, including paddlewheels and tipboards, are specifically defined by law. The definition of gambling device is changed by this act to include pull-tabs or ticket jars. Pull-tabs means a single folded or banded ticket or card, the face of which is initially covered, or otherwise hidden from view, which conceals a number or set of numbers or a symbol or set of symbols.

Compensation not in excess of \$25 a week may be paid to a person operating a gambling device.

Local units of government are required to keep records of the quantity of free plays.

Local units of government may authorize raffles to be conducted by a licensed organization on premises not owned or leased by the organization.

The total prizes from the operation of paddlewheels, tipboards and pull-tabs in any single day shall not exceed \$1,000. Total prizes from a single spin of a paddlewheel or from a single seal of a tipboard or pull-tab shall not exceed \$150. Total prizes awarded in any calendar year by any organization from the operation of paddlewheels, tipboards and pull-tabs, and the conduct of raffles shall not exceed \$35,000.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

VETERANS, FLAG FOR FUNERAL OF DECEASED VETERANS OF NATIONAL

GUARD, Chapter 336, H.F. No. 396, by Jennings; companion is S.F.

No. 745, by Chmielewski.

This act requires the Adjutant General to furnish a flag for the funeral of a deceased member of the Minnesota National Guard. However, a flag is furnished only if the veteran served six or more years in the Minnesota national guard, if the person in charge of the funeral requests it, and no flag is furnished by the United States government.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

COUNCIL ON BLACK MINNESOTANS, Chapter 20, H.F. No. 183, by

Greenfield; companion is S.F. No. 139, by Berglin.

This act places the staff of the council on Black
Minnesotans in the unclassified service of the state and
authorizes the council to appoint staff.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

STATE LANDS, CONVEYANCE PERMITTED, Chapter 28, H.F. No. 40,

by Begich; companion is S.F. No. 237, by Johnson.

This act permits the repurchase of certain tax forfeited
land in St. Louis county by the owner at the time of
forfeiture. The St. Louis county board must within 180 days of
the effective date of this act request the state to permit the
repurchase.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HIGHWAY PATROL NAME CHANGE, Chapter 37, H.F. No. 470, by

Clawson; companion is S.F. No. 439, by Chmielewski.

This act changes the name of the highway patrol to the
state patrol.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, FORCE OF LAW, Chapter 109, H.F. No.

90, by Simoneau; companion is S.F. No. 258, by Penny.

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Under this act, every administrative rule of a state agency
will have the force of law if it is approved by the attorney
general and adopted by following the administrative procedure
act.

The act is effective May 8, 1981 and applies retroactively
to existing rules.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO REVIEW ADMINISTRATIVE RULES,

DUTIES, Chapter 112, H.F. No. 272, by Simoneau; companion is

S.F. No. 257, by Penny.

Under this act, the legislative commission to review
administrative rules may allow agencies more than 60 days to
respond to a commission request to hold a rules hearing. The
old limit was 60 days. This act also requires the commission to
publish in the state register a notice of any rule suspension it
orders.

The act is effective May 8, 1981.

USE OF GOVERNMENT MOTOR VEHICLES, Chapter 125, H.F. No.

189, by Begich; companion is S.F. No. 812, by Johnson.

This act prohibits the use of state governmental vehicles
for nongovernmental purposes and prohibits compensation of state
employees for use of personal vehicles for nongovernmental
purposes.

The prohibitions include the use of state vehicles and

compensation for use of personal vehicles for commuting to work from an employee's home unless strict conditions are met. For example, state vehicles can be used between home and work if it might be necessary for the employee to respond to a work-related emergency during hours when the employee is not normally working.

The commissioner of administration will be adopting rules which will set operating procedures for the use of state vehicles and for compensating for the use of personal vehicles.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

STATE VAN POOLING, Chapter 130, H.F. No. 395, by Welch;

companion is S.F. No. 561, by Davis.

This act allows state and other public employees and their spouses who live or work outside the metropolitan area to participate in the state van pooling program. State employees must still constitute a majority of the members of every van pool and must serve as the driver and substitute driver of each van.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

REFORMING STATE PERSONNEL LAW, Chapter 210, S.F. No. 876,

by Spear; companion is H.F. No. 892, by Simoneau.

This act is a complete rewrite of the state civil service law. The act repeals all of chapter 43 and replaces it with a new chapter 43A. The major effect of the act is to recodify the law. The act also strikes from the current law all of the statutory language which establishes salary rates and other terms and conditions of employment since these will be covered either in collective bargaining agreements or in the plan which the commissioner of employee relations will submit to the legislature.

Section 1 sets forth the policy of the state to maintain a merit-based personnel management system. Subdivision 2 provides that certain parts of this act shall not be modified by collective bargaining agreements. The section also provides that the state shall take affirmative action to eliminate underutilization of protected groups in the civil service.

Section 2 is a definition section.

Section 3 establishes the department of employee relations under the direction of the commissioner and clarifies the organization of the department by substituting two "bureaus" instead of the current two "divisions."

Section 4 states that the commissioner shall be the chief personnel and labor relations manager of the executive branch. The commissioner may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 15 to implement the provisions of the act which affect the rights of the general public. The commissioner shall develop administrative procedures, which will not be subject to chapter 15, to implement provisions of this act which do not directly affect the rights of the general public. The concept of administrative procedures not subject to chapter 15 is new.

Section 5 designates the responsibilities which are to be carried out through the personnel bureau.

Section 6 designates the responsibilities which are to be carried out through the labor relations bureau. A change from current law is that the commissioner is given final authority to decide if an unfair labor practice charge against an executive branch agency should be settled or litigated.

Section 7 establishes the classified civil service, including a classification plan, reclassification of positions, leaves from the classified service to accept unclassified positions, and rights of incumbents of declassified positions. A change from current law is that:

(a) A person who is removed from a declassified position and who had no previous status in the classified service no longer has a right to be appointed to a classified position; and

(b) A person who does have previous status in the classified service must request to return to the classified service within 30, instead of 120, days after being removed from the declassified position.

Section 8 establishes the unclassified service.

Section 9 sets forth the commissioner's responsibility to recruit people to meet the needs of the civil service. Special emphasis shall be given to recruitment of protected group members. There is no section on recruitment in the current statute.

Section 10 provides for examinations for positions in the classified service. A provision of current law which provides that vacancies shall be filled, so far as practical, by promotion from within state service is removed. Examination procedures for handicapped persons shall consist of up to 700 hours, instead of 700 hours, of on-the-job work experience.

Section 11 maintains the provisions of current law regarding veterans' preference on examinations and selection.

Section 12 lists the various types of eligible lists that may be used for appointments to the classified service. Terms of eligibility on these lists shall be determined by the commissioner but shall not be less than six months. Current law provides a term of six months for competitive open lists, and one year for promotional and reinstatement lists, but provides that the commissioner may extend these terms for up to three years, or up to eight years in the case of certain layoff lists.

Section 13 provides for certification of eligibles from lists upon request of an appointing authority.

Section 14 provides that all appointments to the classified service shall be based on merit and the needs of the appointing agency and that appointments shall be subject to the applicable provisions of collective bargaining agreements.

Section 15 sets forth various categories of appointments which are exempt from some or all of the usual examination and certification procedures.

Section 16 states that, except as otherwise provided, all unlimited appointments to classified service shall be for a probationary period. The duration shall be established by collective bargaining or by the commissioner's plan but shall not be less than 30 days nor more than two years. There is no presumption of continued employment during the probationary period. The section repeals a trial period of 15 days during which an employee may not be dismissed except for just cause. However, this issue may be the subject of collective bargaining.

Section 17 provides that salaries of represented employees shall be negotiated and that salaries of certain non-represented employees will be established in the plan which the commission submits to the legislative commission on employee relations (LCER). The section also clarifies the provision of current law governing the relationship of the salary of an agency head to other employees in the agency. The section further provides, in a manner similar to current law, for special salary rates for

medical doctors, and for special pay provisions for employees who are demoted.

Subdivision 3 provides that the commissioner may, upon request of an appointing authority, and consistent with collective bargaining agreements, authorize the advancement of an employee within a compensation plan. This authority may be used when there is difficulty in attracting or retaining a class of employees.

The section also permits the commissioner to authorize an employee transferring between two classes which are established as equivalent for purposes of transfer to retain a rate of compensation above the maximum of the new class.

Section 18 continues present law that the terms and conditions of employment and total compensation for represented employees shall be established in collective bargaining agreements. For certain unrepresented employees these things will be established in the commissioner's plan, which is approved by the LCER. The commissioner shall identify those positions which are managerial and shall develop a plan for total compensation and terms and conditions of employment for these positions. The managerial plan will not be submitted to LCER.

The career executive service (CES) is limited to positions in the managerial plan, thus excluding professionals who are not managerial. All persons currently in the CES are eligible to remain. No tenure attaches to a CES appointment, and an appointing authority may remove a person from the CES.

The current list is maintained of employees (such as employees of the attorney general and the chief hearing examiner) whose compensation is established by the appointing authority, according to a plan approved by the commissioner. The commissioner shall approve the compensation plan for employees of the governor. For all of these plans the appointing authority shall set total compensation, and not just salary.

Section 19 maintains the current affirmative action program.

Section 20 orders the commissioner to design and maintain a performance appraisal system.

Section 21 orders the commissioner to develop, administer, and to the extent possible, conduct training programs. The commissioner's policies on training, including conditions under which employees may receive training, shall be binding on state agencies, but each agency shall remain primarily responsible for planning and conducting training programs. Unlike the current law, training policies need not be in the form of chapter 15 rules. The requirement that each agency submit an annual training plan to the commissioner is repealed.

Section 22 sets forth the intent of the state to provide eligible employees and other eligible persons with life, hospital, medical, and dental benefits.

Section 23 sets forth the commissioner's authority to contract for benefits.

Section 24 states who is eligible for state paid life, hospital, medical, and dental benefits. This section deletes some of the specific eligibility requirements of current law, as these will either be negotiated or provided for in the commissioner's plan. Among the specific eligibility requirements dropped is the requirement that a person work for the state at least on a 75 percent time basis.

Section 25 establishes a list of persons who are ineligible

for state paid benefits. Emergency employees and interns will continue to be ineligible, but unlike current law, student workers, temporary employees, and intermittent employees may be eligible if specifically included under a collective bargaining agreement or the commissioner's plan.

Section 26 permits the commissioner to provide optional coverage to eligible employees to be purchased at their own expense.

Section 27 allows certain persons to enroll at their own expense in benefit programs under conditions established by the commissioner, collective bargaining agreements, or the University of Minnesota regents, as appropriate.

Section 28 provides that conditions and terms of eligibility for enrollment for benefits for both state and individual paid benefits shall be determined by the commissioner according to collective bargaining agreements and the commissioner's plan. Thus, for those not covered by collective bargaining agreements, the commissioner will determine the benefit plan for which the persons are eligible.

Section 29 provides the amount the state contributes toward benefit plans be determined by collective bargaining agreements or the commissioner's plan. This section strikes the provision of current law that the amount paid by the state shall be uniform for all employees in the same bargaining unit. The provision that employees who select a carrier whose premium is less than the state payment shall be paid the difference as additional compensation is repealed.

Section 30 establishes the procedure for each agency to pay the amounts due for state paid benefits.

Section 31 provides that the commissioner report biennially to the LCER, instead of to the full legislature, on the operation of the benefit programs. The insurance advisory council shall advise the commissioner only on the selection of carriers and not, as under current law, on the implementation of collective bargaining agreements.

Section 32 maintains the provisions of current law governing political activities of state employees. However, it removes reference to employees of local units of government from this section and inserts this language in a new section 47.

Section 33 sets forth a grievance administration process for both represented and unrepresented employees. As under current law, procedures for discipline and discharge of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements shall be governed by these agreements.

Subdivision 3 establishes the grievance procedure for employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

Section 34 sets forth provisions, substantially similar to current law, for mandatory retirement from state service.

Section 35 strikes from the current statute the language which provides a \$500 death benefit for retired employees since this will be a subject of collective bargaining and the commissioner's plan. This benefit is retained for retired employees to whom it has already been promised.

Section 36 sets forth the commissioner's relationship with other state agencies and with personnel agencies in other jurisdictions.

Section 37 establishes the commissioner's duties relating to the state payroll. The appointing authority shall certify

that all employees on their payroll are performing the services required by law. The commissioner may investigate payroll claims which have been found to violate this section, and to pay these claims if the commissioner finds that the services were rendered in good faith and without intent to defraud.

Section 38 establishes a code of ethics for employees in the executive branch. This code is currently in the commissioner's rules.

Section 39 states that all employees shall comply with and aid in enforcement of this chapter. In addition to clarifying prohibited actions and penalty procedures, the section reduces from five to three years an employee's ineligibility for appointment to the civil service following conviction of a violation of this chapter.

Sections 40 to 46 set forth the temporary job-sharing program which exists in current law. These sections expire July 1, 1982. Section 43, subdivision 2, clause (a) makes a change regarding participation in retirement plans.

Section 47 states that the legislative coordinating commission shall adopt sick leave and annual leave plans for legislative employees.

Sections 48 to 49 make changes in cross references.

Section 50 is a new section governing political activities of employees of political subdivisions.

Sections 51 to 52 make changes in cross references.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE, Chapter 243, H.F. No. 1022, by

Metzen; companion is S.F. No. 855, by Menning.

This act provides money to pay specific people with claims against the state arising from various personal injuries and property damage. Money will also be paid to individuals for adjusted compensation related to World War II, the Korean conflict, and service in Vietnam.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

SECRETARY OF STATE MICROFILMING OF GOVERNMENT SURVEYS,

Chapter 244, H.F. No. 1088, by Pogemiller; companion is S.F. No.

942, by Pehler.

This act requires the secretary of state to keep a microfilm copy of government survey documents for public inspection. Original documents will also be available to the public.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES, Chapter 253, S.F. No. 1043, by

Olhoft; companion is H.F. No. 1159, by Simoneau.

This act deals generally with the existing process for drafting and publication of the state's administrative rules. The act consists of four types of changes in the Administrative Procedure Act.

The first type of changes are those which affect the Revisor of Statutes' duties regarding the compilation and publication of the administrative rules. Some directly relate

to the compilation and publication. Chief among these are specifications of the revisor's power to omit or change text and how discrepancies in text or procedures are to be resolved. Another change would have the revisor prepare "revisor's rules" to improve the style and form of existing rules. Other changes fix with more certainty when rules become effective, fix which rules are to be published, and fix common names for certain steps in the adoption of rules.

The second type of changes provide standard definitions for terms which reoccur in the administrative rules and standard rules of construction. Because rules have the force of law, the existing definitions of terms and rules of construction for statutes have been extended to include rules.

The third type of changes relate to minor changes in miscellaneous provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act and related statutory provisions. Among them are changes to clarify the jurisdiction of the Legislative Commission To Review Administrative Rules, to provide for the procedure upon the disapproval of a rule by the attorney general, to modify the materials submitted to the chief hearing examiner for review of a modification of rules, and certain other changes.

The fourth type of changes are minor stylistic changes intended to make the Administrative Procedure Act easier to read.

A section by section analysis of the act follows. Style changes are not discussed but only noted as being style changes.

Section 1 makes three substantive changes. The first change expands the jurisdiction of the Legislative Commission To Review Administrative Rules to include the rules of agencies filed under optional filing provisions for agencies or rules otherwise exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act. The second change fixes the effective date of a rule suspended by the Legislative Commission To Review Administrative Rules and referred to the legislature for repeal. If the legislature does not repeal the rule, the rule is effective the day the legislature adjourns. Previously, the effective date of a suspended rule was not precisely stated. The third change removes the prohibition against an agency readopting a rule after the legislature repeals it. As a reciprocal to that change, the prohibition of the Legislative Commission To Review Administrative Rules suspending it again is also removed.

Section 2 has its key change in subdivision 3. (For related changes, see section 48.) That subdivision provides that when responsibilities are transferred from one agency to another, the rules promulgated to implement the transferred responsibilities remain effective. The new agency has the full power to amend or repeal the rules which were originally adopted by the old agency. The other provisions of this section recodify material which now exists elsewhere in Minnesota Statutes. The existing provisions are found in the sections repealed in section 50 of the bill.

Section 3 provides that in the definition of "agency" the exclusion of courts from the definition is limited to judicial branch courts and the tax court. Executive branch courts would be included in the definition. This change would make it clear that the workers' compensation court and the tax court (to the extent otherwise permitted) are included in the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 4 adds five additional sets of rules which, by their own terms, are exempt from the rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act. (For related changes, see sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30.) Those exempt are certain plans of the state education management information system; certain rules of the department of education; certain plans of the crime control planning board; certain terms and conditions

of certificates of the cable communications board; occupational safety and health standards; and certain rules of the commissioner of public safety. Section 20 provides that agencies may file these rules and give them the force and effect of law.

Section 5 has substantive changes in the first paragraph which provide that if a law authorizing rules is repealed, then the rules which were authorized by that statute are simultaneously repealed unless another law authorizes the same rules.

Changes in the second paragraph clarify that the attorney general, not the hearing examiner, determines the propriety of duplication of statutory language when there is no need and reasonableness hearing on a rule. Other changes allow the revisor's approval of a rule's form to be done by certificate.

Two additional paragraphs were added to the subdivision. The first new paragraph provides authority for an agency to modify a rule after it is initially proposed. However, the modification may not make the rule substantially different than the rule as originally published. The second new paragraph provides authority for an agency to voluntarily withdraw a rule anytime before it is filed with the secretary of state.

Section 6 standardizes terminology.

Section 7 clarifies that the limitation on incorporation by reference in rules is applicable to all rules not just to rules undergoing need and reasonableness hearings. The wording also provides for the manner by which incorporation by reference is approved.

Section 8 changes the notice of intention to hold a hearing to a notice of intention to adopt rules containing a notice of the hearing.

Section 9 strikes the word "finally" because it is one of the variants in terminology for the adoption of rules.

Sections 10, 11, 12 and 14 changes are largely in style.

Section 13 makes the same changes as does the second paragraph of section 5.

Section 15 makes a variety of changes. The first is intended to clarify that, as part of the temporary rule procedure, the initial publication is in a notice of intent to adopt temporary rules, not just merely of a bald publication of the temporary rule. Another change corrects a faulty cross-reference. Another change, near the end of the first paragraph, provides that temporary rules may be adopted for any period of effectiveness up to 180 days. The change in the second paragraph relates to the change from the revisor endorsing approval of a rule's form to certifying approval of the rule's form. Other changes are in style.

Sections 16 and 17 changes are in style.

Section 18 changes the current law to provide that after issuance of a hearing examiner's report the agency must, within six months, either publish its notice of adoption or notice of withdrawal. Under the new wording, the notice must be published within six months or withdrawal is automatic. Other changes are in style.

Section 19 makes numerous changes largely related to curing a procedural difficulty in the simultaneous review by the revisor of the form of a rule and the attorney general of the legality of a rule.

Other changes correct a faulty internal cross-reference and provide for a revisor's certificate rather than an endorsement of the form's correctness.

Two new paragraphs are added to the section. One provides for the procedure should the attorney general disapprove a rule and the other for the procedure should the revisor disapprove the form of a rule.

Section 20 changes in subdivision 1 reflect that the rule is not necessarily published upon its adoption but only a notice of its adoption is published.

The changes in subdivision 3 rework the provisions for the nature of rules adopted outside of the usual Administrative Procedure Act provisions.

Subdivisions 3a and 3b state the effect on the existing rules of agencies which were brought under the Administrative Procedure Act by amendments adopted in 1980. Under the new wording, all the rules have the effect of law and will be published by the revisor.

Section 21 changes are in style.

Section 22 makes the requirements for adoption by reference of the building code identical with the provisions in section 15.0412, subdivision 4a.

Sections 23 to 31 relate to existing provisions of statutory law which exempt agencies or rules from the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. All exempt agencies are permitted to file their rules and give them the force of law.

Other changes occur in Section 29. Persons interested in being notified of rulemaking by the tax court are presently required to register with the secretary of state. The change will require them to register with the court itself. Also, rules adopted by the court are merely published in the State Register rather than filed with the secretary of state. Another change makes the court's rules effective five working days after publication rather than twenty days.

Section 32 changes existing language to make it clear that the state fire marshal is not exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 33 makes it clear that the rules of the department of transportation relating to aeronautics are subject to the Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 34 relates to the procedure by the commissioner of transportation for filing of rules relating to aeronautics. The change clarifies the section to indicate that the provisions are only special distribution requirements for the aeronautics rules.

Section 35 provides standard definitions of terms and principles of statutory construction. The extension of the definitions and principles of statutory interpretation have prospective application only.

Section 36 authorizes the revisor to integrate Minnesota Rules and Minnesota Statutes if it is found to be feasible and useful to do so.

Section 37 relates to the authority of the revisor to publish Minnesota Rules. The new language in clause (1) restricts the revisor to publishing only agency rules which were adopted or filed under the Administrative Procedure Act.

The changes in clause (2) have the same effect as those for clause (1). One additional change is the deletion of language

requiring the title of Minnesota Rules to include the year of publication.

New language requires the revisor to include in Minnesota Rules a consolidated list of publications incorporated by reference into the rules and an indication where they are available for purchase or use by the public.

Section 38 provides that the revisor may seek to have "revisor's amendments" adopted provided that an agency has seen the proposed changes in advance and has authorized the revisor to proceed.

Section 39 adds a new provision which puts specific limitations on the revisor's duties relating to drafting and compiling the administrative laws of the state. The first limitation, contained in clause (1), was originally contained in another section (see section 43) but was moved here because it is a limitation and more appropriately fits here. Clause (2) states that the revisor is not to aid in the preparation of a need and reasonableness statement and clause (3) provides that the revisor is not to provide general legal counsel for the agencies.

Section 40 provides specific guidance to the revisor on compiling the administrative rules when certain specific known conflicts and problems occur.

Section 41 modifies the contents of the revisor's certificate for the Minnesota Rules for the first edition to say that the documents have been incorporated as required by law.

Section 42 deals with the status of Minnesota Rules subsequent to the initial compilation. It acknowledges the fact that the revisor will omit rules which have been repealed by the agency or the legislature, declared unconstitutional, or are obsolete by their own terms. It also would raise the level of inconsistency necessary to void the text of the recompiled rule from a mere inconsistency to a "material inconsistency."

Section 43 deals with the revisor's powers to modify the text of a rule as part of the recompilation process. The revisor is given additional power to remove redundant language; to make punctuation consistent; to make minor grammatical and punctuation changes to facilitate renumbering, combining, defining, and rearranging of the rules; and to make forms of citation consistent.

In clause (2) a definition of headnote is added.

Section 44 authorizes the revisor, unless the attorney general objects, to omit certain material which is now printed as part of the agency's filed rules and which is apparently not part of the actual rules as adopted. The revisor is directed to consult with the agency, the attorney general, the chief hearing examiner, and the Legislative Commission To Review Administrative Rules before omitting the text.

Section 45 gives a specific directive to the revisor that rules which have been repealed by the agency or by the legislature or declared unconstitutional, or are obsolete by their own terms, unless the attorney general objects, are to be omitted from the text of Minnesota Rules.

Section 46 modifies the revisor's authority to control the drafting form of rules. Language is added to make it clear that when amending an existing rule the portion of the rule shown must be sufficient to put readers on notice of the nature of the change.

Section 47 instructs the revisor that certain text currently in the definition of "agency" be removed and made a

separate statutory section.

Section 48 is the general repealer provision for the bill. Most of the sections repealed relate to existing provisions providing for the transfer of powers between agencies. The sections are recodified in section 2 of the bill. Section 15.0412, subdivision 4a, is repealed because similar language now appears in section 7.

Section 49 provides the effective date for the bill. All provisions are effective July 1, 1981.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE, Chapter 263, S.F. No. 28, by

Menning; companion is H.F. No. 750, by Metzen.

This act provides money to pay specified claims of individuals and volunteer fire departments against the state of Minnesota for expenses incurred in various ways. The act also waives the state's immunity against a certain suit being brought against the University of Minnesota for a personal injury suffered on campus property.

The act is effective May 28, 1981.

STATE DEPARTMENTS, APPROPRIATIONS BILL, Chapter 356, H.F.

No. 1443, by M. Sieben; no companion.

This is the general state appropriations act. Its substantive "riders" will be summarized.

Section 22 directs the commissioner of revenue to establish a "Project Fair Share" to make a special effort to discover tax evaders and underpayers.

Section 26 establishes maximum admission charges for the Minnesota Zoological Garden.

Sections 64 to 247 provide for the creation of the department of energy, planning and development (DEPD). The new department is assigned all the powers and duties of the state planning agency, the Minnesota energy agency, and the department of economic development. Those three agencies are abolished. Personnel in the abolished departments are transferred to DEPD. All staff positions formerly serving the crime control planning board are abolished.

A 15 member energy policy development council appointed by the governor is created to assist the commissioner of the DEPD.

The commissioner is authorized to establish a state set-aside program to deal with shortages of refined petroleum products including motor gasoline and middle distillates. A small percentage of each prime supplier's monthly volume must be available to be allocated pursuant to the commissioner's order.

Section 250 eliminates a requirement that state agencies proposing to use federal money to hire personnel in addition to those included in the governor's budget receive legislative advisory commission approval.

Section 251 provides that the legislative coordinating commission shall oversee all joint legislative studies and receive all appropriations for those studies.

Section 252 provides that up to 25 copies of the legislative manual shall be available to a legislator upon request.

Section 253 removes precise spending limits placed on the executive council.

Section 254 exempts the game and fish fund from certain accounting procedures.

Section 255 requires the governor to approve all complement additions created on the basis of public necessity or emergency.

Section 256 regulates the commodities research and promotion account of the department of agriculture.

Sections 257 to 268 increase various fees charged by the department of agriculture.

Section 269 authorizes a soil and water conservation district to procure certain insurance coverages.

Section 272 reduces from quarterly to three times annually the tax payments of most insurance companies.

Section 273 restricts the senior citizen admission discount to state parks to state residents only.

Section 274 raises the state park motor vehicle entry permit fee.

Section 275 continues the state park development account.

Section 276 increases the amount of the unencumbered balance of the state parks working capital fund which does not cancel into the general fund.

Sections 277 and 278 create and regulate a zoo gift store working capital account.

Section 279 regulates funds used by DNR to purchase tree seeds and seed cones.

Section 281 doubles the \$2 surcharge on small game hunting licenses for the acquisition and betterment of wildlife lands.

Section 283 prohibits certain aliens from taking, buying, selling, transporting, or possessing wild animals.

Sections 284 and 285 increase the fees for game and fish licenses.

Section 286 creates a "Minnesota Golden License" which for \$100 permits the holder to do various kinds of fishing and hunting.

Section 287 increases the wild rice harvesting license fee.

Section 288 creates a new license to trap fur bearing animals, except beaver, for residents between the ages of 13 and 18 and increases certain other fees.

Section 289 increases fees for fish spearing, for fish houses, for taxidermy, and for various other activities.

Section 290 increases the fee for an export minnow hauler license.

Sections 291 to 298 increase the fees for certain fish netting and set hook licenses.

Section 299 increases the fee for non-resident hunting licenses.

Section 300 increases the fee for non-resident fishing licenses.

Section 301 increases the fee for a non-resident license to buy or sell raw furs.

Section 302 increases the license fee for fish hatchery and minnow activities.

Section 303 increases the wild rice dealer license fee.

Section 304 increases certain fish and fur peddler fees.

Section 306 requires persons taking trout by angling to possess a trout stamp unless they are over 65 or under 18 years of age.

Section 307 increases the fee which may be charged by persons selling game and fish licenses.

Sections 308 to 312 raise miscellaneous wildlife harvest fees.

Sections 313 to 315 regulate accounting and payments required under the power plant siting act.

Sections 317 to 326 switch responsibility for administering public television grants from the state board of the arts to the department of administration.

Sections 327 to 328 make technical changes in the administration of the workers' compensation special compensation fund.

Section 329 establishes a \$10 filing fee for fair share fee challenges before the bureau of mediation services.

Section 330 increases the license fee for commodity commission merchants.

Section 331 increases the license fee for warehousemen.

Sections 332 to 334 increase license fees for local grain warehouses, both public and private, and for grain buyers.

Section 335 increases the license fee for public terminal warehouses.

Section 336 appropriates to the commissioner of revenue for the purpose of collecting delinquent state taxes from taxpayers who do not reside or are not located in Minnesota an amount representing the cost of collection, not to exceed one-third of the amount collected by contract with collection agencies.

Section 337 requires vendors to state agencies to provide the agency with their social security number or taxpayer identification number. These shall be made available to the commissioner of revenue to assist him in finding delinquent taxpayers.

Section 338 eliminates the limit of two employees which the administrator of the tax court may appoint.

Section 339 cancels into the general fund the unobligated balance in the real estate assurance account in excess of \$100,000, as of July 1 of each fiscal year.

Section 340 regulates the non-game wildlife tax checkoff.

Sections 341 to 344 increase certain fees of the secretary of state for corporation filings.

Section 345 establishes a \$10 filing fee for certain acts of the secretary of state with respect to limited partnerships.

Sections 347 to 351 increase the filing fee for filing financing statements and related documents with the secretary of state.

Sections 352 to 353 alter the duties of the secretary of state under the uniform disposition of unclaimed property act. The secretary need publish notice only once and may charge in certain instances for searches for unclaimed property.

Section 354 removes the provision in chapter 352E that for purposes of that chapter a peace officer dying of a heart attack shall not be considered as dying in the line of duty.

Section 355 regulates the source of funds and accounting treatment for funds paid by state agencies as teacher retirement employer contributions.

Section 356 regulates state agency social security payments.

Section 357 requires the supreme court to distribute copies of proposed juvenile court rules prior to their adoption to persons registering with the court.

Section 358 regulates payment of district court judges' expenses.

Section 359 alters certain details of auditing the performance of district, county, municipal, or probate judges.

Sections 360 to 368 create a state board of public defense to be appointed by the governor. Many of the functions of the judicial council with respect to the state public defender system are transferred to the new board.

Section 370 regulates the distribution and sale of Minnesota Statutes and Session Laws by the revisor of statutes.

Sections 371 to 373 relate to the council on the economic status of women. Staggered terms are provided for public members of the council. A new list of items which may be studied by the council is provided. The dates for council reports to the governor and legislature are specified.

Section 376 creates an advisory task force on independent living. The goal is to maximize the ability of handicapped individuals to live independently or function within the family and community and, if appropriate, to secure employment. The council for the handicapped through its chairperson will appoint the public members and will provide administrative services. The council shall report its findings to the governor and legislature by December 31, 1981.

The act has various effective dates.

SEMI-STATE APPROPRIATION, Chapter 357, H.F. No. 1434, by M.

Sieben; no companion.

This is the semi-state agencies appropriation bill. In addition, the act has a number of substantive riders.

Section 24 increases the annual safety assessments for nuclear power plants from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Sections 25 and 26 except certain fee setting processes from the rule hearing process of chapter 15.

Section 27 permits the expansion of services by license holders for food services at the state fair by permitting the holders additional sites.

Section 28 permits certain persons to obtain insurance coverage as if they were state employees provided they pay for it.

Section 29 includes additional costs which may be assessed

against industries inspected and regulated by the commissioner of banks.

Section 30 provides that the historical building at 690 Cedar Street and the land housing the Mechanic Arts gymnasium, parking lot, and other land is designated as the state historical center. The center shall be under the control of the state historical society.

Sections 31 to 48 transfer the regulatory authority over cosmetologists from the board of cosmetology to the director of the office of consumer services. The director is given rulemaking authority to regulate the practice of cosmetology. The Minnesota cosmetology advisory council is created. The council shall advise the director of the availability of cosmetology services and their ethical and safe operation and is to be consulted about rules. Licensing and testing requirements are established for cosmetologist, esthetician (skin treatment), manicurist, manager, and instructor. Licenses for salons are required and rules for minimum health and safety standards for the operation of a salon shall be established by rule. Schools for cosmetologists, estheticians, or manicurists must be licensed and standards are set for obtaining a license. Schools shall be inspected once a year. Procedures are established for revoking or suspending a license. Elaborate procedures are established to handle complaints against licensees. The director is empowered to seek injunctive relief to restrain violations of sections 31 to 48. Current licenses issued by the board of cosmetology shall be effective until expiration. Appropriations and personnel of the board of cosmetology are transferred to the director.

Section 49 provides that no standard adopted by any state agency for limiting levels of noise in terms of sound pressure in the outdoor atmosphere shall apply to any interstate highway.

Section 50 limits the responsibility of the commissioner of transportation to expend money to acquire rights or interests in junk yards.

Section 51 eliminates an optional truck tax payment plan.

Section 52 provides a reduced payment of municipal state-aid street funds to cities dropping under 5,000 in population subject to certain restrictions.

Section 53 regulates the taxing and marking of commercial zone trucks and truck-tractors.

Section 54 regulates the registration tax for urban trucks.

Section 55 provides that license plates for certain vehicles shall be issued for the life of the motor vehicle.

Sections 56 to 58 make technical changes in the personalized license plate and dealer plates laws.

Section 59 raises the filing fee for registration of motor vehicles.

Section 60 raises to \$500 the amount of property damage which must occur before an accident report must be filed with the commissioner of public safety.

Section 61 changes the required highway patrol school bus inspection from at least semi-annually to at least annually.

Section 62 provides that a vehicle need display only one plate if it is bearing a dealer plate.

Section 63 permits the commissioner of transportation to waive a road test for a two-wheeled vehicle license if the

applicant has passed a comparable road test in another jurisdiction.

Section 64 permits the commissioner of transportation to waive a road test for certain license applicants.

Section 65 raises the fee for driver instructors and driver instruction school licenses.

Section 66 limits the responsibility of the commissioner of transportation to acquire advertising devices.

Section 67 authorizes persons operating or assisting in the operation of a project mobility type vehicle to do various things to assist passengers outside of the vehicle.

Section 68 removes the board of cosmetology from a list of non-health licensing boards.

Section 69 regulates the fee increases of various state agencies.

Section 70 requires the office of administrative hearings to hold a contested case hearing whenever a public utility regulated by chapter 216B proposes changes in rates which would cost consumers more than \$500,000.

Sections 71 and 72 regulate state fees charged to public utilities for administrative services.

Section 73 extends the provisions of section 70 to telephone companies.

Sections 74 and 75 are similar to sections 71 and 72 except that they apply to telephone companies.

Sections 76 and 77 provide for fees for regular inspections of scales, weights, measures, and weighing or measuring devices.

Section 78 establishes a five percent tax on the gross receipts from admissions to wrestling exhibitions.

Section 79 is a technical change in the dealer plate tax.

Section 80 is a technical change in the board of electricity fund handling.

Section 81 regulates the imposition of fees by the board of electricity.

Sections 83 to 88 increase the fees for various liquor licenses and permits. Sections 89 to 99 change the name of the board of boxing to the board of wrestling and boxing and extend the authority of the board to wrestling exhibitions.

Section 100 regulates the authority of the commissioner of transportation over state airports.

Section 101 requires the commissioner of transportation to make maximum use of zoning and easements to eliminate runway and other potential airport hazards rather than land acquisition in fee.

Section 102 prohibits the commissioner of transportation from acquiring land for airports or doing other acts unless the local government is proceeding with airport zoning or has done airport zoning.

Section 103 provides that reimbursements from municipalities for striping runways shall be deposited in the state airport fund.

Section 104 increases the amount a county may contribute to a statewide county attorney's organization.

Section 105 regulates funds received by the county attorneys council.

Section 106 makes permissive the review of township population by the Minnesota municipal board.

Section 107 regulates the created restricted residence districts by city councils.

Section 108 delays the creation of the transportation regulation board until July 1, 1983.

Sections 109 to 111 delay the report of the joint commuter rail study commission studying the feasibility of rail transit service between St. Cloud and the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Section 112 governs the effect of a request for a variance by a city with regard to the rules and engineering standards related to the municipal state-aid street system.

Section 113 is an instruction to the revisor.

Section 114 repeals the St. Paul People Mover Act.

Section 115 eliminates the board of cosmetology.

Most of the act is effective July 1, 1981. Section 27 is effective June 2, 1981. Sections 51 and 53 to 56 are effective November 15, 1980.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

PERMITTING DOUBLE BEDS IN CERTAIN FACILITIES, PHYSICIAN

LICENSING EXEMPTION, Chapter 23, H.F. No. 44, by Simoneau;

companion is S.F. No. 259, by Penny.

This act upholds a suspension ordered by the legislative commission to review administrative rules by repealing a health department rule which unconditionally prohibited double beds in nursing homes and boarding care homes. The department may still adopt rules setting criteria for when double beds will be allowed.

This act also allows out of state physicians without a Minnesota license to treat persons in Minnesota if they are participating together in outdoor recreation.

The act is effective April 14, 1981.

LOCKS ON NURSING HOME DOORS OF PATIENTS, Chapter 24, H.F.

No. 45, by Simoneau; companion is S.F. No. 255, by Penny.

This act repeals a health department rule which unconditionally prohibited locks on patient room doors in nursing homes. Locks which are used in the future must still comply with rules of the state fire marshal.

The act makes permanent a rule suspension by the legislative commission to review administrative rules. The suspension was effective in March, 1980.

The act is effective April 14, 1981.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY, Chapter 40, H.F. No. 117,

by Hokanson; companion is S.F. No. 324, by Berglin.

This act changes the general assistance program in several ways. Applicants are no longer presumptively eligible for money or medical care on the day they apply. Instead, the local agency has up to 30 days to verify the application. During that time the agency may give emergency assistance if necessary. Emergency assistance will be in the form of vouchers or vendor payments unless the agency chooses otherwise. The first general assistance grant will be a partial grant based on the portion of the month remaining after eligibility is determined.

The act is effective April 24, 1981.

PHYSICIAN LICENSE SUSPENSION, Chapter 83, H.F. No. 1178, by

Reif; companion is S.F. No. 1327, by Brataas.

This act authorizes the board of medical examiners to, without a hearing, temporarily suspend a physician's license for not more than 60 days if the board finds that a physician has violated a rule or statute that the board is empowered to enforce and that continued practice by the physician would create an imminent risk of harm to others. The suspension shall take effect upon written notice to the physician specifying the rule or statute violated. A disciplinary hearing held pursuant to the administrative procedures act shall be scheduled at the time the notice is issued.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

NURSING LICENSURE, Chapter 94, S.F. No. 760, by Frank;

companion is H.F. No. 746, by L. Carlson.

This act changes laws related to the board of nursing. Members of the board may now serve consecutive terms, and the board must annually publish and distribute to secondary school counselors the requirements for licensure as a registered nurse and a licensed practical nurse. The board may grant temporary permits to nursing program graduates from other states while they complete Minnesota requirements. Licensed practical nurses must renew their registration periodically rather than annually. The board must adopt rules relating to permits and licensure of out of state nurses coming into Minnesota.

The act is effective May 5, 1981.

HOSPITAL LICENSING AND REGULATION, Chapter 95, H.F. No. 29,

by Berkelman; companion is S.F. No. 81, by Nelson.

This act requires the commissioner of health to adopt federal medicare standards as the state rules for hospital licensing. The commissioner must also license hospitals which are accredited by the joint commission on accreditation of hospitals (JCAH). Up to 10 percent of these JCAH hospitals will be inspected every year by the commissioner, and all hospitals without JCAH accreditation will be inspected. The commissioner must coordinate all routine hospital inspections by state agencies in order to minimize the number of inspections for any one hospital. The commissioner must also report to the legislature and the governor concerning the use of the accreditation program.

This act also requires contested case procedures to be available when a hospital license is suspended, revoked, or not renewed.

The act is effective May 7, 1981.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH, Chapter 98, H.F. No.

410, by F. Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 521, by Waldorf.

This act specifies that the county of financial responsibility for non-resident patients transferred under the Interstate Compact on Mental Health will be the county which is the residence of the person in Minnesota who first initiates a written request for the patient's transfer.

The act is effective May 7, 1981.

DENTAL ASSISTANT'S LICENSING, Chapter 102, H.F. No. 1070,

by Berkelman; companion is S.F. No. 1284, by Stokowski.

This act exempts students in dental assisting schools acting under the instruction of a licensed dentist from dental licensing requirements.

The act is effective May 7, 1981.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS, ABORTIONS, Chapter 122,

H.F. No. 63, by Wenzel; companion is S.F. No. 110, by Olhoft.

This act allows a health maintenance organization (HMO) to exclude coverage for abortion services except for abortions necessary to prevent the death of the pregnant woman.

The act applies to all HMO contracts issued or renewed after August 1, 1981.

CONTINUING CARE FACILITIES, Chapter 135, H.F. No. 484, by

Blatz; companion is S.F. No. 398, by Bang.

The act removes the Continuing Care Facility Disclosure and Rehabilitation Act from administration by the commissioner of securities and real estate and makes it self-executing.

Section 1 changes the name of the Continuing Care Facility Registration Act to the Continuing Care Facility Disclosure and Rehabilitation Act.

Section 2 clarifies the definition of continuing care to mean the provision of those services previously set forth in the statute when conditioned upon the payment of an entrance fee in excess of \$100 as well as the payment of regular periodic charges for care.

Section 3 provides that the terms "life care" and "continuing care" are synonymous.

Section 4 requires providers to file with the county recorder where the facility is located, a current disclosure statement and verification that the required escrow has been established and pay a filing fee of \$100 prior to doing business.

Section 5 provides that the disclosure statement must state the name and address of those persons or associations which have or in which the person has at least a ten percent interest and which will provide goods, leases, or services to the facility valued at \$500 or more per year.

The disclosure statement must also contain a description of crimes committed or civil judgments entered against the person if they relate to fraud, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, misappropriation of property, or any licensing actions within the past five years relating to business activity or health care.

The cover page of the disclosure statement must state that although delivery of the statement is required prior to the execution of a contract, the disclosure statement has not been reviewed by a governmental agency for accuracy or completeness.

The disclosure statement must be written in easily understandable and readable language.

The disclosure statement must contain an acknowledgment of receipt which is to be signed and kept on file by the provider for four years.

Sections 6 and 7 clarify the entrance fee and reserve fund escrow account requirements.

A provider may no longer post a surety bond in lieu of the escrow account requirements.

Interest accrued on the funds held in escrow is the property of the provider only if the funds are ultimately released to him.

Section 8 clarifies the lien provisions on behalf of residents.

Section 9 requires providers to annually file a revised disclosure statement and pay a \$100 filing fee. The revised disclosure statement is available for inspection by residents during normal business hours.

Section 10 clarifies the provisions relating to rehabilitation or liquidation of a provider and provides for oversight by a trustee.

A provider may no longer refuse or vacate an order for rehabilitation by the posting of a bond.

Sections 11 and 12 provide civil and criminal penalties imposed by private action.

Section 13 makes a technical change to reflect the name change made in section 1.

Section 14 repeals various provisions which involved regulation by the commissioner of securities and real estate.

The act is effective October 1, 1981.

CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS, Chapter 150, H.F. No. 1080, by R. -----
Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 993, by C. Peterson.

This act authorizes a county to establish a multidisciplinary child protection team consisting of welfare agency, county attorney and sheriff's office representatives, and representatives of other professional disciplines. The team is to consult with the local welfare agency to better enable it to carry out its child protection functions. The welfare agency and the members of the team are directed to share information.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

HOSPITALS, PHILANTHROPIC SUPPORT, Chapter 200, H.F. No. -----
979, by Norton; companion is S.F. No. 1012, by Solon.

The purpose of this act is primarily to encourage philanthropic support of hospitals by providing that funds derived from certain types of gifts or grants can not be used by insurance companies or other third party payors in determining whether hospital costs are reasonable.

This law also exempts a hospital project in Pine county from the certificate of need act.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

LEGEND DRUG IMPRINTING, Chapter 206, S.F. No. 399, by -----
Frank; companion is H.F. No. 460, by Simoneau.

This act requires legend drugs in solid oral dosage form to be imprinted with a uniquely identifiable mark unless exempted by the board of pharmacy.

The requirement is effective for all drugs bought after January 1, 1983, for resale in Minnesota.

PARENT NOTIFICATION OF ABORTION, Chapter 228, H.F. No. 284, -----
by Eliooff; companion is S.F. No. 287, by Waldorf.

This act requires physicians to notify both parents of an unmarried dependent minor 48 hours before performing an abortion for the woman. The notice must either be given in person or by certified mail signed for by the parents.

Notice is not required before abortions are performed for emancipated or married minors. Nor is notice required if the abortion is necessary to prevent the woman's death and there is insufficient time to provide the notice. Furthermore, no notice is required if the minor declares that she is a victim of sexual abuse, neglect, physical abuse, or if she presents written consent signed by the people who are entitled to notice.

Violation of the notice requirement by a physician is a misdemeanor, and a person entitled to notice could bring a civil action against the physician for the failure to notify.

A second part of the act would take effect if the parental notification provisions are ever suspended by a court. In that case, a pregnant minor who chose not to have her parents notified of an impending abortion could seek permission for the operation from a court. A judge could declare the woman to be mature and capable of giving informed consent without parental notification, or the judge could rule that a confidential abortion would be in her best interests, regardless of her maturity. The minor could appeal an adverse ruling and would be provided with legal counsel by the court if requested.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY, Chapter 231, S.F. No. 502,

by Solon; companion is H.F. No. 610, by Welch.

Under this act, a family which was eligible for aid to families with dependent children for three of the six months preceding a time when the family becomes ineligible because of increased income, shall nevertheless remain eligible for medical assistance for four months after AFDC payments stop.

The family will be eligible for continued medical assistance only if a member of the family is employed.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CHILD ABUSE, Chapter 240, H.F. No. 774, by Clawson;

companion is S.F. No. 1292, by Petty.

This act authorizes a court to compel identification of persons or information about persons being studied or treated for alcohol or drug abuse if the court determines the information is relevant to an investigation or proceeding related to neglect of children or termination of parental rights.

The act also makes records kept by a local welfare agency concerning reported abuse of a minor available to investigating or petitioning authorities, in addition to the prosecuting authority.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

BIRTH TO A MINOR, REPORT, Chapter 257, H.F. No. 157, by

Hokanson; companion is S.F. No. 332, by Berglin.

This act requires hospitals to report to the commissioner of public welfare all births to minors. This reporting system will help the commissioner to carry out his responsibility to offer appropriate social services to the mother and her child. The minor mother will be notified that the report has been made.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

FAMILY DAY CARE LICENSE VARIANCE, Chapter 264, S.F. No. 34,

by Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 1206, by D. Carlson.

This act allows the commissioner of public welfare to grant a license for family day care after two years following the revocation or nonrenewal of the license. The previous limit was a five-year waiting period. This act applies only to revocations and nonrenewals because of noncompliance with applicable laws or rules.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA HOSPITALS, Chapter 275, H.F. No.

766, by Norton; companion is S.F. No. 756, by Nelson.

This act authorizes the sale of state bonds and loan of the proceeds to the board of regents of the University of Minnesota for land and building projects related to the university hospitals. The principal amount of the sale may not exceed \$190,000,000. Payment of principal and interest on the state bonds will be from revenues of the university. In order to qualify for the loan, the university must adjust the operating bed capacity of the hospitals at least once every two years to comply with guidelines of the local health systems agency.

The act is effective May 29, 1981.

HEALTH HAZARDS, WATER WELLS, Chapter 278, H.F. No. 1051, by

Welch; companion is S.F. No. 1317, by Waldorf.

This act makes changes in laws relating to nuisances, water wells, and uranium drilling. There is no longer a \$100 limit for the charge that can be made by public officials against a property owner for the expenses involved in removing a nuisance from the property owner's land or water. The authority of the commissioner of health to regulate design, location, and construction of water wells is extended to include regulation of water well abandonment and repair. No one can drill for uranium in the counties of St. Louis, Aitkin, Kanabec, and Crow Wing until July, 1982 unless the surface property owner has consented.

The act is effective May 29, 1981.

EPILEPSY ADVISORY TASK FORCE, Chapter 288, S.F. No. 315, by

Solon; companion is H.F. No. 20, by Osthoff.

This act creates a legislative advisory task force to study and report on the status of programs, services, and facilities for epileptic persons in Minnesota. The task force will exist for two years starting July 1, 1981, and will consist of legislators, agency staff, and public members appointed by the governor. The report must be made by January 15, 1983.

FOSTER CHILDREN, Chapter 290, S.F. No. 436, by Chmielewski;

no companion.

This act provides for an administrative review of the foster care status of a child placed in a residential facility pursuant to a voluntary release by the child's parents. The review shall occur 180 days after the initial placement of the child in a residential facility. As an alternative, the agency responsible for a placement may petition a court for review of the foster care.

The act provides that if a child has not been returned to his home within 18 months after a placement pursuant to a voluntary release by the child's parents, and if a petition for determination of dependency, neglect or delinquency, or for termination of parental rights, has been dismissed, the responsible social service agency must petition the court within two years to determine if the placement is in the child's best interests.

The act clarifies the term "foster care" and the permissible dispositions upon a petition for review of the foster care status of a child.

