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ACTIONS OF THE 1982 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

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ACTIONS
OF THE
1982 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

BY:
THE OFFICE OF THE REVISOR OF STATUTES
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INTRODUCTION

"Actions of the 1982 Minnesota Legislature" consists of summaries of the various chapters of law enacted in 1982 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 If the number of a particular section of the statutes is known, the table in the back describing sections amended, repealed, or new may be used to find the chapter number of a particular provision.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 1982 Legislature" is the eleventh time "Actions" has been published. It continues the custom of providing an information 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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AGRICULTURE

FERTILIZERS, SOIL AND PLANT AMENDMENTS, Chapter 425, H.F.

No. 1786, by Stowell; companion is S.F. No. 1690, by

Frederickson.

This act is a revision of the law which regulates the sale of fertilizers and soil and plant amendments. Several definitions are clarified, including the definition of sewage sludge which is exempt from most of the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 17. The information required on an application for registration of fertilizer or soil or plant amendments is also expanded.

The act requires the commissioner's approval for construction or alteration of a fertilizer, soil or plant amendment manufacturing, blending, handling, or storage facility. The approval is not transferable.

The act requires the commissioner of agriculture to inspect facilities and equipment used for the manufacture, blending, handling, or storage of fertilizer or soil or plant amendments. The act changes the minimum guarantees for certain nitrogen and phosphate products and expands the exception to the minimum guarantee requirement.

The commissioner of agriculture is given additional rulemaking authority, the authority to issue and enforce "stop sale, use, or removal" orders, the authority to cancel the facility and equipment approval required by this act, and the authority to act to control environmental emergencies caused by fertilizer or soil or plant amendments.

The act requires the pollution control agency to include certain analyses in its sewage sludge rule.

This act is effective August 1, 1982.

GRAIN CROPS; MORTGAGE AND LIEN ABSTRACT FEES, Chapter 454,

S.F. No. 1853, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1860, by Dempsey.

This act provides that a grain buyer as well as an elevator company may receive an abstract of mortgages and liens on grain grown in a county. The set fee is eliminated in favor of a fee determined by each county board based on the cost of the service. The contents of the abstract are changed slightly.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

GRAIN STORAGE ACT, Chapter 508, S.F. No. 1962, by

Frederickson; companion is H.F. No. 2034, by G. Anderson.

This act repeals existing law on grain storage and replaces it with a comprehensive grain storage act.

The act defines terms, provides for licensing of public grain warehouse operators, requires licensees to file bonds in amounts set by the commissioner of agriculture, requires monthly reports of stored grain and that records be kept, and provides for claims against and disbursement of funds from licensee's bonds. The act specifies certain duties of public grain warehouse operators and the commissioner of agriculture and imposes penalties.

The act sets up the grain buyers and storage fund in the state treasury and requires the commissioner of agriculture to

set license and inspection fees and pay the fees, along with fees collected under Minnesota Statutes, chapters 231, 233, and 236, into the fund for the administration and enforcement of this act and those chapters.

Existing appropriations for the administration and enforcement of grain and public terminal warehouse laws are canceled and \$30,000 is appropriated to the grain buyers and storage fund, to be repaid by June 30, 1983.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

AGRICULTURAL LAND PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION, Chapter

512, H.F. No. 1919, by Kalis; companion is S.F. No. 1847, by

Wegener.

This act sets the state's policy on agricultural land preservation and conservation and makes a variety of changes in the law on that subject.

The act defines various terms and prohibits an action by a government agency which will adversely affect ten or more acres of agricultural land until the agency has negotiated with and received the approval of the commissioner of agriculture. The act imposes additional procedures for adoption of a rule which will adversely affect agricultural land.

The act prohibits a contractor from making a change in a reservoir, dam, or public waterway obstruction unless certain statements are obtained and the department of natural resources is notified.

The act increases the petitioner's bond and the appeal bond for county and judicial drainage systems.

The act extends the existence of the Joint Legislative Commission on Agricultural Land Preservation and Conservation until June 30, 1984, and changes the duties of the State Soil and Water Conservation Board, its relationship with the department of natural resources, and the allocation of certain funds available to the board.

The act authorizes the State Soil and Water Conservation Board to fund a conservation tillage demonstration program until July 1, 1985.

The act repeals several conflicting provisions of existing law.

The act is effective March 23, 1982, except that provisions relating to allocation of funds by the State Soil and Water Conservation Board are effective July 1, 1984.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS; NUISANCE SUIT PROTECTION, Chapter

533, H.F. No. 353, by Schoenfeld; companion is S.F. No. 394, by

Menning.