The act provides for investigation of the criminal record of a person connected with an application for a day care or residential facility, and it makes issuance of a provisional license in certain cases permissive rather than mandatory.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE REGULATION, Chapter 323, S.F. No. 886,

by Stern; companion is H.F. No. 1108, by K. Clark.

This act regulates the sale of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). Every person who sells DMSO in quantities of 64 fluid ounces or less and who is not a pharmacist or a physician, must file a bond with the commissioner of health. The bond must be backed by corporate surety, cash, or United States government bonds in the sum of \$15,000, payable to the state of Minnesota. Containers of DMSO holding quantities of 64 fluid ounces or less must be labeled with very specific information about concentrations, dosages, effects, and antidotes, unless the DMSO is prescribed by a physician. Violation of the labeling requirements will result in forfeiture of the bond and will subject the product to embargo. DMSO intended for veterinary use is exempt from these requirements.

This act also specifies that patients getting a prescription filled for DMSO must sign a release absolving the pharmacist and the pharmacy from liability related to the prescription. A physician who prescribes DMSO must inform a patient in writing if DMSO has not been approved by the federal food and drug administration for the disorder for which it is being prescribed.

The act is effective May 30, 1981, and will become ineffective June 30, 1983, unless extended.

CANCER AND BIRTH DEFECTS SURVEILLANCE, Chapter 340, H.F.

No. 826, by K. Clark; companion is S.F. No. 1011, by Lantry.

This act directs the commissioner of health to establish a pilot project by January, 1983 to gather statistics about cancer and birth defects in Minnesota and to gather information about possible causes of cancer and birth defects, such as lifestyle, military history, genetics, and environmental factors. The commissioner must report to the legislature by January, 1984 concerning the pilot project and recommending whether or not a full scale surveillance system should be established.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES ACT, Chapter 355, H.F. No. 3, by

McCarron; companion is S.F. No. 1328, by Tennesen.

This act changes the community social services act (CSSA) and amends various related laws. Counties receiving social service funds must only serve specified types of persons instead of having certain programs which formerly were required by law. Each county will develop a plan to meet peoples' needs in that county. Each plan must specify the methods the county will use for early intervention, prevention, and education in order to minimize the need for social services, and the plan must specify how basic services will be provided for the groups of people described in the CSSA. The plan must have the approval of the commissioner of public welfare. State aid for funding CSSA programs will be at least six percent higher each calendar year for the next two years than the previous calendar year.

In related changes, this act provides for funding of developmental achievement services rather than developmental achievement centers. It also clarifies which county is financially responsible for participants in long-term sheltered workshops.

These changes are effective January 1, 1982, except that the following programs will remain separate categorical

grant-in-aid programs until January 1, 1983: cost of care for mentally retarded, epileptic, or emotionally handicapped children in non-state institutions; community mental health pilot programs; and community-based residential programs for mentally ill persons.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS, Chapter 360, H.F. No. 1446, by M.

Sieben; no companion.

This act appropriates money for health, welfare, and corrections programs, and makes changes in various laws governing those programs.

In the health area, the act requires a \$500 fee from a group which applies to have a human service occupation credentialed. The commissioner of health is given authority to contract with public and private entities to provide public health services. The commissioner is directed to get the governor's approval to implement any rule which will cost the state more than \$50,000. This restriction on rules also applies to the commissioners of public welfare and corrections and to various health-related boards. The commissioner must also adopt rules to enforce the federal Hill-Burton program. This program requires hospitals receiving certain kinds of federal assistance to offer free or low-cost care to poor persons.

Changes in the general assistance program are substantial. General assistance (GA) is limited to people who are: ill, injured, or incapacitated; needed in the home to care for an ill person; residents of licensed or certified facilities for health purposes; residents of battered women's shelters; displaced homemakers; unemployable due to language deficiencies; mentally ill; or unemployed due to lack of skills. The eligibility of unskilled, unemployed persons who do not fit into another category is limited to five weeks. Emergency GA is not available to AFDC recipients. Intentional concealment of material facts when applying for GA is made grounds for criminal prosecution. Chemical dependency payments are limited to ten days, unless extended by certification of the attending physician. General assistance grants are increased seven percent because of inflation.

Changes were also made in the general assistance medical care program. The state will reimburse providers only for the following services: inpatient and outpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, physician services, medical transportation, and dental care.

In the medical assistance area, the annual increase in cost per service unit paid to any provider of medical assistance is limited to eight percent per fiscal year. Fees to vendors will be limited to the 50th percentile of 1978 charges. Chemical dependency payments are limited to ten days, unless extended by certification of the attending physician. The liquid asset limit for eligibility for medical assistance is decreased from \$10,000 to \$4,000 for couples. Medical assistance payments are made available for personal care services in the home when prescribed by a physician and provided by a non-family member. If a medical assistance applicant transfers assets for less than their fair market value, the excess value will be treated as a resource for 24 months. If the uncompensated value is over \$12,000, the excess value can be treated as a resource for more than 24 months.

Resource limits are also changed in the program which aids families with dependent children. Allowable liquid assets for a family with one child is reduced from \$600 to \$400. The comparable limit for larger families is reduced from \$1,000 to \$600. The first AFDC grant will cover only that portion of the month occurring after application or after eligibility is verified, whichever is later. The local agency must ask

applicants if they need emergency aid. AFDC parental support enforcement laws are also strengthened. Stepparents will also be legally obligated to support stepchildren, whether or not they are adopted. AFDC grants are increased seven percent because of inflation.

Other miscellaneous changes relate to mentally ill and mentally retarded persons in state institutions, supplemental aid to people in nonmedical congregate care facilities, zoning for residential facilities for the mentally ill, and the food stamp program. Counties are required to participate in a food stamp quality control system.

This act also increases several fees and dedicates the increases to specific programs. Marriage dissolution fees are increased to \$35 and marriage license fees are increased to \$30. Fifteen dollars of each fee will fund programs for displaced homemakers and shelter services for battered women. A surcharge on criminal convictions will also help fund the shelter services, crime victims, and victims of sexual abuse. A

ACTS OF REPRISAL, Chapter 364, S.F. No. 939, by Berglin;

companion is H.F. No. 1072, by Staten.

This act provides remedies for persons who suffer acts of reprisal due to filing a charge of discrimination with the commissioner of the department of human rights.

Punitive damages may be awarded in an amount up to \$6,000 to persons who suffer discrimination. The awarding of punitive damages against political subdivisions is regulated.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES, Chapter 367, H.F. No. 1253, by

Eken; companion is S.F. No. 1095, by R. Moe.

This act authorizes the commissioner of economic security to give state funds to community action agencies. It also sets guidelines for community action programs.

Community action agencies must have a board of public officials and representatives of interest groups from the community served by the agency. The board must initiate projects which are responsive to the needs of poor people, with particular emphasis on providing central or common services for a variety of related programs. The board must also encourage private business, labor, religious, and other groups to develop new employment opportunities and to stimulate investment in the surrounding area.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HOUSING

LANDLORD AND TENANT, Chapter 168, S.F. No. 625, by Hanson;

companion is H.F. No. 621, by B. Peterson.

Under this act, nonattorneys may represent plaintiffs and defendants in certain landlord-tenant matters, including unlawful detainer actions. This authority for nonattorneys does not extend to jury trials, to district courts, or to the supreme court.

This act also allows the termination of a residential lease upon death of the tenant after two months notice. Either the lessor or the personal representative of the tenant's estate can terminate the lease.

The time allowed between the service of a summons and its return in an unlawful detainer action is increased to seven from three days. The court is required to stay a writ of restitution for up to seven days if a tenant shows that immediate restitution would be a substantial hardship.

The act is effective May 12, 1981.

OMNIBUS CHANGES, HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY, Chapter 306, H.F.

No. 1005, by D. Peterson; companion is S.F. No. 887, by Kroening.

This act authorizes any municipality under 2,500 population to elect not to be covered by the state building code, except for the requirements related to handicapped persons, if the municipality is in a county which is exempt from the building code. This act also permits the Minneapolis retirement board to invest funds in the Minneapolis-St. Paul family housing fund through loan agreements.

Other changes relate to the housing finance agency. Loans owned by the agency may contain limitations on assumability. Assistance to Vietnam veterans for making house downpayments can be made to non-Americans. The agency may loan money to owners of rental property for energy improvements if the property is occupied primarily by low and moderate income tenants. Money is appropriated to the agency for rehabilitation loans, multiple housing grants, and the American Indian housing program.

This act also relates to municipal housing programs. It sets a limit on the proportion of housing funds appropriated by any city which can be used for single family housing which is not for low and moderate income people. It also restricts the use of municipal housing revenue bonds in redevelopment areas to projects whose purchase prices do not exceed four times the income limits for low and moderate income families.

The act is effective May 30, 1981, except that the appropriations are not available until July 1, 1981.

MULTIFAMILY HOUSING AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES, Chapter

327, S.F. No. 1005, by Brataas; companion is H.F. No. 1215, by

Kaley.

This act authorizes cities to make loans to finance multifamily housing developments which are combined with a new or existing health care facility if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The multifamily housing will be rented to tenants;

(b) The multifamily housing will be used primarily by elderly or physically handicapped persons; and

(c) Nursing, medical, personal care, and other health-related assisted-living services will be available in the development for 24 hours per day.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

HUMAN RIGHTS

REMOVING SEX ORIENTED REFERENCES FROM VARIOUS STATUTES,

Chapter 31, H.F. No. 173, by Piepho; companion is S.F. No. 264,

by Pillsbury

This act removes certain sexual references from various statutes so that the statutes apply regardless of sex. The statutes include bank examiner conflict of interest regulation, commissioner of health duties, assignment of wages as security, claims against certain deceased patients, trust or estate income taxation in case of divorce, judge pensions, homestead exemption, spousal debt liability, disqualification of judges or referees from certain probate matters, seduction suits, suits by parents for their child's injury, spousal release of contingent real property interests, non-support criminal proceedings, and jury and witness regulation.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MALE AGE FOR MARRIAGE, Chapter 58, S.F. No. 718, by Willet;

companion is H.F. No. 970, by Vellenga.

This act provides that boys may marry at the age of 16 with the consent of their parent, guardian, or the court. This makes the age boys may marry with consent the same as that for girls.

The act is effective April 30, 1981.

DATA PRIVACY, Chapter 311, S.F. No. 470, by Tennesen;

companion is H.F. No. 931, by Ellingson.

The act makes a number of technical and substantive changes in the Minnesota government data practices act.

A summary of how government data is classified for data privacy purposes will assist in understanding this act.

Government data includes all data collected by state or local governmental agencies. A subcategory of government data is "data on individuals" which includes governmental data in which an individual can be identified. "Data on individuals" is further classified as public, private, or confidential. "Public data on individuals" is accessible to the public. "Private data on individuals" is data made by statute or federal law not public and is accessible to the individual. "Confidential data on individuals" is data made by state or federal law not public and is not accessible to the individual.

Usually "government data" is public unless classified by statute, federal law, or granted a temporary classification as not public, or with respect to data on individuals, as private or confidential. Public government data is accessible to the public.

Another subcategory of government data is "data not on individuals" which includes all government data which is not "data on individuals". "Data not on individuals" is classified as either (a) "nonpublic data" which means data not on individuals which is made by statute or federal law not public and accessible to the subject of the data and (b) "protected nonpublic data" which means data not on individuals which is made by statute or federal law not public and is not accessible to the subject of the data.

The act makes numerous technical and style changes in the

Minnesota government data practices act.

Data consisting solely of testing or examination materials used in public service appointments or promotions and in licensing and academic contexts, the disclosure of which would compromise the fairness of the testing or examination process, has been classified as nonpublic except pursuant to court order. This act provides that completed versions of personnel, licensing, or academic examinations shall be accessible to the individual who completed the examination unless the responsible authority determines access would compromise fairness. Individuals who complete examinations are not entitled to answer keys. The responsible authority is the governmental official responsible for administering the data practices law in a unit of government.

Labor relations information is classified as nonpublic data with regard to data not on individuals and private data with regard to data on individuals. This act classifies specific labor relations information which relates to a specific labor organization as protected nonpublic data.

Personnel data on government employees is classified as either public or private data. This act provides that when applicants are considered by an appointing authority to be finalists for a position in public employment their names are classified as public data.

The director of the bureau of mediation services may order dissemination of personnel data to labor organizations to the extent the responsible authority determines dissemination is necessary to conduct elections, notify employees of fair share fee assessments, and implement the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 179 (relating to labor relations).

Student health data, including data concerning immunizations and notations of special physical or mental problems and records of school nurses, is classified as educational data. Educational data is for the most part private data. Student health data can be withheld from parents or guardians if the responsible authority determines withholding the data would be in the best interest of the minor.

Data in arrest warrant indices are classified confidential until the defendant has been taken into custody, served with a warrant, or appears before the court except when the law enforcement agency makes the information public. Data which uniquely describes stolen property or property described in pawn shop transaction records are classified as either private or nonpublic. To the extent disclosure would reveal the identity of an informant or adversely affect the integrity of an informant fund or financial records of an informant program are classified as protected nonpublic data or confidential data.

The act classifies a wide range of government data for the first time.

Public safety data classified as private include medical data on driving instructors, applicants for parking certificates, and special license plates for the handicapped. Public safety data classified as confidential include data concerning an individual's driving ability when the data is received by a member of the individual's family.

Salary and personnel benefit survey data purchased from consulting firms maintained by the government is classified as nonpublic data.

All data pertaining to the purchase and transfer of firearms under the gun control law are classified as private.

Certain data describing personal information collected by

local government units on individuals enrolled in recreational and social programs are classified as private data.

Data collected by state or local government as part of an active investigation undertaken for the purpose of commencement or defense of a pending civil legal action are classified as protected nonpublic data in the case of data not on individuals and confidential in the case of data on individuals.

All data collected by law enforcement agencies pursuant to the domestic abuse act are classified as confidential data until a temporary court order is served upon the data subject who is the respondent in the action.

Medical examiner data is defined to mean data relating to deceased individuals and circumstances of their death which is created, collected, used, or maintained by a county coroner or medical examiner. A great deal of descriptive and biographical information about a deceased individual is classified as public, including physical description and social and occupational status information.

In addition, whether death was caused by accident, suicide, homicide, or was of undetermined cause is classified as public data. A coroner or medical examiner may release data on unidentified deceased individuals to assist in determining identity. Data created or collected by a county coroner or medical examiner which is part of an active investigation into the cause of death as prescribed by law is confidential data until the completion of the coroner's or medical examiner's final summary at which point the data collected in the investigation and final summary become private data. However, the descriptive and biographical data described above is still public data during the ongoing investigation. All data not mentioned is private data and cannot be disclosed except pursuant to law or court order. Data collected or created by a coroner or medical examiner which is not data on deceased individuals is public data. Data classified as private is accessible to the surviving spouse or legal representative of the decedent's estate.

Financial data submitted to the commissioner of insurance for obtaining approval to self-insure workers' compensation liability as a group is classified as nonpublic data.

Names of informers or letters furnished to the state department of revenue which inform that a taxpayer is not or may not be in compliance with tax laws is classified as confidential data.

Licensing agency is defined to mean any board, department, or agency of the state which is given statutory authority to issue professional or other licenses. Data collected, created, or maintained by a licensing agency classified as private data includes applicant data, other than names and addresses; identity of complainants; nature and content of unsubstantiated complaints; identity of patients whose medical records are received for licensing agency review; inactive investigative data relating to statute or rule violations; and records of disciplinary proceedings. Active investigative data relating to investigation of complaints against any licensee is confidential data. Licensing agency minutes, orders, hearings, findings of fact, conclusions of law, and specification of final disciplinary action are classified as public data. If there is a public hearing on a disciplinary action the record is classified as public data.

Certain data collected, created, and maintained by a community action agency in a study of the impact of foster care policies on families are classified as confidential data, including names of persons interviewed and information gathered during interviews with study participants.

Benefit data is defined to mean data on individuals collected because an individual seeks information about becoming, is, or was an applicant or a recipient of benefits or services provided under housing, home ownership, and rehabilitation and community action agency programs administered by state or local government. Names and addresses of applicants for or recipients of benefits under urban homesteading, home ownership, and new housing programs in cities of the first class are classified as public data on individuals. Unless otherwise provided by law, all other benefit data is private data except pursuant to a valid court order.

Assessor data collected, created, and maintained by political subdivisions are classified as private or nonpublic if it is data contained on sale sheets received from multiple listing service organizations and there is a contract requiring such classification. Data collected by political subdivisions from business entities concerning income properties classified as nonpublic data include detailed income and expense figures for the current plus three previous years, average vacancy factors, and anticipated income and expenses.

Health data maintained by governmental agencies on individual patients pertaining to investigation and study of non-sexually transmitted diseases are classified as private data.

Health data maintained by governmental agencies relating to epidemiologic investigation of sexually transmitted diseases are classified as confidential, provided information may be released to a health officer and the individual's personal physician.

Data of public housing agencies or housing and redevelopment authorities is classified under the data practices act. Confidential data maintained by public housing agencies includes correspondence between the agency and its attorney containing data collected as part of an active investigation undertaken for the purpose of commencing or defending litigation, including fraud prosecutions, initiation of lease terminations, and tenant grievance hearings. Protected nonpublic data maintained by housing agencies includes the same types of data classified as confidential. Nonpublic data maintained by public housing agencies includes all data pertaining to negotiations with property owners regarding the purchase of property.

Data maintained by the ombudsman for corrections is classified under the data practices act. Private data includes contacts made by clients seeking ombudsman assistance; data recorded from personal and phone conversations during the course of an investigation; client index cards; case assignment data; and monthly closeout data. Written summaries of investigations to the extent they would identify individuals is confidential data. Client name, location, and inmate identification number are public data.

Government employee relations data is classified under the data practices act. The commissioner of employee relations plan governing compensation and terms and conditions of employment for employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements is classified as nonpublic until submitted to the legislative commission on employee relations. Also classified as nonpublic data are data pertaining to grievance or interest arbitration and notes and preliminary drafts of reports prepared during investigations and personnel management reviews of state departments and agencies.

Office of attorney general data is classified under the data practices act. The following are classified as private data: records of disciplinary proceedings held by state agencies, boards, and commissions; communications and non-investigative files regarding administrative or policy matters which do not evidence final public actions; consumer

complaint data; and inactive investigative data relating to litigation. Data acquired through communications made in official confidence to members of the attorney general's staff where the public interest would suffer by disclosure of the data is classified as confidential data. Data describing the final disposition of state disciplinary proceedings are classified as public.

Data collected by state and local government agencies with a law enforcement function is classified under the data practices act.

A large amount of arrest data is classified as public, including names of arrested persons, legal actions taken with respect to the arrested persons, circumstances surrounding the arrest, and the manner in which the information leading to the arrest was supplied, including names of informants unless the identities of the persons named qualify under the provision of law authorizing protection of informants.

Data collected by law enforcement agencies which documents requests by the public for law enforcement services are classified as public government data and includes: nature of request, the law enforcement response, and the response report number.

Law enforcement data documenting an agency's response to a request for service or which describes action taken by the agency on its own initiative are public government data, including such items as date, time and place of action; agencies participating in the action; resistance encountered by the agency or pursuit engaged in by the agency; weapons used by the agency; brief factual reconstruction of events associated with the action; and names and addresses of witnesses and victims of the action.

Investigative data collected or created by a law enforcement agency to prepare a case against a person for the commission of a crime or civil wrong is confidential while the investigation is active. Inactive investigation data is public unless disclosure would jeopardize an ongoing investigation. An investigation becomes inactive upon a decision by the agency or prosecutorial authority not to pursue the case; expiration of the time to bring the charge or file a complaint; or exhaustion or expiration of rights of appeal. Investigative data presented as evidence is public. When an investigation is active, any person can bring an action in the district court to authorize disclosure of investigative data. The court may order that all or part of the data relating to a particular investigation be released. The court must weigh whether release will benefit the person bringing the action more than any harm to the public, to the agency, or any person identified in the data.

A law enforcement agency may temporarily withhold response or incident data from public access if the agency reasonably believes public access would endanger the physical safety of an individual or cause a perpetrator to flee, evade detection, or destroy evidence. Any person can contest withholding of information in a court action.

A law enforcement agency may make data classified as confidential relating to active investigations accessible to any person, agency or the agency if the agency determines that the access will promote public safety or dispel rumor.

When investigative data becomes inactive, actual physical data shall be available for public access. However, an agency will not be required to make data classified as public available if not administratively feasible to segregate public from confidential data but can make the information available in another more convenient form.

Law enforcement agencies may withhold access to data on individuals in specified circumstances, including when access would reveal an undercover law enforcement officer, victim of criminal sexual conduct, informant if to do so would endanger his safety, or victim or witness of a crime if the victim or witness specifically requests his identity not be revealed.

Photographic negatives obtained by the department of public safety in the process of issuing drivers licenses or identification cards is classified as private data.

Court services data, criminal history data and corrections and detention data classified by temporary classifications granted prior to January 1, 1981 shall retain their temporary classification until July 1, 1982.

The revisor of statutes is instructed to codify provisions of the data practices act in the next edition of Minnesota Statutes.

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLANS, STATE CONTRACTORS, Chapter 326,

S.F. No. 964, by Berglin; companion is H.F. No. 1427, by Staten.

This act requires any firm with a state contract to have an affirmative action plan related to minorities, women, and handicapped persons if the contract involved is for goods or services in excess of \$50,000 and the contractor has had more than 20 full-time Minnesota employees at any time in the previous year. The plan must be approved by the commissioner of human rights. Failure to implement an affirmative action plan can mean disapproval of future plans and can lead to suspension or revocation of a state contract.

These requirements are effective on the day rules of the department of human rights become effective to implement the requirements.

REPRISALS, DISCRIMINATION CHARGES, Chapter 330, S.F. No.

1188, by D. Moe; companion is H.F. No. 1277, by Greenfield.

This act amends the Minnesota human rights act by clarifying the meaning of reprisals which are prohibited by the act, by allowing persons with discrimination complaints to file their suits directly in district court without filing a charge with the department, and by changing certain procedures of the department of human rights. The commissioner may dismiss a charge filed with the department when the charging party fails to provide required information or if the commissioner determines that a charge is frivolous or without merit. The commissioner may also determine the order in which charges will be processed based on their social or legal significance, administrative convenience, or difficulty of resolution.

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

INSURANCE

NO-FAULT MOTOR VEHICLE COVERAGE REQUIRED FOR MOTORCYCLES,

Chapter 74, S.F. No. 611, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 501,

by Hanson.

This act authorizes the commissioner of public safety by rule to require certain owners of motorcycles to furnish satisfactory evidence that the security required by the no-fault automobile insurance act is being maintained on the motorcycle.

The act is effective May 1, 1981.

TOWNSHIP MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, Chapter 127, H.F. No.

277, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 750, by Bertram.

Section 1 of the bill broadens the investment authority of township mutual insurance companies. The companies may now invest in bonds, notes, mortgages, evidence of indebtedness or other obligations guaranteed by the United States, this state or other state political subdivision, loans upon real property worth twice the amount of the loan, real estate and improvements used primarily as the company's home office, insured demand or time deposits or savings accounts, and guarantee fund certificates of the insurer which reinsures the company's business.

Section 2 authorizes the commissioner of insurance to prescribe the accounting method a township mutual must maintain and provides for the examination of township mutuals at least triannually by an independent examiner or by the commissioner himself, upon due cause.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

FUNERAL OR BURIAL EXPENSE POLICIES, Chapter 129, H.F. No.

371, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 335, by Sikorski.

The act prohibits an insurance company selling a funeral or burial expense policy from designating beneficiaries or recipients of the benefits of the policy so as to deprive the representative of the deceased insured of the right to select the funeral or burial services or supplies of his choice.

The act also prohibits funeral establishment personnel from receiving remuneration from any insurance sales facilitated by them and prohibits them from endorsing any insurance policies, plans, or services. A trade association is prohibited from receiving payment other than reimbursement for reasonable expenses for administering the policy or service.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

TOWNSHIP MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, Chapter 136, H.F.

No. 564, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 505, by Bertram.

The act allows a township mutual insurance company to continue to do business in a city after its reclassification as a city of the second class by annexation or growth in population. The company may continue in the portion of the city it was authorized to operate in prior to reclassification.

Township mutual insurance companies are generally prohibited from insuring property in cities of the first and second class.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

OMNIBUS REGULATORY CHANGES, Chapter 211, S.F. No. 1087, by

Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1199, by Brinkman.

Section 1 expands the commissioner of insurance's power of examination of insurers to include foreign insurance companies or other licensees or applicants.

Section 2 gives the commissioner the authority to determine the nature and scope of each examination.

Section 3 allows the commissioner or his designee free access during normal business hours to all documents and records of an examinee.

The commissioner no longer has to undertake a verification and appraisal of an applicant's property prior to issuance of a certificate of authority to do business.

Section 6 provides that in addition to or in lieu of the examination requirements imposed on examinees, the commissioner may require an independent audit by certified public accountants or an actuarial evaluation by approved actuaries.

Section 7 authorizes the commissioner to promulgate rules relating to the administration of the statutory provisions regarding examinations.

Section 8 clarifies the commissioner's authority regarding the revocation or suspension of a company's certificate of authority to do business.

Sections 9 to 26 relate to authorized investments of domestic insurance companies. General investment considerations are detailed and terms are defined.

A company may invest in the following, subject to specific conditions and limitations applicable to each:

- (a) United States government obligations;
- (b) Certain development bank obligations;
- (c) Canadian government obligations;
- (d) Corporate and business trust obligations;
- (e) Stocks;
- (f) Mortgages on real estate;
- (g) Real estate;
- (h) Foreign investments;
- (i) Personal property under lease;
- (j) Collateral loans; and
- (k) Exchange-traded call options

A company may invest its unrestricted surplus in any securities or property without limitation or restrictions except as may be imposed on corporations generally.

The commissioner may promulgate rules to carry out the provisions of these sections.

Section 27 requires each company to report at least annually to the commissioner the ratio of its qualified assets to required liabilities.

If liabilities exceed assets, the commissioner may require the company to submit a plan to rectify this situation.

If the plan or the company's progress on it is unsatisfactory, the commissioner can start rehabilitation proceedings if the company is a domestic insurer or condition, revoke, or rescind the certificate of authority to do business

of a foreign insurer.

Section 28 allows the commissioner to request additional information in a company's annual statement.

Section 29 requires insurers to annually file with the commissioner an audit of its financial activities performed by an independent certified public accountant.

Section 30 authorizes the commissioner to promulgate rules to administer section 29.

Section 31 requires a company or agent to file the annual statement with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners as a condition to continuing business.

Section 32 allows life insurance companies to invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank. Investment in all government obligations is limited to five percent of the company's admitted assets per bank or organization and 15 percent for the combined total investment.

Section 33 clarifies a life insurance company's authority to invest in loans or obligations secured by mortgages.

Section 34 clarifies a life insurance company's authority to invest in stocks, obligations, or other investments.

Section 35 provides exceptions to the general rule that a company's investments should be held in its name or its nominee's name. Investments may be held in the name of a clearing corporation or a custodian bank of the nominee of either; through a bank or trust company in the Federal Reserve's book-entry system; or in a pool of obligations or for a fractional interest in a single obligation. The conditions imposed on these exceptions seek to insure that the invested funds are kept separately, identified clearly as belonging to the company, and substantiated by adequate evidence.

Life insurance companies may lend securities to registered broker-dealers if evidenced by a written agreement containing provisions for providing adequate collateral, returning the securities within five days of termination of the loan, allowing the company to retain the collateral upon default, and obligating the borrower to remain liable for losses not covered by the collateral.

Section 36 allows a domestic insurance company to purchase or organize and hold all or part of the stock of another insurance company regardless of any limitations contained in other statutory provisions if prior approval of the commissioner is obtained.

Section 37 authorizes domestic life insurance companies to invest in foreign countries. A company may hold investments in foreign countries required as a condition of doing business there and invest up to two percent of its admitted assets in obligations or stocks regularly traded on a foreign exchange approved by the commissioner.

Section 39 provides that a domestic life insurance company may hold and convey the vendor's interest in a contract for deed.

Section 40 clarifies a domestic life insurance company's power to acquire certain real and personal property.

Section 41 provides that the sum of the value of assets permitted to be acquired pursuant to sections 34 and 40 shall not exceed 30 percent of the admitted assets of a company as of the end of the preceding calendar year.

Sections not specifically mentioned make various technical

changes and clarifications.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

SURPLUS LINES INSURANCE, Chapter 221, S.F. No. 732, by

Petty; companion is H.F. No. 278, by Ellingson.

The act repeals the present surplus lines insurance law and replaces it with provisions which deregulate the surplus lines insurance business somewhat.

Section 3 exempts surplus lines insurance rates and policy forms from the requirements of state law as long as those rates are not discriminatory and the forms do not misrepresent the true nature of these policies.

Section 4 provides that only licensed surplus lines agents and brokers may sell this insurance. A license is obtained by filing an application form, posting a surety bond, and agreeing to pay an annual premium tax.

Section 5 authorizes the commissioner of insurance to examine the books and records of licensees to monitor compliance with this act.

Section 6 prohibits placement of insurance with an eligible or ineligible surplus lines insurer when coverage is available from a licensed insurer and requires the commissioner to maintain and publish a list of lines of insurance he believes to be unavailable from licensed insurers.

Section 7 requires a licensee to deliver a written binder to the policyholder within seven days of the application. The binder must identify all known insurers assuming any risk of loss and, if there is more than one, the proportion of the obligation assumed by each.

Section 8 requires licensees to keep separate accounts of each transaction.

Section 9 allows licensees to charge placement fees and commissions that are not excessive or discriminatory.

Section 10 provides that the payment of the premium to a licensee is considered to have been received by the insurer who in turn is liable to the insured for any loss covered by the insurance.

Section 11 allows unlicensed surplus lines insurers to be recognized by the commissioner as a surplus lines insurer upon application and if the insurer is stable, in unimpaired financial condition, will provide coverage in compliance with this act, and maintains capital and surplus of at least \$3,000,000.

The commissioner may remove in the public interest an insurer's name from the list compiled and maintained pursuant to section 6. The insurer has a right to a hearing within 30 days of requesting one.

An eligible surplus lines insurer is required to maintain a trust fund in the United States in the amount of \$1,500,000 for the benefit of policyholders and beneficiaries.

Section 12 requires eligible surplus lines insurers to include a notice on the cover pages of their policies stating that the insurer is not licensed by the state and in case of insolvency the payment of claims is not guaranteed.

Section 13 authorizes the establishment of voluntary associations of licensees to be formed for the purposes of

advising the commissioner on the availability of surplus lines coverage, collecting and furnishing records and data, and submitting recommendations for the administration of this act.

An operating assessment may be levied after approval by the commissioner.

Section 14 permits the sale of a policy from an insurer that is not licensed and is not on the commissioner's list of eligible surplus lines insurers if the surplus lines agent certifies that coverage is not available from other sources. If such a policy is sold, the cover page of the policy must state that the insurer is not licensed, the commissioner will not be able to assist the insured if any dispute as to coverage arises, and in case of insolvency, payment of claims is not guaranteed.

Surplus lines agents are required to collect premium taxes from the insured and report all transactions to the commissioner.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

STATE INSURANCE GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Chapter 260, H.F. No. -----
407, by Wynia; companion is S.F. No. 726, by Stern.

Section 1 defines "insolvent insurer" for the purposes of the insurance guarantee association act to mean a licensed insurer against whom an order of liquidation with a finding of insolvency has been entered at the time a policy was issued or the insuring event occurred.

Section 2 clarifies the definition of a covered claim to include a claim from a policy issued by an insolvent insurer.

Sections 3 and 4 remove the insurance guarantee association board's power to adjust an improper or excessive award to a claimant.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE, Chapter 265, S.F. No. 56, by -----
Dicklich; companion is H.F. No. 83, by Battaglia.

Section 1 modifies the minimum benefits for ambulatory mental health services. Eighty percent of the first \$750 of out-patient care will now be covered if the policy or contract also covers in-patient treatment for mental or nervous disorders.

Section 2 modifies the minimum benefits of a number three qualified plan under the comprehensive health insurance act of 1976. Physicians' services for check-ups and physicals prescribed by a physician and multiphasic screening and other diagnostic testing will not be part of the required coverage.

Section 1 is effective for policies and contracts issued, renewed, or delivered on or after August 1, 1981.

Section 2 is effective August 1, 1981.

LIFE INSURANCE SUICIDE CLAUSES, Chapter 286, S.F. No. 268, -----
by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 971, by Long.

The act clarifies present law by providing that the sanity or insanity of a person is not a factor in determining whether a person committed suicide for purposes of life insurance policies paying benefits in the event of the insured's suicide.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

AGENT REGULATION, Chapter 307, H.F. No. 1048, by Rees;

companion is S.F. No. 1252, by Davies.

The act removes insurance solicitors from the licensing provisions of chapter 60A and clarifies the provisions relating to the licensing of insurance agents.

The term "insurance agent" includes a partnership or corporation. These entities can obtain a license only if each person negotiating or soliciting a policy of insurance on behalf of the organization is also licensed as an insurance agent.

Insurance agents are permitted to qualify for a license in the areas of life and health, and property and casualty.

The exceptions to the licensing requirements have been broadened to include various employees connected directly or indirectly with the solicitation or handling of insurance if their compensation does not reflect a commission or fee.

The term of appointment of an agent by an insurer is one year. An appointment may be terminated by an insurer upon written notice to the commissioner and agent. A statement of the reasons for termination must accompany the notice to the commissioner. Within 30 days of the notice, the insurer must provide the agent with a current statement of the agent's commission account.

The act specifically allows an agent to solicit insurance on behalf of an insurer with which it does not have a valid appointment if it has that insurer's permission and that insurer submits a written notice of appointment upon receipt of the insurance application.

Fees may be charged in connection with an insurance contract if a written disclosure, containing specified information, is provided.

Unlike present law, the act lists the specific grounds which could trigger a suspension or revocation of license by the commissioner. The commissioner is authorized to impose a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 in lieu of the suspension or revocation in appropriate cases.

Revoked or suspended licenses must be delivered to the commissioner upon receipt of notification of this fact.

A duplicate license may be issued by the commissioner upon the loss or destruction of a license.

A person licensed to solicit and sell life insurance and annuity contracts may solicit and sell contracts on a variable basis without a license to do so if the contract is based on an account not considered to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The commissioner has the authority to impose a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 on an insurer if, after written notice to the insurer that an agent or agency has repeatedly violated any insurance law while representing the insurer and after a reasonable amount of time, the insurer has failed to take reasonable action.

The commissioner may promulgate rules to implement and administer the licensing provisions of chapter 60A.

The remainder of the act clarifies, reorganizes, and substantially restates present law relating to agent licensing.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT INSURANCE, Chapter 318, S.F. No. 665,

by Penny; companion is H.F. No. 1007, by Swanson.

The act requires that health and accident policies sold to the elderly as supplements to medicare coverage meet certain prescribed standards.

The standards specified in the act for each of the four categories of medicare supplement insurance provide comprehensive coverage to the insured.

A medicare supplement policy must cover pre-existing conditions during the first six months of coverage if the condition was not diagnosed or treated within 90 days prior to the effective date of the coverage.

A policy cannot be cancelled or nonrenewed because of the deterioration of health of the insured.

Medicare supplement policies must return aggregate benefits to policyholders of at least 75 percent of the total amount of premiums of group policies, and 65 percent of the total amount of premiums of individual policies.

All policies must allow the prospective insured 30 days to examine and return the policy for a full premium refund.

An insurer must disclose at the time of application a description of benefits and coverage provided; any policy limitations or exclusions, including a notice that the policy merely supplements medicare and does not cover additional expenses; all skilled nursing home expenses or custodial nursing care; a statement of the policy's renewal provisions; a statement referring the applicant to the policy itself for the purposes of determining the contract provisions; and a statement of the policy's loss ratios.

Replacement policies cannot be issued to policyholders except for the purposes of reducing the cost to the policyholder or because of the policyholder's dissatisfaction with the present policy. Replacement with a less comprehensive plan will only be allowed upon the signed acknowledgement by the policyholder that the consequences of the replacement are understood.

A civil penalty of \$5,000 and a license suspension or revocation may be imposed for an intentional violation of the act.

The commissioner of insurance may promulgate rules relating to additional disclosure requirements, uniform policy forms, and additional standards.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT CONTINUED COVERAGE, Chapter 329, S.F.

No. 1126, by Ulland; companion is H.F. No. 1322, by Berkelman.

Section 1 of the act provides for the continuation of a group health and accident policy after a marriage dissolution if the decree requires the insured to continue coverage for the former spouse and children. The coverage is to continue until the spouse remarries or the coverage otherwise terminates.

Section 2 clarifies the conversion privileges for former spouses to specify the type of coverage required and the term of such coverage. Former spouses of insureds not required to provide continued insurance coverage by marriage dissolution decrees are eligible for this conversion privilege.

Section 1 applies to health insurance policies issued, renewed, or delivered after July 19, 1977.

Section 2 applies to policies issued, delivered, renewed, or amended on or after August 1, 1981.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

DES-RELATED CONDITIONS, COVERAGE, Chapter 350, S.F. No.

937, by Petty; companion is H.F. No. 726, by Wynia.

The act prohibits the issuance or renewal of certain health insurance policies or plans which exclude or limit coverage due to exposure to the drug DES (diethylstilbestrol).

No insurer may refuse to issue or renew a policy to a person who has a DES-related condition unless he is diagnosed as having DES-related cancer prior to receipt of the initial premium payment.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

JUDICIARY

RECORDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY, Chapter 2, S.F. No. 23, by

Sieloff; companion is H.F. No. 59, by Ellingson.

This act permits the recording or filing in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles of a certificate of the clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court regarding certain matters.

A certificate or a certified copy is prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein in any action involving an instrument to which it relates or the title to real estate.

The act is effective February 28, 1981.

INCREASE IN PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM GARNISHMENT, ATTACHMENT

AND EXECUTION, Chapter 7, S.F. No. 144, by Davies; companion is

H.F. No. 223, by Vellenga.

This act increases the exemption from attachment, garnishment, or execution for life insurance payable to a spouse or child from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The \$20,000 exemption is increased \$5,000 for each dependent of the surviving spouse or child.

The act is effective March 21, 1981.

EMINENT DOMAIN, Chapter 8, S.F. No. 12, by Davies;

companion is H.F. No. 85, by M. Sieben.

This act provides that amounts deposited with a court by a petitioner desiring possession by notice in an eminent domain proceeding shall be paid out under the direction of the court.

The act is effective March 26, 1981.

MARRIAGE SOLEMNIZATION, Chapter 101, H.F. No. 731, by

Gruenes; companion is S.F. No. 707, by Pehler.

This act provides that marriages may be solemnized throughout the state by a former court commissioner so long as he continues to be employed by the court system.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

SURVIVING SPOUSE'S SHARE, Chapter 103, S.F. No. 182, by

Frank; companion is H.F. No. 244, by Simoneau.

This act raises the statutory estate property allowance to a surviving spouse for wearing apparel, furniture and household goods from \$2,000 to \$6,000 and from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for other personal property.

The act is effective for estates of decedents dying after July 31, 1981.

PROBATE, MOBILE HOME STATUS, Chapter 105, S.F. No. 329, by

Frank; companion is H.F. No. 498, by Simoneau.

This act provides that a mobile home which is the family residence shall descend free from testamentary or other disposition the same as any other homestead.

The act is effective May 7, 1981.

COURT RECORDS, Chapter 121, S.F. No. 825, by Davies;

companion is H.F. No. 1137, by Ellingson.

This act abolishes the duty of the clerk of court to maintain judgment records and books.

After entry of judgment in a civil action, the clerk of court is required to prepare and maintain a court record known as the judgment roll. The judgment roll consists of the judgment, summons and pleadings, complaint and certain other legal papers relating to the action.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

INTERPRETERS, NONDISCLOSURE PRIVILEGE, Chapter 131, H.F.

No. 413, by Lemen; companion is S.F. No. 516, by Merriam.

An evidentiary privilege for persons handicapped in communication is created by this act.

Persons handicapped in communication are defined to include persons who have hearing, speech or other communication disorders. The privilege provides that interpreters for persons handicapped in communication cannot disclose any communication of the person when the communication would, if the interpreter were not present, be privileged. The privilege applies in any civil, criminal or administrative proceeding.

The privilege afforded persons handicapped in communication by this act is designed to place them on an equal footing with other witnesses in judicial and administrative proceedings.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

COURT REPORTER'S SALARY, Chapter 133, H.F. No. 449, by

Gustafson; companion is S.F. No. 793, by Solon.

Setting of court reporter salaries is an annual two stage process.

First, in each judicial district the judicial district administrator is required to establish a salary range for court reporters, subject to the approval of a majority of judges of the district.

Second, after the salary range has been approved, the district administrator is required to set the salary for each court reporter after consultation with the chief judge of the judicial district.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

PROBATE NOTICE, Chapter 161, S.F. No. 18, by Davies;

companion is H.F. No. 86, by M. Sieben.

This act eliminates the requirement for a petitioner for probate of the will of a decedent who was born in a foreign country or left heirs or devisees in a foreign country to give notice of the proceeding to any representative of the foreign country, except the consul of that country if one resides in this state and has filed his appointment with the secretary of state.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HENNEPIN COUNTY MISDEMEANOR VIOLATIONS BUREAU, COURT

REFEREES, Chapter 235, H.F. No. 25, by Ellingson; companion is

S.F. No. 1335, by Luther.

Misdemeanor violation bureaus are required to be established in Minneapolis and Bloomington and bureaus also may be established at any other northern and western suburban locations dispersed throughout Hennepin county as may be designated by the judges of Hennepin county municipal court.

The board of county commissioners of Hennepin county are authorized to set the compensation of conciliation court referees.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

PARENT-MINOR EVIDENTIARY PRIVILEGE, Chapter 262, S.F. No.

17, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 323, by Wynia.

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The act creates an evidentiary privilege for any communication made in confidence by a minor to his parent. The privilege exempts minors and parents from testifying in civil and criminal proceedings with respect to confidential communications.

A communication is confidential if made out of the presence of persons not members of the child's immediate family living in the same family.

The privilege may be waived by express consent to disclosure or by failure by the child or parent to object when the contents of a communication are demanded.

The privilege does not apply in certain specifically named proceedings where the public policy for allowing testimony about parent-minor communications outweighs the policy of preserving the confidentiality of family communications. Proceedings where the privilege does not apply include delinquency and child abuse proceedings, criminal actions involving a charge against the parent for a crime against the minor, and mental commitment proceedings.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

COURT REFEREES, INQUESTS, Chapter 272, H.F. No. 515, by

Reif; companion is S.F. No. 656, by Sieloff.

The requirement of the coroner to file a certificate of no inquest if he does not deem it necessary to hold an inquest is eliminated.

The office of court referee is abolished. However, in the second and fourth judicial districts, persons who held the office of referee on certain specified dates may continue to serve at the pleasure of the chief judge of the district under the terms and conditions of their appointment.

No referee may hear a contested trial, hearing, motion or petition if a party or attorney for a party objects.

The act specifies powers and duties of referees. Referees are given power to hear and report all matters assigned by the chief judge, but all their recommended orders and findings are subject to confirmation by a judge.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

JURISDICTION, WRIT OF ATTACHMENT, Chapter 277, H.F. No.

1044, by Jude; companion is S.F. No. 613, by Davies.

The act prescribes the grounds when a writ of attachment may be issued for purposes of securing property or acquiring quasi in rem jurisdiction over defendants.

This act provides several specific grounds by which a writ of attachment may serve to acquire quasi in rem jurisdiction over a defendant.

The act also specifies several situations in which an order of attachment serves only to secure property and not to acquire jurisdiction over the defendant.

No longer can jurisdiction over property be obtained solely on the mere presence of property in the forum state.

The law now predicates attachment jurisdiction on considerations relating to ownership of types of property and the contacts which the ownership establishes with the forum state.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

DISTRICT COURT TRAVEL EXPENSES, Chapter 282, H.F. No. 1200,

by R. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1226, by C. Peterson.

This act extends application of the provision of law which provides for payment of travel expenses for district court judges in the seventh judicial district until two years after July 1, 1981 or the date the judge assumes office, whichever is later.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

COURT CLERKS, ELECTRONIC RECORDING, Chapter 303, H.F. No.

691, by Zubay; companion is S.F. No. 1211, by Brataas.

Courts may use electronic recording equipment to record court proceedings in lieu of a court reporter. However, a complete stenographic record must be made in felony and gross misdemeanor criminal proceedings, district court jury trials, and contested district court trials and fact-finding trials.

Upon request of a party, the court may require a stenographic report of the proceedings to be made.

The court is authorized to appoint persons to operate and monitor electronic recording equipment.

The law authorizing use of electronic recording equipment is effective upon promulgation of specifications for acceptable electronic recording equipment and minimum operator qualifications by the state court administrator.

In all judicial districts except the fourth judicial district the judicial district administrator is required to annually establish a salary range for law clerks with the approval of a majority of judges. The district administrator is required annually to set the salary for each law clerk within the approved salary range after consultation with the chief judge.

The provisions of law requiring promulgation of specifications and qualifications and which require a complete stenographic record to be made in certain proceedings are effective May 30, 1981. The other provisions of the act are effective upon promulgation of the specifications and qualifications.

GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS, Chapter 313, S.F. No. 574, by

Spear; companion is H.F. No. 626, by Jude.

This act makes numerous changes and corrections in the guardianship and conservatorship law as extensively amended in 1980.

The act defines a "visitor" of a ward or conservatee. The degree of impairment required to necessitate appointment of a guardian or conservator is clarified. A written petition or consent is required for voluntary appointment of a guardian or conservator. The effect of appointment of a guardian or conservator on a ward's or conservatee's rights and competency is clarified.

The act provides alternative protective arrangements to appointment of a guardian or conservator. The requirements of a petition for appointment of a guardian or conservator are changed slightly and clarified. The act provides for a bill of particulars concerning the petition to be provided to the proposed ward or conservatee on request. Provision is made for a visitor to deliver the notice and petition and explain them to a proposed ward or conservatee. The effect of a defect in service of notice or process is spelled out.

The act allows a proposed ward or conservatee, in a meeting with a visitor, to waive his appearance at the hearing on a petition. The visitor is allowed to testify as to the notice, the waiver and other matters.

The act removes from the law restrictions on admissibility of evidence at the hearing.

The act clarifies the findings to be made by a court on completion of the hearing on a petition and makes the enumeration of legal rights which a ward or conservatee may not exercise permissive rather than mandatory. A court, on its own motion, is permitted to commence an action on a guardian's or conservator's bond.

The act requires notice to be given to the commissioner of public welfare of appointment of a guardian, as well as a conservator, for a patient at a state mental hospital or for a person under the guardianship, conservatorship, or custody of the commissioner.

The act changes several of the requirements concerning letters of guardianship or conservatorship. The act also makes changes in the duties of a guardian or conservator of the person or of the estate of another person.

The act provides for a court to waive annual accounts to a ward or conservatee who is unlikely to understand them or who may be harmed by them. A court's waiver of notice of the right of a ward or conservatee to petition for restoration of capacity is limited to two years.

The act prohibits an appeal from any order appointing or refusing to appoint a special guardian or conservator.

The act changes the required form of service on living parents of notice of the hearing on a petition for the appointment of a guardian of a minor. Notice to the guardian is allowed by mail of any proceeding relating to a guardianship. The powers and duties of a guardian of a minor and of a conservator of the estate of a minor are changed slightly.

The act provides for discharge of a guardian of a minor without hearing if the ward marries, reaches majority, or dies.

The age at which a minor may receive money or personal property owed to the minor in discharge of debt is changed from 18 to 16.

The act defines the term "lease" as it relates to guardianships and conservatorships and changes the notice requirements for transactions concerning a ward's or conservatee's real property.

The provisions relating to costs and the fees of attorneys or health professionals in proceedings concerning a guardianship or conservatorship are changed.

The act permits the parent or guardian of a child or ward to establish an annuity or other form of structured settlement with proceeds of an action for the injury of the child or ward.

The act repeals existing law relating to permissible disposition of personal property received by a minor child or to which the child is entitled.

The act is effective August 1, 1981. All guardians and conservators serving prior to August 1, 1981 are given the powers and duties set out in this act unless restricted by an existing court order.

PROBATE, LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS, Chapter 315, S.F. No. -----
649, by Sieloff; companion is H.F. No. 871, by Valento.

This act provides that a named beneficiary of a life insurance policy who feloniously and intentionally kills the person whose life is insured may not benefit under the policy. The act also provides that a corporation, partnership, trust or association which is the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy may receive only the proceeds of the policy not represented by the share of ownership in the business organization held by the killer of the person whose life was insured.

The act requires withholding of proceeds of a policy by an insurance company on notification that a beneficiary may have intentionally and feloniously killed the insured, but completely discharges the insurance company if it pays the proceeds before notification.

The act provides for payment of the withheld proceeds to persons equitably entitled to them pursuant to court order.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CREDITORS REMEDIES, HOUSEHOLD EXEMPTION, Chapter 322, S.F. -----
No. 830, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1392, by Ellingson.

The act provides that certain property of debtors is not subject to attachment, garnishment or sale on any final process by the creditor.

The household goods exemption for debtors covers wearing apparel, one watch, utensils, foodstuffs, household furniture, household appliances, phonographs, and radio and television receivers not exceeding \$3,000 in value.

A creditor may take a nonpurchase security interest in any of the items mentioned, except wearing apparel, one watch, utensils, and foodstuffs in the excess over \$3,000 by requiring the debtor to select his exemption in writing at the time the loan is made.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

SHERIFF FEES, Chapter 325, S.F. No. 915, by Wegener; -----
companion is H.F. No. 1042, by Valento.

Sheriff fees are increased by this act.

In counties with a population in excess of 80,000, the county board, with the advice and consultation of the sheriff, is required to set sheriff fees.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

FAMILY LAW, Chapter 349, S.F. No. 539, by Sieloff;

companion is H.F. No. 771, by Norton.

This act clarifies the law relating to written acknowledgements of parentage and corrects erroneous cross-references. The act also provides for joint custody of a child whose parents are dissolving their marriage. The terms relating to custody are defined, factors to be considered in cases where joint custody is sought are listed, and joint custody is made an option for a court ordering the nullity or dissolution of a marriage or separation.

Venue in proceedings for dissolution or legal separation is changed to the county where either spouse resides or where a spouse who is a member of the armed forces is stationed.

The act provides that findings of fact and conclusions of law in proceedings for dissolution or legal separation may constitute the judgment and decree.

The act provides for a public agency responsible for child support enforcement to charge a service fee to the child support obligor.

The act provides for a court to order the sale of the homestead of the parties or other marital assets during the pendency of a proceeding for dissolution or annulment of a marriage, and the act provides for distribution of the proceeds of the sale.

The provisions relating to venue and to sale of the homestead and other assets are effective June 2, 1981.

The other provisions of the act are effective August 1, 1981.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER OPERATORS, Chapter 38, H.F. No.

214, by Niehaus; companion is S.F. No. 749, by Bertram.

This act changes the requirements to obtain a license to operate steam farm traction engines, portable and stationary show engines, and portable and stationary show boilers. Two licensed second class, grade A engineers or steam traction engineers, or any combination thereof must co-sign the license application attesting to the applicant's competence to operate the devices. A licensed steam engineer may operate the above devices under his regular license.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

EMPLOYEE'S WAGE LIEN, Chapter 43, S.F. No. 11, by Davies;

companion is H.F. No. 607, by Harens.

This act increases the maximum amount of an employee's lien on all property of his employer, as against any attachment or execution levied thereon, for wages earned in the preceding six months. The new limit is \$1,000 or five weeks net wages, whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of \$3,000.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MANDATORY RETIREMENT AGE, PRIVATE COLLEGE PROFESSORS,

Chapter 50, S.F. No. 416, by Knoll; companion is H.F. No. 466,

by Brandl.

This act removes an exception to the April 24, 1979 effective date for the state age discrimination in employment law. Tenured employees at private colleges were not to be covered by the age discrimination law until July 1, 1982 and that exception was repealed.

The act is effective April 24, 1981.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION,

Chapter 64, H.F. 420, by Rice; companion is S.F. No. 578, by

Sikorski.

This act provides that the superintendent of the bureau of criminal apprehension is a state employee entitled to workers' compensation coverage.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT BARGAINING,

Chapter 70, S.F. No. 333, by Ulland; companion is H.F. No. 206;

by Berkelman.

This act regulates collective bargaining at the University of Minnesota. The twin cities instructional unit and the outstate instructional unit may by mutual agreement jointly negotiate a contract or may negotiate separate contracts. If the exclusive bargaining representatives jointly negotiate a contract with the regents, the contract shall be ratified by each unit.

The act is effective May 1, 1981.

STEAMFITTER REGULATIONS, Chapter 72, S.F. No. 462, by

Ulland; companion is H.F. No. 421, by Rice.

This act provides that a department of labor and industry employee performing inspection duties in regulating steamfitters shall not receive time credit for that work when making an application for a steamfitter's license.

Fees for journeymen steamfitters are raised from \$15 to \$25 for examination and from \$8 to \$15 for renewal. Fees for master steamfitters are raised from \$50 to \$75 for an examination and from \$45 to \$60 for renewal. The penalty for late renewal is raised from \$2 to \$5.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, Chapter 82, H.F. No. 876, by

Staten; companion is S.F. No. 581, by Chmielewski.

This act authorizes the commissioner of economic security to advance up to 20 percent of the amount of a summer youth employment contract to any participating organization or agency under Minnesota Statutes, Sections 268.31 to 268.36.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MINIMUM WAGE, Chapter 87, S.F. No. 225, by Davies;

companion is H.F. No. 1087, by Begich.

This act requires the subtraction of certain unreimbursed amounts from wages paid in calculating whether the wages meet state minimum wage requirements.

These amounts include those spent for uniforms not appropriate for use outside employment, certain equipment and travel expenses except those incurred in traveling to and from the employee's residence and place of employment. The employer shall at the termination of employment reimburse an employee for the full cost of these items. The employee shall then return to the employer any items for which the employer provided reimbursement.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

LABOR NEGOTIATIONS, CLOSED MEETINGS, Chapter 174, H.F. No.

54, by Kaley; companion is S.F. No. 392, by Brataas.
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This act provides an exception to the public open meeting law for labor strategy sessions. A governing body of a public employer may by majority vote at a public meeting decide to hold a closed meeting to discuss labor negotiation strategy. A list of members and others present at the meeting shall be available to the public.

A tape shall be kept of the closed meeting and it shall be preserved for two years. The tape shall be available to the public after the governing body signs all labor contracts for the current budget period.

If a court action is brought alleging that other than labor strategy was discussed at a closed meeting, a judge may hear the tape in camera to determine if the allegations are true. If he so finds, the tape may be introduced at the trial in its entirety subject to any appropriate protective orders.

The act is effective May 12, 1981.

MIGRANT LABOR REGULATION, Chapter 212, H.F. No. 192, by F.

Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 413, by Vega.

This act regulates the recruiting and employment of migrant agricultural labor. The act applies to employers who process fruit and vegetables and employ through recruiters more than 30 migrant workers per day for more than seven days in any calendar year.

An employer must provide a worker an employment statement at the time the worker is recruited. The statement shall be written in English and Spanish and is an enforceable contract. The statement must be dated and include the terms and conditions of employment, including the wage rate and whether housing will be provided.

Employers are required to pay wages at least biweekly and also within three days of termination. An employer is required to guarantee at least 70 hours of pay every two weeks for at least the federal minimum wage. The guarantee shall be for the minimum period of employment contained in the employment statement. The guarantee is reduced if the weather interferes with work. The guarantee is also reduced if the worker is ill.

An employer is required to provide a written itemization of wage deductions and to maintain work and pay records for at least three years.

A civil action to enforce the act is provided for migrant workers. A worker may recover actual damages or damages according to a statutory schedule, along with attorney fees in any event. The remedies provided by the act are in addition to any others provided by law.

Employers using the federal work clearance order system are not exempt from the act.

The act is effective November 1, 1981.

RATES OF PAY, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, Chapter 289, S.F. No. 338,

by Nelson; companion is H.F. No. 389, by Reding.

This act exempts sugar beet hand laborers working on a piece rate basis from the state overtime law if the pay for those laborers exceeds the state minimum wage by at least 40 cents per hour.

Section 2 provides that an individual who performs part time teaching service of less than 300 hours in a fiscal year as an instructor in an adult vocational education program is excepted from the definition of "employee" for purposes of the public employee labor relations act.

The sugar beet pay provision is effective May 29, 1981 and expires December 31, 1981. Section 2 is effective July 1, 1981.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, Chapter 346, S.F. No. 359, by C.

Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 682, by Simoneau.

This act is the major workers' compensation act of 1981. It will be summarized by sections.

Section 1 defines workers' compensation judges as public officials for purposes of the ethical practices act.

Sections 2 to 6 transfer the workers' compensation judges (hearing level) to the office of administrative hearings, separate from the workers' compensation division. Settlement judges remain with the division. The judges are required to be knowledgeable about workers' compensation, legally trained and objective. All workers' compensation matters are to be heard by

judges. The method of recording workers' compensation hearings will be determined by the chief hearing examiner, in consultation with the workers' compensation judges. Transitional rule-making authority is granted to the chief hearing examiner.

Sections 7 and 8 provide that workers' compensation court of appeals judges' salaries are to be equivalent to 90 percent of district court judges (\$43,200) and the salaries of workers' compensation judges are to be 75 percent of district judges' salaries (\$36,000).

Sections 9 and 10 bring self-insuring political subdivisions under the definition of "insurer" and "insurance" in chapter 79. This has the effect of requiring membership in the reinsurance association.

Section 11 authorizes the commissioner of insurance to change the schedule of rates, or order a hearing to determine a change, when new legislation requires a change or the loss experience of workers' compensation insurers requires changes. A hearing would be subject to chapter 15 rule-making requirements, rather than contested case procedures.

Section 12 provides that insurer reserves are to be discounted in determining premium rates. Reserves based on the escalator provision, section 137, would be discounted assuming a rate of return equal to the increase in the state average weekly wage. Other reserves would be discounted by six percent, or according to an alternative method developed by the commissioner, to reflect investment income. Only one insurer could reserve amounts on a single claim and no insurer could reserve amounts which the reinsurance association would pay. All changes in experience rating plans would have to be approved by the commissioner.

Sections 13 to 16 transfer responsibility for the assigned risk plan and assigned risk premiums from the workers' compensation rating association to the commissioner of insurance and authorize the commissioner to contract all or portions of assigned risk business to qualified insurers or group self-insurance administrators on a competitive basis. The entire assigned risk plan will be treated as a single group self-insurer member of the reinsurance association at the higher threshold. All assigned risk employers will be entitled to a merit discount on premiums of up to ten percent depending on loss experience.

These sections also create an assigned risk plan review board to review the plan's operations, monitor the reserves established on assigned risk policies and recommend changes. The board is to consist of two insurers, two assigned risk employers and the commissioner. The board is to be funded by a one-quarter of one percent assessment on assigned risk premiums.

Section 17 changes current law to treat both affiliated insurance companies and self-insurance groups as a single "insurer" for purposes of reinsurance association membership and to require membership for self-insuring political subdivisions.

Section 18 amends the indexing provision for the \$100,000/\$300,000 reinsurance thresholds so that only the lower amount would be indexed to the state average weekly wage (SAWW). The higher amount would move upward by the amount necessary to retain a \$200,000 difference between the two. Both are currently indexed to the SAWW. This section also authorizes other reinsurance arrangements by an insurer or self-insurer member, under certain conditions, when the reinsurer is affiliated with the insured employer or self-insurer.

A further change is the addition of a penalty provision. The commissioner is authorized to impose a penalty when a member

elects the higher reinsurance threshold amount and reinsures some part of his liability in an unauthorized manner. The penalty could be no more than twice the difference in premiums between the higher and lower thresholds.

Sections 19 and 20 amend current law to require the reinsurance association to charge premiums which are adequate to "fully fund" for member losses between the higher threshold (currently approximately \$330,000) and \$2,500,000 rather than between \$330,000 and \$500,000. The \$2,500,000 amount is indexed. The \$500,000 amount is not currently indexed. Losses between the lower and higher thresholds for members selecting the lower threshold (approximately \$110,000) will also be "fully funded". Losses above \$2,500,000 will be paid "as you go". The \$2,500,000 amount will apply retroactively to January 1, 1979, and the association is authorized to impose retroactive premiums consistent with this section.

Section 21 provides broad standards for regulation of workers' compensation insurance. Included are assurances against excessive, inadequate or discriminatory rates, encouraging competition and discouraging anti-competitive behavior, providing adequate data, authorizing regulated rates if competition is not effective, regulating data organizations, providing for an orderly transition to competitive workers' compensation rates, and encouraging alternative innovative methods for employers to secure insurance or self-insurance coverage.

Section 22 requires the commissioner of insurance to issue rules under chapter 79 as amended by this act. The rules are to be adopted by May 1, 1982, with a preliminary report to the legislature by January 1, 1982, and would expire on January 1, 1986. The rules will govern a transition to competitive rates from June 1, 1983, to December 31, 1985. The commissioner is authorized to address, in those rules, all issues affecting workers' compensation rates, including provision for an orderly transition to competitive rates without hardship and with adequate safeguards. A rate hearing would still be required for rate increases during the transition period. An advisory committee representing insurers, employers, and employees will assist the commissioner.

Section 23 defines the terms used in the deregulation sections.

Section 24 requires insurers to calculate premiums based on risk exposure which are not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

Section 25 provides that the commissioner may determine that competition does not exist in a workers' compensation insurance market (a "market" could be a fraction of the total workers' compensation insurance market) after a hearing, but that competition is otherwise assumed to exist.

Section 26 provides that workers' compensation premium rates are not to be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory and defines these terms. The standard for "excessiveness" applies only when competition has been determined to be absent.

Section 27 requires individual insurers to file their workers' compensation insurance rate schedule within 15 days of their effective date and provides for fines if rates are not filed as required. The commissioner may require an earlier filing when appropriate. Filings would be public records.

Section 28 requires that certain rates be filed prior to their effective date if the commissioner has determined that competition does not exist in some portion of the workers' compensation market. The commissioner would hold a hearing to

consider the rates and could disapprove them.

Section 29 provides that if the commissioner disapproved rates or a data service rating plan under either competitive or non-competitive conditions, the insurers would be required to use rates established by the commissioner until rates were approved. Rates could be disapproved if unfairly discriminatory or inadequate and, under anti-competitive conditions, if excessive. Rating plans could be disapproved if unfairly discriminatory and could not be approved unless based on Minnesota data, except in exceptional cases where Minnesota data is not sufficient to establish a rate.

Section 30 prohibits monopolies in the workers' compensation insurance market or in workers' compensation data services and prohibits price agreements and restraints of trade. Use of the same rates, rating plan or related rules or procedures by two or more insurers would not alone constitute a violation, so long as those insurers carry no more than 25 percent of Minnesota premiums (approximately \$125 million at current levels). Data service organizations are required to provide services and membership to any insurer, prohibits them from requiring unwanted services to be purchased, and prohibits rate-fixing activities.

Section 31 requires insurers to report certain data, utilize merit ratings, provide an annual report to the commissioner and maintain records of premiums and losses. Insurers are authorized, but not required, to develop classification plans and rates and to share certain data.

Section 32 requires data service organizations to assign compensation risks to approved classifications, establish requirements for data reporting, prepare reports on ratemaking, prepare an experience or merit rating plan, provide specific loss data for employers, and collect and distribute other relevant statistical information.

Section 33 provides that data service organizations must be licensed by the commissioner of insurance. Licenses may be revoked after a hearing if the organization does not comply with chapter 79 as amended. Cost of compliance review will be paid by the organization.

Section 34 requires the commissioner to appoint a licensed data service organization to administer the assigned risk plan. An insurer is also required to refuse an applicant for insurance in writing. The designated data service organization would assign a rejected risk to an insurer under the assigned risk plan. The commissioner is authorized to revoke an insurer's license for violations of this section. Insureds served by the assigned risk plan will be charged rates determined by the commissioner. Rates could not be lower than the usual rates, but are to be variable upward as the number of insureds in the plan decrease and downward as they increase. (These provisions are different from those in sections 13 to 16, but section 34 is not effective until July 1, 1983.)

Section 35 amends current law to create the workers' compensation insurance account as an additional account under the Minnesota insurance guaranty association, which provides against insolvency of insurers.

Section 36 amends current law to eliminate the \$300,000 limitation on payments by the insurance guaranty association with respect to workers' compensation claims.

Section 37 amends current law to eliminate the authority of the commissioner of insurance to adopt workers' compensation rates by rule for insurance written after January 1, 1986.

Section 38 eliminates the judges of the workers'

compensation court of appeals from membership on the existing departmental workers' compensation advisory council and from the consultation process on appointments to the council. The judges may still be consulted by the council. The council is also required to make a biennial report to the legislature and governor on the needs of the workers' compensation division.

Sections 39 to 41 remove references to the workers' compensation court of appeals in the statutory provisions dealing with workers' compensation division organization, powers, procedures, expense reimbursement, and rule-making, consistent with the reorganization of the court as an independent agency in sections 42 to 51.

Sections 42 to 51 reorganize the existing workers' compensation court of appeals as an independent executive branch agency separate from the workers' compensation division of the department of labor and industry. The new organization of the court is patterned after that of the tax court. The court's jurisdiction is limited to workers' compensation and related laws.

Five judges, learned in the law, are to be appointed for six year staggered terms by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The current judges will continue in office. Salaries are to be equivalent to 90 percent of those of district judges. Judges are subject to the judicial code and standards and cannot hold or run for other office or participate in political activity while sitting as judges. They will be unclassified employees.

The court will sit in Minneapolis or St. Paul, but will be separate from the division of workers' compensation. Three of five judges can hear an appeal. A court administrator is provided. The commissioner of administration is to provide staff support. The other provisions relate to procedures and internal organization and do not materially alter current practice or law, except that the court can no longer hold de novo hearings or hear new evidence, but would be limited to the factual record from the workers' compensation court.

Section 52 states that legislative intent is that workers' compensation benefits be provided quickly and efficiently when due and at reasonable cost to employers.

Section 53 defines commissioner as the commissioner of labor and industry, unless a different meaning is apparent.

Section 54 defines certain attendants of the handicapped hired by the commissioner of welfare as state employees for workers' compensation purposes.

Sections 55 and 56 require an employee to establish that his injury is work-related and reaffirms that intoxication or intentional self-injury is a bar to compensation. Mandates that facts in dispute be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, the normal civil litigation proof standard. Issues of statutory interpretation are also required to be resolved according to the standards applicable in normal civil litigation.

Sections 57 and 58 require permanent partial payments be made in a lump sum on return to work and on a weekly basis if temporary total benefits have ceased but the employee has not returned to work. Any remaining balance would be paid in a lump sum on return to work. If the employer did not furnish work the employee could do and the employee was unable to obtain other work after rehabilitation, permanent partial would be payable immediately in a lump sum. Lump sum payments will also be made in cases of permanent total disability and retirement.

Section 59 permits insurers to round off benefit payments to whole dollars if they do so in all cases.

Section 60 authorizes the commissioner of labor and industry to enter into agreements with agencies of other states to resolve jurisdictional conflicts and disputes concerning workers' coverage.

Sections 61 to 66 authorize the special fund to proceed against a third party (such as a manufacturer of defective machinery) who may be liable for an injury to an employee when the special fund has paid benefits to the employee. Also changes references to "compensation" to "benefits" to include all payments under chapter 176.

Sections 67 to 71 provide that an attorney could receive a fee of 25 percent of the first \$4,000 and 20 percent of the next \$27,500 of benefits in workers' compensation cases. Current law provides for a maximum fee of 25 percent of the first \$4,000 of benefits and 20 percent of the next \$20,000. Attorney's fees could not be based on undisputed portions of a claim. The division, a workers' compensation judge, a district judge, or the workers' compensation court of appeals could authorize attorney's fees in settlement approval proceedings as well as full case hearings. Additional attorney's fees could be approved by the appeals court rather than the commissioner.

Section 72 requires that judgment be entered in the amount of any reasonable offer of settlement made and accepted up to one day prior to the hearing. An offer not accepted would not be admissible as evidence. If the employer made a settlement offer which was not accepted and the ultimate award was less than the offer, the employer would not be liable for any part of the employee's attorney's fee. If the award was more than the settlement, the employer would pay an additional 25 percent of the employee's attorney's fee.

Section 73 requires the employee's attorney to provide the employee with a retainer agreement which discloses the statutory fee limitations. No fee would be payable without such an agreement.

Section 74 provides that an attorney who knowingly sought to obtain fees in excess of those specified in chapter 176 would be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Section 75 makes a reference change related to the separate status of the workers' compensation court of appeals.

Section 76 requires the rehabilitation section to provide rehabilitation services, but not weekly retraining benefits, to a dependent surviving spouse who needs such services to become self-supporting.

Section 77 changes from permissive to mandatory the instruction to the commissioner to establish a schedule for determining the degree of disability resulting from an injury.

Section 78 limits the benefits for a surviving spouse without children to 50 percent of the employee's wage for ten years, with inflation adjustments, or a lump sum equal to ten years payments, without inflation adjustments. A spouse who elects weekly payments would receive, on remarriage, the lesser of either the remaining weekly payments, with adjustments, or a final lump sum payment equal to two years of weekly payments, without adjustments.

Section 79 provides that a surviving spouse with one child would receive weekly benefits equal to 60 percent of the employee's wage until the child is 18 (25 if a student), with inflation adjustments. At that time the spouse would receive a lump sum equal to ten years of payments at a rate 1/6 less than the last weekly payment received, without adjustments, or could continue to receive weekly benefits at that rate, with inflation adjustments, for ten years. In case of remarriage, the spouse

would receive a reduced weekly payment for the benefit of the child, until age 18 (25 if a student), and a lump sum equal to two years of weekly payments, less the payment for the child.

Section 80 provides that a surviving spouse with two children would receive $66\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the employee's wages until the younger child was 18 (25 if a student), with inflation adjustments. Then the spouse could elect either a lump sum equal to ten years of weekly payments at a rate $\frac{1}{4}$ less than the last weekly payment received, without adjustments, or weekly payments at that rate, with inflation adjustments, for ten years. On remarriage the spouse would receive a reduced weekly payment for the benefit of the children, until the younger child was 18 (25 if a student), with a lump sum equal to two years of weekly payments, less the amount for the child.

Section 81 provides that the social security offset in section 83 would not apply to reduce lump sum or reduced weekly death benefits of spouses with dependent children in sections 79 and 80.

Section 82 clarifies that a portion of the weekly compensation may be allocated to a dependent child when a spouse remarries, but not so as to exceed the maximum limitation of 100 percent of the employee's weekly wages for the total of workers' compensation and social security benefits.

Section 83 reaffirms that workers' compensation and social security benefits in combination, for both spouse and children, cannot exceed 100 percent of the employee's actual wage at death, and specifically states that mothers' social security payments are to be offset in this manner.

Section 84 changes the surcharge on all workers' compensation benefits from a uniform seven percent assessment to a schedule of permissible adjustments to the rate depending on the balance in the special compensation fund.

Sections 85 and 86 authorize attorney's fees, within the general fee limits in section 67, for assistance of counsel in securing supplementary benefits. A compensation judge, as well as the workers' compensation court of appeals, could approve an attorney's fee in securing supplementary workers' compensation benefits through settlement or litigation.

Section 87 requires the commissioner of insurance to issue rules regulating excessive health provider fees. Fees would be limited to the 75th percentile of the usual and customary fee for the service in the preceding year. Hospital charges would be governed by existing fee regulations as modified by the commissioner to prevent excess charges and assure quality care. The rules regulating health provider fees are to encourage rehabilitation services. No fee could be charged or reimbursement obtained for any charge in excess of the maximums. Extended temporary rule-making authority is granted for implementation.

The commissioner of insurance is required to submit a biennial report to the legislature on workers' compensation health care services, including rehabilitation, and conduct a special study of the standards applying to rehabilitation personnel.

Section 88 permits a workers' compensation judge or the workers' compensation appeals court to refer a medical or other treatment provider, whose testimony or report he believes to be false, to the appropriate licensing body or professional organization for review. On their recommendation the workers' compensation judge or the workers' compensation appeals court may bar the provider from offering further reports or testimony in workers' compensation cases for one year, three years, or permanently, depending on the number of offenses.

Section 89 provides for a permanent partial disability panel as a pilot project in workers' compensation cases in three counties. Significant disputes over the extent of a employee's permanent partial disability are to be heard by a three member panel whose opinion is binding on the compensation judge, but could be appealed to the workers' compensation court of appeals and supreme court in limited circumstances. The administrator of the appeals court is to maintain a list of health providers qualified to serve on panels. The procedures for panel selection, examination of the employee and panel reports are detailed. The parties would select the names from a list of seven supplied by the administrator of the appeals court. Those who serve on panels must agree to resolution of all fee disputes by the compensation judge within the fee limits of section 87. The employer pays for all panel fees unless the compensation judge determines that the employee brought the workers' compensation action in bad faith. A report to the legislature is required.

Section 90 removes extraneous references to the commissioner's title.

Section 91 removes the current requirement that employers who group self-insure for workers' compensation purposes be engaged in the same industry.

Section 92 increases the penalty for an employer's failure to carry workers' compensation insurance from \$50 to \$100 for employers of four or fewer employees and from \$200 to \$400 for employers of five or more employees. The penalties for willful failure to insure would be \$500 and \$2,000 respectively.

Section 93 prohibits any requirement that employers who are members of a self-insurance group file individual CPA financial statements with the commissioner of insurance.

Section 94 requires state and local licensing agencies to withhold licenses, permits, and contracts from an employer unless evidence of workers' compensation insurance coverage is provided.

Section 95 makes mandatory the authority of the commissioner, compensation judge, or appeals court to order payment of benefits by an insurer or employer when liability is disputed between two or more parties. When a decision was made, the liable party would also pay 12 percent instead of five percent interest to the reimbursed party. The authority to award attorney's fees to the claimant in such cases is also made mandatory.

When the liability for the employee's injury is in dispute between a workers' compensation carrier and the employer's health carrier, the latter would be required to make disability payments, if provided in the policy, in addition to medical payments. All appropriate payments would be reimbursed by the workers' compensation carrier if it were held liable.

The existing requirement that an insurer reimburse the commissioner of public welfare for medical payments if workers' compensation liability is established is extended to other welfare payments. Deduction of such payments from any award is required and the insurer must make an effort to determine whether welfare payments were made before an award or settlement is concluded.

Section 96 requires the insurer to begin compensation payments within 14 days of an employer's notice or knowledge of an employee's injury. The insurer could cease payments if liability was disputed. Reimbursement is provided for if the claim was not made in good faith and liability is rightfully denied. Instruments for the payment of compensation are required to be immediately payable.

Section 97 provides for a ten percent increase in the award payable to an employee when there has been an inexcusable delay in payment by the insurer. Overdue payments would earn 12 percent interest. Amounts awarded pursuant to this section would not be considered for purposes of a rate increase.

Section 98 specifies details to be included in a written report of death or serious injury. Continued failure to make timely payments as provided in section 96 would be cause for a personal appearance before the commissioner and possible subsequent action.

Section 99 permits a compensation judge or the appeals court to obtain a copy of a medical report and to require that the original be filed with the commissioner.

Sections 100 to 102 require that an insurer's notice of discontinuance of payment be sent to the employee, rather than to the division, with a copy to the division. Refusal to sign a final receipt for compensation is eliminated as a cause for discontinuance. Information the employer must send to the employee if the employer is going to discontinue benefits is detailed.

Section 103 prohibits a state attorney, serving as counsel to claimants, from employment as a compensation judge until two years after termination of service with the division.

Sections 104 to 113 make many largely technical changes consistent with the newly independent workers' compensation court of appeals and the transfer of workers' compensation judges to the office of administrative hearings. The commissioner would refer a claim petition to a settlement judge within ten days of receipt. The settlement judge would schedule a settlement conference, if appropriate, within 60 days. If not, or if settlement did not occur, the claim would be referred to the chief hearing examiner for trial before a compensation judge. Trial hearings would be required to be held in at least six locations. One judge would be permanently stationed in Duluth. Hearings are to be scheduled at a time and location convenient to the parties. An answer to a claim petition would be required in 20 rather than ten days, but failure to answer without an extension would be treated as a default.

Section 114 eliminates the authority of the workers' compensation court of appeals to hold evidentiary (trial-type) hearings, since the compensation judges are to hold all such hearings, subject to review by the appeals court.

Section 115 authorizes the chief judge of the workers' compensation appeals court to refer a question of fact to the chief hearing examiner for determination by a compensation judge, rather than an appeals judge. The chief hearing examiner, rather than the commissioner, could also assign a second workers' compensation judge to determine facts in a case before another judge.

Section 116 eliminates duties of the workers' compensation court of appeals to investigate facts, appoint neutral physicians, receive their reports, and fix their compensation. Compensation judges would discharge these duties.

Section 117 provides that hearings before a compensation judge would be public. Workers' compensation appeals court hearings would also be public under section 47.

Sections 119 to 122 remove non-appellate functions from the workers' compensation court of appeals and transfer filing and transcript duties to the chief hearing examiner.

Section 123 eliminates the power of the workers' compensation court of appeals to hear evidence and examine

testimony. The court could examine the record before the compensation judge and could substitute other findings of fact when it determined that the total evidence required a change.

Section 124 removes the duty of the commissioner to provide a record of compensation judge and appeals court hearings.

Section 125 provides that the workers' compensation court of appeals would be required to hold an appeals hearing and allow oral arguments when the workers' compensation judge made an error of law. The chief hearing examiner, rather than the commissioner, would notify the appeals court which would directly notify the parties of the appeals hearing.

Section 126 provides that the appeals court could no longer hold de novo (trial-type) hearings. The court would now remand the matter to the chief hearing examiner to assign a rehearing or de novo hearing before a workers' compensation judge. The appeals court could also, as before, either hold an appeals hearing, sustain, reverse, or modify the workers' compensation judge.

Section 127 eliminates the power of the workers' compensation court of appeals to hold rehearings on a contested claim. Instead, the matter would be referred to a workers' compensation judge.

Sections 128 to 133 shift responsibilities and change references consistent with the newly independent status of the workers' compensation court of appeals. The appeals court administrator would assume appeal-related administrative duties, while trial-type duties would be delegated to the compensation judges.

Sections 134 and 135 clarify that a workers' compensation judge, or a district judge, in addition to the workers' compensation division and the appeals court, may approve a settlement agreement.

Section 136 removes an existing reference to "liberal construction" of the workers' compensation statute to insure prompt payment of workers' compensation by a public employer and replaces it with a statement of legislative intent that payment be prompt.

Section 137 changes the timing of the inflation adjustment of workers' compensation benefits to the anniversary date of the employee's injury. The first adjustment would not be made until the first anniversary of the date of injury.

Section 138 excludes workers' compensation judges from state employee collective bargaining units. Hearing examiners are currently excluded and compensation judges, though eligible, are not currently in a bargaining unit.

Section 139 reenacts sections 6 to 13 of Chapter 556, Laws 1980 and validates acts in compliance with those sections. These sections clarify the requirement that insurers allow an employer to divide payroll for a single employee among employee classifications, make numerous technical changes in the reinsurance association provisions, increase the maximum annual wage payable by a "family farm" exempt from workers' compensation coverage from \$4,000 to \$8,000 and repeal two obsolete sections.

Section 140 transfers employees of the current appeals court to the newly independent workers' compensation court of appeals. This section also limits the legal impact of this bill to future cases before the court of appeals and indicates that no precedents or rules are to be disturbed unless they are expressly overturned by provisions of the bill. Court support personnel are transferred. Terms and conditions of employment

would not change.

Section 141 transfers workers' compensation judges, hearing reporters, and other support staff (and related equipment) to the office of administrative hearings. Settlement judges and any settlement support staff, however, would remain in the division. Exempts workers' compensation hearings from chapter 15 contested case procedures. Requires that the offices of the transferred compensation judges be separate from those of the division. Provides for hearing space, consultation on the transfer, and deadline dates. Prohibits reduction of total compensation for transferred employees.

Section 142 requires the commissioner of insurance to determine the effect of this act on the newly approved schedule of workers' compensation premium rates (effective June 1, 1981) within 15 days of enactment. The commissioner would then be required to issue an order reducing the rates by at least the following proportions:

(a) 20.9 percent to reflect consideration of insurer investment income in the rate schedule as provided in section 12; and

(b) 15 percent to reflect benefit changes and administrative reforms in this act.

The commissioner could vary the reduction in (a) if he found that the newly approved schedule of rates already reflected investment income in the manner required in section 12.

Section 143 prevents the striking down of the entire act in case individual provisions are found to be unconstitutional.

Sections 11, 21, 22, 23, 35 to 38, 53, 54, 141 and 142 are effective June 2, 1981. Sections 1 to 8, 12, 39 to 52, 55, to 95, 99 to 138, 140 and 143 to 145 are effective July 1, 1981. Sections 96 to 98 are effective October 1, 1981. Sections 9, 10, and 13 to 20 are effective January 1, 1982. Sections 24 to 34 are effective July 1, 1983. Section 139 is effective April 12, 1980.

LIQUOR

PROOF REQUIRED TO PURCHASE, POSSESS OR CONSUME, Chapter 21,

H.F. No. 496, by Harens; companion is S.F. No. 10, by Davies.

In the case of a foreign national, a valid passport may be used as identification for the purpose of proving age to consume, possess, or purchase alcoholic beverages.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

TOFTE OFF-SALE LICENSE, Chapter 114, H.F. No. 574, by

Battaglia; companion is S.F. No. 507, by Johnson.

This act authorizes the Cook county board to issue one off-sale liquor license to an establishment in the town of Tofte, with approval of the commissioner of public safety, for an annual fee of not to exceed \$500.

The act is effective upon approval by the Cook county board.

DULUTH LIQUOR LICENSES, Chapter 115, H.F. No. 937, by

Gustafson; companion is S.F. No. 758, by Solon.

This act authorizes the city of Duluth to continue to issue the number of liquor licenses it was authorized to issue during 1980. Since the number of on-sale licenses is dependent upon population, a decline in population would have reduced the number of licenses available.

The act is effective upon local approval.

COUNTY LICENSES WITHIN TOWNS, Chapter 118, S.F. No. 168, by

Schmitz; companion is H.F. No. 291, by McDonald.

This act grants town boards authority to levy an additional fee upon county on-sale liquor licenses issued within the town to a maximum of 20 percent of the county fee. The town board must express support or opposition to issuance of a county license by resolution.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

DISPENSING AT MUNICIPAL SPORTS OR CONVENTION FACILITY,

Chapter 123, H.F. No. 121, by Lemen; companion is S.F. No. 78,

by Lessard.

This act authorizes a municipality to grant the holder of an on-sale liquor license in the municipality or an adjacent municipality authority to serve liquor at on-sale in a municipally owned sports or convention facility during events held therein, upon request of the sponsor and compliance with municipal ordinances.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

ELECTION ON MUNICIPAL STORE, Chapter 198, H.F. No. 619, by

Sviggum; companion is S.F. No. 602, by Knutson.

This act amends the law requiring an election upon continuing operation of a municipal liquor store in a municipality after the population exceeds 10,000 in recognition of the fact that under "split liquor" license situations

municipal and private ownership often exists and are no longer mutually exclusive.

The act is effective May 16, 1981.

DISCONTINUANCE OF UNPROFITABLE MUNICIPAL STORES, Chapter

331, S.F. No. 1212, by Davis; companion is H.F. No. 1071, by

Clawson.

This act requires a hearing upon the continued operation of a municipal liquor store which has shown a loss in two of the most recent three years. An election on discontinuance shall then be held if the council so determines or if five percent or more of the electors petition. Transfer of funds to a municipal liquor store is prohibited, except for capital improvements, construction or repair. Publication of a balance sheet on liquor store operations is required within 90 days after the end of each fiscal year; and the information required to be included is specified.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ST. PAUL TOWN SQUARE LICENSE, Chapter 335, H.F. No. 321, by

Norton; companion is S.F. No. 261, by Stumpf.

This act authorizes the city of St. Paul to authorize by ordinance the dispensing of intoxicating liquor in Town Square Park by the holder of an on-sale liquor license. The authority would be valid only for an event of definite duration and could not be held for profit, except for political or charitable purposes. All other laws governing the sale and dispensing of liquor remain applicable.

The act is effective upon approval by the St. Paul city council.

SUNDAY SALE HOURS, Chapter 368, S.F. No. 1084, by Stern;

companion is H.F. No. 1040, by Dahlvang.

This act authorizes a city within the seven county metropolitan area to allow the serving of liquor on Sunday to commence at 10:00 o'clock a.m. rather than at noon.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MADISON LAKE, GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, Chapter 3, H.F. No.

23, by Wigley; companion is S.F. No. 26, by Renneke.
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This act authorizes the city of Madison Lake to sell general obligation bonds in an amount of not more than \$210,000 to finance a municipal center. The bonds may be issued without an election. The bonds are excepted from the debt limitation of the city and levies to pay for the bonds shall not be subject to any levy limitation.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate with the secretary of state certifying approval by the governing body of Madison Lake.

NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR TOWNS, Chapter 5, S.F. No. 102, by

Fehler; companion is H.F. No. 73, by Niehaus.

This act reduces from three to one or more the number of public places voters at annual town meetings shall designate for posting legal notices. Town voters may waive any legal posted notice requirements if they provide for published notice in a town newspaper of general circulation.

The act is effective March 12, 1981.

TRAVERSE COUNTY FAIR AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY BONDS,

Chapter 15, S.F. No. 7, by Olhoft; companion H.F. No. 102, by

Aasness.

This act authorizes Traverse county to sell \$100,000 of bonds for county fair building improvements to assist the county agricultural society in county fair building improvements, and to aid the society defray financial obligations incurred for the improvements.

A unanimous vote of the county board is required before the bonds can be issued or work is commenced. A referendum of county voters is required prior to issuance of the bonds if ten percent of the registered voters of the county file a timely petition requesting a referendum.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate of approval by the Traverse county board with the secretary of state.

CITY OF NEW LONDON BONDS, Chapter 16, S.F. No. 8, by

Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 104, by D. Johnson.

This act authorizes the city of New London in Kandiyohi county to issue general obligation bonds of not more than \$200,000 to finance the acquisition and betterment of a city hall, community center, and municipal library. The amount of the bonds shall not be included in computing any debt limitation of New London and the levy of taxes to pay for the bonds shall not be subject to any levy limitation.

The bonds, prior to issuance, must be authorized by resolution of the city council published in a legal publication of the city. No referendum of city voters to approve the bonds is required unless ten percent of the registered city voters file a timely petition requesting a referendum.

The act is effective April 17, 1981.

CITY OF NORTHFIELD ANNEXATION PAYMENTS, Chapter 18, H.F.

No. 38, by Vanasek; companion is S.F. No. 53, by Purfeerst.

This act authorizes the city of Northfield to pay an annual sum of money to the town of Waterford as a condition to part of the town being annexed to the city.

The act is effective upon the filing of certificates of approval with the secretary of state by the governing body of the city of Northfield and the town board of Waterford.

TOWN CEMETERIES, ADVERSE POSSESSION OF CEMETERY LAND,

Chapter 26, S.F. No. 153, by Rued; companion is H.F. No. 180, by

Wenzel.

This act authorizes a town board to expend town funds for the maintenance and operation of its cemetery. The board may determine who is eligible to be buried in the cemetery and establish other policies for the cemetery.

Acquiring title to public or private cemetery land by adverse possession is prohibited.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION BONDING, AIRPORT NOISE

ABATEMENT, Chapter 27, S.F. No. 247, by Purfeerst; companion is

H.F. No. 260, by Voss.

The bonding authorization for the metropolitan airports commission under Minnesota Statutes, Section 473.667 is increased from \$75,000,000 over the amount outstanding February 1, 1980 to \$92,000,000 over the amount outstanding January 15, 1981.

The design selection deadline for certain noise suppression equipment at the international airport is extended from December 31, 1980 to March 1, 1983.

The metropolitan airports commission shall submit a noise suppression plan to the legislature by December 31, 1981. The plan shall contain annual objectives until December 31, 1987 for reduction of aircraft noise. The commission shall report annually to the legislature concerning its success in attaining the annual objectives.

The act is effective April 16, 1981.

CITY OF ST. JAMES AIRPORT BONDS, Chapter 30, H.F. No. 84,

by Jennings; companion is S.F. No. 88, by D. Peterson

This act authorizes the city of St. James to sell up to \$250,000 in revenue bonds for the purpose of funding the city's share of the cost of a new airport and other related facilities.

The city may pledge any defined portion of the net revenues of the city's municipal liquor dispensary for the payment of the bonds.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate of approval by the governing body of the city of St. James with the secretary of state.

GREAT SCOTT, GRANTING POWERS, Chapter 34, H.F. No. 297, by

Elioff; companion is S.F. No. 253, by Dicklich.

This act permits the town of Great Scott, by its town board, to exercise the powers of a municipality under Minnesota Statutes, Section 429.021, Subdivision 1, Clauses (1) to (10).

The act is effective the day after the town board of Great Scott files a certificate of its approval with the secretary of state.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 625, ELECTIONS AND TERMS OF

OFFICE, Chapter 35, H.F. No. 330, by Vellenga; companion is S.F.

No. 262, by Stumpf.

This act provides that the St. Paul school district school board elections shall be held at the same time as St. Paul municipal elections. The terms of school board members shall commence the first business day of January of the year following their election.

The act is effective January 1, 1983 if a certificate of local approval by the St. Paul school board has been filed in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 645.021, Subdivision 3.

CITY OF EDINA, PURCHASING, Chapter 36, H.F. No. 341, by

Forsythe; companion is S.F. No. 459, by Bang.

This act makes the Edina city manager the chief purchasing agent of the city of Edina. All purchases and all contracts of less than \$2,000 shall be made or let by the manager. The \$2,000 limit may be increased by the city council from time to time to up to \$10,000. Contracts or purchases in excess of the limit shall be made or let by the council after obtaining the recommendation of the city manager.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate of approval by the Edina city council with the secretary of state.

RAMSEY COUNTY SOLDIERS' REST HOME, Chapter 42, H.F. No.

483, by Kostohryz; companion is S.F. No. 678, by Hughes.

This act removes the limit of \$3,500 which the county of Ramsey may spend to maintain a soldiers' rest home.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

COUNTY CONTRACTS, ESCALATOR CLAUSES, Chapter 45, S.F. No.

275, by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 665, by Wenzel.

This act raises from \$3,500 to \$10,000 the dollar amount of county contracts for work or labor, for certain purchases, or for road or building construction which must be let after advertising for bids.

An advertised standard requirement price contract for supplies or services established by competitive bids may contain an escalation clause and may provide for a negotiated price increase or decrease. The escalation or negotiated change shall be based upon a demonstrable industry-wide or regional increase or decrease in the vendor's cost.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

RECREATION BOARDS, Chapter 47, S.F. No. 336, by Lessard;

companion is H.F. No. 387, by Lemen.

This act permits a city, town, county, or school district

to operate a recreation program and to establish one or more recreation boards to operate all or various parts of a recreation program.

The act is effective April 24, 1981.

HENNEPIN COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, Chapter 48, S.F. No. 347,

by Petty; companion is H.F. No. 734, by L. Carlson.

This act regulates the Hennepin county library system. It permits a tax and bonds for the system and provides for a library board and library director. Prior laws on the subject are repealed.

The act is effective after approval by the Hennepin county board.

RAMSEY COUNTY, CLASSIFYING EMPLOYEES, Chapter 52, S.F. No.

692, by Dieterich; companion is H.F. No. 411, by Kelly.

This act places employees in the judicial district administrators office in the unclassified civil service.

The act is effective upon filing a certificate of approval by the Ramsey county board with the secretary of state.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 219, STATUTORY OPERATING

DEBT, Chapter 61, H.F. No. 30, by Kalis; companion is S.F. No.

6, by Penny.

This act requires the commissioner of education to revise the amount certified as the statutory operating debt for Independent School District No. 219, Elmore, from \$130,378.41 to \$140,221.34.

The act is effective upon the school board for No. 219 filing a certificate of its approval with the secretary of state.

STATUTORY CITIES, ADVERTISING BUDGETS, Chapter 62, H.F. No.

241, by Stadum; companion is S.F. No. 1118, by R. Moe.

This act removes the \$5,000 spending limit for advertising expenditures by cities operating under Laws 1895, Chapter 8, as amended on July 1, 1973.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CARVER COUNTY, Chapter 66, S.F. No. 196, by Schmitz;

companion is H.F. No. 427, by McDonald.

This act provides an expense account to be paid in equal monthly installments for each member of the board of county commissioners of Carver county. The amount shall be set by the board for each commissioner district.

The act is effective upon the filing with the secretary of state of a certificate of approval by the board of county commissioners of Carver county.

RILEY-PURGATORY CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT TAX LEVIES,

Chapter 69, S.F. No. 330, by Keefe, companion is H.F. No. 698,

by Ewald.

This act extends an ad valorem tax levy on all taxable

property within the Riley-Purgatory Creek Watershed District for the purpose of funding a water maintenance and repair fund.

The act is effective May 1, 1981.

ECHO COMMUNITY CENTER, Chapter 76, S.F. No. 1044, by

Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 1142, by Den Ouden.

This act authorizes the city of Echo in Yellow Medicine county to issue up to \$200,000 in general obligation bonds to finance the acquisition and betterment of a community center. The amount of the bonds issued shall not be included in computing any debt limitation of the city and no levy limitation shall apply to tax levys to pay for the bonds.

The act is effective May 1, 1981.

TOWN ROADS AND CARTWAYS, Chapter 77, H.F. No. 339, by

Berkelman; companion is S.F. No. 323, by Dicklich.

This act provides that an owner of a tract of land containing at least five acres whose access to the land is less than two rods in width may petition a town board for access which shall by resolution establish a cartway at least two rods wide connecting the petitioner's land with a public road.

The electors at an annual town meeting may authorize the town board to determine whether to open or maintain town roads, excluding cartways, upon which no maintenance or construction has been conducted for 25 years or more.

The act is effective May 5, 1981.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES, CONFLICT OF INTEREST, Chapter 79, H.F.

No. 569, by D. Peterson; companion is S.F. No. 538, by Berglin.

This act provides conflict of interest standards and procedures for local housing and redevelopment authority commissioners and employees.

A disclosure statement shall be filed with the authority commissioners no later than one week after an employee or commissioner becomes aware of a potential conflict. The statement shall describe the matter requiring action or decision and the nature of the conflict. No statement is required if the effect will be no greater on other members of the person's business, profession, or occupation. Failure to submit a statement or submitting a false statement is a gross misdemeanor.

An employee or commissioner shall be removed from any conflict of interest situation.

No former authority employee or commissioner shall appear before any court or government agency except on behalf of the authority as an agent or attorney for one year after he has stopped working for the authority with respect to any particular matter in which the authority is substantially interested. This prohibition applies if the commissioner or employee took any action or decision with respect to the matter within one year preceding termination of employment.

An employee or commissioner may receive financial assistance with respect to each authority program only once.

The county attorney may enforce this act by seeking injunctive relief.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

BLAINE HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, Chapter 84,

H.F. No. 1237, by Voss; companion is S.F. No. 1204, by Merriam.

This act permits all the members of the governing body of the city of Blaine to serve as commissioners of the Blaine housing and redevelopment authority at the same time.

The act is effective upon filing of a certificate of approval by the Blaine city council with the secretary of state.

GROUP INSURANCE BIDS, Chapter 89, S.F. No. 353, by Lessard;

companion is H.F. No. 655, by I. Anderson.

This act regulates the submission to bids of group insurance contracts for employees of political subdivisions. A contract need be submitted to bids no more frequently than once every 48 months unless there is a 50 percent or greater change in the premium per covered employee.

If additional employees are added to an existing group pursuant to a joint powers agreement, new bids and awards are not required.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HENNEPIN COUNTY HEALTH CARE SERVICES, Chapter 91, S.F. No.

375, by Berglin; companion is H.F. No. 736, by J. Clark.

This act generally governs Hennepin county's health services including its medical facilities, medical examiner, and vital statistics. The county board is given wide discretion over administration of health facilities. The medical examiner's duties are defined in considerable detail. Prior laws on the subject are repealed.

The act is effective after approval by the Hennepin county board.

TOWN OF WOODVILLE CEMETERY DIRECTORS, Chapter 93, S.F. No.

741, by Penny; companion is H.F. No. 818, by Schoenfeld.

This act provides that the directors of Woodville cemetery in Waseca county may be compensated on an annual basis in an amount as may be determined by the board of supervisors of the town of Woodville.

The act is effective May 5, 1981.

CITIES OF ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS HOUSING PROGRAM, Chapter

97, H.F. No. 347, by O'Connor; companion is S.F. No. 523, by

Waldorf.

This act authorizes the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis to issue jointly or separately, housing revenue bonds in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$235,000,000 to finance the joint housing program specifically exempted from sections 1102 and 1103 of the Mortgage Subsidy Bond Tax Act of 1980. No more than 20 percent of the loans for single or multifamily housing pursuant to the program shall be made without regard to income limits.

The act is effective as to each city the day a certificate of approval by its city council is filed with the secretary of state.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY EXTENSION COMMITTEE, Chapter 100, H.F. No.

525, by Murphy; companion is S.F. No. 350, by Ulland.

This act provides that the St. Louis county agricultural extension committee shall consist of eleven members. Eight of the members shall be appointed at large by the St. Louis county board of commissioners.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CEMETERY REPORTS, Chapter 139, H.F. No. 601, by Ogren;

companion is S.F. No. 645, by Rued.