This act provides that an agricultural operation which is part of a family farm is not and shall not become a public or private nuisance after six years from its establishment if it was not a nuisance when established.

The act does not invalidate any preexisting contracts or commitments and does not apply in the seven metropolitan counties or in any county in which it is disapproved by the county board. The act also does not apply to certain listed kinds of operations and actions.

The act is effective January 1, 1983.

COMMODITIES; PROMOTION COUNCILS, Chapter 582, H.F. No.

1018, by Eken; companion is S.F. No. 1269, by Willet.

This act repeals much of the existing law relating to agricultural commodity research and promotion councils, and consolidates the law on those councils into Minnesota Statutes, chapter 17.

The act defines terms, and changes some existing definitions, sets procedures for creation of agricultural commodity research and promotion councils, election of council members, membership terms, and council organization and meetings.

The act provides for the temporary continued existence of agricultural commodity councils set up under existing law, including potato and dairy industry promotion councils.

The act changes procedures for the formulation of a promotional order by an agricultural commodity promotion council, and changes the duties and powers of councils and the commissioner of agriculture.

The act changes promotional order check-off procedures, compensation of council members, recordkeeping requirements, check-off refund requirements, procedures for termination of a promotional order, and penalty provisions.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

PARTITION FENCES, Chapter 616, H.F. No. 1804, by C. Johnson;

companion is S.F. No. 1819, by Renneke.

This act permits a town board to exempt adjoining landowners or occupants of a combined total of 20 acres or less from the coverage of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 344, governing partition fences.

The act also permits a town board, following certain procedures, to adopt its own partition fence policy, including enforcement procedures, in lieu of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 344. Chapter 344 continues to govern partition fences between a town with its own policy and another political subdivision, unless the other political subdivision is a town with a similar policy.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

DAMAGE TO LIVESTOCK BY ENDANGERED SPECIES, Chapter 629,

H.F. No. 1941, by Stumpf; companion is S.F. No. 1826, by Hanson.

This act provides for payment of compensation by the commissioner of agriculture to a livestock owner who has shown that the loss of livestock was caused more probably than not by an animal classified as an endangered species.

The act requires the commissioner to give written reasons for denial of a claim for compensation, and provides for appeals through the county, district, and supreme courts.

The act is effective March 24, 1982.

GRAIN BUYER REGULATION, Chapter 635, H.F. No. 2033, by G.

Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1961, by Frederickson.

This act provides a comprehensive scheme for regulating grain buyers, and repeals existing law on the same subject. The

act defines a number of terms, and requires a person to apply for and obtain one of five different kinds of grain buyers licenses before purchasing grain. The applicant is required to supply certain information. Licenses are annually renewable, and the act provides for their revocation.

Fees for grain buyers licenses are to be set by the commissioner of agriculture, and all money collected pursuant to this act is to be paid into a newly created grain buyers and storage fund. Money in the grain buyers and storage fund is appropriated to the commissioner for the administration of this act.

The act requires grain buyers to post penal bonds in amounts set in the act, and provides for claims against the bonds and disbursement of bond money.

The act requires payment by a grain buyer of 90 percent of the value of grain at the time of purchase in most cases.

The act imposes a penalty, and gives the commissioner of agriculture rulemaking authority.

The act cancels appropriations for administration and enforcement of existing grain buyers regulations, and appropriates \$30,000 to the grain buyers and storage fund. This appropriation must be repaid to the general fund by June 30, 1983.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

REGULATING BOILER OPERATORS, Chapter 379, S.F. No. 429, by
Solon; no companion.

This act regulates boilers, other similar apparatus, and their operators.

Section 1 permits inspectors in the division of boiler inspection of the department of labor and industry to utilize up to five years of equivalent experience as inspectors in satisfying the requirement of ten years of experience as steam engineers for the chief and deputy chief positions.

Section 2 provides that certificates of competency as inspectors of boilers and pressure vessels may be issued.

Section 3 requires a boiler inspector to hold a national board commission as a boiler inspector within 12 months of employment as a boiler inspector by the department.

Section 4 requires certain power boat equipment to conform to coast guard rules.

Section 5 requires subject boilers and boats to be inspected annually, and pressure vessels at least every two years.

Section 6 regulates the licensing of boat masters and pilots.

Section 7 repeals certain water level limits for high pressure boilers.

Section 8 removes the hydrostatic test requirement for unfired pressure vessels.

Section 9 establishes inspection standards for boilers and pressure vessels.