This act changes the recipient of reports of public cemeteries with a permanent care and improvement fund from the consumer services section to the county auditor.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HIBBING AND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 701, Chapter 141, H.F. No.

739, by Minne; companion is S.F. No. 735, by Dicklich.

This act permits the joint recreation and park board of the city of Hibbing and Independent School District No. 701 to levy a property tax to operate and maintain the Carey Lake recreation area. The tax shall be 51 cents times the population of the city.

The act is effective the day after the city and school board file certificates of their approval with the secretary of state.

CITY OF ISANTI MUNICIPAL BUILDING, Chapter 145, H.F. No.

928, by Clawson; companion is S.F. No. 950, by R. Peterson.

This act authorizes the city of Isanti to issue general obligation bonds in an amount up to \$450,000 to buy and improve a municipal building. The bonds must be approved by a majority of electors voting on the question of issuing the bonds. The bonds shall not be included in computing the debt limit of the city nor shall the taxes levied to pay for the bonds be subject to or included in computing any levy limitation.

The act is effective the day after the Isanti city council files a certificate of its approval with the secretary of state.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 281, BOARD ELECTIONS,

Chapter 152, S.F. No. 1259, by Humphrey; companion is H.F. No.

707, by Heap.

This act authorizes the board of Independent School District No. 281, Robbinsdale to establish an alley system for the at large election of board members.

If an alley system is established, an applicant for candidacy shall specify the numbered position for which he is a candidate. The form for the notice of election and ballots are specified. Incumbency shall not be indicated on the ballot. An alley system may be discontinued provided incumbents shall serve out their terms. If an alley system is established incumbents shall be assigned by lot to the numbered positions. The establishment or discontinuance of an alley system shall be by board resolution.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 417, REAL ESTATE, Chapter

153, H.F. No. 57, by Ludeman; companion is S.F. No. 83, by

Menning.

This act requires the commissioner of revenue to convey a tract of land to Independent School District No. 417 of Tracy. The land is located in Tracy.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT REGULATION, Chapter 163, S.F. No. 291, by

Willet; companion is H.F. No. 1045, by Schoenfeld.

This act prohibits a county commissioner from being employed in any other capacity by the county in which he is a commissioner.

The provision prohibiting a deputy sheriff from holding elective office is repealed.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CITY OF CRYSTAL, POLLING PLACE, Chapter 170, S.F. No. 1193,

by Humphrey; companion is H.F. No. 1156, by L. Carlson.

The city of Crystal may establish polling places in one particular precinct which need not comply with laws regulating polling places and their use as barrooms and their access to elderly and handicapped voters.

The act is effective the day after the filing of a certificate of approval by the Crystal city council with the secretary of state.

TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, Chapter 171, S.F. No. 1248, by

Belanger; companion is H.F. No. 978, by Schreiber.

This act regulates the issuance of temporary improvement bonds (TIB's) by cities, towns, and counties.

TIB's are short term financing instruments which together with permitted extensions shall be for a term of no more than six years from the date of original issue. Bond holders have the same rights as regular improvement bond holders except the right to force collection of levies prior to the maturity of TIB's. Bond holders may require the issuance of new TIB's of no more than one year maturity if the old TIB's are not paid in full at maturity. New TIB's shall bear the maximum interest rate permitted by law. The TIB's may be paid off from various sources of funds. A bond issuer may purchase its own bonds subject to various restrictions.

TIB's may, prior to their sale, have the full faith and credit of the issuer to secure them and in that event shall be called general obligation TIBs.

The act is effective May 12, 1981.

EMPLOYEE RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS, Chapter 181, S.F. No. 560,

by Hughes; companion is H.F. No. 1034, by Voss.

This act prohibits home rule charter or statutory cities or counties in the seven county metropolitan area from requiring residency as a condition of employment. Positions which by their duties require the employee to live at the place of employment are excepted from the prohibition.

The act is effective May 14, 1981.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY, TOWN OF OAKPORT IN CLAY COUNTY, Chapter

183, S.F. No. 771, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 862, by

Fjoslien.

Sections 1 and 2 of this act authorize the county board of
Otter Tail county to grant to any water and sewer district
created for Ottertail, Blanche, Walker, Round, Deer and Long
Lakes certain additional powers beyond that included in chapter
116A. The powers relate to inspection and access to waste water
disposal systems and pollution and contamination sources.

Section 3 grants to the town of Oakport in Clay county the
powers granted to metropolitan area (urban) towns by Minnesota
Statutes, Section 368.01.

Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day following the filing
of a certificate of approval by a majority of all the members of
the Otter Tail county board with the secretary of state.
Section 3 is effective the day following the filing of a
certificate of approval by the Oakport town board with the
secretary of state.

CITY OF ST. CLOUD, DAM IMPROVEMENT, Chapter 184, S.F. No.

982, by Pehler; companion is H.F. No. 1089, by Gruenes.

This act authorizes the city of St. Cloud to improve the
dam in the Mississippi River now owned by the city and to do all
things necessary to complete a functioning hydro-electric power
plant for the generation of electricity to be sold for public
use.

Any bonds or notes issued for the project shall be payable
exclusively from project revenues. The city council is granted
the powers of a municipal energy agency with respect to a
similar project.

The act is effective the day after the St. Cloud city
council files a certificate of its approval with the secretary
of state.

ANNEXATIONS, Chapter 189, H.F. No. 211, by Hoberg;

companion is S.F. No. 788, by Langseth.

This act permits an orderly annexation agreement, when a
municipality annexes part of a town, to provide for
reimbursement to the town for all or part of the taxable
property annexed. The reimbursement shall be in equal payments
made over not less than two nor more than six years from the
date of annexation.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

CITY OF ROBBINSDALE, TAX INCREMENT BONDS, Chapter 207, S.F.

No. 558, by Ramstad; companion is H.F. No. 478, by Heap.

This act requires the net debt limit of the city of
Robbinsdale to be calculated by deducting certain redevelopment
tax increment bonds.

The act is effective the day the Robbinsdale city council
files a certificate of its approval with the secretary of state.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY, STATE CONVEYANCE, Chapter 216, S.F. No.

96, by Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 164, by D. Johnson.

This act requires the commissioner of administration to

convey to Kandiyohi county a residence located in Sibley State Park for the sum of \$4,000 plus certain repair work.

The act is effective May 19, 1981.

PUBLISHING ORDINANCE SUMMARIES, Chapter 219, S.F. No. 121,

by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 338, by Clawson.

This act provides identical authority and procedures for statutory cities and urban towns to publish an ordinance in summary form to comply with publication requirements.

The town board or city council may by four-fifths vote direct summary publication if they determine a summary would clearly inform the public of the intent and effect of the ordinance.

A copy of the entire ordinance shall be posted in the community library, if any, or if there is none, in a public location.

The council or board shall review and approve the summary prior to its publication. The summary shall be published in bold face type no smaller than brevier or eight-point type.

The summary shall include a notice that a copy of the ordinance is available for inspection at the office of the town or city clerk or other designated location.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

GRANITE FALLS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, Chapter 225,

S.F. No. 1321, by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 1294, by G.

Anderson.

This act reorganizes the economic development and housing and redevelopment activity of the city of Granite Falls. The city council is granted most of the powers possessed by a port authority and the housing, redevelopment, and planning powers of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 462.

The city council is authorized to divide economic development, housing, and redevelopment powers between itself and the Granite Falls housing and redevelopment authority (GFHRA). The city council may transfer projects started by one government agency to another including itself. The city council may also control the provision of administrative services for various projects. The city council may require the GFHRA to transfer certain of its cash reserves to the Granite Falls general fund. The city council is also given extensive authority and control over the activities of the GFHRA.

The act is effective the day after the Granite Falls city council files a certificate of its approval with the secretary of state.

LAKE COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 381, TOWN OF

BEAVER BAY, Chapter 226, S.F. No. 1323, by Johnson; companion is

H.F. No. 1375, by Battaglia.

This act authorizes the Lake county auditor to enter into an agreement with the owner of the taconite tailings basin located at Mile Post 7 in Lake county. The agreement shall establish a value for general property tax purposes for that part of the basin not used or occupied in connection with the owner's taconite operations. The auditor must receive approval of all local taxing authorities to enter into the agreement.

The property valued shall be considered a single parcel.

The act is effective the day after the governing bodies of Lake County Independent School District No. 381 and the town of Beaver Bay file certificates of approval with the secretary of state. The act is repealed for taxes levied in 2020 and thereafter.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BOARD, Chapter 230, H.F. No. 1190, by

Begich; companion is S.F. No. 1322, by Johnson.

Sections 1 and 3 of this act provide that St. Louis county is no longer excepted from the general law regulating the procedure and form of payment for county commissioners.

Section 2 permits any county with a population of 100,000 or more to provide for a seven member county board by resolution of the board.

Sections 1 and 3 are effective May 20, 1981. Section 2 is effective August 1, 1981.

CITY OF HASTINGS, LEASE OF STATE LANDS, Chapter 232, S.F.

No. 980, by Vega; companion is H.F. No. 835, by Sviggum.

This act requires the commissioner of administration to lease certain state lands not exceeding 48 acres to the city of Hastings for a nominal consideration for a term not exceeding 50 years. The city may lease the land at its discretion and shall maintain it. The lease shall terminate if the city uses the land for other than recreational purposes.

The act is effective May 20, 1981.

CITY OF CLOQUET TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, Chapter 236, H.F.

No. 161, by Murphy; companion is S.F. No. 33, by Chmielewski.

This act authorizes the city of Cloquet to contract with a privately owned public transportation system to provide transportation services for Cloquet. The city may levy an annual property tax of up to one mill to pay for the contract. The tax is in addition to all other authorized taxes and shall not be included in calculating levy limitations.

The act is effective the day after the filing of a certificate of approval by the Cloquet city council with the secretary of state.

CITY OF EAST GRAND FORKS INDUSTRIAL PARK, Chapter 239, H.F.

No. 696, by Stadum; companion is S.F. No. 576, by R. Moe.

This act authorizes the city of East Grand Forks to acquire land within or without the city for an industrial park. The city may pay for the acquisition and development of the land from any available source including issuing general obligation bonds. Development costs may not include the costs of erecting buildings on the land. The city may at any time dispose of any part of the acquired land.

The act is effective the day after the East Grand Forks city council files a certificate of its approval with the secretary of state.

ANOKA COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NUMBER, Chapter 241,

H.F. No. 829, by Sarna; companion is S.F. No. 962, by Frank.

This act enlarges the size of the Anoka county board from

five to seven members.

The act is effective for the 1982 general election.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT, Chapter 242, H.F. No. 969, by

Voss; companion is S.F. No. 857, by Knoll.

This act authorizes the metropolitan council to adopt guidelines for the amendment of local government comprehensive land use plans and school district capital improvement programs.

The act is effective May 22, 1981 in the seven county metropolitan area.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE, Chapter

250, S.F. No. 227, by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 381, by C.

Rodriguez.

This act creates a temporary legislative commission to review metropolitan area governance and develop a comprehensive state policy on metropolitan governance.

The commission shall be composed of five senators and five representatives. Existing legislative staff shall provide administrative support.

The commission shall consider issues and policies including: assignment of responsibility to appropriate levels of government; relationships among metropolitan government units, both metropolitan wide and otherwise; the powers of the metropolitan council and various metropolitan special purpose agencies; the membership of metropolitan agencies; and the appropriateness of metropolitan government review of local applications for state and federal financial aid.

The commission shall make a report to the legislature no later than January 5, 1983.

The act is effective May 23, 1981 and expires January 6, 1983.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, SPECIAL REVENUE OBLIGATIONS, Chapter

252, S.F. No. 903, by Knoll; companion is H.F. No. 1153, by Long.

This act authorizes the Minneapolis city council to amend the terms of revenue bonds or other obligations issued by the city prior to January 1, 1980 pursuant to a housing program authorization contained in Laws 1975, Chapter 252. The amendment may not increase the aggregate amount of bonds or jeopardize their tax exempt status.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate of approval by the city council with the secretary of state.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, Chapter 268, S.F. No. 98, by Wegener;

companion is H.F. No. 116, by Berkelman.

This act provides that at least one member of the three member municipal board shall be a resident from outside the seven county metropolitan area. Language regulating the residency of all three members was repealed.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

FERGUS FALLS LAND CONVEYANCE, Chapter 279, H.F. No. 1052,

by Aasness; companion is S.F. No. 922, by Olhoft.

This act provides for the governor to convey for free a tract of land not exceeding three acres to the city of Fergus Falls. The land shall be used for student housing and shall revert to the state when it is no longer used for that purpose; provided, that prior to reversion the tract shall be offered for sale to the current owner of the housing units on the tract.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

GREENWAY JOINT RECREATION BOARD, Chapter 281, H.F. No.

1163, by Lemen; companion is S.F. No. 746, by Lessard.

This act authorizes the Greenway joint recreation board to levy a tax not to exceed 3.5 mills on property situated in Independent School District No. 316 subject to the agreement of the governing body of the city or town where the property is located. The tax is in addition to other permitted park and recreation purpose taxes. The tax shall be disregarded in calculating mill rate or per capita levy limitations. A city or town may withdraw its agreement to the tax unless prohibited by a joint powers agreement.

The act is effective for each locality the day after it files a certificate of approval with the secretary of state. All of the localities are in Itasca county.

NORTH KOOCHICHING COUNTY WASTE WATER TREATMENT BOARD,

Chapter 291, S.F. No. 440, by Lessard; companion is H.F. No.

491, by I. Anderson.

This act creates a waste water treatment board for an area of northern Koochiching county. The board is appointed by several preexisting government units and has some minor taxing powers. Its organization and authority are described in detail. It will be the owner of several existing facilities and may extend and improve them. Revenues are to be derived from payments by local government units in the area, use charges, assessments for benefits, and certain taxes. The board may issue bonds and issue other debt.

The act is effective when approved by four local government units.

RAMSEY AND HENNEPIN COUNTY COURTS, Chapter 292, S.F. No.

445, by Tennessen; companion is H.F. No. 308, by Blatz.

Section 1 of this act transfers the responsibility to administer the St. Paul city hall and Ramsey county court house building to the Ramsey county board of commissioners. The city shall be entitled to the occupancy of the same areas it occupied as of January 1, 1981. The city shall pay rent based on its proportionate share of building expenses calculated according to square foot usage.

Section 2 provides that a judge may serve on principal assignment as juvenile court judge in Ramsey or Hennepin counties for no more than six years out of any 12 year period.

Section 3 provides for a term not exceeding six years for the presiding judge of the family court division of the Hennepin county district court.

Sections 2 and 3 are effective May 29, 1981. Section 1 is effective for the county fiscal year beginning January 1, 1982, provided that the Ramsey county board of commissioners has filed a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

RAMSEY COUNTY, CITIES OF ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS,

MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES, Chapter 301, H.F. No. 487, by Harens;

companion is S.F. No. 229, by Stumpf.

This act makes various unrelated changes in laws affecting Ramsey county and the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Ramsey county civil service commission is expanded from three to five members and members are permitted to hold political party office at the state legislative district level and below. One additional Ramsey county sheriff principal assistant is placed in the unclassified service. The Ramsey county abstract clerk, deputies and employees are incorporated into the Ramsey county civil service system and their salaries set by the county board. The office of county abstract clerk is made an agency of Ramsey county.

The city of Minneapolis is given authority to hire college students as interns in programs sponsored by philanthropic institutions or the state or federal government.

Procedures are established for dealing with tax-forfeited lands in the state capitol area.

A library fee is established for persons commencing actions in the probate court of the second judicial district.

A schedule of fees is established for actions in Ramsey municipal court by the state or political subdivisions outside Ramsey county.

The Ramsey county board of commissioners is authorized to fix the salary of conciliation court referees at no more than \$75 per day. The board is also authorized to set conciliation court filing fees.

The time allowed for vacation of conciliation court judgment and removal of conciliation court actions to municipal court is extended from ten to 20 days.

The act has various effective dates. The sections related to conciliation court are effective August 1, 1981. The civil service commission and tax-forfeited land provisions are effective May 30, 1981. The unclassified sheriff's position and the college student employment provisions are effective the day following the filing of a certificate of local approval with the secretary of state. The provisions relating to the abstract clerk are effective January 1, 1982.

ST. PAUL PEOPLE MOVER REPEAL, Chapter 302, H.F. No. 591, by

Osthoff; companion is S.F. No. 629, by Dieterich.

This act repeals the "St. Paul people mover act".

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

JOINT CABLE FRANCHISES, Chapter 317, S.F. No. 660, by

Schmitz; companion is H.F. No. 664, by Rees.

This act authorizes a member municipality of a joint cable communications commission to adopt by reference the joint cable communication franchise in the manner provided for enactment of an ordinance.

The act also corrects a reference to merit system positions excluded from the jurisdiction of a county personnel board and a reference to the certification of county personnel departments by the United States government.

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

COUNTY SALARY INFORMATION, Chapter 320, S.F. No. 767, by

Dicklich; companion is H.F. No. 1266, by Minne.

This act authorizes a county board to refrain from publishing the names and amounts of salaries and expenses paid to employees if the totals of disbursements for salaries and expenses are published. An exception is St. Louis county where county commissioner and department head salaries shall be published by name, title, and total amount of compensation.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

RAMSEY-WASHINGTON METRO WATERSHED DISTRICT, Chapter 332,

S.F. No. 1265, by Lantry; companion is H.F. No. 1327, by

Tomlinson.

This act permits the Ramsey-Washington metro watershed district board of managers to defer assessments against homestead property for the Battle Creek restoration project for persons 65 years or older or handicapped persons for whom it would be a hardship to make the payments.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate of approval by the board of managers with the secretary of state.

ST. PAUL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT, Chapter 369, H.F. No. 386, by

Byrne; companion is S.F. No. 1230, by Lantry.

This act sets a limit for the amount of general obligation bonds which the city of St. Paul may issue for capital improvements. At no time shall the aggregate principal amount of bonds authorized exceed \$8,500,000 in 1982, \$9,000,000 in 1983 and \$9,500,000 in 1984. In computing the general obligation debt of the city there shall be excluded all tax increment financing bonds which have not been used for the prior three consecutive years, general tax levies or capitalized interest to support annual principal and interest payments. Limitations are placed on the purposes for which capital improvement bonds may be used.

The act is effective the day after the St. Paul city council files a certificate of its approval with the secretary of state.

RETIREMENT

VARIOUS RETIREMENT FUNDS, Chapter 68, S.F. No. 305, by D.

Moe; companion is H.F. No. 439, by Sarna.

This act clarifies state retirement system service credit for vesting purposes for employees in the Minneosta job-sharing demonstration program to assure equity of actual retirement benefits. The law governing distribution of fire state aid is updated. Police officers employed less than a full year may be included in calculation of police state aid.

Present and future recipients of disability benefits from a public pension fund may elect optional joint and survivor annuities at the start of a disability period rather than only at age 65. Information on annuity options shall be sent to all public pension fund members and their spouses upon retirement of the member, and the spouse shall be notified of option selected.

Employees of soil and water conservation districts, the Range Association of Municipalities and Schools, and the Suburban Public Health Nursing Service are included as members of the public employees retirement association. The earnings minimum for mandatory inclusion in the association is increased from \$250 to \$325 per month.

Benefit increases are authorized for the Chisholm police and firefighters relief associations, Buhl police relief association, Eveleth police and firefighters retirement trust fund, and Thief River Falls police retirement trust fund. Certain former Minneapolis municipal employees retirement fund members are allowed to repay refunds. The investment authority of St. Paul police and firefighters associations is updated. Mandatory retirement age for Ramsey county employees is increased to age 70.

The act is effective at various specified dates. Local laws are effective upon local approval.

ST. PAUL PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY EMPLOYEES, Chapter 155, H.F.

No. 536, by F. Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 712, by Lantry.

This act transfers employees of the St. Paul public housing agency from the public employees retirement association to the public housing agency pension plan, together with accumulated employee and employer contributions.

The act is effective upon local approval.

TEACHERS SURVIVOR BENEFITS, Chapter 156, H.F. No. 567, by

Olsen; companion is S.F. No. 1293, by Renneke.

This act permits the teachers retirement association and teachers retirement associations in cities of the first class to offer survivor benefit coverage to designated beneficiaries as well as a surviving spouse. This act requires information on annuity options be sent to all members and spouses along with a retirement application.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

ST. PAUL TEACHERS LUMP SUM PAYMENTS, Chapter 157, H.F. No.

659, by Norton; companion is S.F. No. 779, by D. Moe.

This act extends the authority of the St. Paul teachers retirement fund association to make annual lump sum payments to

annuitants and survivor benefit recipients who have been receiving benefits for at least three years by removing the December 31, 1982 expiration date. It also authorizes payment of service pensions as early as age 55 with ten years service, subject to appropriate reductions based on age attained.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

POST-RETIREMENT ADJUSTMENTS, Chapter 158, H.F. No. 681, by

Reding; companion is S.F. No. 974, by C. Peterson.

This act increases the amount available for the payment of annual post-retirement adjustments to recipients of benefits from the state post-retirement investment fund by reducing from 25 percent to five percent the percentage of excess investment income which must be retained in the fund, resulting in an increase from 75 to 95 percent of excess investment income available for distribution.

The act is effective June 30, 1981.

MINNEAPOLIS TEACHERS POST RETIREMENT ADJUSTMENTS, Chapter

159, H.F. No. 976, by Sarna; companion is S.F. No. 981, by Spear.

This act authorizes the Minneapolis teachers retirement fund to pay annual lump sum post retirement adjustments to annuitants and survivor benefit recipients who have been receiving benefits for five years or more, in any year in which excess investment income exceeds an amount determined according to a specified procedure. Also authorized is service credit for paternal leaves of absence of not to exceed one year.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

TEACHERS, ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES, Chapter 160, H.F. No.

996, by Reding; companion is S.F. No. 983, by D. Moe.

This act makes several changes in the law governing the administration of the teachers retirement law. The designation of two assistant executive directors in the teachers retirement association is authorized. Clarifies computation of service credit for teaching service prior to July 1, 1969 and for periods of sabbatical leave. Allows purchase of service credit by teachers on leave to serve as officers of professional teacher organizations. Designates the commissioner of health or physician on the staff of the health department as medical advisor to the teachers retirement board on disability matters. Specifies a procedure and makes the employing unit responsible for payment of shortages in member deductions arising after June 30, 1981.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES, Chapter 180, S.F.

No. 207, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 251, by Sarna.

This act makes various administrative changes in the law governing the public employees retirement association. Most significant are: the elimination of provisions for write-in candidates in elections for board members; authority to utilize a power of attorney in matters relating to benefits or annuities; and easing of conditions under which refunds of contributions may be made to a minor beneficiary in the event of death of a member. The act also more clearly places the burden of proof on the member in disability benefit cases. In the case of continuing eligibility for disability benefits, the association is allowed to require re-examination of the disabled member as it shall determine rather than at the one year and

three year intervals formerly specified.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

INVESTMENT, PUBLIC RETIREMENT FUNDS, Chapter 208, S.F. No.

805, by D. Moe; companion is H.F. No. 725, by Reding.

This act establishes a new bond account in the supplemental investment fund for the investment of assets of public retirement funds and plans. The law governing the post retirement investment fund is clarified in several areas to conform it to changes made in the 1980 recodification of investment laws. The investment authority of the state board of investment is expanded in the areas of corporate obligations and stocks, mortgage participation certificates and pools, and various commingled funds and limited partnerships.

The act is effective May 16, 1981.

CLARIFICATION OF VARIOUS PROVISIONS, Chapter 224, S.F. No.

1106, by D. Moe; companion is H.F. No. 1158, by Reding.

This act amends a number of statutory provisions governing the operation of all statewide retirement plans for various public employees and also some 30 local police and fire plans. While substantial in length, the actual effect of the act is minimal in that its purpose is to clarify various ambiguous provisions, correct various oversights, inconsistencies, unintended results, and erroneous provisions. Substantive changes are not intended.

Some of the more significant clarifications made include: a prohibition on the establishment of local pension plans by any political subdivision, whereas the former law might have been construed to apply only to cities; a requirement that a proportionate retirement annuity be available only to an employee required to retire at 65 or older because of a mandatory retirement law or policy; and a requirement that unclaimed public pension funds remain with and become a part of the fund holding the same, rather than being subject to disposition under the uniform disposition of unclaimed property act.

With the exception of three retroactive provisions, the act is effective May 19, 1981.

POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION PAYMENTS, Chapter 233, S.F. No.

1174, by Frederickson; companion is H.F. No. 1124, by F.

Rodriguez.

This act repeals the general law prohibiting payment of police retirement benefits to recipients living outside the United States and expressly authorizes payments to the account of the recipient in a banking institution in any state or territory regardless of the residence of the recipient.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

CITY MANAGERS, Chapter 254, S.F. No. 1079, by Stern;

companion is H.F. No. 1223, by Reding.

This act allows city managers to elect to be excluded from membership in the public employees retirement association and permits the employing city to make contributions equal to the amount which would have been paid as the employer contribution to PERA to a deferred compensation plan for the city manager.

The act is effective May 22, 1981.

DULUTH TEACHERS, Chapter 269, S.F. No. 132, by Solon;

companion is H.F. No. 112, by Berkelman.

This act establishes a new coordinated retirement program for Duluth teachers first employed after July 1, 1981 and current teachers who elect membership. The program is substantially identical to the statewide T.R.A. coordinated program. Contribution rates for all members are increased from 4.0 to 4.5 percent. The benefit accrual rate is increased from 1.15 to 1.25 percent per year for all years of service. Monthly retirement annuities in effect prior to July 1, 1981 are increased by 8.7 percent. An optional survivor benefit is offered the surviving spouse of a member between 55 and 70 years of age with ten or more years of service who dies while in active service, in lieu of the existing death benefit or survivor annuity.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

PRIOR SERVICE CREDIT, Chapter 297, H.F. No. 247, by Sarna;

companion is S.F. No. 152, by Spear.

This act allows a West St. Paul police officer who was formerly a member of the public employees police and fire fund to continue coverage under that fund. Purchase of prior service credit in the state retirement system, public employees retirement association, police and fire fund or teachers retirement association is allowed for some nine specifically described individuals or categories, and the terms for payment or repayment of contributions are specified.

The act is effective May 30, 1981.

POST RETIREMENT INCREASES, Chapter 298, H.F. No. 295, by

Sarna; companion is S.F. No. 355, by C. Peterson.

This act provides post-retirement annuity or benefit adjustments for some 7,000 recipients of annuities or benefits from statewide pension funds and the Minneapolis employees fund whose annuities or benefits were calculated under the law in effect prior to July 1, 1973. Amounts of the adjustments are \$16 per year of service on December 1, 1981 and \$17 per year of service on December 1, 1982. The \$11,300,000 total cost is apportioned among the funds involved.

The Minneapolis municipal employees retirement fund is authorized to withdraw funds from the investment authority of the state board of investment.

The act is effective July 1, 1981, except for the provisions relating to Minneapolis which are effective upon local approval.

SURVIVOR BENEFITS, MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES, Chapter 319, S.F.

No. 690, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 779, by Reding.

This act extends survivor benefits to former judges on deferred retirement status. It also extends coverage under the public employees police and fire fund to a certain part-time firefighter, grants full survivor benefits to the widow of a deceased teacher who died some two weeks prior to eligibility therefor, and makes retroactive increased benefits to a certain retired employee of the department of military affairs.

The act is effective May 30, 1981, except for provisions relating to judges, which are effective July 1, 1981.

TAXATION

INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING, Chapter 13, S.F. No. 366, by R. Moe;

companion is H.F. No. 488, by Jacobs.

This act provides a new schedule for payment of income taxes withheld from wages. Effective April 1, 1981, employers whose withholding tax exceeds \$200, or beginning January 1, 1982, \$500, during a calendar month other than the last month of the calendar quarter, must deposit the amount with the commissioner of revenue within fifteen days after the close of the calendar month. If, however, on the close of any "eighth monthly period" (each month is divided into eight three or four day periods) the amount of undeposited taxes is \$3,000 or more, the taxes must be deposited within three banking days.

The commissioner is authorized to prescribe by rule other return periods or deposit requirements and is given temporary rulemaking authority.

ESTATE TAX, TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS, Chapter 49, S.F. No.

354, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 538, by Brandl.

This act makes technical corrections and clarifications to the Minnesota estate tax and, for estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1980, updates references to the Internal Revenue Code contained in the estate tax to the Internal Revenue Code as amended through December 31, 1980.

In computing taxable incomes of an estate for income tax purposes, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980, certain deductions taken in determining estate tax liability may not again be taken for purposes of determining gain or loss from the sale of property.

A transfer from a decedent dying after December 31, 1980 for public, charitable, or religious uses is not exempt from the estate tax if an interest in the same property passed for other uses for less than full consideration, unless the transfer was deductible for purposes of determining the taxable estate for federal estate tax purposes. For estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1979, the value of any payment received under an employee stock ownership plan qualified pursuant to section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code is exempt.

The time within which the commissioner of revenue may audit and adjust an estate tax return is extended from the later of the date of receipt of return or 90 days, to the later of the date of receipt of the return or 180 days for estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1980.

Effective the day after final enactment, a report or return of a decedent or donor may be disclosed to a holder of an interest in the property. County recorders and county treasurers and their employees are not included in the prohibition against disclosure of any information contained in an estate tax report or return.

It is clarified that references to the affidavit of survivorship apply to a decedent dying prior to January 1, 1980.

INCOME TAX AND PROPERTY TAX REFUND, FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED, Chapter 60, H.F. No. 435, by Novak,

companion is S.F. No. 326, by C. Peterson.

This act updates references to the Internal Revenue Code to

refer to the Internal Revenue Code as amended through 1980 and adopts many provisions of the Internal Revenue Code for Minnesota income tax purposes.

For purposes of determining the gross income of individuals, estates, and trusts, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1980, applies. The change is generally applicable for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980. However, the new federal installment sales provisions, and the federal changes regarding pensions, individual retirement accounts, deferred compensation plans, and conservation payments to farmers are adopted effective at the same time they become effective for federal income tax purposes.

References to the federal energy credit contained in the Minnesota residential energy credit are updated. The federal provision reducing qualifying expenditures by expenditures made from subsidized energy financing, and reducing the dollar limitation of the credit by the amount of expenditures made from subsidized energy financing or grants is adopted for purposes of the Minnesota energy credit.

The new federal installment sales provisions are adopted for corporations effective at the time the provisions are effective for federal income tax purposes.

Effective for estates of decedents dying after April 1, 1980, the taxable amount of a lump sum distribution is reduced by the amount of the Minnesota deduction for estate or inheritance taxes.

The federal restriction on the deduction of interest expenses on indebtedness incurred to purchase shares or make deposits which qualify for the new federal interest and dividend exclusion is adopted.

The statutory language relating to the exclusion from gross income of income from discharge of indebtedness is deleted and sections 108 and 1017 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 1980, apply.

The provisions relating to corporations in the following areas are amended or repealed and replaced by a reference to the applicable sections of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 1980:

- 1) distributions in redemption of stock;
- 2) effect on earnings and profits on the distribution of property by a corporation with respect to its stock;
- 3) recognition of gain or loss in connection with a complete liquidation;
- 4) corporate organizations and reorganizations;
- 5) carryovers in corporate acquisitions; and
- 6) special limitations on operating loss carryovers.

A deduction for another state's estate or inheritance tax is allowed when a beneficiary is taxed on income in respect of a decedent, if the income was included in the estate of the decedent and taxed by the other state.

It is clarified that interest on mortgage subsidy bonds issued by a municipality and taxable for federal income tax purposes is also taxable for Minnesota income tax purposes.

Effective March 1, 1980, for all taxable years ending after that date, corporations may not deduct the windfall profits tax.

The federal provisions allowing a deduction for organization and startup expenditures of a corporation are adopted.

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1979, the minimum tax on preference items is updated to the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 1980.

Effective July 1, 1981, employees may request withholding on sick pay and annuities.

The estate of an individual in bankruptcy proceedings commenced on or after October 1, 1979 may be a shareholder in a small business corporation.

Effective July 1, 1981, the provision allowing as a deduction contributions to pension plans is updated to refer to section 404 or 408(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 1980.

Section 703(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 1980, allowing certain elections affecting the computation of taxable net income from a partnership to be made by each partner separately, is adopted.

To the extent that section 6050D of the Internal Revenue Code requires persons administering programs which finance projects to produce energy to file a return, that provision is adopted for Minnesota.

Foreign persons holding property in Minnesota who are required to file a federal information return relating to the holding of the property must file a similar Minnesota return.

Effective for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1981, the federal provisions requiring large corporations to pay at least 60 percent of the estimated tax for the current year are adopted for Minnesota tax purposes

Beginning with claims based on rent paid in 1980 and property taxes payable in 1981, the property tax refund definition of "income" is updated to refer to federal adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 1980, and interest excluded under the new interest exclusion must be added to federal adjusted gross income to obtain "income".

The federal amendments made to the targeted jobs credit and the WIN credit are effective for Minnesota tax purposes at the same time they become effective for federal tax purposes.

Effective for bankruptcy proceedings begun after September 30, 1979, section 290.137, relating to insolvency reorganizations, is repealed. The new federal bankruptcy tax law is applicable.

The revisor is instructed to update all references to the Internal Revenue Code contained in chapter 290, except the references contained in section 290.01, subdivision 20, to refer to the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 1980.

Except as otherwise noted in this summary, the act is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DEFERRAL, Chapter 80, H.F. No. 708, by

Ewald; companion is S.F. No. 95, by Keefe.

This act provides that any county, statutory or home rule charter city or town making a special assessment may defer the payment of the assessment for any homestead property owned by a

person retired by virtue of a permanent and total disability.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

PROPERTY TAX REFUNDS, CERTIFICATE OF RENT PAID, Chapter

104, S.F. No. 218, by Waldorf; companion is H.F. No. 254, by

Kelly.

This act provides that the owner or managing agent of rental property must make the certificate of rent paid available to the renter by January 31 of the year following the year the rent was paid. Previously, certificates had to be available by February 15 of the year following the year the rent was paid.

This act is effective August 1, 1981.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES, ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES, Chapter 164,

S.F. No. 432, by Berglin; companion is H.F. No. 819, by Skoglund.

This act makes changes in the administration of the mortgage registry tax, deed stamp tax, special fuel excise tax, and mineral tax.

The state's share of the mortgage registry tax and the proceeds of the deed stamp tax are paid to the commissioner of revenue by the tenth day of the month following the month the taxes are collected. The commissioner deposits the receipts in the general fund.

Bulk purchasers of special fuel for a taxable use may purchase the fuel on a tax paid basis. Bulk purchasers purchasing special fuel in this manner must be registered with the commissioner of revenue but need no longer be licensed as a bulk purchaser or subject to the reporting requirements.

The authority and additional procedures of the commissioner of revenue in the administration of mineral taxes are set out. The commissioner of revenue and his designees are given power to subpoena persons and records and to take testimony for purposes of auditing mineral or royalty tax reports or returns. The commissioner and the taxpayer may agree to an extension of time for redetermination of the mineral tax.

Persons receiving royalties must make a report to the commissioner if the royalties received equal \$5,000 or more during the preceding calendar year.

The commissioner of revenue may redetermine the tax on royalties within three years from the date of the original assessment. Ten days notice of any proposed increase must be given to the taxpayer. A taxpayer may apply to the commissioner for a redetermination of an original assessment and the commissioner must credit a determined overpayment against other royalty taxes. If the tax is redetermined, interest of six percent is allowed on overpayment of royalty taxes, and interest of 12 percent is assessed on underpayment of taxes.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

INCOME TAXES AND PROPERTY TAX REFUNDS, TECHNICAL

CORRECTIONS, Chapter 178, H.F. No. 932, by Kvam; companion is

S.F. No. 687, by Merriam.

This act makes technical corrections to the Minnesota income tax and property tax refund provisions. It corrects obsolete, confusing, or incorrect references, amends the law to conform to administrative practice, clarifies the law, inserts

necessary references, and deletes or repeals obsolete or duplicate provisions and dates.

In addition, Minnesota tax law is amended to conform to federal tax in several areas. The long term capital gain holding period is increased to one year. Minnesota partnership income tax provisions are amended to increase conformance with federal law, the federal definition of an "employee state ownership trust" is adopted, the deduction of property taxes is limited as provided in the Internal Revenue Code, and federal provisions regarding involuntary conversions are adopted.

For purposes of determining the homemaker credit, farm loss deduction limitation, and the charitable contribution deduction, the ordinary income portion of a lump sum distribution must be added to income.

Any change in credits or items of tax preference reported to the Internal Revenue Service must also be reported to the commissioner of revenue. If a report is made of a change or correction on a federal return within 90 days, the commissioner has one year to recompute the tax. If a report is made of a change or correction in a federal return after ninety days, the commissioner may recompute the tax within six years.

The time limit for purposes of redetermination of property tax refund claims begins to run on April 15 of the year in which the rent was paid or the year preceding the year in which the property taxes are payable. This provision is effective the day after final enactment.

The income tax provisions of this act are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980. Except as noted in this summary, the property tax refund provisions are effective for claims based on rent paid in 1980 and subsequent years and property taxes payable in 1981 and subsequent years.

PROPERTY TAXATION, PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION, Chapter 188,

H.F. No. 142, by Forsythe; companion is S.F. No. 478, by Bang.

Class 3 property consisting of real property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes is assessed at 21 percent of its market value.

This act extends this classification to include noncontiguous recreational use property of up to two acres used in conjunction with the class 3 property if it is within two miles of the class 3 property.

The act is effective for taxes payable in 1982 and thereafter.

TAXATION, LEVY LIMITS, Chapter 205, S.F. No. 215, by

Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 252, by Lehto.

This act amends Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 275.52, Subdivision 2, to provide that the levy limit base for urban towns (towns with statutory city powers) may be increased by up to eight percent per year. Previously the base could only be increased by six percent.

However, section 275.52 was repealed in the special session omnibus tax bill, Extra Session Laws 1981, Chapter 1. See the summary of article V of Extra Session Laws, Chapter 1, for the levy limit provisions of all local units of government, including urban towns.

PROPERTY TAXES, EMERGENCY SHELTERS, Chapter 251, S.F. No.

279, by Sieloff; companion is H.F. No. 494, by Norton.

Effective for taxes levied in 1981 and thereafter and payable in 1982 and thereafter, property used to provide emergency shelter for victims of domestic abuse is exempt from property tax if the organization that owns the property is exempt from federal income tax.

PROPERTY TAXES, EXEMPTION, Chapter 309, S.F. No. 393, by

Menning; companion is H.F. No. 527, by B. Anderson.

This act provides that property not exceeding one acre owned by a senior citizen group is exempt from property taxation. To qualify, the property must be used primarily as a meeting or recreational facility and not for residential purposes and the senior citizen group owning the property must be a nonprofit organization and generally limit membership to persons age 55 or older.

The act is effective for taxes payable in 1982 and thereafter.

INCOME TAX AND PROPERTY TAX REFUND, Chapter 343, H.F. No.

1143, by Brandl; companion is S.F. No. 1139, by Dieterich.

This act is the department of revenue income tax and property tax refund administration bill. It conforms many income tax provisions to federal income tax provisions and contains other provisions suggested by the department of revenue.

Effective the day after final enactment, only a resident of Minnesota may designate on an income tax return or property tax refund return that \$1 be paid from the general fund to the state elections campaign fund.

The income tax provisions on exempt organizations are amended to conform to the federal income tax provisions. Federal law is also adopted for political organizations and homeowners associations, and a tax is imposed on these entities at the corporate rate. Certain entities claiming exemption from Minnesota income tax must furnish information as to exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code and file copies of any report required to be filed under the Internal Revenue Code. Failure to do so subjects the organization to a \$100 penalty. In addition, the commissioner must be notified of any change in federal tax status or adjustment of federal return.

Effective the day after final enactment, information on tax exempt organizations is public information to the extent the information is public under federal law. The commissioner may publish a list of tax exempt organizations.

For purposes of determining eligibility for the low income alternative tax, it is clarified that part year residents and nonresidents must use their entire income for the entire year.

The ordinary income portion of a lump sum distribution must be added to federal adjusted gross income for purposes of the income limitation of the dependent care credit.

Federal income tax provisions limiting interest deductions for investment indebtedness and indebtedness to purchase certain life insurance contracts are adopted for Minnesota income tax purposes.

A new subdivision is added to the operating loss deduction section to clarify the computation of carryforwards and carrybacks of the net operating loss deduction for individuals and estates. Subject to certain modifications and adjustments, the amount is generally that allowable for federal income tax purposes.

In determining gain or loss on the disposition of property from a decedent, if the alternate valuation or special use valuation was used in determining the gross estate for estate tax purposes, that value must be used for income tax purposes. This provision is effective for estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1979.

The final income tax return of a decedent shall be filed and the tax paid by the personal representative or, if there is no personal representative, by the successors who receive the property.

Every corporation must file an income tax return. Previously, corporations were not required to file if taxable net income exceeded \$500 or if gross income exceeded \$5,000.

Interest from United States bonds is not included in income in determining filing requirements.

Effective the day after final enactment, the commissioner of revenue may obtain an injunction ordering a taxpayer to file a complete income tax return.

Where spouses file a combined return it is considered separate computations on a single return and both spouses are jointly and severally liable for any unpaid tax, unless a spouse could be relieved of liability under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

The commissioner of revenue is authorized to provide a "short form" individual income tax return. The political checkoff must appear on the short form return.

The information return provisions of Minnesota law are amended to conform to the corresponding federal provisions, including the federal information return requirements for reporting payments of unemployment compensation. Failure to file an information return due to willful neglect subjects the taxpayer to a penalty of \$10, not to exceed \$1,000 in any calendar year. Persons filing information returns must notify the subject of the return by January 31 of the year following the year the payments were made.

Effective the day after final enactment the commissioner of revenue is authorized to accept tax returns filed in places he may designate in addition to St. Paul.

Effective the day after final enactment, the commissioner of revenue is authorized to adjust the computation of federal adjusted gross income of individuals or of federal taxable income for estates or trusts.

Effective the day after final enactment, interest at the rate of eight percent, 12 percent for taxes becoming due after June 30, 1981, is assessed on income tax and withholding tax penalties for fraud or negligence.

Effective the day after final enactment, the department of revenue is authorized to disclose tax return information if necessary to obtain information during audit, investigation, or collection of tax.

The federal definition of "wages" is adopted for purposes of the withholding tax. Tips required to be reported and withheld for federal income tax purposes must also be reported and withheld for Minnesota income tax purposes. Employers must file with the commissioner of revenue within 30 days a copy of any withholding exemption certificate on which an employee claims more than nine exemptions, exempt status, or more exemptions than the employer believes the employee is entitled to claim. Employers who fail to file copies of the certificate are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each instance. Procedures

for review and invalidation of withholding exemption certificates by the commissioner and for appeal of the commissioner's determination to the tax court are adopted.

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980, Minnesota requirements on reporting of income and the dates the reporting must be made to employees are conformed to the federal requirements and employers are required to file with the commissioner of revenue a reconciliation of all income statements for the calendar year by February 28 of the year after the payments were made. A \$10 penalty is imposed for failure to file the reconciliation. Employees furnishing a withholding exemption certificate containing a materially incorrect statement may be subject to a penalty of \$100 for each instance.

Effective the day after enactment, delegation by an employer of any duty related to the income tax withholding provisions does not relieve the employer of liability for failure to perform the duty. Except as noted, the provisions related to withholding taxes are effective July 1, 1981.

Changes are made in the individual estimated tax provisions to conform them with federal estimated tax provisions. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981, no declaration is required if the estimated tax is less than \$100, and the minimum amount that must be paid is increased from 70 percent to 80 percent of the tax.

Effective the day after final enactment, corporate and individual estimated tax is not required on the minimum tax.

Effective for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1981, the first \$1,000 of corporate tax may not be subtracted in making payment of estimated tax. Subtraction of that amount constitutes an underpayment of estimated tax.

The property tax refund provisions of this act provide that part year residents who are homeowners must use their entire income in computing the property tax refund for taxes payable the following year. Payment of interest at six percent is provided if property tax refund claims are not paid within a certain period by the state.

Beginning with claims for rent paid in 1980, and property taxes payable in 1981, individuals married during the year may file a joint property tax refund return including the total income, rent, and property taxes. The maximum joint claim, however, cannot exceed the maximum amount one person could receive.

Beginning with claims based on rent paid in 1980 and property taxes payable in 1981, the interest rate on property tax refunds overpaid by the state is eight percent until July 1, and 12 percent thereafter. Effective the day after final enactment, fraudulent preparation of property tax refund claims of \$2,500 or more within a twelve month period is a felony.

Except as noted, the property tax refund provisions are effective beginning with rent paid in 1981, and property taxes payable in 1982.

A provision contained in the additional lump sum distribution tax allowing a taxpayer to elect to compute the tax differently than it is computed on the federal income tax return is repealed.

Except as stated the act is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980.

INCOME TAX, SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATIONS, Chapter 344, H.F.

No. 1210, by Jacobs; companion is S.F. No. 1152, by Davies.

This act repeals the separate election by corporations to be treated as a small business corporation for Minnesota income tax purposes. For taxable years beginning after December 30, 1980, a corporation validly electing to be treated as a small business corporation for federal income tax purposes will automatically receive small business corporation treatment for Minnesota income tax purposes.

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC REGULATIONS FOR FARM EQUIPMENT, Chapter 44,

S.F. No. 197, by Benson; companion is H.F. No. 193, by Lemen.

This act regulates the type of reflector which must be displayed on the rear of every self-propelled unit of farm equipment and the last unit of every combination of farm equipment. The reflectors shall be mounted as close as practicable to the extreme edges of the unit of farm equipment. The reflectors shall be reflex reflectors that shall be visible at night from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

HIGHWAY INFORMATIONAL SIGNING, MOTELS, Chapter 55, H.F. No.

521, by Ainley; companion is S.F. No. 370, by Purfeerst.

This act includes motels as services which may be included on resort and recreational area informational signs permitted at trunk highway intersections with rural roads. In addition, signs may be located on by-passes of outstate municipalities or at the intersection of two trunk highways with prior approval of the federal highway administration.

The act is effective April 29, 1981.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, CHILD CAR PASSENGER RESTRAINT

SYSTEMS, Chapter 56, S.F. No. 263, by Lantry; companion is H.F.

No. 72, by Laidig.

A parent or legal guardian of a child under four years old shall have installed a child passenger restraint system meeting federal motor vehicle safety standards in a motor vehicle owned by the guardian or parent when used for transporting the child. A person violating this requirement shall be given a hazard warning by the highway patrol or a local law enforcement officer. The warning shall advise of the dangers to a child passenger and urge installation of a child passenger restraint system.

Failure to use or install a child passenger restraint system is not admissible in evidence in any litigation involving personal injuries or property damage resulting from the use or operation of a motor vehicle.

The act is effective January 1, 1982.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, ROUTE DESIGNATIONS, Chapter

81, H.F. No. 847, by Nysether; companion is S.F. No. 455, by

Purfeerst.

This act removes from the rulemaking process the designation and redesignation of routes with regard to weight limits. The commissioner of transportation may designate or undesignate any route when requested by a local road authority.

The act is effective May 5, 1981.

REMOVABLE TAX EXEMPT PLATES, Chapter 113, H.F. No. 467, by

G. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 414, by Schmitz.

This act allows motor vehicles leased or loaned to a political subdivision to be identified by a removable plate or placard.

The act is effective May 8, 1981.

COURIER SERVICE, CARRIER PERMITS, Chapter 124, H.F. No. 168, by Novak; companion is S.F. No. 235, by Sikorski.

This act requires the public service commission to issue a courier service carrier permit without a hearing to all petitioners who apply for a permit within 180 days after May 9, 1981. The permit application cannot be contested.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

DAKOTA AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES TOLL BRIDGE, Chapter 143, H.F. No. 893, by M. Sieben; companion is S.F. No. 840, by Sikorski.

This act permits any person or business entity to purchase or lease the railroad and highway bridge connecting St. Paul Park and Inver Grove Heights for the purpose of operating it as a toll bridge. The counties of Washington and Dakota shall regulate the operation and maintenance of the bridge and establish maximum vehicle tolls.

The act is effective May 9, 1981.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION CHANGES, Chapter 167, S.F. No. 556, by Stern; companion is H.F. No. 945, by Schoenfeld.

This act makes changes in motor vehicle registration laws. The law permitting nonresident servicemen to register motor vehicles for \$3 is repealed. Certain redundant language relating to new motor vehicle permits is repealed.

Self-propelled vehicles weighing under 27,000 pounds, except for vehicles registered under the monthly series system for passenger automobiles and certain interstate registered vehicles, shall display their plates by March 2 of the plate year and not earlier than November 15 of the preceding year.

The tax for vehicles registered under the monthly series system for passenger automobiles is due the first day of the month commencing the 12 month registration period and payable during the 45 days preceding the due date.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

MUNICIPAL STATE-AID STREET FUND, Chapter 169, S.F. No. 823, by Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 873, by Den Ouden.

This act finds that certain cities eligible for municipal state-aid street funds because they have a population of 5,000 or more were not included in the 1981 apportionment of the funds due to the unavailability of census figures.

The commissioner of transportation may, by order, include in the 1981 municipal state-aid street funds apportionment any city he determines has a population of 5,000 or more on January 1, 1981 based on preliminary or final census information.

Apportionments for calendar years 1982 to 1990 shall be based on the final tabulation of the 1980 federal census.

The act is effective May 12, 1981.

SCHOOL BUS REGULATION, Chapter 191, H.F. No. 357, by C.

Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 676, by Dahl.

This act makes various changes in school bus laws. An owner or lessee of a motor vehicle not stopping for school buses with red lights flashing and stop arm extended is subject to certain penalties only if the words "school bus" are on the front and back of the bus. Likewise, certain warning equipment provisions apply only to buses so marked.

Flashing warning light standards are now contained in statute as well as in rule.

Type three school buses shall not be outwardly equipped and identified as a school bus and shall have a maximum rated seating capacity of ten persons, including the driver.

A school bus subject to color and equipment requirements of section 169.44, subdivision 1a, may be equipped with a white strobe light on the roof for use in limited visibility conditions. Specifications for the light and its location are prescribed.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

BONDS FOR DEALERS, Chapter 196, H.F. No. 921, by Mehrkens;

companion is S.F. No. 833, by Belanger.

This act regulates the bonds required for motor vehicle dealers. Motorized bicycle dealers are required to post a \$5,000 bond. Dealers formerly required to have a \$1,000 bond are now required to have a \$5,000 bond and those required to have a \$10,000 bond are now required to have a \$25,000 bond.

The act is effective January 1, 1982.

CAR REGISTRATION, SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, Chapter 199, H.F.

No. 704, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 608, by Pehler.

This act enlarges the class of cars entitled to be registered as collector cars. Several new car makes are added and the last year of manufacture is extended from 1942 to 1948.

Station wagons or other multi-purpose vehicles or a truck having a gross weight of 9,000 pounds or less are excluded from certain private passenger vehicle bumper requirements except that these vehicles must possess bumpers equivalent to any original standard equipment and may not have a suspension system modified so that the bumper height varies more than three inches from the original manufactured bumper height.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS, Chapter 203, S.F. No. 159, by

Purfeerst; companion is H.F. No. 465, by Hanson.

This act permits the commissioner of transportation to reallocate between the state and county federal aid secondary system federal funds allocated by statutory formula if one of the systems cannot utilize the funds.

The act is effective May 16, 1981.

MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES, Chapter 209, S.F. No. 835, by

Belanger; companion is H.F. No. 745, by Mehrkens.

This act makes various changes in miscellaneous

transportation laws.

Estimates of construction costs prepared by transportation department employees are non-public data and are not available from the time of final design until bids are opened. A new route is added to the trunk highway system and an old route is discontinued.

The cost of construction or maintenance work for which a contract may be let by direct negotiations is raised from \$25,000 to \$75,000 for any single project.

The commissioner of transportation is given authority to borrow from certain accounts in anticipation of receipt of federal and other funds.

Technical changes are made in the definition of carriers exempt from Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 221. Hazardous material specialists of the department of transportation are given limited police powers. The administration of building mover regulations is transferred to the transportation regulation board.

Revenues of airports in excess of maintenance operation and debt needs must be applied to airport extension or improvement. The commissioner is authorized to pay up to \$200,000 of the cost of a new landing strip at a landing strip airport.

Hot air balloons shall be registered for an annual \$25 fee which shall be in lieu of any other taxes.

A non-resident owner of an aircraft operated solely in an air show or exposition shall secure a three day temporary permit for a fee of \$25. The permit is in lieu of any other aircraft tax.

The act is effective August 1, 1981 except the engineers bid privacy, direct negotiation, and landing strip provisions are effective May 16, 1981.

JOINT COMMUTER RAIL STUDY COMMISSION, Chapter 287, S.F. No.

278, by Pehler; companion is H.F. No. 457, by McEachern.

This act extends the existence of the joint commuter rail study commission and the due date for its report from January 1, 1982 to January 1, 1984.

The extension is effective upon approval of the city councils of St. Paul, St. Cloud, and Minneapolis. The study shall be funded by those cities.

HIGHWAY ADVERTISING, Chapter 294, S.F. No. 525, by Schmitz;

companion is H.F. No. 830, by Dahlvang.

This act regulates highway advertising devices. Advertising devices along interstate highways or federal aid primary system highways which were lawfully erected shall not be required to be moved until all rights in the property, personal or real, have been acquired.

The transportation department in cooperation with the department of economic development shall make recommendations to the legislature by February 1, 1982, for a comprehensive directional signing program.

Fees for permits and renewals for advertising devices adjacent to interstate or trunk highways are doubled.

The commissioner of transportation may enter into agreements with advertising device owners or property owners to

control vegetation around the devices to ensure their visibility from the roadway. The cost of vegetation control shall be borne by the device owner or the property owner.

The act is effective May 29, 1981.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION, WEIGHT LIMITS, Chapter 321, S.F. No.

804, by Willet; companion is H.F. No. 870, by Kalis.

This act regulates motor vehicle registration, weight limits and other motor vehicle operations. A re-registration of a vehicle taxed on gross weight, the registration for which has been cancelled and which is operating under a reciprocity agreement, shall be the full annual registration fee without regard to the percentage of vehicle miles traveled in Minnesota.

Vehicles used for road work shall in certain instances be exempt from width, height, length, and weight limitations.

A new table of weight limitations is established and various weight and axle classifications created.

The commissioner of transportation is given discretion whether to designate or undesignate a route when requested by a local road authority.

The notice necessary for weight enforcement operations and the duty to stop for weighing is broadened and clarified.

Certain documentation is not required regarding the weight of the load in the first haul of raw farm products or unfinished forest products.

The civil penalty for overweight loads is reduced and procedures for collecting the penalty established. Documentation requirements for receivers of overweight loads are altered. The use of weight documents as evidence is regulated.

The act has various effective dates.

STATE RAIL BANK, Chapter 338, H.F. No. 769, by B. Anderson;

companion is S.F. No. 759, by Penny.

This act makes several changes in the state rail bank program. Funds for the state rail bank program from various sources are not to be deposited in the rail service improvement account. The type of rail lines, property, and rights-of-way which may be acquired for the state rail bank is broadened.

The commissioner of transportation may convey rail bank rail lines or rights-of-way to a governmental subdivision. A rail bank maintenance and rail bank improvement account are created in the state treasury. These accounts are to be used for income and expenditures for the rail bank program. The type of bonds to be used for the rail bank program are state transportation bonds.

The act is effective June 2, 1981.

INTERSTATE 35E, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Chapter 345, S.F. No. 31,

by Dieterich; companion is H.F. No. 135, by Hanson.

This act prohibits the commissioner of transportation from changing the location, designation, marking, and numbering of Legislative Route No. 125 within the city of St. Paul.

The act is effective June 2, 1981.

OVERSIZE VEHICLES, Chapter 348, S.F. No. 537, by Purfeerst;

companion is H.F. No. 963, by Mehrkens.

This act increases the maximum allowable length of motor vehicle drawn mount combinations to 65 feet.

The fees are raised for special permits for overweight and oversized vehicles.

An interim commission is created to study the contracting of trunk highway maintenance by counties, and the collection of highway user taxes from out of state vehicles. Seven members each of the senate and house of representatives shall comprise the commission. The commission shall file a report with the legislature by February 1, 1982.

Certain outdated language on oversize vehicle permits is repealed.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL, Chapter 363, H.F. No. 553, by

G. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 713, by Lantry.

Section 1 changes the offense of operating a snowmobile while under the influence of "intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit forming drug" to "alcoholic beverage or controlled substance."

Section 2 redefines "passenger automobile" to include pickups.

Section 3 redefines truck to exclude pickup trucks.

Section 4 clarifies the definition of gross weight for certain vehicles and haulers.

Section 5 makes certain housekeeping changes within the definition of farm trucks.

Section 6 clarifies the definition of recreational equipment and mandates that all sleep-in campers must be registered as a passenger automobile. (Current law provides that an owner may elect to register a vehicle as either a recreational vehicle or as a truck.)

Section 7 provides that the minimum fee for automobiles and pickup trucks will be raised from \$12 to \$23 in 1982, \$28 in 1983, \$32 in 1984, and \$35 in 1985.

Section 8 raises the tax for motorcycles from \$5 to \$10 and provides that the tax also includes a surtax.

Section 9 taxes farm trucks under 57,000 pounds at 45 percent of base rate, \$35 minimum, for vehicles 1-8 years; 27 percent of base rate, \$21 minimum, 9 years and older.

Farm trucks over 57,000 pounds are taxed at 50 percent of base rate for vehicles 1-8 years, 36 percent of base rate for vehicles 9 years and older.

Section 10 provides that the tax on trailers shall be 30 percent of the Minnesota base rate but in no event less than \$5 (raised from \$2).

Section 11 establishes commercial vehicles and changes base rate schedule. Commercial zone trucks are defined. Taxes commercial zone trucks at 75 percent of base rate for first 8 years and 50 percent for 9 years and older phased in over four years. A new base rate schedule is phased in.

Section 12 ends depreciation for buses after four years.

Section 13 taxes recreational vehicles at 100 percent of new base rate, minimum \$20; for vehicles nine years and older, 64 percent in 1982, 68 percent in 1983, 72 percent in 1984, 75 percent in 1985 and thereafter.

Recreational trailers are taxed at 30 percent of new base rate with a \$5 minimum.

Section 14 raises the moped tax from \$3 to \$6.

Section 15 establishes the tax rate on all vehicles now registered as urban trucks, beginning at 50 percent in 1982 and reaching 100 percent in 1985. Urban license plates are abolished as of 1985.

Section 16 increases certain minimum prorated fees from \$5 to \$10.

Section 17 reduces minimum gross registered weight from 1-1/2 times empty weight to 1-1/4 times.

Section 18 allows pickup trucks to be registered by the registrar according to a monthly series system of registration.

Section 19 specifies the renewal application date for a pickup truck as 1982.

Section 20 allows farm trucks to be registered on a quarterly basis at one-fourth the annual tax, plus \$5 for each quarterly registration.

Section 21 raises the charge for amateur radio license plates from \$2.50 to \$10.

Section 22 raises the charge for personalized license plates from \$50 to \$100.

Section 23 eliminates the allowing of refunds for the remaining portion of license fees paid for a vehicle permanently removed from the state during a registration year.

Section 24 provides that revenue from dealer plates will be divided according to section 48.

Section 25 raises the fee for bicycle registration retained by deputy registrars from 50 cents to \$1.00.

Section 26 deletes references to "chauffeur's license" in the law requiring a drivers license revocation upon a conviction for criminal negligence.

Section 27 provides for a single license plate for farm trucks.

Section 29 raises fees for moped operator permits.

Section 30 changes, in the law identifying persons not eligible for drivers licenses, references to "habitual drunkards" and "persons addicted to the use of narcotic drugs" to "drug-dependent" persons as defined in section 254A.02, subdivision 5.

Section 31 repeals the requirement that payment of the fee for class A and B drivers licenses on initial application be at the place of application.

Section 32 raises the fee for a class C drivers license from \$5 to \$10, class B from \$10 to \$15, and class A from \$15 to \$20. Instruction permits are raised from \$2 to \$4, duplicate licenses from \$1.50 to \$3.00, and Minnesota identification cards from \$5 to \$6.

Section 33 provides that in applications for licenses the applicant must indicate a desire to receive or not receive the donor document.

Section 34 allows the full name of a married drivers license applicant to include the applicant's family name prior to marriage, at the applicant's option.

Section 35 eliminates the 50 cent filing fee for drivers license applications at the state office; allows the \$1 county fee to be charged for ID cards; and requires applications and fees to be forwarded by the county within ten days of receipt.

Section 36 makes optional the need for manufacturing plastic drivers licenses and allows a license to show the licensee's mailing address if it differs from his residence address.

Section 37 classifies photographic negatives as private data, but makes them accessible to law enforcement personnel for felony investigations.

Section 38 repeals conflicting language on the fee for ID cards.

Section 39 changes, in the law requiring drivers license revocations for certain offenses, references to "operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug" to "violating section 169.121."

Section 40 imposes a \$30 charge for reinstatement of a revoked drivers license.

Section 41 imposes certain restrictions on the commissioner of transportation relating to guidelines for assisting transit systems.

Section 42 repeals the wording that deals with payments to the metropolitan transit commission based upon a performance funding system.

Section 43 adds language for providing financial assistance by contract to the metropolitan transit commission.

Section 44 provides for the creation of a metropolitan service demonstration program.

Section 45 adds language relative to the commissioner of transportation using existing public and private providers of service wherever possible, to supplement rather than replace existing service, and to increase the productivity of all special transportation vehicles. Language is deleted pertaining to recipients of grants made before June 8, 1979. Certain duties are imposed on the commissioner of transportation.

Section 46 raises the gas tax from 11 cents to 13 cents per gallon and allows a credit for certain border service stations.

Section 47 provides that the fee for dealer plates will be divided according to section 48.

Section 48 provides that motor vehicle excise tax revenues will be divided between the general fund, the highway user tax distribution fund, and the transit assistance fund beginning in fiscal year 1984.

Section 49 provides that all fines resulting from weight violators apprehended at state scales be credited 100 percent to the trunk highway fund.

Section 50 imposes certain restrictions on the metropolitan council relating to charges for the light rail transit study.

Section 51 makes optional rather than mandatory the issuing of monthly passes to the general public and eliminates the requirement to offer passes at a discount at least as great as that provided on passes sold by the metropolitan transit commission in January, 1979.

Section 52 makes optional rather than mandatory the issuing of employee-plan monthly passes for regular route transit bus service. The commission is authorized to determine the proper amount of special discounts.

Section 53 provides for the preparation of a development program by the metropolitan transit commission regarding transit and paratransit services.

Section 54 outlines the taxation levels within the transit taxing district. "Regular route bus" is changed to "transit and paratransit" service. The use of transit taxing money is regulated. Victoria is removed from the transit taxing district.

Section 56 gives the city of Moorhead the power to increase the tax levy for public transportation service.

Section 57 gives the city of Duluth the power to increase the tax levy for public transportation service, subject to a referendum.

The act has various effective dates.

VETOES

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, H.F. No. 1132, by Hokanson;

companion is S.F. No. 1346, by Dicklich.

This bill provided supplemental appropriations for education, welfare, and other purposes. Alcohol and cigarette taxes were raised and a sales tax imposed on candy and soft drinks.

The bill was vetoed May 20, 1981.

OMNIBUS TAXATION, H.F. No. 1445, by I. Anderson; no

companion.

This was the principle tax bill of the 1981 regular session. Much of it was passed in the special session as Chapter 1.

The bill was vetoed May 18, 1981.

FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES, S.F. No. 52, by Frank; companion

is H.F. No. 48, by Simoneau.

This bill made denial of access by political candidates to multiple dwellings a petty misdemeanor.

The bill was vetoed April 14, 1981.

HIGHER EDUCATION LABOR RELATIONS, S.F. No. 650, by Pehler;

companion is H.F. No. 598, by Simoneau.

This bill included certain community college and state university employees within the definition of "employee" for the purposes of the public employees labor relations act and excluded certain others.

The bill was vetoed May 29, 1981.

COMMERCIAL BRIBERY, H.F. No. 306, by Greenfield; companion

is S.F. No. 380, by Luther.

This bill established the crime of commercial bribery.

The bill was vetoed May 29, 1981.

CITY OF NORTHOME DETACHED BANKING FACILITY, S.F. No. 728,

by Lessard; companion is H.F. No. 705, by I. Anderson.

This bill permitted any bank doing business in the city of Northome in Koochiching county to establish one detached facility within 35 miles of its principal place of business. Approval of the commissioner of banks was required.

The bill was vetoed May 29, 1981.

CATASTROPHIC HEALTH INSURANCE, H.F. No. 326, by Swanson;

companion is S.F. No. 834, by Sikorski.

This bill lowered eligibility requirements for catastrophic health insurance and appropriated \$12,000,000 for the program.

The bill was vetoed May 8, 1981.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

OMNIBUS TAX BILL, Chapter 1, First Special Session, H.F.

No. 1, by I. Anderson; no companion.

ARTICLE I
INCOME TAX

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980, the inflation adjustment made to taxable net income brackets, credits, and the standard deduction will be a percentage equal to one plus the lesser of the percentage increase in the consumer price index or the percentage increase in Minnesota gross income.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980, taxable net income of individuals, estates, and trusts will be multiplied by a fraction based upon the estimated rate of growth in average Minnesota gross income and a compounded federal elasticity adjustment factor.

For the 1981 tax year, the indexing adjustment will be the average of the adjustment under current law and the adjustment as set out in article 1, and the taxable net income adjustment will be one-half of the amount of the adjustment otherwise made pursuant to article 1.

ARTICLE II
PROPERTY TAX

The state school agricultural credit is increased to 18 mills on the first 320 acres of homestead agricultural property, ten mills on the next 320 acres, and eight mills on any excess acreage. The credit on the first 320 acres of non-homestead agricultural land will be ten mills, and eight mills on any excess acreage. The credit on certain timber lands will be eight mills without regard to acreage.

Leased airport property owned by a city, town, or county is exempt from property tax or taxes in lieu, except property which is leased for agricultural purposes or is owned by the metropolitan airports commission.

Effective for taxes levied in 1983 and thereafter, payable in 1984 and thereafter, the value of agricultural land for property tax purposes will be the lesser of its market value or its gross rental capitalized at 5.8 percent.

Archery and firearms ranges are included in the open space valuation and tax deferral law.

The valuation of property subject to a conservation restriction or easement is reduced if the restriction or easement is recorded and the property is used in accordance with the terms of the restriction.

The amount of market value of homesteads subject to the lower assessment ratios is adjusted by the percentage increase in the statewide average purchase price of a home.

Persons who are permanently and totally disabled and who are receiving a pension from a local government retirement fund as a result of the disability are eligible for the class 3cc lower property assessment ratios.

Property classes 3g and 4c are created. Class 3g consists of homesteads in which the occupant owns the land but leases the

structure, provided certain restrictions are met. In order to receive this classification, the taxpayer must notify the assessor. Class 4c is commercial and industrial property. The first \$50,000 of market value of class 4c property is assessed at 40 percent. Any excess valuation will remain assessed at 43 percent. Limitations are placed upon the number of parcels owned by one person or entity which may qualify for the 40 percent assessment.

The assessment ratio of non-homestead residential property of at least four units is reduced to 36 percent for taxes payable in 1982 and 34 percent thereafter.

Property located in a national park and owned by the United States which is leased back for residential purposes to the person who owned the property immediately before acquisition by the United States is exempt from property tax.

Effective July 1, 1981, tax forfeited land provisions are amended to provide for notice of forfeiture by certified mail in certain cases without regard to state or county of residency. Effective June 9, 1981, persons who would have received the notice summarized in this paragraph, if it had been in effect at the time of forfeiture, may repurchase the land prior to June 15, 1981, if certain conditions are met.

The maximum refund allowed on property taxes payable in 1981 which have increased more than ten percent over the property taxes payable in 1980 is increased from \$300 to \$500.

A new property tax refund is allowed for increases in property in 1982 and thereafter. If the taxes payable have increased more than 20 percent, the amount of the refund is 75 percent of the increase not exceeding \$200. The 20 percent requirement may be adjusted by the commissioner of revenue if the \$14,200,000 appropriated is insufficient to pay the estimated refunds in fiscal year 1982 or 1983.

By November 1, 1981, the county assessors must report to the commissioner of revenue the estimated market value of each grade of tillable agricultural land and the average rental values of that land. Based on that information the commissioner of revenue must recommend to the legislature by January 15, 1982 valuations to be used in a property tax assessment system based on income capitalization.

The cities of Austin and Brainerd may hold property for resale for economic development purposes for up to six years and the property will be exempt from taxation.

Except as noted, this article is effective for taxes levied in 1981 and thereafter, payable in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE III PAYMENT AND APPROPRIATION LIMITATIONS

For taxes due after June 30, 1981, the rate of interest on unpaid taxes or penalties or taxes on which an extension of time has been granted is increased from eight to 12 percent. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980, the rate of interest on underpayment of estimated income tax is increased from eight to 12 percent.

Only nursing home residents may file a property tax refund claim if the residence is exempt from property taxes.

The property tax refund of medical assistance recipients living in nursing homes or care facilities will be reduced by the proportion that income less medical assistance bears to total income. These two provisions are effective for claims based on rent paid in 1981 and thereafter.

Effective January 1, 1981, the ten percent estate tax distribution to counties is repealed.

ARTICLE IV SALES TAX

The sales and use tax rate is increased from four to five percent for sales made from July 1, 1981 to July 1, 1983. Sales of farm machinery are exempt from the one percent increase. The increase does not apply to sales made pursuant to certain contracts enforceable prior to July 1, 1981 if delivery is made prior to certain dates.

For sales occurring after June 30, 1981, the sale of sanitary napkins and similar feminine hygiene products are exempt, and sales of foods specially prepared or packaged for immediate consumption are taxable.

Effective June 9, 1981, admission to an athletic facility is taxable.

After July 31, 1980, admission or ticket sales to certain arts events are deemed sold at the time of the performance.

ARTICLE V LEVY LIMITATIONS

After December 31, 1981 a disease control program is optional. In order to participate in grants-in-aid under the shade tree disease control program, a municipality must notify the commissioner of agriculture prior to the year it wants to participate and must have an approved control program for any year it receives grants-in-aid.

In computing the homestead credit or taconite homestead credits, the 1982 levy of all taxing districts, except the school districts or the metropolitan transit commission, is limited to 108 percent of the district's 1981 levy.

For purposes of computing levy limits "governmental subdivision" means any county, home rule charter or statutory city, town, or special taxing district determined by the department of revenue. School districts and the metropolitan transit commission are not included in the definition.

For taxes levied in 1981, the special levy for a decrease in certain municipal revenues is abolished. The special levy for public assistance programs is amended to include the costs of delivery of social services. Except for general assistance medical care and hospital care, the aggregate amount levied under this special levy is limited to an 18 percent increase over the 1981 levy. The special levy for the minimum share of matching funds is applicable to the extent of the increase in levy for taxes payable in 1982 over the amount levied for the local share for taxes payable in 1981. Matching funds must have been designated by the United States or Minnesota by September 1, 1981, and the funds must be contingent upon implementation in 1982, or the commissioner of revenue must approve the projects.

The levy limitations for taxes payable in 1982 do not include excess levies authorized in laws enacted in 1981.

The levy limit for taxes payable in 1982 is 108 percent of the 1981 levy for all purposes except special levies and special assessments. A special calculation is provided to adjust the maximum levy for high residential growth municipalities.

If the metropolitan council or a regional development commission levied less than its levy limitation for taxes payable in 1981, its levy limitation may be increased by that amount subject to the approval of the commissioner of revenue.

If a governmental subdivision's debt levy for taxes payable in 1982 is less than 108 percent of the amount of debt levy for taxes payable in 1981, it may opt to levy for debt within the general limitation rather than as a special levy, and the debt levy for taxes payable in 1981 will be added to its levy limit base.

The levy limit does not apply to a town whose levy is adopted at a special town meeting. The levy of a seaway port authority and amounts levied by a county for legal assistance are exempt from the levy limit.

The provision allowing a governmental subdivision to exceed its levy limitation without penalty by an amount not to exceed five percent upon a public hearing is abolished.

For purposes of computing the property tax refund for claims based on property taxes payable in 1982, "property taxes payable" is limited to the tax eligible for the homestead credit.

The levy limit of Goodhue county for taxes payable in 1982 is increased by an amount not exceeding 1/12 of one mill to cover expenses of county fairs. This provision is effective the day after the certificate of local approval is filed with the secretary of state.

Except as noted, this article is effective for taxes levied in 1981 and thereafter.

ARTICLE VI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AIDS

The local government aids formula is recodified.

The minimum per capita increases in aid distribution are reduced to \$5.00 if the average equalized mill rate is greater than 20 mills, \$3.00 if the average equalized mill rate is between ten and 20 mills, and \$1.00 if the average equalized mill rate is not greater than ten mills or the municipality is a town with a population under 2,500.

In each calendar year, the aid amounts distributed to each county, other than a county containing a city of the first class, is equal to its previous year's distribution. The distribution to a municipality with a population under 2,500 is equal to its previous year's aid plus its minimum increase. The distribution to a municipality with a population of 2,500 or more is computed pursuant to a formula and then adjusted so that the distribution is not less than its previous year's aid plus the minimum increase and not more than the previous year's aid plus the maximum increase. The per capita maximum increase under the recodified formula is the same as the per capita maximum increase under the 1980 formula.

The amounts appropriated for calendar year 1982 may not exceed \$270,725,464, and for calendar year 1983 may not exceed \$293,561,978. If the amounts for local government aid computed pursuant to this article exceed the amount computed under this article, each unit's aid is reduced proportionally but not below its previous year's aid.

The per capita penalties against assessment districts whose coefficient of dispersion exceeds certain percentages is delayed until aid payments made in calendar year 1983.

This article is effective January 1, 1982.

ARTICLE VII LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

South St. Paul may refund special assessments levied to finance a sewer separation project if bonds are issued to

finance the project. The principal amount of the bonds may include the amounts required to make the refund. In addition, the city may cancel all remaining installments of the special assessments. If the special assessments are pledged to the payment of improvement bonds issued by the city an ad valorem tax must be levied to make the payments due on the improvement bonds. If the city proposes to make the refund or impose a property tax for the cost of completing the sewer separation project, a public hearing must be held. This provision is effective the day after the certificate of approval by the city council of South St. Paul is filed with the secretary of state.

Inver Grove Heights may approve development in portions of the city which the Minnesota environmental quality board has designated an area of critical concern prior to approval of the city's proposed development plan by the board. This provision is effective without local approval on June 9, 1981.

ARTICLE VIII PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION

This article contains miscellaneous property tax provisions. It is the duty of the county assessor, not the county auditor, to file the abstracts of tax lists with the commissioner of revenue. Orders of the tax court are served on the attorney general or the commissioner of revenue only if they are a party to the proceeding.

For taxes levied in 1981 and thereafter, the native prairie property tax exemption and credit does not apply to pasture land used for livestock grazing.

The filing of a statement of exemption by tax exempt organizations is required every three years.

Fees for tax searches by the county auditor or the county treasurer will be set by the county board but cannot exceed \$5.00.

For taxes levied in 1981 and thereafter, in determining attached machinery aid, the previous year's actual mill rate will be used, rather than the estimated mill rate for the current year.

For taxes levied in 1981 and thereafter, the county auditor may estimate the mill rate for taxing districts lying in more than one county if he has not received the information by December 15. In the following levy year the county will adjust the levy to compensate for any variance between the estimated and actual levy.

Effective June 9, 1981, the county auditor will deliver the tax lists to the county treasurer and the county treasurer will return the tax lists to the county auditor on the first business day in January, rather than the first Monday in January.

Beginning January 1, 1981, the rate of interest on property tax judgments and on delinquent property taxes will be a floating interest rate based on the secondary market yield of United States treasury bills.

The law requiring publishers of tax lists to give bond is repealed.

For property tax refund claims based on property taxes payable in 1982 and thereafter, the property must be classified homestead by June 1 of the levy year or application for the classification must be made prior to July 1 of the year the taxes were payable.

The county board may grant a reduction of estimated market value providing the application does not seek a reduction in

excess of \$2,000.

Beginning January 1, 1982, the county assessor, not the commissioner of revenue, will value and assess the Minneapolis/St. Paul international airport.

Except as noted, this article is effective July 1, 1981.

ARTICLE IX INDIVIDUAL HOUSING ACCOUNTS

This article repeals the itemized deduction allowed for contributions to an individual housing account and provides that the contribution to an individual housing account, together with interest earned on the contributions, will be a subtraction from federal adjusted gross income to a maximum contribution of \$1,500 per year.

Most of the requirements regarding the establishment of an individual housing account remain the same. However, contributions will now be accepted to an individual housing account only up to \$1,500 per year and it is provided that no interest on any additional amounts contributed will be excludable.

The maximum amount a married couple who each had an individual housing account prior to marriage may exclude for all taxable years will be the greater of \$10,000 or the amounts previously excluded for taxable years ending prior to the marriage.

A married couple with an individual housing account may allocate the exclusion between them as they wish.

The individual housing account must be established at least one year prior to the purchase of the residence or the distribution will be nonqualifying.

Financial institutions are no longer required to actively make residential real estate loans in order to qualify as a trustee of individual housing accounts.

A trustee who fails to pay to the commissioner of revenue amounts required to be withheld from nonqualifying distributions is personally liable for those amounts. Penalties and interest are assessed according to provisions applicable to withholding tax violations.

The six percent tax on excess contributions is eliminated.

The ten percent penalty tax on nonqualifying distributions cannot be reduced by the low income alternative tax or certain credits.

Payments made under an earnest money contract are specifically made a qualifying distribution.

This article is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980.

ARTICLE X MISCELLANEOUS

Effective June 9, 1981, the commissioner of finance shall report to the chairman of the legislative committees on appropriations, finance, and taxes, and the minority leaders of each house, prior to the sale of general obligations, and receive their advisory recommendations.

Effective June 9, 1981, the county agricultural society and the city in which the state fairgrounds are located must enter into an agreement providing for reimbursement to the city for

costs incurred by the city as a result of use of the fairgrounds.

Effective June 9, 1981, rules established by the state board of assessors prior to July 1, 1981 are valid without compliance with the administrative procedures act. County assessors presently certified but not accredited will be allowed until May 1, 1982 to achieve accreditation under the rules of the state board of assessors. County assessors not accredited by that date will be terminated.

The property tax exemption for natural cheese is eliminated.

Several amendments are made to the gravel occupation tax. Effective June 9, 1981, sand and limestone are included in the definition of "gravel". Effective July 1, 1981, the report and payment of tax for gravel removed during the calendar quarter is due the 14th day following the last day of the calendar quarter. If an operator fails to make the report when due, on the fifth working day after the report becomes due the county auditor will assess the tax. The reporting and assessment provisions of the general gravel occupation tax supersede the reporting and assessment provisions of any local law.

The label of any brand of wine may be registered only by the brand owner or his agent.

Effective the day after the certificate of approval by the governing body of the applicable city is filed with the secretary of state, the cities of New Brighton and Shoreview are each authorized to issue bonds, not to exceed \$10,000, to aid in the construction of a hotel or motel.

The tax study commission is revived and an appropriation of \$60,000 is made to fund the commission until September 30, 1981. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for the commissioner's computer program services for the fiscal biennium.

Effective July 9, 1981 the tax on wrestling exhibitions contained in Laws 1981, Chapter 357, is repealed.

Effective for iron ore produced after December 31, taconite and semi-taconite mine production is included in the determination of the maximum credit against the occupation tax. The maximum credit remains one percent of mine production. The credit does not apply if the tonnage of iron ore exceeds 1-1/2 percent of the tonnage of iron ore concentrates including taconite and semi-taconite.

If a local government unit or school district would receive a small production tax distribution as a result of the closing of a taconite beneficiation operation, payment of the distribution will be made equally from the taconite environmental protection fund and the northeast Minnesota economic protection fund. If the taconite producer ceasing operation is required to make bond payments for a school district and fails to make the payments, the payments will be made from the northeast Minnesota economic protection fund.

The credit against the production tax for direct payment of school district bonds is increased from two to three cents per gross ton of merchantable iron ore concentrate produced and is made permanent.

The present two-thirds/one-third distribution to the environmental and economic protection funds of production tax revenues in excess of the cents per ton distributions is made permanent.

In distributing the proceeds of the production tax, the credits against the tax are deducted from the distribution to the northeast Minnesota economic protection fund.

The disallowance of the income tax deduction for substandard housing is made permanent.

Except as noted, this article is effective July 1, 1981.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, Chapter 2, First Special

Session, H.F. No. 2, by M. Sieben; no companion.

This act appropriates money for programs in several areas. It adds money to what was appropriated in a general appropriation bill passed earlier. It also changes certain tax laws.

In the area of education, basic aid to local districts is increased for both of the next two years and transportation aid is increased so that all students living over a mile from school can be covered for the 1981-1982 school year. Beginning in 1982-1983, secondary students must live over two miles from school in order to be covered. More money is also appropriated for special education for handicapped children and for scholarships distributed by the higher education coordinating board.

In the area of health and welfare, more money is put into the medical assistance program. The additional money will pay for reserved beds when residents temporarily leave long-term care facilities, for restorative and maintenance therapy, and for establishing a drug formulary. The money will also allow a change in the percentage increase for payments to medical assistance vendors from a limit of eight percent to a limit of ten percent in each of the next two years. The base year for determining vendor reimbursements is changed from 1978 to 1979. The amount of liquid assets that may be retained by the spouse of a person residing in a nursing home and receiving medical assistance is increased from \$4,000 to \$10,000.

Two tax laws are changed. According to one change, the revenue department can divert a taxpayer's refund to pay debts owed to state courts or counties. The other change makes state law related to the deductibility of medical and dental expenses the same as federal law.

The education, health, and welfare provisions are effective July 1, 1981. The tax law changes are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981.

LOCAL AID, Chapter 3, First Special Session, H.F. No. 3, by

Schreiber; no companion.

Beginning in 1981, reimbursements to local taxing districts for revenue lost as a result of the homestead credits are made in six monthly installments beginning on July 15.

Beginning in 1982, reimbursements to local taxing districts for revenue lost as a result of taconite homestead property tax relief will be made in two equal installments on July 15 and November 15.

Beginning with claims based on rent paid in 1982, renters who are not disabled or 65 or older will receive their property tax refund prior to August 15. They may no longer claim the refund as a credit against income taxes.

In 1981, local government payments will be made in seven installments with one-fourth paid on March 15 and the balance paid in six monthly installments beginning July 15. In 1982 and thereafter, payment of local government aids will be made in six equal monthly installments beginning July 15.

Payments to counties in lieu of property taxes on natural

resource lands will be paid in July beginning in 1982.

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980, the income tax provisions allowing a deduction for federal income taxes are amended to provide that the deduction is allowed only for the amount of federal tax liability rather than the amount paid or withheld. In the transition year individuals will deduct only federal liability and add back in the amount of the refund. After the transition year, refunds would generally no longer be added in computing Minnesota gross income. A special provision allows persons who paid federal taxes after 1980 for 1980 and earlier years to deduct the amount paid over a six year period.

In taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982, telephone and telegraph companies must file by March 15 a declaration of estimated gross earnings tax for the calendar year. The estimated tax must be paid in four installments by March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15. Interest is added upon the amount of any underpayment of the tax.

REVISOR'S BILL, Chapter 4, First Special Session, S.F. No.

1, by Hanson; no companion.
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This act is the revisor's bill. It corrects erroneous, ambiguous, omitted, and obsolete references in the statutes. It also corrects mistakes found in 1981 legislative enactments.

The act has various effective dates.

STATE FINANCES, Chapter 5, First Special Session, S.F. No.

2, by Ashbach; no companion.
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This act authorizes the state government to run a budget deficit in the first year of a fiscal biennium.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION

STATE FINANCES, Chapter 1, Second Special Session, H.F. No.

1, by Eken; companion is S.F. No. 1, by Penny.
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This act regulates state government finances. The commissioner of finance is authorized to make fee adjustments in special fee situations as determined by the commissioner. The adjustments may exceed the normal fee adjustment permitted by statute.

A state budget reserve account is established. At the end of the 1983 fiscal biennium the commissioner of finance shall transfer up to \$75,000,000 of the unrestricted balance in the general fund to the new account. Thereafter one-half of the unrestricted balance shall be transferred at the end of each biennium until the account has a balance equal to 2-1/2 percent of the general fund appropriations for the current biennium. Provision is made for transfer from the reserve account in times of need.

The minimum aggregate amount of cash required before deposit is required with the state treasurer is raised from \$50 to \$250.

The governor is authorized to authorize the commissioner of finance to issue certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of

tax collections. The legislative advisory commission has advisory recommendation authority on the certificates. The maximum principal amount of certificates which may be sold or issued at any time is \$360,000,000.

The commissioner of finance may by order establish the terms of the certificates. The proceeds from the sale of the certificates is appropriated to the general fund. The certificates are to be paid from general fund appropriations.

Refunding bonds and a general property tax may be used to pay off outstanding certificates in certain instances.

The dates for certain state aid payments to school districts is changed. Payments are to be made every July 15 and the following January 15 in equal sums.

The commissioner of finance is required to submit a study to the legislature and governor by December 1, 1981 concerning the state's cash flow management.

The governor shall by January 1, 1982 submit to the legislature a plan to eliminate the state's need for short-term borrowing to eliminate cash flow problems.

The provision concerning payments to school districts is effective July 1, 1982. The rest of the act is effective July 3, 1981.

CORRECTIONS OF 1981 RECODIFICATION, Chapter 2, Second

Special Session, H.F. No. 3, by McCarron; companion is S.F. No. 5, by Berglin.

This act changes the election law so that voter registration cards filled out prior to an election must be received, rather than postmarked, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the 21st day before the election in order to be valid.

The act also clears up a conflict between Laws 1981, Chapter 29, Article IV, Section 14, Subdivision 3, and Special Session Laws 1981, Chapter 4, Article III, Section 1, relating to permissible changes in election precinct boundaries. This act provides the general rule that no boundary changes may be made during the period from January 1 in any year ending in seven to January 1 in any year ending in two, and creates an exception for the council of a home rule charter city which elects councilmen by wards and which has a city election in the year ending in one or which has a general city election before March 15 in a year ending in two.

The act further provides that a county auditor must have sample white and canary ballots, but not pink ballots, published in a newspaper in the county prior to a state general election.

The act is effective August 1, 1981.

BANK OPEN END CREDIT INTEREST, Chapter 4, Second Special
Session, H.F. No. 8, by Heinitz; companion is S.F. No. 4, by
Waldorf.

The act clarifies the intent of the legislature to limit banks to the specific interest rate limitations applicable to open end loan account arrangements. The general usury limit for banks does not apply to these arrangements.

The act is effective July 9, 1981.

CORPORATE FILING FEES, Chapter 5, Second Special Session,

S.F. No. 7, by Luther; no companion.

This act provides a \$10 filing fee for certain corporate reports filed with the secretary of state.

The act is effective July 9, 1981.

GUARDIANSHIPS AND CONSERVATORSHIPS, Chapter 6, Second

Special Session, S.F. No. 8, by Sieloff; no companion.

This act provides an October 1, 1981 effective date for Laws 1980, Chapter 493 and Laws 1981, Chapter 313. These chapters relate to guardianships, conservatorships, and actions brought on behalf of minor children.

The act is effective July 9, 1981.

CROSS REFERENCE BY CHAPTER NUMBER

CHAPTER	SENATE FILE	SUBJECT AREA
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1	S.F. 1	Restoration of education aids withheld
2	S.F. 23	Recordings in bankruptcy
3	H.F. 23	Madison Lake, general obligation bonds
5	S.F. 102	Notice requirements for towns
6	S.F. 92	Possession of controlled substances on school grounds, penalties
7	S.F. 144	Increase in property exempt from garnishment, attachment and execution
8	S.F. 12	Eminent domain
9	S.F. 13	Eliminating power of sentencing court
10	H.F. 87	Consumer credit sale, bailments and leases of goods
11	S.F. 97	Potato promotion
12	S.F. 175	Board of accountancy
13	S.F. 366	Income tax withholding
14	S.F. 620	Minnesota conference on small business
15	S.F. 7	Traverse county fair and agricultural society bonds
16	S.F. 8	City of New London bonds
17	S.F. 30	Redefining public utility
18	H.F. 38	City of Northfield annexation payments
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889	179	Commerce and Economic Development
893	143	Transportation
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470	311	Human Rights
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525	294	Transportation
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662	220	Financial Institutions
665	318	Insurance
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690	319	Retirement
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MINNESOTA STATUTES AMENDED, REPEALED, OR NEW

Amendments (A) and repeals (R) refer to Minnesota Statutes 1980, unless otherwise indicated. (N) refers to tentative coding of newly enacted sections to be included in the next edition of Minnesota Statutes. Amendments to sections newly enacted in 1981 also appear as (A). Legislative action not fitting the categories "amendment," "repeal" and "new" are designated "other action." This table includes the enactments of the 1981 Special Sessions. 1Sp preceding a chapter number designates the First Special Session; 2Sp preceding a chapter number designates the Second Special Session. Actions taken at any subsequent special session in 1981 are not incorporated in this publication.

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11A.18, Subd. 9 (A)	208		2
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11A.23, Subd. 2 (A)	224		15
11A.24, Subd. 3 (A)	208		3
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15.162, Subd. 2a (A)	311		2
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15.162, Subd. 8 (A)	311		6
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15.163, Subd. 4 (A)	311		7
15.163, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp4	I	7
15.1642, Subd. 2a (A)	311		8
15.165, Subd. 3 (A)	311		9
15.166, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	8
15.166, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	9
15.166, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp4	I	10
15.1671 (A)	1Sp4	I	11
15.1672 (A)	311		10
15.1673 (A)	311		11
15.1682 (N)	85		1
15.1683 (N)	209		1
15.1692, Subd. 3 (A)	311		12
15.1692, Subd. 7 (N)	311		13
15.1693, Subd. 1a (N)	311		14
15.1695, Subd. 1 (A)	273		1
15.1695, Subd. 1 (A)	311		15
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15.55 (A)	210		48
15.61, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	16
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15.773 (N)	311		20
15.774 (N)	311		21
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15.778 (N)	311		25
15.779 (N)	311		26
15.781 (N)	311		27
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15.783 (N)	311		29
15.784 (N)	311		30
15.785 (N)	311		31
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15.787 (N)	311		33
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16.756, Subd. 1a (N)	130		1
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16A.123 (A)	356		255
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16A.15, Subd. 1 (A)	1		2
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16A.15, Subd. 1 (A)	2Sp1		3
16A.153 (N)	2Sp1		2
16A.17, Subd. 7 (A)	210		49
16A.19 (A)	224		17
16A.275 (A)	2Sp1		4
16A.66, Subd. 5 (N)	1Sp1	X	1
16A.67 (R)	2Sp1		7
16A.671 (N)	2Sp1		5
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17.59, Subd. 5 (N)	41		3
17.59, Subd. 5 (A)	356		256
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17.713 (A)	214		2
17.714 (A)	214		3
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17.716, Subd. 6 (N)	214		5
17.717, Subd. 2 (R)	214		21
17.717, Subd. 4 (A)	214		6
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17.718, Subd. 1 (A)	214		9
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32B.12 (A)	41		9
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35.245, Subd. 3 (A)	86		1
37.17, Subd. 3 (N)	357		27
38.265 (N)	1Sp1	X	2
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43.005 (R)	210		55
43.006 (R)	210		55
43.01 (R)	210		55
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43.051 (R)	210		55
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43.056 (R)	210		55
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43.064 (R)	210		55
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43.14 (R)	210		55
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43.162 (R)	210		55
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43.20 (R)	210		55
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43.212 (R)	210		55
43.22 (R)	210		55
43.222 (R)	210		55
43.223 (R)	210		55
43.224 (R)	210		55
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43.27 (R)	210		55
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43.29 (R)	210		55
43.30 (R)	210		55
43.31 (R)	210		55
43.32 (R)	210		55
43.321 (R)	210		55
43.322 (R)	210		55
43.323 (R)	210		55
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43.35 (R)	210		55
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43.56 (R)	210		55
43.57 (R)	210		55
43.58 (R)	210		55
43.59 (R)	210		55
43.60 (R)	210		55
43.60, Subd. 3 (A)	68		1
43.61 (R)	210		55
43.62 (R)	210		55
43A.01 (N)	210		1
43A.02 (N)	210		2
43A.02, Subd. 22 (R)	210		55
43A.03 (N)	210		3
43A.04 (N)	210		4
43A.04, Subd. 1 (R)	210		55
43A.04, Subd. 4 (R)	210		55
43A.05 (N)	210		5
43A.06 (N)	210		6
43A.07 (N)	210		7
43A.08 (N)	210		8
43A.08 (R)	210		55
43A.09 (N)	210		9
43A.10 (N)	210		10
43A.11 (N)	210		11
43A.12 (N)	210		12
43A.13 (N)	210		13
43A.13 (R)	210		55
43A.14 (N)	210		14
43A.15 (N)	210		15
43A.15 (R)	210		55
43A.16 (N)	210		16
43A.17 (N)	210		17
43A.17, Subd. 2 (R)	210		55
43A.17, Subd. 3 (R)	210		55
43A.18 (N)	210		18
43A.18, Subd. 3 (R)	210		55
43A.18, Subd. 4 (R)	210		55
43A.19 (N)	210		19
43A.20 (N)	210		20
43A.21 (N)	210		21
43A.22 (N)	210		22
43A.23 (N)	210		23
43A.24 (N)	210		24
43A.25 (N)	210		25
43A.26 (N)	210		26
43A.27 (N)	210		27
43A.28 (N)	210		28
43A.29 (N)	210		29
43A.30 (N)	210		30
43A.30, Subd. 3 (R)	1Sp4	IV	10
43A.31 (N)	210		31
43A.32 (N)	210		32
43A.33 (N)	210		33
43A.33 (R)	210		55
43A.34 (N)	210		34
43A.35 (N)	210		35
43A.36 (N)	210		36
43A.37 (N)	210		37
43A.38 (N)	210		38

43A.38 (R)	210		55
43A.39 (N)	210		39
43A.40 (N)	210		40
43A.40 (R)	210		55
43A.41 (N)	210		41
43A.41 (R)	210		55
43A.42 (N)	210		42
43A.42 (R)	210		55
43A.43 (N)	210		43
43A.43 (R)	210		55
43A.44 (N)	210		44
43A.44 (R)	210		55
43A.45 (N)	210		45
43A.45 (R)	210		55
43A.46 (N)	210		46
43A.465 (N)	68		2
43A.47 (N)	210		53
46.04, Subd. 1 (A)	182		1
46.04, Subd. 1 (A)	220		1
46.09, Subd. 1 (A)	31		1
46.131, Subd. 3 (A)	357		29
46.131, Subd. 4 (A)	220		2
46.131, Subd. 6 (R)	220		18
46.131, Subd. 9 (A)	220		3
46.21 (A)	220		4
47.015, Subd. 1 (A)	220		5
47.17 (R)	220		18
47.20, Subd. 1 (A)	137		1
47.20, Subd. 1 (A)	351		2
47.20, Subd. 2 (A)	137		2
47.20, Subd. 2 (A)	351		3
47.20, Subd. 3 (A)	351		4
47.20, Subd. 4 (A)	137		3
47.20, Subd. 4 (R)	351		14
47.20, Subd. 4a (A)	137		4
47.20, Subd. 4a (A)	351		5
47.20, Subd. 4b (N)	351		6
47.20, Subd. 6 (A)	137		5
47.20, Subd. 6a (N)	137		6
47.20, Subd. 6a (A)	351		1
47.20, Subd. 6b (N)	137		7
47.20, Subd. 7 (A)	351		7
47.20, Subd. 12 (A)	137		8
47.20, Subd. 13 (A)	351		8
47.20, Subd. 13a (A)	351		9
47.201 (A)	351		10
47.203 (A)	351		11
47.203 (A)	1Sp4	I	47
47.204 (N)	351		12
47.21 (A)	351		13
47.51 (A)	220		6
47.52 (A)	220		7
47.54 (A)	220		8
48.06 (A)	220		9
48.159, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	IX	1
48.185, Subd. 3 (A)	138		1
48.185, Subd. 3a (N)	259		2
48.195 (A)	259		1
48.195 (A)	2Sp4		1
48.22 (R)	182		6
48.221 (N)	182		2
48.34 (A)	220		10
48.48 (A)	220		11
48.51 (A)	220		12
48.61, Subd. 3 (A)	116		1
48.68 (A)	1Sp4	IV	62
48.88, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	II	5
49.34 (A)	57		1
49.36 (A)	57		2
49.45 (A)	57		3
50.14, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	II 6-Subd.	2
50.14, Subd. 5 (Other action)	1Sp4	II 6-Subd.	1