Section 10 establishes standards of repair for boilers and pressure vessels.

Section 11 regulates special examinations when there is reason to believe an unsafe condition exists.

Sections 12 and 13 require licenses for the operation of boilers and pressure vessels, and provide enforcement procedures for violations of the requirement.

Section 14 requires school custodial engineers to obtain a license to operate a boiler.

Section 15 provides for the examination, classification, and qualification of four classes of engineers with various grades.

Section 16 regulates revocations of operator licenses.

Sections 17 and 18 make minor technical changes.

Section 19 increases a variety of inspection fees and license fees.

Section 20 enumerates exceptions to the boiler operators law.

Sections 21 and 22 regulate certificate exemptions including those exempted due to insurance company inspection.

Section 23 provides a misdemeanor penalty for certain violations by inspectors. The penalty was formerly a felony.

Section 24 provides gross misdemeanor penalties for violations occurring in relation to the construction, repair, or sale of a boiler or pressure vessel.

Sections 25 and 26 make technical changes in the operator violations section.

The act is effective April 15, 1982.

REAL ESTATE; POSSESSORY CERTIFICATES OF TITLE, Chapter 396,

S.F. No. 1088, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 919, by

Ellingson.

This act creates a voluntary procedure for registration of certain possessory estates in land without the necessity for the initial trial process required under the existing land registration law.

The procedure is elective for counties. The county board may, by resolution and upon recommendation of the county recorder, authorize the registration provided by the act.

Section 1 provides for a certificate of possessory title (CPT), and for the cancellation of the certificate after a specified five year waiting period. "Possessory estate in land" is defined as a fee simple estate held by an owner who: (1) has been found on examination by the examiner of title to be the record owner of the land; (2) has satisfied the examiner of titles that he and his predecessors in title have had actual or constructive possession of the land for a period of not fewer than 15 consecutive years prior to the date of entry of the first CPT; and (3) has paid the taxes on the land for at least five consecutive years during the 15-year period.

The effect of registration under the act is substantially similar to regular torrens registration.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

EXEMPTING MOTOR CARRIERS FROM BUSINESS LICENSE LAW, Chapter

413, H.F. No. 1920, by G. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1903,

by Chmielewski.

This act exempts motor carriers regulated under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 221, from the uniform business policy act.

The act is effective March 16, 1982.

NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS, Chapter 420, S.F. No. 1648, by

Dahl; companion is H.F. No. 2255, by Ellingson.

This act corrects an internal reference to another statutory section and authorizes the board of directors or committees of a nonprofit corporation to conduct telephone conference meetings.

The internal correction is effective January 1, 1984. The remainder of the act is effective March 16, 1982.

MECHANIC'S LIEN, Chapter 433, H.F. No. 1366, by Jude;

companion is S.F. No. 1406, by Sieloff.

This act regulates the notice a subcontractor must give to

obtain a mechanic's lien so the notice will be more understandable.

To be entitled to notice, a person must be one whose interest in the property (1) is known to one who contributes to the improvement of the real property or (2) has been recorded or filed for record if registered land, and who enters into a contract for the improvement of the real property.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

SALE OF FIREWORKS TO ENGINEERS, Chapter 440, H.F. No. 1120,

by Ewald; companion is S.F. No. 1206, by Bang.

This section exempts from the prohibition of the sale of fireworks those sales made to licensed professional engineers for accoustical testing purposes. The use of fireworks for those purposes by an engineer or a person under her direct supervision is permitted.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

MOTOR VEHICLE FRANCHISE ACT, Chapter 452, H.F. No. 2011, by

Dempsey; companion is S.F. No. 1963, by Tennesen.

Section 1 of the act makes a minor form change in certain statutory language.

Section 2 provides that failure to perform warranty service, sales of another line or make of new motor vehicle if the capital, credit, or facilities' requirements of the manufacturer are complied with, or change of location of a dealership do not in themselves constitute good cause for the termination or cancelation of a new motor vehicle dealership franchise.

Section 3 requires a manufacturer who cancels or terminates a new motor vehicle franchise to compensate the dealer for the fair rental value of the dealership facilities. This section specifies what constitutes fair and reasonable compensation upon the cancelation or termination of a franchise.

Section 4 conditions a manufacturer's duty to provide fair and reasonable compensation on the dealer's ability to provide and convey clear title to the goods on which compensation is based.

Section 5 extends the right to compensation to voluntary terminations or cancelations.

Section 6 requires a dealer to provide the manufacturer with personal and financial data about a family member succeeding to the franchise.

Section 7 provides the two alternative standards that must be met to establish whether good cause exists for a refusal to honor a franchise succession.

Section 8 provides specific circumstances to be considered by a court in determining whether good cause has been established for the creation or relocation of an additional franchise.

Section 9 makes it clear that the statutory provisions regulating motor vehicle sales and distribution do not apply to a franchise cancelation or termination if notice to take this action was given before May 1, 1981.

Section 10 provides that the intent of the legislature in enacting sections 1 to 11 was merely to clarify existing law.

The act is effective May 19, 1982.

BANKRUPTCY; MARRIED COUPLES, Chapter 461, S.F. No. 412, by

R. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 1997, by Wynia.

The act requires married couples filing either joint or individual petitions in bankruptcy to use either the state or federal exemptions, but not both. The restrictions on individual claims apply only to individual claims filed within three years of each other.

The act is effective March 16, 1982, and applies to bankruptcies filed after March 15, 1982.

SECURITIES; FILING FEES FOR BROKER-DEALER, Chapter 475,

S.F. No. 1644, by Bang; companion is H.F. No. 1830, by Heap.

This act removes the statutory exemption from filing fees for a securities agent who is a primary officer, partner, or director of a licensed broker-dealer.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

REAL ESTATE LICENSES, Chapter 478, H.F. No. 1455, by Voss;

companion is S.F. No. 1411, by Merriam.

This act provides that when a real estate salesperson terminates activity on behalf of a broker in order to begin association with another broker, the automatic transfer of the salesperson's license shall be allowed.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, Chapter 495, S.F. No. 1840, by

Tennessen; companion is H.F. No. 2060, by Ellingson.

Section 1 of the act authorizes the distribution of property not otherwise distributed after the dissolution of a cooperative organization to tax exempt corporations or organizations or governmental units. This section is repealed October 1, 1983.

Sections 2 and 3 provide for a determination of when certain property held by a financial institution or business organization is presumed abandoned. Section 4 provides that sections 2 and 3 apply prospectively and do not create new rights or duties.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

SECRETARY OF STATE FILING FEE, Chapter 496, S.F. No. 1949,

by Petty; companion is H.F. No. 2093, by Ellingson.

This act eliminates or simplifies certain filings of state departments and agencies with the secretary of state.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

CORPORATIONS ACT; TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS, Chapter 497, S.F.

No. 1950, by Petty, companion is H.F. No. 2092, by Ellingson.

This act corrects errors and removes deficiencies and ambiguities in the Minnesota Business Corporation Act.

The act has various effective dates.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 498, S.F. No. 2051, by Wegener;

companion is H.F. No. 2238, by Kalis.

This act relates to rural development. The purpose of a rural development financing authority does not include acquiring agricultural land.

The small business finance agency is authorized to make farm loans to farm businesses which otherwise qualify as a small business. A farm loan may be made for the acquisition, installation, improvement, construction, or removal of buildings, or acquisition and installation of fixtures or equipment useful for the conduct of a farm business.

The act is effective March 20, 1982.

REAL ESTATE RESTRICTIONS AND COVENANTS, Chapter 500, S.F.

No. 2125, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 2245, by Jude.

This act regulates instruments relating to real property.

Section 1 permits nominal covenants and conditions and their extension or restriction annexed to a conveyance, grant, or devise to be disregarded.

Section 2 provides that, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a renegotiated contract for deed or an agreement modifying the terms of a contract for deed which was valid at its inception shall not be construed as creating a mortgage or an equitable mortgage.

Sections 3 and 4 regulate the termination of defaulted contracts for deed executed prior to May 1, 1980. Section 3 provides termination procedures for contracts executed between August 1, 1976, and May 1, 1980. Section 4 provides termination procedures for contracts executed prior to August 1, 1976.

Section 5 repeals a law limiting the duration of covenants, conditions, or restrictions affecting the title or use of real property to 30 years.

Section 2 is effective March 20, 1982 and is curative and applicable to all modifications or renegotiations whenever occurring. Sections 1, 3, 4, and 5 are effective August 1, 1982.

CABLE COMMUNICATIONS, Chapter 515, H.F. No. 612, by

Skoglund; companion is S.F. No. 1865, by Tennesen.

This act changes the definition of "cable communications system" so that a system no longer must operate its service for hire.

The act reduces the time from 90 to 45 days for the metropolitan council to review cable system boundaries located within the metropolitan area.

The act authorizes the cable communications board to make rules to ensure access by cable systems to multiple unit dwellings and certain other dwellings.