50.157, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1		2
50.175 (A)	182	IX	3
51A.02, Subd. 2 (A)	276		1
51A.02, Subd. 2a (N)	276		2
51A.02, Subd. 4 (A)	276		3
51A.02, Subd. 22a (N)	276		4
51A.02, Subd. 22b (N)	276		5
51A.03 (A)	276		6
51A.04 (A)	276		7
51A.041 (N)	276		8
51A.06, Subd. 1 (R)	276		32
51A.06, Subd. 2 (R)	276		32
51A.065 (N)	276		9
51A.07 (A)	276		10
51A.08 (A)	276		11
51A.09 (A)	276		12
51A.091 (N)	276		13
51A.10 (A)	276		14
51A.11 (A)	276		15
51A.12 (A)	276		16
51A.13 (A)	276		17
51A.15, Subd. 7 (A)	276		18
51A.19, Subd. 1 (A)	276		19
51A.19, Subd. 11 (N)	276		20
51A.19, Subd. 12 (N)	276		21
51A.19, Subd. 13 (N)	276		22
51A.20 (A)	276		23
51A.21, Subd. 5 (A)	276		24
51A.21, Subd. 16a (A)	1Sp1	IX	3
51A.21, Subd. 20 (N)	276		25
51A.21, Subd. 21 (N)	276		26
51A.22 (A)	276		27
51A.251 (N)	276		28
51A.33 (A)	220		13
51A.36 (R)	182		6
51A.361 (N)	182		4
51A.49 (R)	276		32
51A.50 (A)	276		29
51A.52 (A)	276		30
51A.53 (A)	276		31
52.01 (A)	220		14
52.04 (A)	316		1
52.04, Subd. 1 (A)	99		1
52.06, Subd. 1 (A)	73		1
52.09, Subd. 4 (N)	73		2
52.136 (A)	1Sp1	IX	4
52.17 (A)	182		5
52.19 (A)	316		2
53.01 (A)	270		126
53.03, Subd. 1 (A)	132		1
53.03, Subd. 6 (N)	132		2
53.03, Subd. 7 (N)	132		3
53.03, Subd. 8 (N)	132		4
53.04, Subd. 3 (R)	258		23
53.04, Subd. 3a (N)	258		20
53.04, Subd. 4 (R)	258		23
53.04, Subd. 6 (R)	258		23
53.04, Subd. 7 (R)	258		23
53.051 (R)	258		23
53.10, Subd. 1 (A)	132		5
55.15 (A)	1Sp4	I	48
56.001 (N)	258		1
56.001, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	IV	35
56.002 (N)	258		2
56.002 (A)	1Sp4	IV	11
56.01 (A)	258		3
56.02 (A)	258		4
56.04 (A)	258		5
56.06 (R)	258		23
56.07 (A)	258		6
56.09 (A)	258		7
56.10 (A)	258		8

56.11 (A)	258		9
56.12 (A)	258		10
56.13 (R)	258		23
56.131 (N)	258		11
56.131, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	IV	12
56.14 (A)	258		12
56.15, Subd. 1 (A)	258		13
56.15, Subd. 2 (R)	258		23
56.155 (N)	258		14
56.16 (A)	258		15
56.17 (A)	258		16
56.18 (A)	258		17
56.19 (A)	258		18
56.19, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	IV	13
56.20 (R)	258		23
56.26 (A)	258		19
60A.02, Subd. 7 (A)	307		1
60A.02, Subd. 8 (R)	307		22
60A.031, Subd. 1 (A)	211		1
60A.031, Subd. 2 (R)	211		42
60A.031, Subd. 2a (N)	211		2
60A.031, Subd. 3 (A)	211		3
60A.031, Subd. 4 (A)	211		4
60A.031, Subd. 5 (A)	211		5
60A.031, Subd. 7 (N)	211		6
60A.031, Subd. 8 (N)	211		7
60A.05 (A)	211		8
60A.11, Subd. 2 (R)	211		42
60A.11, Subd. 3 (R)	211		42
60A.11, Subd. 4 (R)	211		42
60A.11, Subd. 5 (R)	211		42
60A.11, Subd. 6 (R)	211		42
60A.11, Subd. 7 (R)	211		42
60A.11, Subd. 7 (A)	1Sp4	IV	7
60A.11, Subd. 7 (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	6
60A.11, Subd. 8 (R)	211		42
60A.11, Subd. 9 (N)	211		9
60A.11, Subd. 10 (N)	211		10
60A.11, Subd. 11 (N)	211		11
60A.11, Subd. 12 (N)	211		12
60A.11, Subd. 13 (N)	211		13
60A.11, Subd. 14 (N)	211		14
60A.11, Subd. 15 (N)	211		15
60A.11, Subd. 16 (N)	211		16
60A.11, Subd. 17 (N)	211		17
60A.11, Subd. 18 (N)	211		18
60A.11, Subd. 19 (N)	211		19
60A.11, Subd. 20 (N)	211		20
60A.11, Subd. 21 (N)	211		21
60A.11, Subd. 22 (N)	211		22
60A.11, Subd. 23 (N)	211		23
60A.11, Subd. 24 (N)	211		24
60A.11, Subd. 25 (N)	211		25
60A.11, Subd. 26 (N)	211		26
60A.111 (N)	211		27
60A.13, Subd. 1 (A)	211		28
60A.13, Subd. 3a (N)	211		29
60A.13, Subd. 4a (N)	211		30
60A.13, Subd. 6 (A)	211		31
60A.14, Subd. 1 (A)	307		2
60A.15, Subd. 1 (A)	356		272
60A.17, Subd. 1 (A)	307		3
60A.17, Subd. 1a (N)	307		4
60A.17, Subd. 1b (N)	307		5
60A.17, Subd. 1c (N)	307		6
60A.17, Subd. 2 (R)	307		22
60A.17, Subd. 2a (R)	307		22
60A.17, Subd. 2b (R)	307		22
60A.17, Subd. 2c (N)	307		7
60A.17, Subd. 2d (N)	307		8
60A.17, Subd. 3 (A)	307		9
60A.17, Subd. 4 (R)	307		22

60A.17, Subd. 5 (A)	307		10
60A.17, Subd. 5a (R)	307		22
60A.17, Subd. 5b (N)	307		11
60A.17, Subd. 6 (A)	307		12
60A.17, Subd. 6a (R)	307		22
60A.17, Subd. 6b (N)	307		13
60A.17, Subd. 6c (N)	307		14
60A.17, Subd. 7 (R)	307		22
60A.17, Subd. 7a (N)	307		15
60A.17, Subd. 9 (R)	307		22
60A.17, Subd. 9a (N)	307		16
60A.17, Subd. 10 (A)	307		17
60A.17, Subd. 12 (A)	307		18
60A.17, Subd. 13 (A)	307		19
60A.17, Subd. 15 (N)	307		20
60A.17, Subd. 16 (N)	307		21
60A.195 (N)	221		1
60A.196 (N)	221		2
60A.197 (N)	221		3
60A.198 (N)	221		4
60A.199 (N)	221		5
60A.20 (R)	221		15
60A.201 (N)	221		6
60A.202 (N)	221		7
60A.203 (N)	221		8
60A.204 (N)	221		9
60A.205 (N)	221		10
60A.206 (N)	221		11
60A.207 (N)	221		12
60A.208 (N)	221		13
60A.209 (N)	221		14
60A.23, Subd. 8 (A)	1Sp4	II	45
60C.03, Subd. 8 (N)	260		1
60C.04 (A)	346		35
60C.09, Subd. 1 (A)	260		2
60C.09, Subd. 2 (A)	346		36
60C.10, Subd. 2 (R)	260		4
60C.10, Subd. 3 (A)	260		3
61A.031 (N)	286		1
61A.28, Subd. 2 (A)	211		32
61A.28, Subd. 3 (A)	211		33
61A.28, Subd. 6 (A)	211		34
61A.282 (A)	211		35
61A.284 (N)	211		36
61A.29, Subd. 2 (A)	211		37
61A.30 (A)	211		38
61A.31, Subd. 1 (A)	211		39
61A.31, Subd. 3 (A)	211		40
61A.315 (N)	211		41
62A.152 (A)	265		1
62A.152, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	49
62A.154 (N)	350		1
62A.21, Subd. 2 (R)	329		4
62A.21, Subd. 2a (N)	329		1
62A.21, Subd. 2b (N)	329		2
62A.21, Subd. 3 (A)	329		3
62A.31 (N)	318		1
62A.32 (N)	318		2
62A.33 (N)	318		3
62A.34 (N)	318		4
62A.35 (N)	318		5
62A.36 (N)	318		6
62A.37 (N)	318		7
62A.38 (N)	318		8
62A.39 (N)	318		9
62A.40 (N)	318		10
62A.41 (N)	318		11
62A.42 (N)	318		12
62D.02, Subd. 7 (A)	122		1
62D.20 (A)	122		2
62D.22, Subd. 5 (A)	122		3
62D.22, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp4	I	50

62D.28, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	54
62D.28, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	55
62E.02, Subd. 5 (A)	318		13
62E.06, Subd. 1 (A)	265		2
62E.10, Subd. 8 (A)	253		23
65B.05 (A)	1Sp4	I	56
65B.06, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	57
65B.605 (N)	312		3
65B.68, Subd. 2 (A)	74		1
65B.71, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	58
67A.14, Subd. 5 (A)	136		1
67A.23 (R)	127		3
67A.231 (N)	127		1
67A.24 (R)	127		3
67A.241 (N)	127		2
69.011, Subd. 1 (A)	68		3
69.011, Subd. 1 (A)	224		19
69.011, Subd. 2 (A)	68		4
69.021, Subd. 1 (A)	68		5
69.021, Subd. 2 (A)	68		6
69.021, Subd. 6 (A)	68		7
69.021, Subd. 7 (A)	68		8
69.031, Subd. 5 (A)	68		9
69.031, Subd. 5 (A)	224		20
69.031, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I	59
69.031, Subd. 6 (A)	224		21
69.051, Subd. 1 (A)	224		22
69.29 (A)	1Sp4	I	18
69.77, Subd. 1 (A)	224		23
69.77, Subd. 1a (A)	224		24
69.77, Subd. 2 (A)	208		7
69.77, Subd. 2 (A)	224		25
69.77, Subd. 2a (A)	224		26
69.772, Subd. 2 (A)	224		27
69.772, Subd. 2a (A)	224		28
69.773, Subd. 2 (A)	224		29
69.775 (A)	208		8
72A.20, Subd. 15 (A)	1Sp4	II	7
72A.321 (R)	129		2
72A.325 (N)	129		1
72C.11 (A)	1Sp4	I	61
79.01, Subd. 2 (A)	346		9
79.01, Subd. 3 (A)	346		10
79.071, Subd. 1 (R)	346		145
79.071, Subd. 1 (A)	346		37
79.071, Subd. 1a (N)	346		11
79.071, Subd. 2 (R)	346		145
79.071, Subd. 3 (R)	346		145
79.071, Subd. 4 (R)	346		145
79.071, Subd. 5 (R)	346		145
79.071, Subd. 6 (R)	346		145
79.071, Subd. 7 (R)	346		145
79.071, Subd. 8 (N)	346		12
79.071, Subd. 9 (N)	346		12
79.071, Subd. 10 (N)	346		12
79.072 (R)	346		145
79.073 (R)	346		145
79.074, Subd. 1 (R)	346		145
79.075 (R)	346		145
79.076 (R)	346		145
79.08 (R)	346		145
79.09 (R)	346		145
79.11 (R)	346		145
79.12 (R)	346		145
79.13 (R)	346		145
79.14 (R)	346		145
79.15 (R)	346		145
79.16 (R)	346		145
79.17 (R)	346		145
79.171 (R)	346		145
79.18 (R)	346		145
79.19 (R)	346		145

79.20 (R)	346	145
79.21 (R)	346	145
79.22, Subd. 1 (R)	346	145
79.221 (R)	346	145
79.23 (R)	346	145
79.24 (R)	346	145
79.25 (A)	346	13
79.25 (R)	346	145
79.251 (N)	346	14
79.26 (A)	346	15
79.26 (R)	346	145
79.27 (A)	346	16
79.27 (R)	346	145
79.28 (R)	346	145
79.29 (R)	346	145
79.30 (R)	346	145
79.31 (R)	346	145
79.32 (R)	346	145
79.33 (R)	346	145
79.34, Subd. 1 (A)	346	17
79.34, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I 62
79.34, Subd. 2 (A)	346	18
79.35 (A)	346	19
79.36 (A)	346	20
79.50 (N)	346	21
79.51 (N)	346	22
79.52 (N)	346	23
79.53 (N)	346	24
79.54 (N)	346	25
79.55 (N)	346	26
79.56 (N)	346	27
79.57 (N)	346	28
79.58 (N)	346	29
79.59 (N)	346	30
79.60 (N)	346	31
79.61 (N)	346	32
79.62 (N)	346	33
79.63 (N)	346	34
80A.04, Subd. 4 (A)	140	1
80A.05, Subd. 1 (A)	140	2
80A.07, Subd. 1 (A)	140	3
80A.12, Subd. 3 (A)	140	4
80A.14 (A)	140	5
80A.15, Subd. 1 (A)	140	6
80A.15, Subd. 2 (A)	140	7
80A.16 (A)	140	8
80A.21, Subd. 1 (A)	140	9
80A.28, Subd. 1 (A)	140	10
80A.28, Subd. 2 (A)	140	11
80A.28, Subd. 3 (A)	140	12
80A.28, Subd. 4 (A)	140	13
80A.28, Subd. 7 (A)	140	14
80A.28, Subd. 7a (N)	140	15
80A.30, Subd. 2 (A)	140	16
80C.01, Subd. 4 (A)	59	19
80C.01, Subd. 4 (A)	165	1
80C.01, Subd. 17 (N)	165	2
80C.01, Subd. 18 (N)	165	3
80C.03 (A)	165	4
80C.14 (A)	165	5
80C.145 (N)	59	1
80C.17, Subd. 5 (N)	165	6
80C.18, Subd. 2 (A)	165	7
80C.19, Subd. 1 (A)	165	8
80D.01 (A)	135	1
80D.02, Subd. 2 (A)	135	2
80D.02, Subd. 2a (N)	135	3
80D.02, Subd. 3 (R)	135	14
80D.03, Subd. 1 (A)	135	4
80D.03, Subd. 3 (R)	135	14
80D.03, Subd. 4 (R)	135	14
80D.04 (A)	135	5

80D.05 (A)	135		6
80D.06 (A)	135		7
80D.08 (A)	135		8
80D.09 (A)	135		9
80D.10 (R)	135		14
80D.11 (A)	135		10
80D.12 (R)	135		14
80D.13, Subd. 1 (A)	135		11
80D.14 (R)	135		14
80D.15 (R)	135		14
80D.16 (A)	135		12
80D.17 (R)	135		14
80D.18 (R)	135		14
80E.01 (N)	59		2
80E.02 (N)	59		3
80E.03 (N)	59		4
80E.04 (N)	59		5
80E.05 (N)	59		6
80E.06 (N)	59		7
80E.07 (N)	59		8
80E.08 (N)	59		9
80E.09 (N)	59		10
80E.09, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	IV	1
80E.10 (N)	59		11
80E.10, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp4	IV	2
80E.11 (N)	59		12
80E.12 (N)	59		13
80E.13 (N)	59		14
80E.14 (N)	59		15
80E.14, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	IV	3
80E.15 (N)	59		16
80E.16 (N)	59		17
80E.17 (N)	59		18
82.18 (A)	135		13
82.34, Subd. 7 (A)	280		1
84.028, Subd. 2 (A)	356		100
84.54 (A)	356		101
84.55 (A)	1Sp4	I	63
84.87, Subd. 2 (A)	363		1
84.90, Subd. 4 (A)	215		1
84A.52 (A)	1Sp4	I	64
84B.05 (A)	1Sp4	II	8
85.016 (A)	356		102
85.017 (A)	356		103
85.018 (N)	215		2
85.05, Subd. 1 (A)	356		273
85.05, Subd. 2 (A)	356		274
85.051 (N)	356		275
85.22, Subd. 2a (A)	356		276
85A.04, Subd. 1 (A)	356		277
85A.04, Subd. 3 (N)	356		278
86.72, Subd. 3 (A)	356		104
86A.06 (A)	356		105
86A.09, Subd. 1 (A)	356		106
86A.09, Subd. 2 (A)	356		107
86A.09, Subd. 3 (A)	356		108
86A.09, Subd. 4 (A)	356		109
89.43 (A)	356		279
90.031, Subd. 4 (A)	305		1
90.041, Subd. 4 (N)	305		2
90.101, Subd. 1 (A)	305		3
90.121 (N)	305		4
90.151, Subd. 11 (A)	305		5
90.151, Subd. 13 (A)	305		6
90.161, Subd. 1 (A)	305		7
90.173 (A)	305		8
90.181, Subd. 2 (A)	305		9
90.191, Subd. 1 (A)	305		10
90.195 (A)	1Sp4	II	10
92.35 (A)	356		110
92.36 (A)	356		111
92.36 (A)	1Sp4	I	65

92.37 (A)	356		112
92.50, Subd. 1 (A)	328		1
93.45, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	II	9
97.40, Subd. 21 (A)	356		280
97.482, Subd. 1 (A)	356		281
97.4842 (N)	356		306
97.488 (A)	285		1
97.51 (A)	324		1
98.45, Subd. 6 (A)	356		283
98.46, Subd. 2 (A)	356		284
98.46, Subd. 2a (A)	356		285
98.46, Subd. 2b (N)	356		286
98.46, Subd. 3 (A)	356		287
98.46, Subd. 4 (A)	356		288
98.46, Subd. 5 (A)	356		289
98.46, Subd. 5a (A)	356		290
98.46, Subd. 6 (A)	356		291
98.46, Subd. 7 (A)	356		292
98.46, Subd. 8 (A)	356		293
98.46, Subd. 9 (A)	356		294
98.46, Subd. 9a (A)	356		295
98.46, Subd. 10 (A)	356		296
98.46, Subd. 11 (A)	356		297
98.46, Subd. 12 (A)	356		298
98.46, Subd. 14 (A)	356		299
98.46, Subd. 15 (A)	356		300
98.46, Subd. 16 (A)	356		301
98.46, Subd. 17 (A)	356		302
98.46, Subd. 18 (A)	356		303
98.46, Subd. 19 (A)	356		304
98.47, Subd. 1 (A)	356		305
98.50, Subd. 5 (A)	356		307
99.28, Subd. 5 (A)	356		308
100.273, Subd. 7 (A)	356		309
100.35, Subd. 1 (A)	356		310
100.35, Subd. 5 (A)	356		311
101.44 (A)	356		312
104.03, Subd. 1 (A)	356		113
104.35, Subd. 2 (A)	356		114
104.35, Subd. 3 (A)	356		115
105.484 (A)	356		116
105.485, Subd. 3 (A)	356		117
111.09, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	66
111.11 (A)	1Sp4	I	67
111.31 (A)	1Sp4	I	68
111.36 (A)	1Sp4	I	70
111.78 (A)	1Sp4	I	69
112.36 (A)	256		2
112.43, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	71
112.53, Subd. 1 (A)	256		3
112.53, Subd. 2 (A)	256		4
112.53, Subd. 4 (A)	256		5
112.611, Subd. 1 (A)	88		1
114A.03, Subd. 1 (A)	356		118
114B.01 (N)	246		1
114B.02 (N)	246		2
114B.03 (N)	246		3
114B.04 (N)	246		4
114B.05 (N)	246		5
114B.06 (N)	246		6
114B.07 (N)	246		7
115.15 (R)	1Sp4	I	188
115.16 (R)	1Sp4	I	188
115.34, Subd. 1 (A)	1SP4	I	72
115A.03, Subd. 15 (A)	352		1
115A.03, Subd. 29 (A)	352		2
115A.05, Subd. 3 (A)	352		3
115A.06, Subd. 4 (A)	352		4
115A.06, Subd. 5 (A)	352		5
115A.06, Subd. 13 (N)	352		6
115A.07, Subd. 1 (A)	356		119
115A.08, Subd. 4 (A)	352		7

115A.08, Subd. 5 (A)	352		8
115A.08, Subd. 6 (A)	352		9
115A.09 (A)	352		10
115A.11, Subd. 1 (A)	352		11
115A.12, Subd. 2 (A)	356		120
115A.15, Subd. 5 (A)	356		121
115A.19 (A)	352		12
115A.20 (A)	352		13
115A.21, Subd. 1 (A)	352		14
115A.21, Subd. 2 (A)	352		15
115A.21, Subd. 3 (A)	352		16
115A.22, Subd. 3 (A)	352		17
115A.22, Subd. 4 (A)	352		18
115A.23 (A)	352		19
115A.24 (A)	352		20
115A.26 (A)	352		21
115A.28, Subd. 2 (A)	352		22
115A.33 (A)	352		23
115A.34 (A)	352		24
115A.37, Subd. 2 (A)	352		25
115A.54, Subd. 3 (A)	352		26
116.02, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	73
116.06, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	74
116.07, Subd. 2 (A)	352		27
116.07, Subd. 4 (A)	352		28
116.10 (A)	1Sp4	II	12
116.18, Subd. 1 (A)	361		14
116.18, Subd. 4 (A)	361		15
116.41, Subd. 2 (A)	352		29
116C.03, Subd. 2 (A)	356		122
116C.03, Subd. 3 (A)	356		123
116C.03, Subd. 4 (A)	356		124
116C.69, Subd. 2 (A)	356		313
116C.69, Subd. 2a (A)	356		314
116C.69, Subd. 3 (A)	356		315
116F.06, Subd. 2 (A)	356		316
116F.21 (R)	151		2
116F.22 (R)	151		2
116H.001 (R)	356		247
116H.02, Subd. 2 (R)	356		247
116H.02, Subd. 4 (R)	356		247
116H.03 (R)	356		247
116H.05 (A)	356		125
116H.06 (A)	356		126
116H.07 (A)	356		127
116H.08 (A)	85		2
116H.08 (A)	356		128
116H.085 (A)	356		129
116H.087 (A)	356		130
116H.088, Subd. 1 (A)	356		131
116H.089 (A)	356		132
116H.09, Subd 1 (A)	356		133
116H.09, Subd. 2 (R)	356		247
116H.09, Subd. 3 (R)	356		247
116H.09, Subd. 4 (A)	356		134
116H.09, Subd. 5 (A)	356		135
116H.095 (N)	356		136
116H.10 (A)	356		137
116H.11 (A)	356		138
116H.12, Subd. 1 (A)	356		139
116H.12, Subd. 1b (A)	356		140
116H.12, Subd. 2 (A)	356		141
116H.12, Subd. 3a (A)	85		3
116H.12, Subd. 3b (R)	356		247
116H.12, Subd. 3c (A)	85		4
116H.12, Subd. 4 (A)	356		142
116H.12, Subd. 5 (A)	356		143
116H.12, Subd. 6 (A)	356		144
116H.12, Subd. 9 (A)	356		145
116H.121, Subd. 1 (A)	356		146
116H.121, Subd. 2 (A)	356		147
116H.122 (A)	356		148

116H.123 (A)	356		149
116H.124 (A)	356		150
116H.126 (A)	356		151
116H.126, Subd. 1 (R)	358		31
116H.126, Subd. 2 (A)	358	VII	1
116H.126, Subd. 4 (A)	358	VII	2
116H.126, Subd. 5 (A)	358	VII	3
116H.126, Subd. 7 (R)	358	VII	31
116H.127 (A)	356		152
116H.128 (A)	356		153
116H.129, Subd. 1 (A)	255		1
116H.129, Subd. 1 (A)	356		154
116H.129, Subd. 2 (A)	255		2
116H.129, Subd. 4 (A)	85		5
116H.129, Subd. 4 (A)	356		155
116H.129, Subd. 5 (A)	255		3
116H.129, Subd. 5 (A)	356		156
116H.129, Subd. 6 (A)	255		4
116H.129, Subd. 6 (A)	356		157
116H.129, Subd. 7 (A)	255		5
116H.129, Subd. 8 (A)	356		158
116H.13 (A)	356		159
116H.14 (A)	356		160
116H.15, Subd. 2 (A)	356		161
116H.17 (A)	356		162
116H.18 (A)	356		163
116H.19, Subd. 1 (A)	85		6
116H.19, Subd. 1 (A)	356		164
116H.23 (A)	356		165
116H.31 (N)	334		1
116J.01 (N)	356		64
116J.02 (N)	356		65
116J.03 (N)	356		66
116J.04 (N)	356		67
117.042 (A)	8		1
118.01, Subd. 11 (A)	224		30
120.03, Subd. 5 (N)	358	III	1
120.06, Subd. 2 (R)	358	VII	31
120.0751, Subd. 5 (A)	358	VII	4
120.17, Subd. 3b (A)	358	III	2
120.17, Subd. 3c (R)	358	III	20
120.17, Subd. 4 (A)	358	III	3
120.17, Subd. 5a (A)	358	III	4
120.17, Subd. 6 (A)	358	III	5
120.17, Subd. 7 (A)	358	III	6
120.17, Subd. 9 (A)	358	I	1
120.17, Subd. 11 (N)	358	III	7
120.172 (N)	358	III	8
120.78, Subd. 1 (A)	356		166
120.78, Subd. 1 (A)	358	VII	5
120.78, Subd. 2 (R)	358	VII	31
121.13 (R)	358	VII	31
121.201 (N)	358	III	9
121.2155 (N)	362		13
121.218, Subd. 1 (N)	353		1
121.218, Subd. 2 (N)	353		2
121.218, Subd. 3 (N)	353		3
121.49, Subd. 2 (R)	358	VII	31
121.495, Subd. 6 (R)	358	VII	31
121.501 (N)	358	VI	6
121.502 (N)	358	VI	7
121.503 (N)	358	VI	8
121.504 (N)	358	VI	9
121.505 (N)	358	VI	10
121.506 (N)	358	VI	11
121.507 (N)	358	VI	12
121.90 (A)	358	VII	6
121.902, Subd. 1a (N)	358	V	1
121.904, Subd. 7 (A)	358	I	2
121.904, Subd. 11c (N)	358	VII	7
121.906, Subd. 2 (A)	358	VII	8
121.906, Subd. 3 (A)	358	VII	9

121.912, Subd. 1 (A)	358	VII	10
121.917, Subd. 4 (A)	358	VII	11
121.931, Subd. 3 (A)	193		1
121.931, Subd. 4 (A)	193		2
121.931, Subd. 6 (A)	358	V	2
121.931, Subd. 7 (A)	193		3
121.931, Subd. 8 (A)	253		24
121.932, Subd. 3 (A)	253		25
121.934, Subd. 7 (A)	358	V	3
121.935, Subd. 2 (A)	358	V	4
121.935, Subd. 6 (A)	358	V	5
121.936, Subd. 1a (N)	358	V	6
121.936, Subd. 2 (A)	358	V	7
121.936, Subd. 3 (A)	358	V	8
121.937, Subd. 1 (A)	358	V	9
121.938, Subd. 2 (A)	193		4
121.938, Subd. 2 (A)	358	V	10
122.22, Subd. 3 (A)	358	VII	12
122.22, Subd. 4 (A)	358	VII	13
122.22, Subd. 5 (A)	358	VII	14
122.22, Subd. 7a (N)	358	VII	15
122.22, Subd. 8 (A)	358	VII	16
122.22, Subd. 9 (A)	358	VII	17
122.22, Subd. 10 (R)	358	VII	31
122.22, Subd. 11 (A)	358	VII	18
122.22, Subd. 12 (R)	358	VII	31
122.22, Subd. 13 (A)	358	VII	19
122.22, Subd. 14 (A)	358	VII	20
122.22, Subd. 15 (R)	358	VII	31
122.22, Subd. 16 (R)	358	VII	31
122.22, Subd. 20 (A)	358	VII	21
122.531, Subd. 1 (A)	358	I	3
122.531, Subd. 2 (A)	358	I	4
122.531, Subd. 3a (A)	358	I	5
122.531, Subd. 5 (A)	358	I	6
122.531, Subd. 6 (A)	358	I	7
122.531, Subd. 7 (R)	358	I	49
122.532, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	46
122.542 (N)	358	VI	38
122.85, Subd. 4 (A)	146		1
123.32, Subd. 4 (A)	166		1
123.32, Subd. 7 (A)	29	VII	3
123.34, Subd. 9 (A)	175		1
123.35, Subd. 8a (N)	194		1
123.35, Subd. 8b (N)	194		1
123.35, Subd. 8c (N)	194		1
123.35, Subd. 15 (A)	358	VII	22
123.36, Subd. 13 (A)	358	VI	13
123.39, Subd. 1 (A)	358	II	1
123.39, Subd. 8 (A)	234		1
123.39, Subd. 8c (N)	194		2
123.39, Subd. 9 (A)	234		2
123.39, Subd. 9a (N)	234		3
123.40, Subd. 5 (R)	358	VII	31
123.702, Subd. 1 (A)	358	VI	14
123.703, Subd. 3 (A)	358	VI	15
123.705 (A)	358	VI	16
123.742, Subd. 3 (N)	359		13
123.743 (A)	359		14
123.937 (A)	358	VI	17
123.939 (R)	359		18
124.01, Subd. 1 (A)	358	I	9
124.01, Subd. 2 (R)	358	I	49
124.01, Subd. 3 (R)	358	I	49
124.01, Subd. 4 (R)	358	I	49
124.11, Subd. 1 (A)	358	I	10
124.11, Subd. 1a (N)	358	I	11
124.11, Subd. 2a (A)	358	V	11
124.11, Subd. 2a (A)	1Sp4	IV	28
124.11, Subd. 2b (A)	358	V	12
124.11, Subd. 2b (A)	1Sp4	IV	29
124.11, Subd. 2c (A)	358	V	13

124.11, Subd. 4 (A)	358	I	8
124.11, Subd. 5 (A)	358	I	12
124.14, Subd. 2 (A)	358	VII	23
124.14, Subd. 3 (A)	358	VII	24
124.14, Subd. 3a (N)	358	VII	25
124.14, Subd. 4 (A)	358	VII	26
124.17, Subd. 1 (A)	358	I	13
124.17, Subd. 2 (A)	358	I	14
124.17, Subd. 2c (A)	358	I	15
124.17, Subd. 2d (N)	358	I	16
124.20 (A)	358	I	17
124.212, Subd. 1 (A)	358	I	18
124.212, Subd. 2 (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 4 (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 5 (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 5a (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 6c (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 7c (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 7d (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 8a (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 9 (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 9a (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 9b (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 11b (N)	358	I	19
124.212, Subd. 20 (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 20a (R)	358	I	49
124.212, Subd. 21 (R)	358	I	49
124.2121 (N)	358	I	20
124.2122 (N)	358	I	21
124.2122, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp2		5
124.2123 (N)	358	I	22
124.2124 (N)	358	I	23
124.2125 (N)	358	I	24
124.2126 (N)	358	I	25
124.2127 (N)	358	I	26
124.2128 (N)	358	I	27
124.2129 (N)	358	I	28
124.213 (A)	358	I	29
124.213 (A)	1Sp1	II	1
124.214, Subd. 2 (A)	358	I	30
124.223 (A)	358	II	2
124.223 (A)	1Sp2		7
124.225, Subd. 1 (A)	358	II	3
124.225, Subd. 1a (A)	358	II	4
124.225, Subd. 2 (R)	358	II	14
124.225, Subd. 3 (A)	358	II	5
124.225, Subd. 4 (R)	358	II	14
124.225, Subd. 4a (A)	356		167
124.225, Subd. 4a (A)	358	II	6
124.225, Subd. 5 (R)	358	II	14
124.225, Subd. 6 (A)	358	II	7
124.225, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp2		8
124.225, Subd. 7 (R)	358	II	14
124.225, Subd. 7a (A)	358	II	8
124.225, Subd. 8 (R)	358	II	14
124.225, Subd. 8a (A)	358	II	9
124.225, Subd. 8b (A)	358	II	10
124.225, Subd. 9 (A)	358	II	11
124.225, Subd. 11 (A)	358	II	12
124.225, Subd. 12 (N)	358	II	13
124.245, Subd. 1 (A)	358	VI	18
124.245, Subd. 1a (N)	358	VI	19
124.245, Subd. 2 (A)	358	VI	20
124.245, Subd. 4 (N)	358	VI	21
124.246 (N)	358	VI	22
124.247, Subd. 3 (A)	358	VI	23
124.247, Subd. 5 (R)	358	VII	31
124.251 (N)	358	VI	24
124.26, Subd. 1 (A)	358	IV	1
124.26, Subd. 3 (R)	358	IV	11
124.26, Subd. 4 (A)	358	IV	2
124.26, Subd. 5 (N)	358	IV	3

124.26, Subd. 6 (N)	358	IV	4
124.271, Subd. 1a (R)	358	IV	11
124.271, Subd. 2 (A)	358	IV	5
124.271, Subd. 2a (N)	358	IV	6
124.271, Subd. 4 (A)	358	IV	7
124.271, Subd. 5 (A)	358	IV	8
124.271, Subd. 6 (N)	358	IV	9
124.273 (N)	358	III	10
124.32, Subd. 1 (A)	358	III	11
124.32, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp2		10
124.32, Subd. 1a (A)	358	III	12
124.32, Subd. 1a (A)	1Sp2		11
124.32, Subd. 1b (A)	358	III	13
124.32, Subd. 5 (A)	358	III	14
124.32, Subd. 6 (A)	358	III	15
124.32, Subd. 9 (A)	358	III	16
124.32, Subd. 9a (N)	358	III	17
124.38, Subd. 7 (A)	358	IX	1
124.39, Subd. 5 (A)	358	IX	2
124.40, Subd. 2 (A)	358	IX	3
124.41 (A)	358	IX	4
124.42, Subd. 1 (A)	358	IX	5
124.42, Subd. 2 (A)	358	IX	6
124.43, Subd. 1 (A)	358	IX	7
124.43, Subd. 2 (A)	358	IX	8
124.43, Subd. 3 (A)	358	IX	9
124.43, Subd. 4 (A)	358	IX	10
124.43, Subd. 5 (A)	358	IX	11
124.474 (A)	358	IX	12
124.476 (A)	358	IX	13
124.561, Subd. 2a (A)	358	V	14
124.561, Subd. 2b (N)	358	V	15
124.561, Subd. 3a (A)	358	V	16
124.561, Subd. 4 (R)	358	V	47
124.561, Subd. 5 (N)	358	V	17
124.561, Subd. 6 (N)	358	V	18
124.562, Subd. 2a (N)	358	VI	25
124.562, Subd. 3 (R)	358	V	47
124.562, Subd. 4 (R)	358	V	47
124.5621, Subd. 2 (A)	358	V	19
124.5621, Subd. 5 (A)	358	V	20
124.5621, Subd. 6 (A)	358	V	21
124.5621, Subd. 12 (A)	358	V	22
124.5622, Subd. 3 (A)	358	V	23
124.5622, Subd. 4 (A)	358	V	24
124.5622, Subd. 5 (A)	358	V	25
124.5623, Subd. 3 (A)	358	V	26
124.5623, Subd. 4 (A)	358	V	27
124.5623, Subd. 5 (A)	358	V	28
124.5624 (A)	358	V	29
124.5624, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	IV	27
124.5627 (N)	358	V	30
124.565, Subd. 3 (A)	358	V	31
124.565, Subd. 4 (A)	358	V	32
124.565, Subd. 6 (A)	358	V	33
124.565, Subd. 7 (A)	358	V	34
124.566 (R)	358	V	47
124.571 (R)	358	V	47
124.572, Subd. 3 (A)	358	V	35
124.572, Subd. 3a (N)	358	V	36
124.572, Subd. 8 (A)	358	V	37
124.572, Subd. 8a (N)	358	V	38
124.573, Subd. 2 (A)	358	V	39
124.573, Subd. 3a (A)	358	V	40
124.573, Subd. 5 (A)	358	V	41
124.573, Subd. 6 (N)	358	V	42
124.574, Subd. 2 (A)	358	V	43
124.574, Subd. 4 (A)	358	V	44
124.574, Subd. 8 (A)	358	V	45
124.646, Subd. 1 (A)	358	VI	26
124.71 (A)	1		3
124.72 (A)	1		4

124.73 (A)	1		5
124.77 (R)	1		7
124.78 (R)	1		7
124.781 (A)	1		6
125.60, Subd. 2a (A)	358	VIII	1
125.60, Subd. 7 (A)	358	VIII	2
125.611, Subd. 1 (A)	358	VIII	3
125.611, Subd. 3 (A)	358	VIII	4
125.611, Subd. 5 (A)	358	VIII	5
125.611, Subd. 8 (A)	358	VIII	6
125.611, Subd. 9 (A)	358	VIII	7
125.611, Subd. 10 (A)	358	VIII	8
126.111, Subd. 2 (A)	356		168
126.21, Subd. 3 (A)	339		1
126.262, Subd. 8 (A)	358	III	18
126.263 (R)	358	III	20
126.268, Subd. 1 (R)	358	III	20
126.52, Subd. 12 (R)	356		247
126.52, Subd. 12 (R)	358	III	20
126.54, Subd. 1 (A)	358	III	19
134.35, Subd. 1 (A)	358	VI	27
134.351, Subd. 5 (N)	358	VI	28
134.351, Subd. 5 (A)	358	VI	30
134.351, Subd. 6 (N)	358	VI	29
134.36 (A)	358	VI	31
136.80, Subd. 1 (A)	224		31
136.81 (A)	224		32
136.82 (A)	224		33
136.83 (A)	224		34
136.85 (A)	224		35
136.86 (R)	224		276
136.87, Subd. 1 (A)	224		36
136.87, Subd. 2 (A)	224		37
136A.02, Subd. 6 (A)	75		1
136A.121, Subd. 4 (A)	359		15
136A.121, Subd. 5 (A)	359		16
136A.141 (A)	300		1
136A.15, Subd. 7 (A)	300		2
136A.16, Subd. 3 (A)	300		3
136A.16, Subd. 4 (A)	300		4
136A.16, Subd. 13 (N)	300		5
136A.17, Subd. 1 (A)	300		6
136A.17, Subd. 4 (A)	300		7
136A.17, Subd. 10 (A)	300		8
136A.171 (A)	300		9
136A.233, Subd. 2 (A)	65		1
136A.237 (N)	300		14
136A.81, Subd. 1 (A)	194		3
136A.85 (A)	300		10
136A.86, Subd. 2 (A)	300		11
136A.86, Subd. 3 (A)	300		12
136A.86, Subd. 4 (N)	300		13
137.31, Subd. 6 (A)	356		169
138.56, Subd. 14 (N)	67		1
138.56, Subd. 15 (N)	96		1
138.58, Subd. 7 (R)	96		2
138.58, Subd. 68 (N)	71		1
138.93, Subd. 4 (A)	356		170
138.94 (N)	357		30
139.16 (A)	356		317
139.17 (A)	356		318
139.17, Subd. 3 (N)	356		319
139.18, Subd. 1 (A)	356		320
139.18, Subd. 3 (A)	356		321
139.18, Subd. 4 (A)	356		322
139.19, Subd. 3 (A)	356		323
139.19, Subd. 4 (A)	356		324
139.19, Subd. 5 (A)	356		325
139.19, Subd. 6 (A)	356		326
140.21 (A)	301		6
144.06 (A)	31		2
144.0742 (N)	360	I	15

144.125 (A)	1Sp4	I	75
144.343 (A)	228		1
144.50, Subd. 1 (A)	95		1
144.55 (A)	95		2
144.56, Subd. 2a (N)	23		2
144.653, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	76
144.704 (N)	200		1
144.801, Subd. 8 (A)	1Sp4	I	77
144.92 (A)	1Sp4	I	78
144A.01, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	79
144A.04, Subd. 2a (N)	24		2
144A.04, Subd. 3a (N)	23		3
144A.08, Subd. 1a (N)	360	II	5
144A.10, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	12
144A.61, Subd. 3 (A)	359		17
145.22 (A)	278		1
145.834 (A)	356		171
145.835, Subd. 1 (A)	356		172
145.836, Subd. 1 (A)	356		173
145.837, Subd. 1 (A)	356		174
145.838, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	80
145.845 (A)	356		175
145.912, Subd. 15 (A)	356		176
145.913, Subd. 1a (N)	360	II	6
145.914, Subd. 2 (A)	360	II	7
145.97 (N)	360	II	8
147.021, Subd. 4 (N)	83		1
147.075 (N)	323		1
147.09 (A)	23		4
148.181, Subd. 2 (A)	94		1
148.211, Subd. 1 (A)	94		2
148.231, Subd. 1 (A)	94		3
148.231, Subd. 2 (R)	94		12
148.231, Subd. 4 (A)	94		4
148.231, Subd. 5 (A)	94		5
148.231, Subd. 6 (A)	94		6
148.251, Subd. 4 (N)	94		7
148.271 (A)	94		8
148.291, Subd. 1 (A)	94		9
148.294 (A)	94		10
148.295 (A)	94		11
148.88 (A)	1Sp4	I	81
150A.05, Subd. 2 (A)	102		1
151.26, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	82
151.361 (A)	206		1
151.41 (N)	323		2
152.01, Subd. 17 (A)	295		1
152.15, Subd. 4a (N)	6		1
155.01 (R)	357		115
155.02 (R)	357		115
155.03 (R)	357		115
155.04 (R)	357		115
155.05 (R)	357		115
155.06 (R)	357		115
155.08 (R)	357		115
155.09 (R)	357		115
155.11 (R)	357		115
155.12 (R)	357		115
155.13 (R)	357		115
155.14 (R)	357		115
155.15 (R)	357		115
155.16 (R)	357		115
155.17 (R)	357		115
155.18 (R)	357		115
155.19 (R)	357		115
155.20 (R)	357		115
155.205 (R)	357		115
155.21 (R)	357		115
155A.01 (N)	357		31
155A.02 (N)	357		32
155A.03 (N)	357		33
155A.04 (N)	357		34

155A.05 (N)	357		35
155A.06 (N)	357		36
155A.07 (N)	357		37
155A.08 (N)	357		38
155A.09 (N)	357		39
155A.10 (N)	357		40
155A.11 (N)	357		41
155A.12 (N)	357		42
155A.13 (N)	357		43
155A.14 (N)	357		44
155A.15 (N)	357		45
155A.16 (N)	357		46
155A.17 (N)	357		47
155A.18 (N)	357		48
156A.02, Subd. 1 (A)	278		2
156A.02, Subd. 2 (A)	278		3
156A.02, Subd. 3 (A)	278		4
156A.02, Subd. 6 (N)	179		2
156A.03, Subd. 1 (A)	278		5
156A.03, Subd. 2 (A)	278		6
156A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	179		1
156A.05 (A)	278		8
156A.07, Subd. 1 (A)	278		9
156A.07, Subd. 4 (A)	278		10
156A.071, Subd. 7 (A)	278		11
156A.08 (A)	278		12
156A.10 (N)	179		3
160.262, Subd. 1 (A)	356		177
160.262, Subd. 3 (A)	356		178
160.265, Subd. 1 (A)	356		179
160.292 (A)	55		1
160.293, Subd. 1 (A)	55		2
160.293, Subd. 2 (A)	55		3
160.293, Subd. 3 (A)	55		4
160.295, Subd. 3 (A)	55		5
161.086 (A)	203		1
161.115, Route No. 278 (A)	209		2
161.122 (N)	345		1
161.125, Subd. 1 (A)	357		49
161.16, Subd. 4 (A)	209		3
161.242, Subd. 4 (A)	357		50
161.32, Subd. 2 (A)	209		4
161.36, Subd. 5 (A)	209		5
161.38, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp4	I	83
161.46, Subd. 3 (A)	209		6
161.465 (A)	32		1
162.08, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	84
162.09, Subd. 4 (A)	357		52
162.09, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp4	IV	60
164.08, Subd. 2 (A)	77		1
168.011, Subd. 7 (A)	363		2
168.011, Subd. 10 (A)	363		3
168.011, Subd. 16 (A)	363		4
168.011, Subd. 17 (A)	363		5
168.011, Subd. 25 (A)	363		6
168.012, Subd. 1 (A)	113		1
168.013, Subd. 1a (A)	363		7
168.013, Subd. 1b (A)	363		8
168.013, Subd. 1c (A)	357		51
168.013, Subd. 1c (A)	363		9
168.013, Subd. 1c (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	61
168.013, Subd. 1d (A)	363		10
168.013, Subd. 1e (A)	357		53
168.013, Subd. 1e (A)	363		11
168.013, Subd. 1e (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	61
168.013, Subd. 1f (A)	363		12
168.013, Subd. 1g (A)	363		13
168.013, Subd. 1h (A)	363		14
168.013, Subd. 1i (N)	357		54
	363		15
168.013, Subd. 2 (A)	363		16
168.013, Subd. 3 (A)	321		1

168.013, Subd. 3 (A)	363	17
168.013, Subd. 17 (R)	363	58
168.017, Subd. 1 (A)	363	18
168.017, Subd. 3 (A)	363	19
168.018 (N)	363	20
168.04, Subd. 1 (A)	167	1
168.09, Subd. 1 (A)	167	2
168.09, Subd. 3 (A)	167	3
168.10, Subd. 1b (A)	199	1
168.12, Subd. 1 (A)	357	55
168.12, Subd. 2 (A)	363	21
168.12, Subd. 2a (A)	357	56
168.12, Subd. 2a (A)	363	22
168.16 (A)	363	23
168.27, Subd. 16 (A)	357	57
168.27, Subd. 16 (A)	363	24
168.27, Subd. 17 (A)	357	58
168.27, Subd. 21 (R)	59	20
168.27, Subd. 24 (A)	196	1
168.31, Subd. 1 (A)	167	4
168.33, Subd. 7 (A)	357	59
168.67 (A)	220	15
168.705 (A)	220	16
168.78 (N)	176	1
168B.11 (R)	356	377
168C.11, Subd. 1 (A)	363	25
169.01, Subd. 46 (A)	321	2
169.03, Subd. 6 (A)	321	3
169.09, Subd. 7 (A)	357	60
169.11 (A)	363	26
169.121, Subd. 5 (A)	9	1
169.128 (A)	253	26
169.44, Subd. 3 (A)	191	1
169.44, Subd. 10 (A)	191	2
169.44, Subd. 14 (N)	191	3
169.44, Subd. 15 (N)	191	4
169.451 (A)	357	61
169.55, Subd. 2 (A)	44	1
169.64, Subd. 7 (N)	191	5
169.685, Subd. 4 (A)	56	1
169.685, Subd. 5 (N)	56	2
169.73 (A)	199	2
169.79 (A)	357	62
169.79 (A)	363	27
169.81, Subd. 3 (A)	348	1
169.81, Subd. 10 (A)	214	20
169.825 (N)	321	4
169.83 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 1 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 2 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 3 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 4 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 5 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 6 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 7 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 8 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 9 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 10 (R)	321	12
169.832, Subd. 11 (A)	81	1
169.832, Subd. 11 (A)	321	5
169.832, Subd. 12 (R)	81	2
169.832, Subd. 12 (R)	321	12
169.834 (R)	321	12
169.85 (A)	321	6
169.851 (A)	321	7
169.86, Subd. 1a (A)	321	8
169.86, Subd. 5 (A)	348	2
169.861 (A)	348	4
169.87, Subd. 2 (A)	321	9
169.871 (A)	321	10
169.872 (A)	321	11
169.95 (A)	363	28

169.974, Subd. 2 (A)	357		63
171.02, Subd. 3 (A)	363		29
171.04 (A)	363		30
171.06, Subd. 1 (A)	363		31
171.06, Subd. 2 (A)	363		32
171.06, Subd. 3 (A)	363		33
171.06, Subd. 3a (N)	363		34
171.06, Subd. 4 (A)	363		35
171.07, Subd. 1 (A)	363		36
171.07, Subd. 1a (N)	363		37
171.07, Subd. 3 (A)	363		38
171.13, Subd. 1a (N)	357		64
171.16, Subd. 3 (A)	341		3
171.17 (A)	363		39
171.29 (A)	363		40
171.36 (A)	357		65
173.12 (A)	1Sp4	I	85
173.13 (A)	294		2
173.13, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	86
173.17 (A)	294		1
173.171 (N)	294		3
173.20 (A)	1Sp4	I	87
173.21 (A)	1Sp4	I	88
173.25 (A)	357		66
174.03, Subd. 7 (A)	356		180
174.06, Subd. 6 (R)	253		48
174.23, Subd. 1 (A)	363		41
174.24, Subd. 3 (A)	363		42
174.24, Subd. 3a (N)	363		43
174.255, Subd. 3 (N)	357		67
174.256, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	II	13
174.265 (N)	363		44
174.265, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp4	IV	46
174.28 (R)	363		58
174.31 (A)	363		45
174.31, Subd. 6 (R)	363		58
174.31, Subd. 7 (R)	363		58
174.50, Subd. 1 (A)	361		16
174.50, Subd. 1a (N)	338		1
175.006, Subd. 1a (R)	346		145
175.006, Subd. 2 (R)	346		145
175.0061 (R)	346		145
175.007 (A)	346		38
175.09 (R)	346		145
175.11, Subd. 1 (A)	346		39
175.14 (A)	346		40
175.17 (A)	346		41
175A.01 (N)	346		42
175A.02 (N)	346		43
175A.03 (N)	346		44
175A.04 (N)	346		45
175A.05 (N)	346		46
175A.06 (N)	346		47
175A.07 (N)	346		48
175A.08 (N)	346		49
175A.09 (N)	346		50
175A.10 (N)	346		51
176.001 (N)	346		52
176.011, Subd. 6 (A)	346		53
176.011, Subd. 9 (A)	346		54
176.021, Subd. 1 (A)	346		55
176.021, Subd. 1a (N)	346		56
176.021, Subd. 3 (A)	346		57
176.021, Subd. 3a (N)	346		58
176.021, Subd. 8 (N)	346		59
176.041, Subd. 6 (N)	346		60
176.061, Subd. 1 (A)	346		61
176.061, Subd. 3 (A)	346		62
176.061, Subd. 4 (A)	346		63
176.061, Subd. 5 (A)	346		64
176.061, Subd. 6 (A)	346		65
176.061, Subd. 7 (A)	346		66