The act changes the terms of a cable certificate of confirmation and a renewal from ten years to the same number of years as the franchise confirmation. Certificates may not be renewed unless the franchise is in compliance with the cable communications board's franchise requirements and procedures.

The act requires that cable rate-setting procedures be set forth in the franchise ordinance in a municipality. The act repeals existing rate-setting provisions.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

RECREATION CAMPING AREAS, Chapter 516, H.F. No. 552, by

Clawson; no companion.

Chapter 516 which prohibited fraud in the use of recreational camping areas was repealed by chapter 642. It was reenacted in identical form with technical changes by chapter 642.

REVISING AND MODERNIZING HOTEL LAW, Chapter 517, H.F. No.

1469, by B. Peterson; companion is S.F. No. 1449, by Belanger.

This act reenacts present statutory law relating to hotels. Terms have been clearly defined, innkeeper liability limits have been increased in certain circumstances, and certain provisions have been rewritten to clarify their application or scope. Due process provisions have been included in the innkeeper's lien statute.

An innkeeper's right to refuse admission to or eject a guest is prescribed.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

MANUFACTURED HOME REGULATION, Chapter 526, H.F. No. 1668,

by D. Peterson; companion is S.F. No. 1918, by Merriam.

ARTICLE I MANUFACTURED HOME SALES

Article I relates to the licensing, bonding, and trade practices of manufacturers and dealers.

Section 1 defines the terms used in this article.

Sections 2 and 3 provide and regulate warranties that apply to manufactured home sales.

Section 4 establishes the licensing procedure to be followed by applicants. This section requires manufacturers and dealers to be licensed by the commissioner of administration and to have a \$20,000 surety bond. Applicants who do business at more than one location must obtain a license for the principal location, and must obtain a separate subagency license for each additional location. The commissioner may set license fees by rule in an amount sufficient to cover the costs of administering the law. The term of the license is increased from one to two years.

Section 5 provides specific grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, and provides a detailed procedure for appealing from adverse licensing decisions. The commissioner may suspend a license prior to a hearing if necessary to prevent immediate substantial public harm, and may assess penalties of up to \$10,000 for violation of the law.

Section 6 requires dealers to retain certain records for a three-year period, and authorizes the commissioner to examine them as necessary.

Section 7 makes dealers responsible for the actions of their employees. Dealers must give the commissioner the names and addresses of employees and notify him of any changes in their employment status. Salespersons cannot work for more than one dealer during the same time period.

Section 8 requires dealers to permit parties to a brokered sales transaction to be present at the closing of the

transaction. A dealer at a closing who claims to have the authority to act on behalf of a party who is not present must present a written document exhibiting that authority.

Section 9 requires dealers and manufacturers to display their licenses prominently on the business premises. This section also prohibits the use by dealers of net listing agreements.

Section 10 gives the commissioner the authority to adopt rules to administer this article.

Section 11 limits recourse to the dealer's bond to consumers. A procedure is established for refereeing multiple claims against the bond in those cases where the commissioner reasonably believes that the claims will exceed the amount of bond proceeds available.

Section 12 allows a private action against a dealer or manufacturer for violations of this article.

Section 13 establishes a \$30 surcharge on license applications and renewals submitted during 1983 for the purpose of defraying the cost of administering this article.

Section 14 repeals present law.

Sections 1 to 14 are effective August 1, 1982, except that a manufacturer or dealer may continue to operate under its old license until January 1, 1983, subject to the provisions of sections 1 to 3 and 5 to 12.

ARTICLE II MANUFACTURED HOME PARK LOT RENTALS

Article II relates to the rights and duties of manufactured home park owners and park residents.

Section 1 defines the terms used in this article.

Section 2 contains the information which must be included in the rental agreement, and the procedure which must be followed by the park owner when modifying park rules.

Section 3 requires rents to be uniform throughout the park. It also prevents the charging of certain special fees in addition to rent. Higher rents may be charged to particular residents due to the larger size, location, or special nature of the lot. A park owner may charge a fee for doing maintenance work which is the resident's responsibility but which the resident has failed to do upon request. This section also permits park owners to abate the rents of particular residents who have special needs.

Section 5 prohibits the adoption and enforcement of unreasonable rules and contains a list of rules that are presumptively unreasonable, including rules forbidding "for sale" signs, rules requiring that goods or services be purchased from a particular seller, and rules requiring the use of a particular broker or dealer in an in-park sale. This section also provides that other particular rules may be found unreasonable by a court. Park owners are permitted to adopt reasonable rules placing maximum limits on the number of occupants permitted to reside in a home within the park.

Section 6 limits park owners to two rent increases per year, and prohibits rent increases where the purpose of the increase is to pay a civil or criminal penalty imposed on the park owner.

Section 7 restates the current law's guarantee of a resident's right to sell his or her home within the park if it

is less than 15 years old, but limits the application of this rule to homes built prior to June 15, 1976, the date the department of housing and urban development building code became effective. A park owner is permitted to inquire into a prospective buyer's creditworthiness and ability to meet rental obligations. If a park owner refuses to accept the buyer as a resident, he or she must give a written explanation of the reasons upon request. This section also permits park owners to require that the exterior of the home be brought into compliance with park maintenance rules prior to sale.

Section 9 restates the various eviction grounds contained in current law with one exception. The expiration of a lease of one year or longer is no longer a ground for eviction. In the case of evictions due to the closing of the park, the amount of advance notice that the park owner must give residents is extended from six to nine months. When residents are evicted due to park closings or improvements, they must be allowed to relocate to an available comparable lot in the park.

Section 10 lists the defenses a resident can raise to an eviction action.

Section 11 establishes the eviction procedure to be followed in cases where good cause for eviction exists.

Section 12 restates current law prohibiting retaliatory conduct by a park owner against a resident who complains to government officials about park violations. The section also forbids retaliatory conduct based on a resident's complaint to the park owner.

Section 13 guarantees park residents the right of freedom of expression within the park, including the right to assemble, canvass, and leaflet, subject to reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions.

Section 16 creates an exception to the child discrimination ban of the human rights act and permits parks to elect to be seniors-only, or to contain adult-only or family-only sections.

Sections 17 to 19 extend the tenants remedies act to park residents.

Sections 1 to 3, 4 to 8, 10 to 15, and 20, subdivision 1, are effective August 1, 1982, and apply to all rental agreements commenced, renewed, or extended on or after that date. Sections 9, 16 to 19, and 20, subdivision 2, of this article are effective March 23, 1982.

ARTICLE III MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1 retains the responsibility for titling manufactured homes with the registrar of motor vehicles, but requires all certificates of title to refer to the home as a manufactured home and not as a vehicle.

Section 2 creates a procedure for replacing a manufactured home's title with a normal real estate title in cases where the home has become permanently affixed to real estate.

Sections 3 and 4 make various technical changes.

Section 5 requires the attendant or caretaker of a larger park to be readily available to the residents at all times in case of emergency. This section also requires parks and the municipalities in which they are located to develop and post plans for the sheltering or safe evacuation of residents in times of severe weather.

Section 6 permits private individuals to sue for violations

of the manufactured home park health and safety law. Present law has been interpreted to preclude enforcement by any party other than the health department.

Section 7 permits municipalities to enforce its general safety ordinances within park boundaries even though the parks may constitute private property.

Sections 8 and 9 permit municipalities to enforce the statewide ten miles per hour speed limit within parks or to enact local speed limits of up to 30 miles per hour.

Sections 10 to 13 clarify the procedure to be followed by secured parties in repossessing a manufactured home, particularly where the home has become permanently affixed to real estate.

Sections 1 to 4 and 6 to 13 are effective August 1, 1982. Section 5 is effective January 1, 1983.

BINGO; ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS, Chapter 538,

H.F. No. 623, by Stowell; companion is S.F. No. 875, by

Kronebusch.

This act reduces the membership requirement for nonprofit organizations that wish to conduct bingo operations from 30 active members to 15.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

REGULATED LOANS, Chapter 547, H.F. No. 1576, by Berkelman;

companion is S.F. No. 1507, by C. Peterson.

The act permits a regulated lender to take a purchase money mortgage on the borrower's primary residence if a contract for deed is repaid as part of the transaction. "Regulated lenders" are industrial loan and thrifts and small loan companies.

Certain consumer protection provisions of the conventional home loan law are applied to mortgage loans made by regulated lenders.

An industrial loan and thrift company's authority to pledge a certificate of indebtedness as security for a loan has been removed.

Interest on regulated loans must be calculated to the nearest 1/100 of one percent.

Regulated lenders may require the debtor to pay attorney's fees related to the foreclosure of a real estate mortgage which secures a loan.

Property insurance on a motor vehicle which secures a regulated loan must be based on the value of the vehicle and not the amount of the loan. The act clarifies the limitations on credit insurance premiums, and provides that the credit insurance restrictions do not apply to homeowner's insurance when residential property secures a regulated loan.