176.081, Subd. 1 (A)	346	67
176.081, Subd. 2 (A)	346	68
176.081, Subd. 3 (A)	346	69
176.081, Subd. 4 (A)	346	70
176.081, Subd. 6 (A)	346	71
176.081, Subd. 7a (N)	346	72
176.081, Subd. 9 (N)	346	73
176.081, Subd. 10 (N)	346	74
176.101, Subd. 3 (A)	346	75
176.102, Subd. 1a (N)	346	76
176.105, Subd. 1 (A)	346	77
176.111, Subd. 6 (A)	346	78
176.111, Subd. 7 (A)	346	79
176.111, Subd. 8 (A)	346	80
176.111, Subd. 8a (N)	346	81
176.111, Subd. 10 (A)	346	82
176.111, Subd. 11 (R)	346	145
176.111, Subd. 21 (A)	346	83
176.131, Subd. 10 (A)	346	84
176.131, Subd. 10 (A)	356	327
176.132, Subd. 2 (A)	346	85
176.133 (A)	346	86
176.136 (A)	346	87
176.1361 (N)	346	88
176.152 (N)	346	89
176.161, Subd. 1 (A)	346	90
176.181, Subd. 2 (A)	346	91
176.181, Subd. 3 (A)	346	92
176.181, Subd. 6 (N)	346	93
176.182 (N)	346	94
176.183, Subd. 2 (A)	356	328
176.191 (A)	346	95
176.221 (A)	346	96
176.225, Subd. 5 (N)	346	97
176.231, Subd. 2 (A)	346	98
176.231, Subd. 7 (A)	346	99
176.241, Subd. 1 (A)	346	100
176.241, Subd. 2 (A)	346	101
176.241, Subd. 3 (A)	346	102
176.262 (N)	346	103
176.291 (A)	346	104
176.301, Subd. 1 (A)	346	105
176.305 (A)	346	106
176.306 (N)	346	107
176.311 (A)	346	108
176.321, Subd. 1 (A)	346	109
176.321, Subd. 3 (A)	346	110
176.331 (A)	346	111
176.341, Subd. 1 (A)	346	112
176.351 (A)	346	113
176.371 (A)	346	114
176.381 (A)	346	115
176.391 (A)	346	116
176.401 (A)	346	117
176.411, Subd. 1 (A)	346	118
176.411, Subd. 2 (A)	346	119
176.421, Subd. 1 (A)	346	120
176.421, Subd. 4 (A)	346	121
176.421, Subd. 5 (A)	346	122
176.421, Subd. 6 (A)	346	123
176.421, Subd. 7 (A)	346	124
176.431, Subd. 1 (A)	346	125
176.441, Subd. 1 (A)	346	126
176.441, Subd. 2 (R)	346	145
176.461 (A)	346	127
176.471, Subd. 3 (A)	346	128
176.471, Subd. 5 (A)	346	129
176.471, Subd. 6 (A)	346	130
176.471, Subd. 8 (A)	346	131
176.491 (A)	346	132
176.511, Subd. 1 (A)	346	133
176.521, Subd. 1 (A)	346	134

176.521, Subd. 2 (A)	346		135
176.531, Subd. 3 (A)	346		136
176.645 (A)	346		137
177.24, Subd. 4 (N)	87		1
177.24, Subd. 5 (N)	87		2
177.25, Subd. 1 (A)	289		1
177.25, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	IV	30
179.63, Subd. 7 (A)	289		2
179.68, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	89
179.69, Subd. 3a (A)	1Sp4	I	90
179.691 (A)	1Sp4	II	14
179.692 (A)	1Sp4	II	15
179.71, Subd. 2 (A)	356		329
179.74, Subd. 4 (A)	346		138
179.741, Subd. 3 (A)	70		1
181.07 (A)	31		3
181.811 (A)	50		1
181.85 (N)	212		1
181.86 (N)	212		2
181.87 (N)	212		3
181.88 (N)	212		4
181.89 (N)	212		5
181.90 (N)	212		6
181.91 (N)	212		7
182.655, Subd. 1 (A)	253		27
182.661, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	II	16
183.411 (A)	38		1
183.52 (A)	1Sp4	I	91
183.56 (A)	1Sp4	I	92
183.57, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	93
183.59 (A)	1Sp4	I	94
190.25, Subd. 3 (A)	46		1
192.381 (N)	336		1
197.13 (A)	1Sp4	I	95
197.48 (A)	1Sp4	I	19
197.603, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	13
198.06 (A)	186		1
200.01 (A)	29	I	1
200.015 (N)	29	I	2
200.02 (A)	29	I	3
200.031 (N)	29	I	4
201.01 (A)	29	II	1
201.014 (N)	29	II	2
201.016 (N)	29	II	3
201.018 (N)	29	II	4
201.021 (A)	29	II	5
201.054 (N)	29	II	6
201.056 (N)	29	II	7
201.061 (A)	29	II	8
201.061 (A)	217		3
201.061, Subd. 1 (A)	2Sp2		1
201.071 (A)	29	II	9
201.071 (A)	92		1
201.081 (A)	29	II	10
201.091 (A)	29	II	11
201.095 (N)	29	II	12
201.11 (A)	29	II	13
201.12 (A)	29	II	14
201.121 (A)	29	II	15
201.13 (A)	29	II	16
201.14 (A)	29	II	17
201.15 (A)	29	II	18
201.161 (A)	29	II	19
201.171 (A)	29	II	20
201.18 (A)	29	II	21
201.18 (R)	217		11
201.195 (N)	29	II	22
201.211 (A)	29	II	23
201.221 (A)	29	II	24
201.221 (A)	92		2
201.231 (R)	29	VII	39
201.26 (R)	29	VII	39

201.27 (A)	29	II	25
201.275 (A)	29	II	26
201.33 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.11 (A)	29	VII	4
202A.16, Subd. 1 (A)	29	VII	5
202A.21 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.22 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.23 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.24 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.25 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.26 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.27 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.28 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.29 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.30 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.31 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.32 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.41 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.42 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.51 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.52 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.53 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.54 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.61 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.62 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.63 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.64 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.65 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.66 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.67 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.68 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.69 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.70 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.71 (R)	29	VII	39
202A.721 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.01 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.11 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.12 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.13 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.14 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.15 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.16 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.17 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.18 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.21 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.22 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.23 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.31 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.32 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.33 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.34 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.35 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.36 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.41 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.42 (R)	29	VII	39
203A.43 (R)	29	VII	39
203B.01 (N)	29	III	1
203B.02 (N)	29	III	2
203B.03 (N)	29	III	3
203B.04 (N)	29	III	4
203B.05 (N)	29	III	5
203B.06 (N)	29	III	6
203B.07 (N)	29	III	7
203B.08 (N)	29	III	8
203B.09 (N)	29	III	9
203B.10 (N)	29	III	10
203B.10 (A)	185		1
203B.11 (N)	29	III	11
203B.12 (N)	29	III	12
203B.12 (A)	185		2
203B.13 (N)	29	III	13
203B.13 (A)	185		3

203B.14 (N)	29	III	14
203B.15 (N)	29	III	15
203B.16 (N)	29	III	16
203B.17 (N)	29	III	17
203B.18 (N)	29	III	18
203B.19 (N)	29	III	19
203B.20 (N)	29	III	20
203B.21 (N)	29	III	21
203B.22 (N)	29	III	22
203B.23 (N)	29	III	23
203B.24 (N)	29	III	24
203B.25 (N)	29	III	25
203B.26 (N)	29	III	26
203B.27 (N)	29	III	27
204A.01 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.02 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.03 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.04 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.05 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.06 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.06, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	III	1
204A.06, Subd. 1 (R)	2Sp2		4
204A.06, Subd. 1b (A)	356		181
204A.06, Subd. 1b (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	42
204A.07 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.08 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.09 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.10 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.11 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.12 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.13 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.14 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.15 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.16 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.17 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.175 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.18 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.19 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.20 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.21 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.22 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.23 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.23 (A)	271		1
204A.24 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.25 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.26 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.27 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.28 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.29 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.295 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.30 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.31 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.32 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.33 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.34 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.341 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.35 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.36 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.365 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.37 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.38 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.39 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.40 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.41 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.42 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.43 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.44 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.45 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.46 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.47 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.49 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.50 (R)	29	VII	39

204A.51 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.515 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.52 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.53 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.54 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.55 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.56 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.57 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.58 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.59 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.60 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.61 (R)	29	VII	39
204A.62 (R)	29	VII	39
204B.01 (N)	29	IV	1
204B.02 (N)	29	IV	2
204B.03 (N)	29	IV	3
204B.04 (N)	29	IV	4
204B.05 (N)	29	IV	5
204B.06 (N)	29	IV	6
204B.07 (N)	29	IV	7
204B.08 (N)	29	IV	8
204B.09 (N)	29	IV	9
204B.10 (N)	29	IV	10
204B.11 (N)	29	IV	11
204B.12 (N)	29	IV	12
204B.13 (N)	29	IV	13
204B.14 (N)	29	IV	14
204B.14, Subd. 3 (A)	2Sp2		2
204B.14, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	IV	43
204B.15 (N)	29	IV	15
204B.16 (N)	29	IV	16
204B.17 (N)	29	IV	17
204B.18 (N)	29	IV	18
204B.19 (N)	29	IV	19
204B.20 (N)	29	IV	20
204B.21 (N)	29	IV	21
204B.22 (N)	29	IV	22
204B.23 (N)	29	IV	23
204B.24 (N)	29	IV	24
204B.25 (N)	29	IV	25
204B.26 (N)	29	IV	26
204B.27 (N)	29	IV	27
204B.28 (N)	29	IV	28
204B.28 (A)	217		5
204B.29 (N)	29	IV	29
204B.30 (N)	29	IV	30
204B.31 (N)	29	IV	31
204B.32 (N)	29	IV	32
204B.33 (N)	29	IV	33
204B.34 (N)	29	IV	34
204B.35 (N)	29	IV	35
204B.36 (N)	29	IV	36
204B.37 (N)	29	IV	37
204B.38 (N)	29	IV	38
204B.39 (N)	29	IV	39
204B.40 (N)	29	IV	40
204B.41 (N)	29	IV	41
204B.42 (N)	29	IV	42
204B.43 (N)	29	IV	43
204B.44 (N)	29	IV	44
204C.01 (N)	29	V	1
204C.02 (N)	29	V	2
204C.03 (N)	29	V	3
204C.04 (N)	29	V	4
204C.05 (N)	29	V	5
204C.06 (N)	29	V	6
204C.07 (N)	29	V	7
204C.08 (N)	29	V	8
204C.09 (N)	29	V	9
204C.10 (N)	29	V	10
204C.10 (A)	92		3
204C.10 (A)	217		6

204C.11 (N)	29	V	11
204C.12 (N)	29	V	12
204C.13 (N)	29	V	13
204C.14 (N)	29	V	14
204C.15 (N)	29	V	15
204C.16 (N)	29	V	16
204C.17 (N)	29	V	17
204C.18 (N)	29	V	18
204C.19 (N)	29	V	19
204C.20 (N)	29	V	20
204C.21 (N)	29	V	21
204C.22 (N)	29	V	22
204C.23 (N)	29	V	23
204C.24 (N)	29	V	24
204C.24 (A)	217		7
204C.25 (N)	29	V	25
204C.26 (N)	29	V	26
204C.26 (A)	217		8
204C.27 (N)	29	V	27
204C.28 (N)	29	V	28
204C.29 (N)	29	V	29
204C.30 (N)	29	V	30
204C.31 (N)	29	V	31
204C.32 (N)	29	V	32
204C.33 (N)	29	V	33
204C.34 (N)	29	V	34
204C.35 (N)	29	V	35
204C.35 (A)	187		1
204C.36 (N)	29	V	36
204C.37 (N)	29	V	37
204C.38 (N)	29	V	38
204C.39 (N)	29	V	39
204C.40 (N)	29	V	40
204C.41 (N)	29	V	41
204D.01 (N)	29	VI	1
204D.02 (N)	29	VI	2
204D.03 (N)	29	VI	3
204D.04 (N)	29	VI	4
204D.05 (N)	29	VI	5
204D.06 (N)	29	VI	6
204D.07 (N)	29	VI	7
204D.08 (N)	29	VI	8
204D.09 (N)	29	VI	9
204D.10 (N)	29	VI	10
204D.11 (N)	29	VI	11
204D.12 (N)	29	VI	12
204D.13 (N)	29	VI	13
204D.14 (N)	29	VI	14
204D.15 (N)	29	VI	15
204D.15 (A)	217		9
204D.16 (N)	29	VI	16
204D.16 (A)	217		10
204D.16 (A)	2Sp2		3
204D.17 (N)	29	VI	17
204D.18 (N)	29	VI	18
204D.19 (N)	29	VI	19
204D.20 (N)	29	VI	20
204D.21 (N)	29	VI	21
204D.22 (N)	29	VI	22
204D.23 (N)	29	VI	23
204D.24 (N)	29	VI	24
204D.25 (N)	29	VI	25
204D.26 (N)	29	VI	26
204D.27 (N)	29	VI	27
204D.28 (N)	29	VI	28
205.01 (A)	29	VII	6
205.03 (A)	29	VII	7
205.10 (A)	172		1
205.11, Subd. 4a (A)	29	VII	8
205.121 (N)	29	VII	9
205.13, Subd. 1 (A)	29	VII	10
205.14, Subd. 4 (A)	29	VII	11

205.15 (A)	29	VII	12
205.17, Subd. 2 (A)	29	VII	13
205.17, Subd. 6 (N)	172		2
205.20, Subd. 2 (A)	29	VII	14
205.20, Subd. 5 (A)	29	VII	15
206.026, Subd. 5 (A)	29	VII	16
206.07, Subd. 1 (A)	29	VII	17
206.185, Subd. 1 (A)	29	VII	18
206.185, Subd. 5 (A)	29	VII	19
206.20, Subd. 2 (A)	29	VII	20
206.20, Subd. 2 (A)	217		4
206.21, Subd. 1 (A)	29	VII	21
206.21, Subd. 2 (A)	29	VII	22
207.01 (R)	29	VII	39
207.02 (R)	29	VII	39
207.025 (R)	29	VII	39
207.03 (R)	29	VII	39
207.04 (R)	29	VII	39
207.05 (R)	29	VII	39
207.06 (R)	29	VII	39
207.07 (R)	29	VII	39
207.08 (R)	29	VII	39
207.085 (R)	29	VII	39
207.09 (R)	29	VII	39
207.11 (R)	29	VII	39
207.14 (R)	29	VII	39
207.151 (R)	29	VII	39
207.16 (R)	29	VII	39
207.17 (R)	29	VII	39
207.18 (R)	29	VII	39
207.19 (R)	29	VII	39
207.20 (R)	29	VII	39
207.21 (R)	29	VII	39
207.22 (R)	29	VII	39
207.221 (R)	29	VII	39
207.23 (R)	29	VII	39
207.24 (R)	29	VII	39
207.25 (R)	29	VII	39
207.26 (R)	29	VII	39
207.27 (R)	29	VII	39
207.28 (R)	29	VII	39
207.29 (R)	29	VII	39
207.30 (R)	29	VII	39
207.31 (R)	29	VII	39
208.03 (A)	217		1
208.04, Subd. 1 (A)	29	VII	23
208.04, Subd. 2 (A)	29	VII	24
208.05 (A)	217		2
210.22 (R)	29	VII	39
210A.04 (A)	266		1
210A.07 (A)	29	VII	25
210A.081 (N)	210		50
210A.13, Subd. 3 (A)	33		1
210A.141 (N)	29	VII	26
210A.26, Subd. 4 (A)	29	VII	27
210A.28 (A)	29	VII	28
210A.34, Subd. 4 (A)	29	VII	29
214.01, Subd. 3 (A)	357		68
214.06, Subd. 1 (A)	357		69
214.10, Subd. 7 (A)	310		15
216A.035 (A)	210		51
216B.02, Subd. 4 (A)	17		1
216B.02, Subd. 4 (A)	144		1
216B.025 (N)	142		1
216B.026 (N)	144		2
216B.10, Subd. 6 (R)	142		3
216B.11 (A)	142		2
216B.12, Subd. 2 (R)	142		3
216B.13, Subd. 2 (R)	142		3
216B.16, Subd. 1a (N)	357		70
216B.16, Subd. 1a (A)	1Sp4	IV	15
216B.164 (N)	237		1

216B.166 (N)	334		9
216B.241, Subd. 2 (A)	356		182
216B.62, Subd. 3 (A)	357		71
216B.62, Subd. 6 (N)	357		72
218.031, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	II	17
218.041, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	II	18
218.041, Subd. 3 (R)	1Sp4	II	24
218.041, Subd. 7 (A)	1Sp4	II	19
218.041, Subd. 8 (A)	1Sp4	II	20
219.39 (A)	1Sp4	II	21
219.40 (A)	1Sp4	II	22
219.741 (A)	1Sp4	II	23
219.761, Subd. 1 (A)	32		2
221.011, Subd. 15 (A)	209		7
221.011, Subd. 22 (A)	209		8
221.031, Subd. 2 (A)	209		9
221.221 (A)	209		10
221.261 (A)	209		11
221.81 (A)	209		12
222.49 (A)	338		2
222.50, Subd. 7 (A)	338		3
222.62 (A)	356		183
222.63, Subd. 1 (A)	338		4
222.63, Subd. 2 (A)	338		5
222.63, Subd. 4 (A)	338		6
222.63, Subd. 8 (N)	338		7
222.65 (A)	356		184
223.01 (A)	90		1
223.02 (A)	90		2
223.03 (A)	90		3
223.03 (A)	356		330
223.05 (A)	90		4
223.06 (R)	90		5
223.12 (R)	90		5
231.16 (A)	356		331
232.02, Subd. 1 (A)	356		332
232.02, Subd. 2 (A)	356		333
232.02, Subd. 3 (A)	356		334
232.06, Subd. 1 (A)	261		15
233.03 (A)	261		16
233.08 (A)	356		335
234.02 (R)	261		22
234.27 (A)	261		17
236.03 (A)	261		18
237.01 (A)	248		1
237.075, Subd. 1a (N)	357		73
237.075, Subd. 1a (A)	1Sp4	IV	17
237.075, Subd. 9 (A)	248		2
237.081, Subd. 1a (A)	248		3
237.295, Subd. 2 (A)	357		74
237.295, Subd. 5 (N)	357		75
237.30 (A)	1Sp4	I	96
238.08, Subd. 5 (A)	317		1
238.09, Subd. 9 (A)	253		28
239.05, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	97
239.09 (A)	1Sp4	I	98
239.10 (A)	357		76
239.52 (A)	357		77
239.521 (R)	357		115
241.01, Subd. 8 (R)	192		21
241.021, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	99
241.021, Subd. 4 (N)	360	I	16
241.021, Subd. 5 (N)	360	I	16
241.045, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp4	I	100
241.07 (A)	192		1
241.09 (A)	192		2
241.13 (A)	360	I	17
241.14 (A)	192		3
241.15 (R)	192		21
241.22 (A)	192		4
241.27, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	101
241.62, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I	14

241.69, Subd. 4 (A)	360	I	18
241.70 (N)	360	II	9
241.71 (N)	360	II	10
241.72 (N)	360	II	11
241.73 (N)	360	II	12
242.20 (A)	192		5
242.22 (A)	192		6
242.23 (R)	192		21
242.24 (R)	192		21
242.375 (R)	192		21
242.43 (A)	192		7
242.44 (A)	192		8
242.45 (A)	192		9
242.47 (A)	31		4
242.47 (A)	192		10
242.48 (A)	192		11
242.52 (R)	192		21
242.53 (R)	192		21
243.05 (A)	192		12
243.06 (R)	192		21
243.20 (A)	192		13
243.211 (A)	192		14
243.22 (R)	192		21
243.25 (R)	192		21
243.26 (R)	192		21
243.465 (A)	192		15
243.515 (N)	238		1
243.57 (A)	192		16
243.58 (A)	192		17
243.64 (A)	192		18
243.78 (R)	192		21
243.87 (A)	1Sp4	I	102
244.07, Subd. 1 (A)	192		19
245.0313 (A)	360	II	13
245.04 (R)	253		48
245.05 (R)	253		48
245.05 (A)	1Sp4	I	103
245.06 (R)	253		48
245.06 (A)	1Sp4	I	104
245.07 (R)	253		48
245.07 (A)	1Sp4	I	105
245.52 (A)	98		1
245.64 (A)	355		20
245.66 (A)	355		21
245.67 (R)	355		34
245.68 (R)	355		34
245.72 (R)	355		34
245.73 (N)	360	II	14
245.74 (N)	360	I	19
245.765, Subd. 1 (A)	360	I	20
245.781 (A)	1Sp4	I	106
245.782, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	107
245.782, Subd. 11 (A)	1Sp4	I	108
245.782, Subd. 12 (A)	1Sp4	I	109
245.783, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	110
245.783, Subd. 2 (A)	356		185
245.783, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	111
245.783, Subd. 3 (A)	290		5
245.783, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	112
245.791 (A)	1Sp4	I	113
245.801, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I	114
245.801, Subd. 6 (A)	264		1
245.802, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	115
245.802, Subd. 3 (N)	360	II	15
245.803, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	116
245.803, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	117
245.803, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	118
245.812, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	119
245.812, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I	120
245.812, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp4	I	121
245.812, Subd. 7 (N)	360	II	16
245.84, Subd. 2 (A)	355		22

245.84, Subd. 5 (A)	355		23
246.151 (A)	360	I	21
246.511 (N)	1Sp2		17
246.53 (A)	31		5
246.54 (A)	360	II	17
250.05, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	122
250.05, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp4	I	51
252.21 (A)	355		24
252.24, Subd. 1 (A)	355		25
252.24, Subd. 3 (A)	355		26
252.24, Subd. 4 (A)	355		27
252.26 (R)	355		34
252.27, Subd. 1 (A)	355		28
252.27, Subd. 2 (A)	355		29
254A.03, Subd. 1 (A)	355		30
254A.03, Subd. 3 (N)	360	II	18
254A.05, Subd. 1 (A)	355		31
254A.06 (R)	356		247
254A.07, Subd. 2 (A)	355		32
254A.08, Subd. 1 (A)	355		33
254A.09 (A)	240		1
256.25 (A)	1Sp4	I	123
256.263, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	124
256.483, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	125
256.73, Subd. 2 (A)	360	II	19
256.73, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	IV	63
256.76, Subd. 1 (A)	360	II	20
256.85 (A)	31		6
256.87 (A)	360	II	21
256.87, Subd. 3 (R)	360	II	52
256.872 (A)	360	II	22
256.873 (A)	360	II	23
256.875 (A)	360	II	24
256.877 (A)	360	II	25
256.966 (N)	360	II	1
256.967 (N)	360	II	2-Subd. 1
256.967 (A)	1Sp2		16-Subd. 1
256.968 (N)	360	II	3
256B.02, Subd. 8 (A)	360	II	26
256B.02, Subd. 8 (A)	1Sp2		12
256B.02, Subd. 8 (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	22
256B.03 (A)	360	II	27
256B.03 (A)	1Sp2		13
256B.03 (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	22
256B.06, Subd. 1 (A)	360	II	28
256B.06, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp2		14
256B.062 (A)	231		1
256B.08 (A)	1Sp2		15
256B.091, Subd. 8 (N)	360	II	29
256B.15 (A)	360	I	22
256B.15 (A)	1Sp4	I	126
256B.17 (A)	360	II	30
256D.01, Subd. 1 (A)	360	II	31
256D.01, Subd. 1 (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	22
256D.02, Subd. 4 (A)	360	II	32
256D.02, Subd. 8 (A)	360	II	33
256D.02, Subd. 9 (R)	360	II	52
256D.02, Subd. 10 (R)	360	II	52
256D.03, Subd. 2 (A)	360	II	34
256D.03, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	IV	21
256D.03, Subd. 4 (N)	360	II	2-Subd. 2
256D.03, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp2		16-Subd. 2
256D.04 (A)	360	II	35
256D.05, Subd. 1 (A)	360	II	36
256D.05, Subd. 1 (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	22
256D.05, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	IV	23
256D.06, Subd. 2 (A)	360	II	37
256D.06, Subd. 4 (N)	360	II	38
256D.06, Subd. 5 (N)	360	II	38
256D.07 (A)	40		1
256D.09, Subd. 1 (A)	40		2
256D.11 (R)	360	II	52

256D.14 (A)	360	II	39
256D.18, Subd. 2 (A)	355		1
256D.18, Subd. 3 (A)	355		2
256D.42 (N)	360	I	23
256E.03, Subd. 2 (A)	355		3
256E.03, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	127
256E.04, Subd. 1 (A)	355		4
256E.05, Subd. 2 (A)	355		5
256E.05, Subd. 3 (A)	355		6
256E.06, Subd. 1 (A)	355		7
256E.06, Subd. 2 (A)	355		8
256E.06, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	128
256E.06, Subd. 4 (R)	355		34
256E.06, Subd. 5 (A)	355		9
256E.06, Subd. 11 (R)	355		34
256E.07, Subd. 2 (A)	355		10
256E.07, Subd. 3 (N)	355		11
256E.08, Subd. 1 (A)	355		12
256E.08, Subd. 7 (A)	355		13
256E.08, Subd. 9 (A)	355		14
256E.09, Subd. 1 (A)	355		15
256E.09, Subd. 3 (A)	355		16
256E.09, Subd. 6 (N)	355		17
256E.10 (A)	355		18
256E.12, Subd. 3 (A)	355		19
257.021 (N)	360	II	40
257.021 (R)	1Sp4	IV	22
257.071, Subd. 2 (A)	290		1
257.071, Subd. 3 (A)	290		2
257.071, Subd. 4 (A)	290		3
257.33 (A)	257		1
257.34, Subd. 1 (A)	349		1
257.64, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	II	26
260.015, Subd. 7 (A)	290		4
260.019, Subd. 3 (A)	292		2
260.031, Subd. 1 (A)	272		1
260.031, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	IV	25
260.111, Subd. 2 (A)	290		6
260.125, Subd. 3 (A)	201		1
260.131, Subd. 1a (N)	290		7
260.192 (N)	290		8
260.241, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp4	I	129
260.311, Subd. 5 (A)	192		20
261.27 (R)	355		34
268.014 (A)	356		186
268.15, Subd. 4 (R)	2Sp1		8
268.34 (A)	82		1
268.52 (N)	367		2
268.53 (N)	367		3
268.54 (N)	367		4
270.051, Subd. 2 (A)	357		78
270.051, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
270.063 (N)	356		336
270.11, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	1
270.47 (A)	1Sp1	X	3
270.66 (A)	356		337
270.75 (A)	1Sp1	III	1
270A.02 (A)	1Sp2		19
270A.03, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp2		20
270A.03, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp2		21
271.02 (A)	356		338
271.06, Subd. 7 (A)	253		29
271.10, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	2
272.01, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	II	2
272.02, Subd. 1 (A)	251		1
272.02, Subd. 1 (A)	309		1
272.02, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	3
272.02, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	X	5
272.025, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	4
272.46 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	5
272.47 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	6
273.061, Subd. 11 (R)	1Sp4	I	189

273.11, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	II	3
273.11, Subd. 7 (N)	1Sp1	II	4
273.112, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	II	5
273.115, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	X	6
273.115, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	X	7
273.115, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	X	8
273.116, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	X	9
273.116, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	X	10
273.117 (N)	1Sp1	II	6
273.13, Subd. 4 (A)	188		1
273.13, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp1	II	7
273.13, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp4	II	27
273.13, Subd. 7 (A)	1Sp1	II	8
273.13, Subd. 7d (N)	1Sp1	II	9
273.13, Subd. 9 (A)	1Sp1	II	10
273.13, Subd. 15a (A)	1Sp3		1
273.13, Subd. 15a (A)	2Sp1		6
273.13, Subd. 15b (N)	1Sp1	V	2
273.13, Subd. 19 (A)	1Sp1	II	11
273.1311 (N)	1Sp1	II	12
273.135, Subd. 4 (R)	1Sp1	X	30
273.136, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp3		2
273.138, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	7
273.19, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	II	13
273.19, Subd. 4 (N)	1Sp1	II	14
273.40 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	8
273.42, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	II	15
273.74, Subd. 2 (A)	356		187
273.74, Subd. 5 (A)	356		188
275.075 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	9
275.08 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	10
275.125, Subd. 1 (A)	358	I	31
275.125, Subd. 2a (A)	358	I	32
275.125, Subd. 2b (R)	358	I	49
275.125, Subd. 2c (A)	358	I	33
275.125, Subd. 2f (N)	358	I	34
275.125, Subd. 6a (A)	224		38
275.125, Subd. 6b (A)	358	I	35
275.125, Subd. 6c (A)	358	I	36
275.125, Subd. 7a (A)	358	I	37
275.125, Subd. 7b (R)	358	I	49
275.125, Subd. 7c (N)	358	I	38
275.125, Subd. 8 (A)	358	IV	10
275.125, Subd. 9 (A)	358	I	39
275.125, Subd. 9a (A)	358	I	40
275.125, Subd. 11a (A)	358	VI	32
275.125, Subd. 11b (N)	358	VI	33
275.125, Subd. 14 (R)	358	V	47
275.125, Subd. 19 (A)	358	I	41
275.125, Subd. 20 (A)	358	I	42
275.50, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	V	3
275.50, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	130
275.50, Subd. 5 (A)	224		39
275.50, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp1	V	4
275.50, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I	131
275.50, Subd. 6 (A)	261		19
275.51, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	V	5
275.51, Subd. 3d (R)	1Sp1	V	13
275.51, Subd. 3e (N)	1Sp1	V	6
275.51, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp1	V	7
275.515 (N)	1Sp1	V	8
275.52 (R)	1Sp1	V	13
275.52, Subd. 2 (A)	205		1
275.53 (R)	1Sp1	V	13
275.53, Subd. 1 (A)	356		189
275.53, Subd. 3 (A)	356		190
275.53, Subd. 4 (A)	356		191
275.551 (R)	1Sp1	V	13
275.552 (R)	1Sp1	V	13
275.59 (R)	1Sp1	V	13
276.01 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	11
277.15 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	12

279.02 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	13
279.03 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	14
279.11 (R)	1Sp1	VIII	19
279.14 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	15
279.37, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp1	II	16
281.23, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp1	II	17
282.04, Subd. 1 (A)	305		12
282.11 (R)	1Sp4	I	190
282.281 (A)	1Sp4	I	132
284.28, Subd. 8 (A)	356		339
287.12 (A)	164		1
287.29, Subd. 1 (A)	164		2
287.29, Subd. 2 (R)	164		12
290.01, Subd. 3 (A)	178		1
290.01, Subd. 19 (A)	178		2
290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	49		1
290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	60		1
290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	178		3
290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	254		2
290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	261		20
290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	344		1
290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	1Sp1	IX	5
290.01, Subd. 21 (A)	178		4
290.01, Subd. 22 (A)	178		5
290.01, Subd. 23 (A)	178		6
290.01, Subd. 25 (A)	178		7
290.01, Subd. 26 (A)	178		8
290.01, Subd. 27 (A)	178		9
290.011 (A)	178		10
290.032, Subd. 2 (A)	178		11
290.032, Subd. 4 (R)	343		42
290.05 (A)	343		2
290.05, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	133
290.06, Subd. 1 (A)	178		12
290.06, Subd. 2c (A)	178		13
290.06, Subd. 2d (A)	1Sp1	I	1
290.06, Subd. 3d (A)	343		3
290.06, Subd. 3e (A)	178		14
290.06, Subd. 3f (A)	178		15
290.06, Subd. 3g (A)	1Sp1	I	2
290.06, Subd. 11 (A)	29	VII	30
290.06, Subd. 11 (A)	178		16
290.06, Subd. 14 (A)	60		2
290.06, Subd. 14 (A)	356		192
290.067, Subd. 2 (A)	343		4
290.067, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp2		22
290.07, Subd. 3 (A)	178		17
290.07, Subd. 5 (A)	60		3
290.071, Subd. 2 (A)	178		18
290.071, Subd. 3 (A)	178		19
290.075 (A)	178		20
290.076 (R)	178		119
290.077, Subd. 1 (A)	178		21
290.077, Subd. 2 (A)	178		22
290.077, Subd. 4 (A)	60		4
290.079, Subd. 6 (A)	178		23
290.08, Subd. 7 (R)	60		28
290.08, Subd. 7 (R)	178		119
290.08, Subd. 8 (A)	60		5
290.08, Subd. 8 (A)	178		24
290.08, Subd. 13 (R)	60		28
290.08, Subd. 13 (R)	178		119
290.08, Subd. 20 (A)	60		6
290.08, Subd. 24 (A)	261		21
290.08, Subd. 25 (N)	1Sp1	IX	6
290.081 (A)	178		25
290.085 (A)	178		26
290.09, Subd. 1 (A)	178		27
290.09, Subd. 2 (A)	178		28
290.09, Subd. 3 (A)	60		7
290.09, Subd. 3 (A)	343		5
290.09, Subd. 4 (A)	60		8

290.09, Subd. 4 (A)	178		29
290.09, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp3		13
290.09, Subd. 5 (A)	178		30
290.09, Subd. 6 (A)	178		31
290.09, Subd. 7 (A)	178		32
290.09, Subd. 10 (A)	178		33
290.09, Subd. 10 (A)	1Sp2		23
290.09, Subd. 12 (R)	60		28
290.09, Subd. 15 (A)	178		34
290.09, Subd. 15 (A)	1Sp1	I	3
290.09, Subd. 17a (A)	60		9
290.09, Subd. 18 (A)	178		35
290.09, Subd. 19 (A)	60		10
290.09, Subd. 21 (A)	178		36
290.09, Subd. 29 (A)	178		37
290.09, Subd. 30 (R)	1Sp1	IX	8
290.091 (A)	60		11
290.095, Subd. 1 (A)	343		6
290.095, Subd. 2 (A)	178		38
290.095, Subd. 9 (A)	343		8
290.095, Subd. 11 (N)	343		7
290.10 (A)	178		39
290.10 (A)	1Sp3		3
290.101, Subd. 9 (A)	178		40
290.12, Subd. 1 (A)	178		41
290.12, Subd. 2 (A)	178		42
290.12, Subd. 4 (A)	178		43
290.13, Subd. 5 (A)	178		44
290.131, Subd. 1 (A)	178		45
290.131, Subd. 2 (A)	60		12
290.131, Subd. 3 (A)	178		46
290.131, Subd. 4 (R)	178		119
290.131, Subd. 5 (R)	178		119
290.131, Subd. 6 (R)	178		119
290.131, Subd. 7 (R)	178		119
290.132, Subd. 1 (A)	178		47
290.132, Subd. 2 (A)	60		13
290.133, Subd. 2 (A)	178		48
290.133, Subd. 3 (R)	178		119
290.134, Subd. 1 (A)	178		49
290.134, Subd. 2 (R)	178		119
290.134, Subd. 3 (R)	178		119
290.134, Subd. 4 (R)	178		119
290.135, Subd. 1 (A)	178		50
290.135, Subd. 2 (A)	60		14
290.135, Subd. 2 (R)	178		119
290.135, Subd. 3 (R)	178		119
290.135, Subd. 4 (R)	178		119
290.136, Subd. 1 (A)	60		15
290.136, Subd. 2 (R)	60		28
290.136, Subd. 3 (R)	60		28
290.136, Subd. 4 (R)	60		28
290.136, Subd. 5 (R)	60		28
290.136, Subd. 6 (R)	60		28
290.136, Subd. 7 (R)	60		28
290.136, Subd. 9 (R)	60		28
290.137 (R)	60		29
290.138, Subd. 1 (R)	60		28
290.138, Subd. 2 (R)	60		28
290.138, Subd. 3 (N)	60		16
290.14 (A)	178		51
290.14 (A)	343		9
290.14 (A)	1Sp4	I	134
290.16, Subd. 1 (A)	178		52
290.16, Subd. 3 (A)	178		53
290.16, Subd. 7 (A)	178		54
290.16, Subd. 8 (A)	178		55
290.16, Subd. 9 (A)	178		56
290.16, Subd. 12 (A)	178		57
290.16, Subd. 13 (A)	178		58
290.17, Subd. 2 (A)	178		59
290.17, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	IX	7

290.18, Subd. 1 (A)	178	60
290.18, Subd. 2 (A)	178	61
290.18, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp3	4
290.18, Subd. 4 (N)	1Sp1	4
290.21, Subd. 1 (A)	178	62
290.21, Subd. 3 (A)	29	31
290.21, Subd. 3 (A)	178	63
290.21, Subd. 3a (A)	178	64
290.21, Subd. 4 (A)	178	65
290.21, Subd. 7 (A)	178	66
290.22 (A)	178	67
290.23, Subd. 1 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 2 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 3 (A)	178	68
290.23, Subd. 5 (A)	178	69
290.23, Subd. 6 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 7 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 8 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 9 (A)	178	70
290.23, Subd. 10 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 11 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 12 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 13 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 14 (R)	178	119
290.23, Subd. 15 (A)	178	71
290.24 (R)	178	119
290.25, Subd. 1 (A)	178	72
290.25, Subd. 2 (R)	178	119
290.25, Subd. 3 (R)	178	119
290.25, Subd. 4 (R)	178	119
290.25, Subd. 5 (R)	178	119
290.26, Subd. 1 (A)	178	73
290.26, Subd. 2 (A)	60	17
290.26, Subd. 2a (A)	178	74
290.26, Subd. 3 (A)	178	75
290.26, Subd. 4 (R)	178	119
290.26, Subd. 7 (R)	178	119
290.27 (R)	178	119
290.28 (R)	178	119
290.28, Subd. 3 (A)	31	7
290.281, Subd. 2 (A)	178	76
290.31, Subd. 2 (A)	178	77
290.31, Subd. 3 (A)	60	18
290.31, Subd. 3 (A)	178	78
290.31, Subd. 4 (A)	178	79
290.31, Subd. 6 (A)	178	80
290.31, Subd. 8a (N)	178	85
290.31, Subd. 9 (A)	178	81
290.31, Subd. 10 (A)	178	82
290.31, Subd. 11 (A)	178	83
290.31, Subd. 21 (A)	178	84
290.32 (A)	178	86
290.34, Subd. 3 (A)	178	87
290.35 (A)	178	88
290.35 (A)	1Sp4	135
290.37, Subd. 1 (A)	343	10
290.37, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp3	5
290.39, Subd. 1 (A)	178	89
290.39, Subd. 1 (A)	343	11
290.39, Subd. 2 (A)	343	12
290.39, Subd. 3 (N)	343	13
290.41, Subd. 2 (A)	343	14
290.41, Subd. 5 (N)	60	19
290.41, Subd. 6 (N)	60	20
290.41, Subd. 7 (N)	343	15
290.41, Subd. 8 (N)	343	16
290.42 (A)	178	90
290.42 (A)	343	17
290.43 (A)	343	18
290.431 (A)	356	340
290.44 (A)	343	19
290.45, Subd. 3 (A)	178	91

290.46 (A)	178		92
290.46 (A)	343		20
290.48, Subd. 2 (A)	178		93
290.49, Subd. 1 (A)	178		94
290.49, Subd. 4 (A)	178		95
290.50, Subd. 1 (A)	178		96
290.50, Subd. 3 (A)	178		97
290.50, Subd. 5 (A)	178		98
290.53, Subd. 1 (A)	178		99
290.53, Subd. 3 (A)	343		21
290.53, Subd. 3a (A)	343		22
290.53, Subd. 4 (A)	178		100
290.53, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp4	I	136
290.56, Subd. 2 (A)	178		101
290.56, Subd. 3 (A)	178		102
290.56, Subd. 4 (A)	178		103
290.60 (R)	178		119
290.61 (A)	270		127
290.61 (A)	343		23
290.65, Subd. 17 (R)	178		119
290.92, Subd. 1 (A)	343		24
290.92, Subd. 2a (A)	343		25
290.92, Subd. 5 (A)	178		104
290.92, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I I	29
290.92, Subd. 5a (N)	343		26
290.92, Subd. 6 (A)	13		1
290.92, Subd. 6 (A)	178		105
290.92, Subd. 7 (A)	343		27
290.92, Subd. 15 (A)	343		28
290.92, Subd. 16 (A)	178		106
290.92, Subd. 19 (A)	178		107
290.92, Subd. 20 (A)	60		21
290.92, Subd. 25 (N)	343		29
290.93, Subd. 1 (A)	343		30
290.93, Subd. 3 (A)	343		31
290.93, Subd. 5 (A)	178		108
290.93, Subd. 6 (A)	178		109
290.93, Subd. 10 (A)	343		32
290.931, Subd. 1 (A)	343		33
290.931, Subd. 4 (R)	178		119
290.932, Subd. 1 (A)	178		110
290.932, Subd. 3 (R)	178		119
290.932, Subd. 4 (A)	178		111
290.933, Subd. 3 (R)	178		119
290.934, Subd. 4 (A)	60		22
290.934, Subd. 4 (A)	343		34
290.934, Subd. 5 (A)	343		35
290.934, Subd. 6 (R)	178		119
290.971 (R)	344		4
290.971, Subd. 7 (N)	60		23
290.972 (R)	344		4
290.9725 (N)	344		2
290.974 (A)	344		3
290.975 (R)	344		4
290A.01 (A)	1Sp4	I	137
290A.02 (A)	1Sp4	I	138
290A.03, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	139
290A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	60		24
290A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	178		112
290A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	140
290A.03, Subd. 8 (A)	343		36
290A.03, Subd. 8 (A)	1Sp1	III	2
290A.03, Subd. 8 (A)	1Sp4	I	141
290A.03, Subd. 11 (A)	1SP4	I	142
290A.03, Subd. 12 (A)	1Sp4	I	143
290A.03, Subd. 13 (A)	178		113
290A.03, Subd. 13 (A)	1Sp1	V	9
290A.03, Subd. 13 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	16
290A.04, Subd. 2 (A)	178		114
290A.04, Subd. 2c (A)	178		115
290A.04, Subd. 2c (A)	1Sp1	II	19
290A.04, Subd. 2d (N)	1Sp1	II	20

290A.06 (A)	178		116
290A.07, Subd. 2 (A)	178		117
290A.07, Subd. 2 (A)	343		37
290A.07, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp3		6
290A.07, Subd. 2a (N)	1Sp3		7
290A.07, Subd. 3 (A)	343		38
290A.07, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp3		8
290A.07, Subd. 4 (R)	343		43
290A.08 (A)	343		39
290A.08 (A)	1Sp4	I	144
290A.09 (A)	1Sp4	I	145
290A.11, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	146
290A.11, Subd. 2 (A)	343		40
290A.11, Subd. 4 (A)	343		41
290A.13 (A)	1Sp4	I	147
290A.15 (A)	1Sp4	I	148
290A.16 (A)	1Sp4	I	149
290A.17 (A)	1Sp4	I	150
290A.19 (A)	104		1
290A.20 (A)	1Sp4	I	151
290A.22 (A)	1Sp4	I	152
291.005, Subd. 1 (A)	49		2
291.03, Subd. 1 (A)	49		3
291.05 (A)	49		4
291.065 (A)	49		5
291.07, Subd. 1 (A)	49		6
291.08 (A)	49		7
291.09, Subd. 3a (A)	49		8
291.31, Subd. 1 (A)	49		9
291.33 (R)	1Sp1	III	4
291.48 (A)	49		10
294.25 (A)	1Sp4	II	30
295.34, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	153
295.365 (N)	1Sp3		9
295.366 (N)	1Sp3		10
296.02, Subd. 1 (A)	363		46
296.05, Subd. 7 (N)	197		1
296.12, Subd. 3 (A)	164		3
296.12, Subd. 4 (A)	164		4
296.12, Subd. 5 (A)	164		5
296.12, Subd. 11 (N)	164		6
297.03, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	154
297A.01, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	IV	1
297A.01, Subd. 15 (N)	1Sp1	IV	2
297A.02 (A)	1Sp1	IV	3
297A.03, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	IV	4
297A.14 (A)	1Sp1	IV	5
297A.24 (A)	1Sp1	IV	6
297A.25, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	IV	7
297B.035, Subd. 2 (A)	357		79
297B.035, Subd. 2 (A)	363		47
297B.08 (A)	1Sp1	IV	8
297B.09 (A)	363		48
297B.09 (A)	1Sp1	IV	9
298.031, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	X	11
298.031, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	X	12
298.09, Subd. 5 (N)	164		7
298.15 (A)	164		8
298.223 (A)	1Sp4	II	31
298.225 (A)	1Sp1	X	13
298.24, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	X	14
298.244, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	155
298.28, Subd. 1 (A)	358	I	43
298.28, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	X	15
298.28, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	X	16
298.48, Subd. 4 (A)	356		193
298.75, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	X	17
298.75, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	X	18
298.75, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	X	19
298.76 (A)	1Sp1	X	20
299.03 (A)	164		9
299.05 (A)	164		10

299.12 (A)	164		11
299A.03, Subd. 1 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 2 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 3 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 4 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 5 (A)	356		194
299A.03, Subd. 5 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 6 (A)	253		30
299A.03, Subd. 6 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 7 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 8 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 9 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 10 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 11 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 12 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 13 (R)	356		247
299A.03, Subd. 14 (R)	356		247
299A.04 (A)	356		195
299C.19 (A)	64		1
299D.01, Subd. 1 (A)	37		1
299D.03, Subd. 5 (A)	363		49
299F.011, Subd. 1 (A)	106		1
299F.011, Subd. 2 (R)	106		16
299F.08 (A)	106		2
299F.09 (A)	106		3
299F.19 (A)	106		4
299F.19, Subd. 6 (A)	253		31
299F.19, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp4	I	156
299F.20 (A)	106		5
299F.21 (A)	106		6
299F.22 (A)	106		7
299F.23 (A)	106		8
299F.24 (A)	106		9
299F.26, Subd. 1 (A)	106		10
299F.27 (R)	106		16
299F.29 (A)	106		11
299F.31 (A)	106		12
299F.36, Subd. 2 (A)	106		13
299F.391, Subd. 1 (A)	106		14
299F.46, Subd. 1 (A)	106		15
299G.10 (R)	106		16
299H.01 (R)	106		16
299H.02 (R)	106		16
299H.22, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	157
299H.28, Subd. 1 (R)	106		16
300.025 (A)	220		17
300.082 (R)	270		142
300.083 (N)	270		128
300.49, Subd. 1 (A)	356		341
301.01 (R)	270		142
301.02 (R)	270		142
301.03 (R)	270		142
301.04 (R)	270		142
301.05 (R)	270		142
301.06 (R)	270		142
301.07 (R)	270		142
301.071 (R)	270		142
301.071, Subd. 2 (A)	356		342
301.08 (R)	270		142
301.09 (R)	270		142
301.095 (R)	270		142
301.10 (R)	270		142
301.11 (R)	270		142
301.12 (R)	270		142
301.13 (R)	270		142
301.14 (R)	270		142
301.15 (R)	270		142
301.16 (R)	270		142
301.17 (R)	270		142
301.18 (R)	270		142
301.19 (R)	270		142
301.20 (R)	270		142

301.21 (R)	270	142
301.22 (R)	270	142
301.23 (R)	270	142
301.24 (R)	270	142
301.25 (R)	270	142
301.26 (R)	270	142
301.27 (R)	270	142
301.28 (R)	270	142
301.29 (R)	270	142
301.30 (R)	270	142
301.31 (R)	270	142
301.32 (R)	270	142
301.33 (R)	270	142
301.34 (R)	270	142
301.35 (R)	270	142
301.36 (R)	270	142
301.37 (R)	270	142
301.371 (R)	270	142
301.38 (R)	270	142
301.39 (R)	270	142
301.40 (R)	270	142
301.41 (R)	270	142
301.42 (R)	270	142
301.421 (R)	270	142
301.43 (R)	270	142
301.44 (R)	270	142
301.45 (R)	270	142
301.46 (R)	270	142
301.47 (R)	270	142
301.48 (R)	270	142
301.49 (R)	270	142
301.50 (R)	270	142
301.51 (R)	270	142
301.511 (R)	270	142
301.511, Subd. 2 (A)	2Sp5	1
301.52 (R)	270	142
301.53 (R)	270	142
301.54 (R)	270	142
301.55 (R)	270	142
301.56 (R)	270	142
301.57 (R)	270	142
301.58 (R)	270	142
301.59 (R)	270	142
301.60 (R)	270	142
301.61 (R)	270	142
301.62 (R)	270	142
301.63 (R)	270	142
301.64 (R)	270	142
301.65 (R)	270	142
301.66 (R)	270	142
301.67 (R)	270	142
301.75 (A)	356	196
301.77, Subd. 1 (A)	356	197
301A.01, Subd. 1 (A)	356	198
301A.05 (A)	356	199
301A.07, Subd. 1 (A)	356	200
302A.001 (N)	270	125
302A.011 (N)	270	1
302A.011, Subd. 11 (A)	356	343
302A.021 (N)	270	2
302A.031 (N)	270	3
302A.041 (N)	270	4
302A.101 (N)	270	5
302A.105 (N)	270	6
302A.111 (N)	270	7
302A.115 (N)	270	8
302A.117 (N)	270	9
302A.121 (N)	270	10
302A.123 (N)	270	11
302A.131 (N)	270	12
302A.133 (N)	270	13
302A.135 (N)	270	14