The act clarifies the existing usury penalty provisions applicable to regulated lenders.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

GAMBLING; NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, Chapter 570, S.F. No.

2006, by Berglin; companion is H.F. No. 2148, by Greenfield.

This act allows a tax-exempt health and social services organization to award prizes on raffles conducted by it in a calendar year in excess of the \$35,000 statutory limit.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS, Chapter 571, S.F. No. 2054, by

Sikorski; companion is H.F. No. 2145, by Eken.

This act regulates the community action programs administered by the department of economic security. The commissioner is authorized to financially assist Indian reservations and the Minnesota migrant council to operate community action programs. Allocation of funds to an Indian reservation shall be based on its poverty level population. Allocation of funds to the migrant council shall not exceed three percent of the total funds available. "Hold harmless" amounts are defined for economic opportunity grants and community services block grants. The definition of "poverty level population" is clarified.

A "community action agency" includes those recognized as such by the governor. To obtain recognition by the governor a community action agency must be designated by a political subdivision having jurisdiction over the entire area served by the agency.

Indian reservations and the migrant council are exempted from the administering board composition requirements.

Community action agencies are to be considered local providers of outreach services and activities for all anti-poverty efforts.

Federal anti-poverty categorical funds consolidated into block grants to the state shall be designated by the state for anti-poverty purposes.

A community action program shall be designed to assist participants to achieve increased self-sufficiency and greater participation in the affairs of the community by providing services and programs not sufficiently provided in the community by any publicly funded agency or corporation, government unit, or public institution.

The act is effective May 23, 1982.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION REGULATION, Chapter 585, H.F. No.

1092, by Forsythe; companion is S.F. No. 1368, by Bang.

This act modifies the registration and reporting requirements of charitable organizations established to pay rewards to persons offering information leading to the apprehension or conviction of criminal suspects.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

KEROSENE SPECIFICATIONS, Chapter 606, H.F. No. 1710, by

Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 1676, by Wegener.

This act establishes certain grades of kerosene, and prescribes minimum standards for each grade. Kerosene cannot be sold unless it meets the requirements contained in the act.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

CRIMINAL SEXUAL MISCONDUCT; COMPLAINANT DEFINED, Chapter

385, S.F. No. 1521, by Dieterich; companion is H.F. No. 1687, by

Dempsey.

This act changes the definition of "complainant" for the purpose of criminal sexual misconduct crimes from a person "alleging" to one "alleged" to have been subjected to criminal sexual misconduct.

The act is effective March 9, 1982.

DAY CARE AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES; CLIENT ABUSE, Chapter

393, S.F. No. 272, by Spear; companion is H.F. No. 393, by

Hokanson.

This act makes it a crime for an operator, employee, or volunteer at a licensed day care facility or licensed residential facility to intentionally neglect, physically abuse, or sexually abuse any child in the care of that facility. It will also be a crime if an operator of such a facility or a facility caring for vulnerable adults knowingly permits conditions to exist which result in neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a child or vulnerable adult in the care of a licensed facility.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CAMP RIPLEY TRESPASS, Chapter 408, H.F. No. 1700, by B.

Nelsen; companion is S.F. No. 1692, by Rued.

Section 1 makes it a criminal trespass felony to enter without authorization of the adjutant general or be present upon the Camp Ripley military reservation in an area posted by order of the adjutant general as restricted for weapon firing or other hazardous military activity.

Section 2 provides a misdemeanor penalty to enter or be present upon the Camp Ripley military reservation without authorization.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

DWI CHANGES, Chapter 423, H.F. No. 1484, by Vanasek;

companion is S.F. No. 1457, by Davies.

This act makes numerous changes in the law relating to driving while under the influence of alcohol (DWI) and the implied consent law.

Sections 1, 8, and 13 confer immunity from liability in a DWI case upon the state or a political subdivision for care or custody of the motor vehicle if the arresting officer acts in good faith and exercises due care.

Section 2 authorizes a peace officer to arrest a person for DWI upon probable cause and without regard to whether the violation was committed in the officer's presence.

Section 3 makes evidence of the absence of tests admissible in a DWI prosecution. However, there must be a jury instruction which informs jurors that there should be no speculation as to the reason for the absence of tests and that no inference is to

be drawn from the absence.

Section 4 changes the criminal penalties for DWI offenses. A person convicted of a first offense is guilty of a misdemeanor. A person convicted of a second violation within five years of a prior DWI conviction is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. A person convicted of a DWI violation within ten years of two or more prior convictions is also guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Section 5 provides for periods of driver license revocation or denial based upon the number of convictions of DWI.