302A.137 (N)	270	15
302A.139 (N)	270	16
302A.141 (N)	270	17
302A.151 (N)	270	18
302A.153 (N)	270	19
302A.153 (A)	356	344
302A.155 (N)	270	20
302A.161 (N)	270	21
302A.163 (N)	270	22
302A.165 (N)	270	23
302A.171 (N)	270	24
302A.181 (N)	270	25
302A.201 (N)	270	26
302A.203 (N)	270	27
302A.205 (N)	270	28
302A.207 (N)	270	29
302A.209 (N)	270	30
302A.211 (N)	270	31
302A.213 (N)	270	32
302A.215 (N)	270	33
302A.221 (N)	270	34
302A.223 (N)	270	35
302A.225 (N)	270	36
302A.231 (N)	270	37
302A.233 (N)	270	38
302A.235 (N)	270	39
302A.237 (N)	270	40
302A.239 (N)	270	41
302A.241 (N)	270	42
302A.243 (N)	270	43
302A.251 (N)	270	44
302A.255 (N)	270	45
302A.301 (N)	270	46
302A.305 (N)	270	47
302A.311 (N)	270	48
302A.315 (N)	270	49
302A.321 (N)	270	50
302A.331 (N)	270	51
302A.341 (N)	270	52
302A.351 (N)	270	53
302A.361 (N)	270	54
302A.401 (N)	270	55
302A.403 (N)	270	56
302A.405 (N)	270	57
302A.409 (N)	270	58
302A.413 (N)	270	59
302A.417 (N)	270	60
302A.419 (N)	270	61
302A.423 (N)	270	62
302A.425 (N)	270	63
302A.429 (N)	270	64
302A.431 (N)	270	65
302A.433 (N)	270	66
302A.435 (N)	270	67
302A.437 (N)	270	68
302A.441 (N)	270	69
302A.443 (N)	270	70
302A.445 (N)	270	71
302A.447 (N)	270	72
302A.449 (N)	270	73
302A.453 (N)	270	74
302A.455 (N)	270	75
302A.457 (N)	270	76
302A.461 (N)	270	77
302A.463 (N)	270	78
302A.467 (N)	270	79
302A.471 (N)	270	80
302A.473 (N)	270	81
302A.501 (N)	270	82
302A.505 (N)	270	83
302A.521 (N)	270	84
302A.551 (N)	270	85

302A.553 (N)	270	86
302A.557 (N)	270	87
302A.559 (N)	270	88
302A.601 (N)	270	89
302A.611 (N)	270	90
302A.613 (N)	270	91
302A.615 (N)	270	92
302A.621 (N)	270	93
302A.631 (N)	270	94
302A.641 (N)	270	95
302A.651 (N)	270	96
302A.661 (N)	270	97
302A.701 (N)	270	98
302A.711 (N)	270	99
302A.721 (N)	270	100
302A.723 (N)	270	101
302A.725 (N)	270	102
302A.727 (N)	270	103
302A.729 (N)	270	104
302A.731 (N)	270	105
302A.733 (N)	270	106
302A.741 (N)	270	107
302A.751 (N)	270	108
302A.753 (N)	270	109
302A.755 (N)	270	110
302A.757 (N)	270	111
302A.759 (N)	270	112
302A.761 (N)	270	113
302A.763 (N)	270	114
302A.765 (N)	270	115
302A.771 (N)	270	116
302A.781 (N)	270	117
302A.783 (N)	270	118
302A.791 (N)	270	119
302A.801 (N)	270	120
302A.805 (N)	270	121
302A.821 (N)	270	122
302A.901 (N)	270	123
302A.917 (N)	270	124
303.02, Subd. 3 (A)	162	1
303.03 (A)	162	2
303.04 (A)	162	3
303.05, Subd. 1 (A)	270	129
303.25 (A)	162	4
306.761 (A)	139	1
308.07, Subd. 10 (A)	1Sp4	32
308.341 (A)	270	130
309.53, Subd. 3 (A)	148	1
309.555, Subd. 2 (A)	148	2
316.24 (N)	270	131
319A.03 (A)	270	132
319A.05 (A)	270	133
319A.11 (A)	296	1
319A.12, Subd. 1a (A)	270	134
319A.12, Subd. 2 (A)	270	135
319A.20 (A)	270	136
322A.16 (A)	356	345
322A.71 (A)	356	346
325D.17 (R)	59	20
325D.18 (R)	59	20
325D.19 (R)	59	20
325D.20 (R)	59	20
325D.21 (R)	59	20
325D.22 (R)	59	20
325D.23 (R)	59	20
325D.24 (R)	59	20
325D.25 (R)	59	20
325D.26 (R)	59	20
325D.27 (R)	59	20
325D.28 (R)	59	20
325D.29 (R)	59	20
325F.18, Subd. 1a (N)	245	1

325F.19, Subd. 3 (A)	356		201
325F.19, Subd. 6 (A)	356		202
325F.20, Subd. 1 (A)	356		203
325F.21, Subd. 2 (A)	356		204
325F.23, Subd. 1 (A)	356		205
325F.24, Subd. 3a (A)	356		206
325F.33 (R)	1Sp4	I	158
325F.34 (A)	1Sp4	I	159
325F.46 (A)	267		1
325F.49 (R)	1Sp4	I	191
325F.50 (R)	1Sp4	I	191
325F.60 (A)	134		1
325F.64 (A)	134		2
325F.731 (N)	333		1
325F.732 (N)	333		2
325F.733 (N)	333		3
325F.734 (N)	333		4
325F.735 (N)	333		5
325F.736 (N)	333		6
325F.737 (N)	333		7
325F.738 (N)	333		8
325F.739 (N)	333		9
325F.741 (N)	333		10
325F.742 (N)	333		11
325F.743 (N)	333		12
325F.744 (N)	333		13
325G.15, Subd. 5 (A)	10		1
325G.16, Subd. 4 (N)	10		2
325G.16, Subd. 5 (N)	10		3
325G.29 (N)	274		1
325G.30 (N)	274		2
325G.31 (N)	274		3
325G.32 (N)	274		4
325G.33 (N)	274		5
325G.34 (N)	274		6
325G.35 (N)	274		7
325G.36 (N)	274		8
325G.37 (N)	274		9
326.02, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	25
326.02, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	26
326.02, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	27
326.02, Subd. 4a (A)	1Sp4	I	28
326.02, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I	29
326.03, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I	30
326.08, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	31
326.11, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	32
326.12, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	33
326.13 (A)	1Sp4	I	34
326.17 (Other action)	12		1
326.18 (Other action)	12		1
326.19 (Other action)	12		1
326.20 (Other action)	12		1
326.21 (Other action)	12		1
326.22 (Other action)	12		1
326.23 (Other action)	12		1
326.241, Subd. 3 (A)	357		80
326.242, Subd. 2 (A)	63		1
326.242, Subd. 7 (A)	195		1
326.244, Subd. 2 (A)	357		81
326.48, Subd. 1 (A)	72		1
326.50 (A)	72		2
327.29 (R)	19		1
327.31 (A)	365		1
327.32 (A)	365		2
327.33 (A)	365		3
327.34, Subd. 1 (A)	365		4
327.34, Subd. 2 (R)	365		11
327.34, Subd. 3 (A)	365		5
327.34, Subd. 3a (N)	365		6
327.34, Subd. 4 (A)	365		7
327.35 (N)	365		8
327.36 (N)	365		10

327.44 (A)	177		1
327.441 (N)	177		2
327.55, Subd. 1a (N)	280		2
327.553, Subd. 1 (A)	177		3
327A.01, Subd. 5 (A)	119		1
327A.01, Subd. 8 (A)	119		2
327A.01, Subd. 9 (N)	119		3
327A.01, Subd. 10 (N)	119		4
327A.01, Subd. 11 (N)	119		5
327A.02, Subd. 3 (N)	119		6
327A.03 (A)	119		7
327A.04, Subd. 2 (A)	119		8
327A.05 (A)	119		9
327A.07 (A)	119		10
327A.08 (N)	119		11
332.34 (A)	229		1
332.37 (A)	229		2
332.40 (A)	229		3
333.055, Subd. 4 (A)	270		137
333.19, Subd. 1 (A)	270		138
334.01, Subd. 2 (A)	347		1
334.011, Subd. 1 (A)	347		2
334.02 (A)	258		21
334.03 (A)	258		22
334.061 (A)	347		3
334.16, Subd. 1 (A)	347		4
336.9-403 (A)	356		347
336.9-404 (A)	356		348
336.9-405 (A)	356		349
336.9-406 (A)	356		350
336.9-407 (A)	356		351
340.039 (A)	21		1
340.11, Subd. 10 (A)	118		1
340.11, Subd. 11c (N)	123		1
340.11, Subd. 14 (A)	357		83
340.113, Subd. 2 (A)	357		84
340.119, Subd. 3 (A)	357		85
340.14, Subd. 5 (A)	368		1
340.353, Subd. 2 (A)	198		1
340.353, Subd. 7 (N)	331		1
340.402 (A)	357		86
340.493, Subd. 2 (A)	357		87
340.54, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	160
340.54, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	161
340.62 (A)	357		88
340.621 (A)	1Sp1	X	21
341.01 (A)	357		89
341.01 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.02 (A)	357		90
341.02 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.04 (A)	357		91
341.04 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.05 (A)	357		92
341.05 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.07 (A)	357		93
341.07 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.08 (A)	357		94
341.08 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.09 (A)	357		95
341.09 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.10 (A)	357		96
341.10 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.12 (A)	357		97
341.12 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.13 (A)	357		98
341.13 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
341.15 (A)	357		99
341.15 (A)	1Sp1	X	30
345.381 (N)	224		40
345.42, Subd. 1 (A)	356		352
345.53 (A)	356		353
346.20 (A)	53		1

346.21 (A)	53		2
346.215 (A)	53		3
346.216 (A)	53		4
346.22 (A)	53		5
346.23 (A)	53		6
346.24 (A)	53		7
346.25 (A)	53		8
346.26 (A)	53		9
346.27 (A)	53		10
346.28 (A)	53		11
346.29 (A)	22		1
346.31 (A)	53		12
346.32 (A)	53		13
346.33 (A)	53		14
346.34 (A)	53		15
347.23 (A)	53		16
349.11 (A)	1Sp4	I	162
349.26, Subd. 2 (A)	204		1
349.26, Subd. 4 (A)	204		2
349.26, Subd. 5 (A)	204		3
349.26, Subd. 5a (N)	204		4
349.26, Subd. 12 (A)	204		5
349.26, Subd. 13 (A)	204		6
349.26, Subd. 14 (A)	204		7
349.26, Subd. 15 (A)	204		8
349.30, Subd. 2 (A)	204		9
349.31, Subd. 1 (A)	126		1
349.31, Subd. 1 (A)	204		10
349.40 (N)	126		2
352.01, Subd. 2A (A)	224		41
352.01, Subd. 11 (A)	224		42
352.01, Subd. 19 (A)	224		43
352.01, Subd. 23 (A)	224		44
352.029, Subd. 1 (A)	224		45
352.03, Subd. 6 (A)	224		46
352.04, Subd. 10 (R)	2Sp1		8
352.113, Subd. 3 (A)	68		10
352.113, Subd. 4 (A)	224		47
352.113, Subd. 12 (A)	68		11
352.115, Subd. 10 (A)	224		48
352.115, Subd. 13 (R)	224		276
352.116, Subd. 3 (A)	224		49
352.1181 (R)	224		276
352.12, Subd. 11 (A)	224		50
352.22, Subd. 2a (A)	224		51
352.22, Subd. 3 (A)	224		52
352.22, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	163
352.22, Subd. 10 (A)	224		53
352.72, Subd. 2 (A)	224		54
352.72, Subd. 4 (A)	224		55
352.75 (A)	224		56
352.85, Subd. 6 (N)	224		57
352.90 (A)	224		58
352.91, Subd. 2 (A)	224		59
352.91, Subd. 3a (N)	297		3
352.95, Subd. 1a (N)	68		12
352.95, Subd. 5 (A)	68		13
352.951 (N)	224		60
352B.02, Subd. 1 (A)	224		61
352B.061 (R)	2Sp1		8
352B.075 (R)	224		276
352B.075, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	20
352B.08, Subd. 2 (A)	224		62
352B.10 (A)	68		14
352B.105 (A)	68		15
352B.11, Subd. 2 (A)	224		63
352B.26, Subd. 1 (A)	224		64
352B.26, Subd. 3 (A)	224		65
352C.031, Subd. 6 (N)	224		66
352C.04, Subd. 1 (A)	224		67
352D.02, Subd. 1 (A)	224		68
352D.02, Subd. 2 (A)	224		69

352D.04, Subd. 2 (A)	224	70
352D.09, Subd. 1 (A)	224	71
352D.10 (R)	224	276
352E.01, Subd. 1 (A)	224	72
352E.04 (A)	356	354
353.01, Subd. 2a (A)	68	16
353.01, Subd. 2b (A)	68	17
353.01, Subd. 6 (A)	68	18
353.01, Subd. 6 (A)	224	73
353.01, Subd. 7 (A)	224	74
353.01, Subd. 10 (A)	224	75
353.01, Subd. 19 (A)	180	1
353.022 (R)	68	46
353.023 (A)	224	76
353.024 (N)	68	19
353.025 (N)	68	20
353.026 (N)	224	77
353.027 (N)	224	78
353.028 (N)	254	1
353.03, Subd. 1 (A)	180	2
353.03, Subd. 1 (A)	224	79
353.03, Subd. 2 (A)	180	3
353.03, Subd. 3a (A)	180	4
353.15 (A)	180	5
353.16 (A)	224	80
353.27, Subd. 4 (A)	180	6
353.272 (R)	180	18
353.28, Subd. 5 (A)	180	7
353.28, Subd. 6 (A)	224	81
353.28, Subd. 8 (A)	224	82
353.29, Subd. 4 (A)	224	83
353.29, Subd. 8 (A)	180	8
353.30, Subd. 1c (A)	224	84
353.31, Subd. 1 (A)	180	9
353.31, Subd. 1 (A)	224	85
353.31, Subd. 9 (A)	224	86
353.32, Subd. 1a (A)	224	87
353.32, Subd. 9 (A)	180	10
353.33, Subd. 2 (A)	224	88
353.33, Subd. 3a (N)	68	21
353.33, Subd. 4 (A)	180	11
353.33, Subd. 5 (A)	180	12
353.33, Subd. 6 (A)	180	13
353.33, Subd. 11 (A)	68	22
353.34, Subd. 3 (A)	224	89
353.36, Subd. 2 (A)	224	90
353.37, Subd. 1 (A)	224	91
353.37, Subd. 1a (R)	180	18
353.37, Subd. 1a (A)	224	92
353.46, Subd. 1 (R)	180	18
353.46, Subd. 1a (A)	224	93
353.46, Subd. 6 (N)	224	94
353.64, Subd. 1 (A)	180	14
353.64, Subd. 6 (A)	180	15
353.64, Subd. 7 (N)	224	95
353.656, Subd. 1a (N)	68	23
353.656, Subd. 2 (A)	180	16
353.656, Subd. 6 (A)	68	24
353.656, Subd. 6 (A)	224	96
353.657, Subd. 3 (A)	180	17
353.661, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I 164
353.71, Subd. 1 (A)	224	97
353.71, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I 165
354.05, Subd. 2 (A)	224	98
354.05, Subd. 13 (A)	224	99
354.05, Subd. 24 (A)	224	100
354.05, Subd. 25 (A)	224	101
354.05, Subd. 26 (A)	224	102
354.06, Subd. 1 (A)	224	103
354.06, Subd. 2 (A)	160	1
354.06, Subd. 2a (A)	160	2
354.07, Subd. 1 (A)	224	104

354.09, Subd. 1 (R)	224		276
354.09, Subd. 4 (R)	224		276
354.091 (A)	160		3
354.092 (A)	160		4
354.094, Subd. 1 (A)	358	VIII	9
354.094, Subd. 1a (N)	358	VIII	10
354.094, Subd. 2 (A)	358	VIII	11
354.094, Subd. 3 (A)	358	VIII	12
354.41, Subd. 6 (R)	224		276
354.41, Subd. 8 (R)	224		276
354.41, Subd. 9 (N)	160		5
354.43, Subd. 3 (A)	356		355
354.43, Subd. 4 (A)	224		105
354.44, Subd. 1a (A)	224		106
354.44, Subd. 1a (A)	1Sp4	I	21
354.44, Subd. 1a (A)	1Sp4	II	33
354.44, Subd. 4 (A)	160		6
354.44, Subd. 4 (A)	224		107
354.44, Subd. 5 (A)	224		108
354.44, Subd. 6 (A)	224		109
354.44, Subd. 7 (A)	224		110
354.44, Subd. 8 (A)	160		7
354.44, Subd. 8 (A)	224		111
354.46, Subd. 1 (A)	156		1
354.46, Subd. 2 (A)	156		2
354.46, Subd. 5 (N)	156		3
354.47, Subd. 1 (A)	156		4
354.47, Subd. 1 (A)	224		112
354.48, Subd. 2 (A)	160		8
354.48, Subd. 3a (N)	68		25
354.48, Subd. 4 (A)	160		9
354.48, Subd. 4a (N)	160		10
354.48, Subd. 6a (N)	224		113
354.48, Subd. 10 (A)	68		26
354.48, Subd. 10 (A)	224		114
354.50, Subd. 2 (A)	224		115
354.51, Subd. 1 (A)	224		116
354.51, Subd. 4 (A)	224		117
354.51, Subd. 5 (A)	160		11
354.51, Subd. 5 (A)	224		118
354.52, Subd. 2 (A)	224		119
354.52, Subd. 3 (A)	224		120
354.52, Subd. 4 (A)	160		12
354.52, Subd. 4 (A)	224		121
354.53, Subd. 1 (A)	224		122
354.53, Subd. 3 (A)	224		123
354.55, Subd. 11 (A)	224		124
354.56 (A)	224		125
354.57 (A)	224		126
354.60 (A)	224		127
354.61 (R)	2Sp1		8
354.62, Subd. 4 (A)	160		13
354.62, Subd. 5 (A)	160		14
354.62, Subd. 5 (A)	224		128
354.66 (A)	224		129
354.66, Subd. 9 (A)	358	VIII	13
354.69 (A)	224		130
354A.011, Subd. 11 (A)	269		1
354A.011, Subd. 27 (A)	224		131
354A.091, Subd. 1 (A)	224		132
354A.091, Subd. 1 (A)	358	VIII	14
354A.091, Subd. 1a (N)	358	VIII	15
354A.091, Subd. 2 (A)	358	VIII	16
354A.091, Subd. 3 (A)	358	VIII	17
354A.091, Subd. 6 (A)	224		133
354A.092 (A)	224		134
354A.092 (A)	269		2
354A.093 (A)	269		3
354A.094, Subd. 3 (A)	224		135
354A.094, Subd. 8 (A)	224		136
354A.094, Subd. 9 (A)	358	VIII	18
354A.094, Subd. 11 (A)	224		137

354A.094, Subd. 12 (N)	224	138
354A.12, Subd. 1 (A)	269	4
354A.21 (A)	1Sp4	35
354A.24 (A)	269	5
354A.31, Subd. 3 (A)	224	139
354A.32 (A)	269	6
354A.35, Subd. 2 (A)	224	140
354A.35, Subd. 3 (A)	224	141
354A.35, Subd. 5 (N)	156	5
354A.36, Subd. 3a (N)	68	27
354A.36, Subd. 10 (A)	68	28
354A.39 (A)	269	7
354A.41 (A)	269	8
355.06 (A)	356	356
355.07 (A)	224	142
355.11, Subd. 2 (A)	224	143
355.11, Subd. 4 (A)	224	144
355.11, Subd. 5 (A)	224	145
355.13, Subd. 2 (A)	224	146
355.21, Subd. 2 (A)	224	147
355.21, Subd. 4 (A)	224	148
355.22 (A)	224	149
355.23, Subd. 1 (A)	224	150
355.29, Subd. 1 (A)	224	151
355.29, Subd. 3 (A)	224	152
355.29, Subd. 4 (A)	224	153
355.302 (R)	224	276
355.303 (R)	224	276
355.304 (R)	224	276
355.305 (R)	224	276
355.306 (R)	224	276
355.307 (R)	224	276
355.308 (R)	224	276
355.309 (R)	224	276
355.311, Subd. 1 (A)	224	154
355.311, Subd. 2 (A)	224	155
355.311, Subd. 4 (A)	224	156
355.391 (N)	224	157
355.392 (N)	224	158
355.41, Subd. 2 (A)	224	159
355.41, Subd. 3 (A)	224	160
355.41, Subd. 4 (A)	224	161
355.41, Subd. 7 (A)	224	162
355.46, Subd. 3 (A)	224	163
355.53 (R)	224	276
355.71, Subd. 6 (A)	224	164
355.72 (A)	224	165
355.73, Subd. 5 (R)	224	276
355.73, Subd. 6 (R)	224	276
355.73, Subd. 7 (R)	224	276
355.73, Subd. 8 (N)	224	166
356.18, Subd. 1 (A)	224	167
356.18, Subd. 2 (R)	224	276
356.20 (A)	224	168
356.215 (A)	224	169
356.216 (A)	224	170
356.22, Subd. 1 (A)	224	171
356.24 (A)	224	172
356.25 (A)	224	173
356.32, Subd. 1 (A)	224	174
356.371 (N)	68	29
	156	6
356.39 (A)	224	175
356.45, Subd. 2 (A)	224	176
356.60, Subd. 1 (A)	224	177
356.65 (N)	224	178
357.021, Subd. 2 (A)	360	41
357.021, Subd. 2a (N)	360	42
357.09, Subd. 1 (A)	325	1
357.09, Subd. 2 (A)	325	2
357.09, Subd. 8 (N)	325	3
360.015, Subd. 4 (A)	253	32

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360.015, Subd. 5 (A)	253		33
360.015, Subd. 16 (A)	253		34
360.021, Subd. 1 (A)	357		100
360.021, Subd. 2 (A)	357		101
360.035 (A)	1Sp1	II	23
360.037, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	166
360.037, Subd. 3 (A)	209		13
360.305, Subd. 4 (A)	209		14
360.305, Subd. 6 (N)	357		102
360.305, Subd. 7 (N)	357		103
360.55, Subd. 6 (N)	209		15
360.55, Subd. 7 (N)	209		15
362.07 (R)	356		247
362.08 (R)	356		247
362.09 (R)	356		247
362.10 (R)	356		247
362.11 (R)	356		247
362.12, Subd. 1 (A)	356		207
362.12, Subd. 2 (R)	356		247
362.12, Subd. 3 (R)	356		247
362.12, Subd. 4 (A)	284		1
362.13 (A)	356		208
362.132 (A)	356		209
362.15 (R)	356		247
362.17 (R)	356		247
362.18 (R)	356		247
362.19 (R)	356		247
362.23 (R)	356		247
362.40, Subd. 2 (A)	308		1
362.40, Subd. 4 (R)	308		8
362.40, Subd. 5 (R)	308		8
362.40, Subd. 7a (N)	308		7
362.40, Subd. 8 (A)	308		2
362.40, Subd. 8 (A)	356		210
362.40, Subd. 9 (A)	308		3
362.40, Subd. 9 (A)	356		211
362.40, Subd. 10 (R)	308		8
362.40, Subd. 10 (A)	356		212
362.40, Subd. 11 (A)	308		4
362.40, Subd. 12 (A)	308		5
362.40, Subd. 14 (A)	308		6
362.41, Subd. 5 (A)	356		213
362.41, Subd. 6 (A)	284		2
362.42 (A)	356		214
362.45 (R)	342	III	15
362.45, Subd. 2 (R)	356		247
362.451 (N)	342	II	2
362.452 (N)	342	II	3
362.452, Subd. 2a (A)	1Sp4	IV	14
362.453 (N)	342	II	4
362.454 (N)	342	II	5
362.455 (N)	342	II	6
362.461 (N)	342	III	1
362.463 (N)	342	III	2
362.465 (N)	342	III	3
362.467 (N)	342	III	4
362.469 (N)	342	III	5
362.471 (N)	342	III	6
362.473 (N)	342	III	7
362.475 (N)	342	III	8
362.477 (N)	342	III	9
362.479 (N)	342	III	10
362.481 (N)	342	III	11
362.483 (N)	342	III	12
362.485 (N)	342	III	13
362.487 (N)	342	III	14
362.489 (N)	342	III	16
362.50, Subd. 4 (A)	342	I	1
362.50, Subd. 5 (A)	342	I	2
362.50, Subd. 6 (R)	342	I	11
362.50, Subd. 7 (R)	342	I	11
362.50, Subd. 9 (A)	342	I	3

362.50, Subd. 10 (A)	342	I	4
362.51, Subd. 8 (A)	356		215
362.51, Subd. 10 (A)	356		216
362.52, Subd. 2 (A)	342	I	5
362.52, Subd. 4 (A)	342	I	6
362.53, Subd. 11 (A)	342	I	7
362.53, Subd. 12 (A)	342	I	8
362.53, Subd. 15 (A)	342	I	9
362.53, Subd. 17 (A)	342	I	10
362A.06 (A)	356		217
363.03, Subd. 7 (A)	330		1
363.04, Subd. 3 (R)	330		8
363.06, Subd. 1 (A)	330		2
363.06, Subd. 3 (A)	330		3
363.06, Subd. 4 (A)	330		4
363.06, Subd. 4 (A)	364		1
363.06, Subd. 8 (N)	330		5
363.071, Subd. 2 (A)	364		2
363.073 (A)	326		1
363.073, Subd. 1 (R)	356		377
363.073, Subd. 1 (Other action)	1Sp4	III	14
363.073, Subd. 1 (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	33
363.073, Subd. 2 (R)	356		377
363.073, Subd. 2 (Other action)	1Sp4	III	14
363.073, Subd. 2 (Other action)	1Sp4	IV	33
363.074 (N)	326		2
363.075 (N)	326		3
363.117 (N)	330		7
363.14, Subd. 1 (A)	330		6
365.10 (A)	77		2
365.12 (A)	5		1
365.26 (A)	26		1
365.27 (A)	26		2
365.51 (A)	29	VII	32
365.52 (A)	29	VII	33
367.42, Subd. 1 (A)	270		139
368.01, Subd. 21 (A)	219		2
368.86 (A)	1Sp4	I	167
375.01 (A)	241		1
375.055, Subd. 1 (A)	230		1
375.056 (N)	230		2
375.09 (A)	163		1
375.167, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	V	10
375.17 (A)	320		1
375.192, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	17
375.20 (A)	29	VII	34
375.21, Subd. 1 (A)	45		1
375.335, Subd. 4 (A)	358	VI	36
375.335, Subd. 4 (N)	358	VI	34
375.335, Subd. 5 (N)	358	VI	35
375.58, Subd. 3 (A)	317		2
375.62 (A)	317		3
378.22 (N)	256		1
382.28 (A)	29	VII	35
386.45 (A)	2		1
387.13 (A)	163		2
388.14 (A)	357		104
388.19, Subd. 1 (A)	357		105
390.17 (A)	272		2
393.07, Subd. 10 (A)	360	I	24
400.161 (A)	352		30
401.04 (A)	360	I	25
401.12 (A)	360	I	26
402.045 (A)	356		218
402.062, Subd. 1 (A)	356		219
402.095 (A)	356		220
412.02, Subd. 2 (A)	172		3
412.02, Subd. 2a (N)	172		4
412.191, Subd. 4 (A)	219		1
412.251 (A)	1Sp4	I	60
412.321, Subd. 1 (A)	334		2
412.351 (A)	334		3

412.361, Subd. 3 (A)	334		4
414.01, Subd. 2 (A)	268		1
414.0325, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	171
414.0325, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I	172
414.036 (N)	189		1
414.051 (A)	357		106
415.16 (N)	181		1
418.20 (A)	1Sp4	I	173
422A.01, Subd. 11 (A)	224		179
422A.01, Subd. 14 (R)	224		276
422A.01, Subd. 15 (R)	224		276
422A.01, Subd. 16 (R)	224		276
422A.05, Subd. 2c (A)	298		4
422A.05, Subd. 3 (R)	298		12
422A.05, Subd. 7 (N)	306		2
422A.06, Subd. 1 (A)	298		5
422A.06, Subd. 2 (A)	224		180
422A.06, Subd. 3 (A)	224		181
422A.06, Subd. 3 (A)	298		6
422A.06, Subd. 4 (A)	298		7
422A.06, Subd. 5 (A)	224		182
422A.06, Subd. 5 (A)	298		8
422A.06, Subd. 8 (N)	298		9
422A.08, Subd. 1 (A)	224		183
422A.08, Subd. 2 (R)	224		276
422A.08, Subd. 3 (R)	224		276
422A.08, Subd. 4 (R)	224		276
422A.08, Subd. 5 (A)	224		184
422A.08, Subd. 6 (R)	224		276
422A.081 (R)	224		276
422A.09, Subd. 3 (A)	224		185
422A.091 (R)	224		276
422A.101 (A)	224		186
422A.101, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	X	22
422A.11, Subd. 1 (A)	224		187
422A.15, Subd. 1 (A)	224		188
422A.16, Subd. 8 (A)	224		189
422A.22, Subd. 2 (A)	224		190
422A.221 (N)	68		30
422A.23, Subd. 5 (A)	224		191
422A.24 (A)	224		192
422A.26 (A)	224		193
422A.30 (R)	224		276
422A.31 (R)	224		276
422A.32 (R)	224		276
422A.33 (R)	224		276
422A.34 (R)	224		276
422A.35 (R)	224		276
422A.39 (R)	224		276
423.075, Subd. 1 (A)	224		194
423.075, Subd. 2 (R)	224		276
423.075, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	174
423.38 (A)	224		195
423.801, Subd. 2 (A)	224		196
423.802 (A)	224		197
423.805 (A)	224		198
423.806, Subd. 1 (A)	224		199
423.807, Subd. 1 (A)	224		200
423.807, Subd. 2 (A)	224		201
423.808 (A)	224		202
423.809, Subd. 1 (A)	224		203
423.809, Subd. 2 (A)	224		204
423.810, Subd. 1 (A)	224		205
423.811 (R)	233		2
423.815, Subd. 1 (A)	224		206
423.815, Subd. 3 (R)	224		276
423.90 (N)	233		1
423A.04 (A)	224		207
424A.02, Subd. 1 (A)	224		208
424A.02, Subd. 8 (A)	224		209
424A.04 (A)	224		210
424A.05, Subd. 1 (A)	224		211

426.20 (N)	331		2
427.09 (A)	1Sp4	I	175
429.021, Subd. 1 (A)	334		5
429.091, Subd. 3 (A)	171		1
429.091, Subd. 5 (N)	171		2
429.091, Subd. 6 (N)	171		3
429.091, Subd. 7 (N)	171		4
435.193 (A)	80		1
447.34, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	168
447.35 (A)	1Sp4	I	169
447.45, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	52
451.09, Subd. 2 (A)	356		221
453.52, Subd. 3 (A)	356		222
453.52, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	III	10
458.14 (A)	1Sp1	V	11
458.18, Subd. 1 (A)	224		212
458B.01 (R)	302		1
458B.01 (R)	357		114
458B.02 (R)	302		1
458B.02 (R)	357		114
458B.03 (R)	302		1
458B.03 (R)	357		114
458B.04 (R)	302		1
458B.04 (R)	357		114
458B.05 (R)	302		1
458B.05 (R)	357		114
458B.06 (R)	302		1
458B.06 (R)	357		114
458B.07 (R)	302		1
458B.07 (R)	357		114
458B.08 (R)	302		1
458B.08 (R)	357		114
458B.09 (R)	302		1
458B.09 (R)	357		114
458B.10 (R)	302		1
458B.10 (R)	357		114
458B.11 (R)	302		1
458B.11 (R)	357		114
458B.12 (R)	302		1
458B.12 (R)	357		114
458B.13 (R)	302		1
458B.13 (R)	357		114
462.16 (A)	357		107
462.358, Subd. 2a (A)	85		7
462.375 (A)	356		223
462.384, Subd. 7 (A)	356		224
462.385, Subd. 1 (A)	356		225
462.385, Subd. 3 (A)	356		226
462.386, Subd. 1 (A)	356		227
462.387 (A)	356		228
462.39, Subd. 2 (A)	356		229
462.39, Subd. 3 (A)	356		230
462.391, Subd. 2 (A)	356		231
462.391, Subd. 3 (A)	356		232
462.391, Subd. 4 (A)	356		233
462.395 (A)	356		234
462.396, Subd. 1 (A)	356		235
462.398 (A)	356		236
462.421, Subd. 21 (A)	356		237
462.431 (R)	79		2
462.432 (N)	79		1
462.601 (A)	270		140
462.605 (A)	270		141
462.711 (R)	356		247
462A.03, Subd. 10 (A)	306		3
462A.04, Subd. 8 (A)	306		4
462A.05, Subd. 14a (N)	306		5
462A.05, Subd. 15b (A)	356		238
462A.05, Subd. 17 (A)	306		6
462A.05, Subd. 19 (A)	306		7
462A.05, Subd. 21 (N)	306		8
462A.07, Subd. 16 (N)	306		9

462A.20, Subd. 3 (A)	306		10
462A.21, Subd. 4i (N)	306		12
462A.21, Subd. 8 (A)	306		11
462A.21, Subd. 11 (R)	306		20
462A.22, Subd. 9 (A)	306		13
462C.03, Subd. 10 (N)	306		14
462C.05, Subd. 1 (A)	327		1
462C.05, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	III	11
462C.05, Subd. 3 (A)	306		15
462C.05, Subd. 7 (N)	327		2
462C.07, Subd. 2 (A)	306		16
462C.09 (N)	306		17
462C.10 (N)	306		18
465.56, Subd. 1 (A)	62		1
465.56, Subd. 2 (R)	62		2
465.72 (A)	1Sp4	II	37
465.74 (N)	334		6
471.15 (A)	47		1
471.371, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	35
471.616, Subd. 1 (A)	89		1
471.616, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	II	46
471.617 (A)	1Sp4	II	47
471.6985 (N)	331		3
471.705, Subd. 1a (N)	174		1
471.74, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	I	170
473.149, Subd. 2b (A)	352		31
473.149, Subd. 2c (A)	352		32
473.149, Subd. 2e (A)	352		33
473.149, Subd. 5 (N)	352		34
473.153, Subd. 1 (A)	352		35
473.153, Subd. 2 (A)	352		36
473.153, Subd. 3 (A)	352		37
473.153, Subd. 6 (A)	352		38
473.164, Subd. 3 (A)	363		50
473.204, Subd. 2 (A)	356		239
473.408, Subd. 6 (A)	363		51
473.408, Subd. 7 (A)	363		52
473.411, Subd. 1 (A)	356		240
473.411, Subd. 1 (A)	363		53
473.438, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	I	176
473.446 (A)	363		54
473.516, Subd. 4 (A)	352		39
473.556, Subd. 15 (R)	356		377
473.571, Subd. 2 (R)	356		247
473.571, Subd. 3 (R)	356		247
473.571, Subd. 4 (R)	356		247
473.608, Subd. 20 (A)	27		2
473.612 (N)	27		3
473.626 (A)	1Sp1	VIII	18
473.667, Subd. 2 (A)	27		1
473.801, Subd. 4 (N)	352		40
473.803, Subd. 1a (A)	352		41
473.811, Subd. 2 (A)	352		42
473.811, Subd. 2a (N)	352		43
473.811, Subd. 3 (A)	352		44
473.811, Subd. 4 (A)	352		45
473.811, Subd. 4b (N)	352		46
473.811, Subd. 5b (A)	352		47
473.811, Subd. 8 (A)	352		48
473.831, Subd. 1 (A)	352		49
473.833, Subd. 2a (N)	352		50
473.834, Subd. 2 (A)	352		51
473.834, Subd. 4 (R)	352		53
473.834, Subd. 5 (R)	352		53
473.857, Subd. 2 (A)	356		241
473.864, Subd. 2 (A)	242		1
473F.02, Subd. 17 (A)	1Sp4	I	177
473F.08, Subd. 11 (R)	1Sp4	I	192
473H.06, Subd. 5 (A)	356		242
474.01, Subd. 6 (A)	356		243
474.01, Subd. 7 (A)	356		244
474.01, Subd. 8 (A)	356		245

474.02, Subd. 1 (A)	334		8
474.03 (A)	1Sp4	I	53
474.12, Subd. 2 (A)	60		25
475.525 (N)	334		7
475.525, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	IV	4
475.525, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	IV	5
475.53, Subd. 2 (R)	1Sp4	I	193
477A.01 (R)	1Sp1	VI	9
477A.011 (N)	1Sp1	VI	1
477A.012 (N)	1Sp1	VI	2
477A.013 (N)	1Sp1	VI	3
477A.014 (N)	1Sp1	VI	4
477A.015 (N)	1Sp3		11
477A.016 (N)	1Sp1	VI	5
477A.03 (A)	1Sp1	VI	6
477A.04, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	VI	7
477A.13 (A)	1Sp3		12
480.053 (R)	356		377
480.059, Subd. 7 (A)	1Sp4	I	178
480.0595 (A)	201		2
480.0595 (A)	356		357
481.02, Subd. 3 (A)	168		1
481.15, Subd. 3 (R)	356		377
483.01 (R)	356		377
483.02 (R)	356		377
484.54, Subd. 1 (A)	210		52
484.541 (N)	356		358
484.541 (R)	1Sp4	IV	56
484.545, Subd. 2 (A)	303		4
484.545, Subd. 4 (N)	303		5
484.61 (A)	224		213
484.65, Subd. 1 (A)	292		3
484.67 (R)	272		7
484.68, Subd. 8 (A)	224		214
484.70, Subd. 1 (A)	272		3
484.70, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	IV	26
484.70, Subd. 2 (R)	272		7
484.70, Subd. 3 (R)	272		7
484.70, Subd. 4 (R)	272		7
484.70, Subd. 5 (R)	272		7
484.70, Subd. 6 (N)	272		4
	1Sp4	III	3
484.70, Subd. 7 (N)	272		5
	1Sp4	III	4
484.701 (N)	1Sp4	IV	36
484.72 (N)	303		1
485.07 (A)	121		1
485.14 (A)	1Sp4	II	39
486.02 (A)	303		2
486.03 (A)	303		3
486.05, Subd. 1 (A)	133		1
487.01, Subd. 7 (A)	224		215
487.01, Subd. 9 (A)	224		216
487.03, Subd. 2 (A)	29	VII	36
487.06 (R)	224		276
487.08, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp4	III	5
487.08, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	III	6
487.08, Subd. 4 (R)	1Sp4	III	8
487.09 (R)	1Sp4	III	8
487.11, Subd. 2 (A)	133		2
488A.08, Subd. 1 (A)	235		1
488A.115 (A)	224		217
488A.13, Subd. 1 (A)	235		2
488A.20, Subd. 4 (A)	301		7
488A.23, Subd. 6 (A)	301		8
488A.285 (A)	224		218
488A.30, Subd. 1 (A)	301		9
488A.31, Subd. 1 (A)	301		10
488A.31, Subd. 5 (A)	301		11
488A.33, Subd. 5 (A)	301		12
488A.33, Subd. 8 (A)	301		13
488A.34, Subd. 2 (A)	301		14

489.01 (A)	1Sp4	III	7
489.05 (R)	1Sp4	III	8
490.101, Subd. 2 (A)	224		219
490.102, Subd. 6 (A)	31		8
490.102, Subd. 7 (A)	31		9
490.104 (R)	224		276
490.106 (A)	224		220
490.107 (A)	224		221
490.12, Subd. 9 (N)	224		222
490.121, Subd. 1 (A)	224		223
490.121, Subd. 4 (A)	224		224
490.121, Subd. 6 (A)	224		225
490.121, Subd. 7 (A)	224		226
490.122 (A)	224		227
490.123, Subd. 1 (A)	224		228
490.124, Subd. 1 (A)	224		229
490.124, Subd. 2 (A)	224		230
490.124, Subd. 6 (A)	224		231
490.124, Subd. 9 (A)	319		1
490.124, Subd. 10 (A)	224		232
490.124, Subd. 12 (A)	319		2
490.126, Subd. 1 (A)	224		233
490.127 (R)	224		276
490.128 (R)	224		276
490.129 (A)	224		234
490.13 (R)	224		276
490.132 (A)	224		235
500.221 (A)	337		1
500.24, Subd. 2 (A)	173		1
500.24, Subd. 3 (A)	173		2
500.24, Subd. 4 (A)	173		3
500.24, Subd. 5 (A)	173		4
500.25 (N)	370		1
501.75 (A)	39		1
501.76 (A)	39		2
501.77 (A)	39		3
501.78, Subd. 4 (A)	39		4
504.28 (N)	168		2
508.37, Subd. 1 (R)	1Sp4	II	41
508.37, Subd. 1a (N)	1Sp4	II	40
510.06 (A)	31		10
514.011, Subd. 4 (R)	213		4
514.011, Subd. 4a (N)	213		1
514.011, Subd. 4b (N)	213		2
514.011, Subd. 4c (N)	213		3
514.59 (A)	43		1
517.02 (A)	58		1
517.04 (A)	101		1
517.08, Subd. 1b (A)	360	II	43
517.08, Subd. 1c (N)	360	II	44
517.21 (N)	111		1
518.003, Subd. 3 (N)	349		2
518.09 (A)	349		3
518.145 (A)	349		4
518.155 (A)	1Sp4	I	179
518.17 (A)	349		5
518.54, Subd. 6 (N)	360	II	45
518.54, Subd. 7 (N)	360	II	45
518.54, Subd. 8 (N)	360	II	45
518.54, Subd. 9 (N)	360	II	45
518.551 (A)	349		6
518.551 (A)	360	II	46
518.58 (A)	349		7
518.611 (A)	360	II	47
518.64, Subd. 1 (A)	360	II	48
518.64, Subd. 5 (N)	360	II	49
518.66 (A)	1Sp4	I	180
518B.01, Subd. 6 (A)	273		2
519.05 (A)	31		11
524.2-803 (A)	315		1
524.3-403 (A)	161		1
525.04 (R)	1Sp4	III	8

525.05 (A)	31		12
525.082 (A)	31		13
525.10 (A)	272		6
525.14 (A)	25		1
525.145 (A)	105		1
525.15 (A)	103		1
525.504 (R)	313		26
525.539, Subd. 6 (N)	313		1
525.54 (A)	313		2
525.541 (A)	313		3
525.542 (A)	313		4
525.543 (A)	313		5
525.55 (A)	313		6
525.551 (A)	313		7
525.5515 (A)	313		8
525.56, Subd. 3 (A)	313		9
525.56, Subd. 4 (A)	313		10
525.58 (A)	313		11
525.591, Subd. 2 (A)	313		12
525.591, Subd. 3 (A)	313		13
525.618, Subd. 1 (A)	313		14
525.6185 (A)	313		15
525.619 (A)	313		16
525.6192 (A)	313		17
525.6196 (A)	313		18
525.6198 (A)	313		19
525.62 (A)	313		20
525.67 (A)	313		21
525.69 (A)	313		22
525.703 (A)	313		23
525.705 (N)	313		24
540.07 (A)	31		14
540.08 (A)	31		15
540.08 (A)	313		25
540.09 (A)	31		16
541.01 (A)	26		3
546.27 (A)	356		359
546.42 (A)	131		1
546.44, Subd. 4 (N)	131		2
548.08 (A)	121		2
548.15 (A)	121		3
548.22 (A)	121		4
548.24 (A)	121		5
550.37, Subd. 4 (A)	322		1
550.37, Subd. 10 (A)	7		1
558.28 (A)	31		17
566.05 (A)	168		3
566.06 (A)	168		4
566.09 (A)	168		5
570.02 (A)	277		1
572.22, Subd. 1 (A)	121		6
576.08 (A)	31		18
588.01, Subd. 3 (A)	341		5
590.01, Subd. 3 (N)	366		1
595.02 (A)	131		3
595.02 (A)	262		1
595.02 (A)	273		3
595.02 (A)	1Sp4	IV	8
595.021 (A)	1Sp4	I	181
595.022 (A)	1Sp4	I	182
600.21 (A)	49		11
609.09 (A)	293		1
609.101 (N)	360	II	50
609.11, Subd. 1 (A)	227		1
609.11, Subd. 3 (R)	227		13
609.11, Subd. 4 (N)	227		2
609.11, Subd. 5 (N)	227		3
609.11, Subd. 6 (N)	227		4
609.11, Subd. 7 (N)	227		5
609.11, Subd. 8 (N)	227		6
609.11, Subd. 9 (N)	227		7
609.115, Subd. 1 (A)	312		1

609.115, Subd. 1a (N)	312		2
609.135, Subd. 1 (A)	9		2
609.135, Subd. 1 (A)	227		8
609.185 (A)	227		9
609.19 (A)	227		10
609.195 (A)	227		11
609.20 (A)	227		12
609.341, Subd. 11 (A)	51		1
609.342 (A)	51		2
609.343 (A)	51		3
609.345 (A)	51		4
609.346 (A)	273		4
609.348 (A)	273		5
609.35 (A)	273		6
609.364 (N)	273		7
609.3641 (N)	273		8
609.3642 (N)	273		9
609.3643 (N)	273		10
609.3644 (N)	273		11
609.375 (A)	31		19
609.487 (N)	312		4
609.52 (A)	299		1
609.52, Subd. 1 (A)	120		1
609.53, Subd. 1a (N)	333		14
609.53, Subd. 2a (N)	333		15
609.53, Subd. 3a (N)	333		16
609.53, Subd. 4 (A)	333		17
609.535, Subd. 3 (A)	202		1
609.535, Subd. 6 (N)	247		1
609.535, Subd. 7 (N)	247		2
609.535, Subd. 8 (N)	247		3
609.576 (A)	107		1
609.685 (A)	218		1
609.685, Subd. 4 (N)	218		2
609.75, Subd. 1 (A)	126		3
609.76 (A)	126		4
611.07, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp4	II	42
611.12, Subd. 7 (A)	1Sp4	II	43
611.215 (N)	356		360
611.23 (A)	356		361
611.24 (A)	356		362
611.26, Subd. 1 (A)	356		363
611.26, Subd. 2 (A)	356		364
611.26, Subd. 3 (A)	356		365
611.26, Subd. 4 (A)	356		366
611.26, Subd. 5 (A)	356		367
611.261 (N)	356		368
611.30 (A)	131		4
611.31 (A)	131		5
611.33, Subd. 4 (N)	131		6
624.73 (R)	283		2
624.731 (N)	283		1
626.556, Subd. 2 (A)	273		12
626.556, Subd. 11 (A)	240		2
626.556, Subd. 11 (A)	1Sp4	I	15
626.558 (N)	150		1
626.84 (A)	310		1
626.841 (A)	310		2
626.843, Subd. 1 (A)	310		3
626.845, Subd. 1 (A)	310		4
626.845, Subd. 1 (A)	341		4
626.846, Subd. 1 (A)	310		5
626.846, Subd. 2 (A)	310		6
626.8461 (A)	310		7
626.8462 (A)	310		8
626.8463 (A)	310		9
626.8464 (A)	310		10
626.8465, Subd. 1 (A)	310		11
626.8465, Subd. 2 (A)	310		12
626.851, Subd. 1 (A)	310		13
626.852 (A)	310		14
626.86 (N)	341		1

626.861 (N)	341		2
626.88, Subd. 3 (N)	310		16
626A.12, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp4	I	183
628.56 (A)	1Sp4	I	184
629.30 (A)	108		1
629.34 (A)	108		2
629.341, Subd. 1 (A)	273		13
629.404, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp4	I	185
629.55 (A)	31		20
631.09 (A)	31		21
634.051 (A)	147		1
638.08 (A)	356		369
641.24 (A)	356		246
645.001 (N)	253		35
645.15 (A)	117		1
645.151 (N)	117		2
648.31, Subd. 6 (A)	253		36
648.39 (A)	356		370
648.45 (R)	356		377
648.46 (R)	356		377
648.50, Subd. 1 (A)	253		37
648.50, Subd. 1a (N)	253		38
648.50, Subd. 1b (N)	253		39
648.50, Subd. 1c (N)	253		40
648.50, Subd. 2 (A)	253		41
648.50, Subd. 3 (A)	253		42
648.50, Subd. 4 (A)	253		43
648.50, Subd. 4a (N)	253		44
648.50, Subd. 4b (N)	253		45
648.50, Subd. 6 (A)	253		46