Number of Offenses	Period of Revocation
----- first offense	----- not less than 30 days
second offense in less than five years	not less than 90 days and until court certification of successful completion of treatment or rehabilitation
third offense in less than five years	not less than one year, together with denial, until rehabilitation is established in accordance with the commissioner's standards
fourth or subsequent offense on the record	not less than two years, together with denial, until rehabilitation is established in accordance with the commissioner's standards

If there is "denial," a limited license cannot be issued.

If the violation involves a personal injury or death, not less than 90 days is added to the base revocation periods.

Any person whose license has been revoked pursuant to the civil procedures of the implied consent law will not be subject to mandatory revocation for a first or second offense under the DWI law.

Section 6 amends the DWI law by authorizing administration of a preliminary screening test when a peace officer has reason to believe that the driver of a motor vehicle is under the influence of alcohol by the manner of the driver's actions upon departing the vehicle.

Section 7 provides that when a test shows an alcohol concentration of 0.07 or more, the results must be reported to the commissioner of public safety who must record the results on the driver's record. If a driver's record shows a second or subsequent report of an alcohol concentration of 0.07 within two years of a recorded report, the commissioner may require the driver to have an alcohol problem assessment at the driver's expense. If the driver refuses to take the assessment, his license can be revoked for up to 90 days.

Section 9 shortens the procedural delay in revoking licenses under the implied consent law. The implied consent license revocation procedure provides as follows:

1. When a person refuses to submit to chemical testing or submits to a test the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more, the arresting peace officer is required to serve immediate notice of intention to revoke and revocation of the person's license. This act changes the permissive "may" of prior law to the mandatory "shall" thereby removing all discretion from the arresting peace officer with respect to giving notice.

2. The revocation becomes effective when the peace officer notifies the driver of the intention to revoke and of revocation, or, if the peace officer fails to notify the driver, three days after mailing of the notice to revoke and revocation by the commissioner of public safety to the last known address of the driver.

3. After taking the license or permit of the driver, the peace officer is required to issue a temporary license effective for only seven days and also advise the driver of his right to obtain administrative and judicial review.

4. At any time during the revocation period, a person who has lost his license can seek administrative review by the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner will base his review on the evidence on which the revocation order was based and any new information and report the results of his review within 15 days of receiving the review request.

5. Within 30 days of receiving a notice and order of revocation, a person may petition the county or municipal court for review. However, the filing of the petition will not stay revocation of the driver's license. A hearing must be held within 60 days following the filing of the petition for review.

6. Any party dissatisfied with the reviewing court's decision may further appeal the decision to the district court.

Section 10 requires a peace officer to take a driver arrested for having an alcohol content of 0.10 or more to either a detoxification center or alcohol drug rehabilitation center or to arrange for another authorized person to do so. The peace officer also must take drivers who refuse preliminary screening tests to centers if they appear to be too intoxicated to drive safely. The detoxification or alcohol drug rehabilitation center to which a person is transported must retain the person until he is sober unless another responsible person is able to take him home. Persons placed in rehabilitation or alcohol drug rehabilitation centers are responsible for the cost of their stay, transportation, treatment, and other expenses if they do not meet standards of indigency.

Section 11 is a technical amendment which prevents drivers whose licenses have been revoked under the implied consent law from filing a petition for reinstatement of their licenses.

Section 12 is a technical amendment.

Section 14 makes a report of a blood sample withdrawn under the implied consent law admissible in evidence at trial if:

1. the report was prepared by the person who administered the test;
2. the person administering the test was competent; and
3. the report was prepared consistent with applicable rules promulgated by the commissioner of public safety.

An accused person or his attorney may request that the person who prepared the blood sample testify at the trial.

Sections 1 to 6; 8; 9, subdivision 3; 11; 13; and 14 are effective April 1, 1982.

Sections 7; 9, subdivisions 2, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 6, and 7; and 12 are effective July 1, 1982.

Section 10 is effective July 1, 1983.

All provisions apply to violations occurring on or after their effective dates.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS LENGTHENING, Chapter 432, H.F. No. 1283, by Wynia; companion is S.F. No. 1220, by Dahl.

The statute of limitations is lengthened from three years to seven years for the crimes of intrafamilial sexual abuse in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees, and criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees if the victim and the actor were in a familial relationship.

This act is effective August 1, 1982, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.

COMMERCIAL BRIBERY, Chapter 442, H.F. No. 2050, by Greenfield; companion is S.F. No. 1755, by Luther.

This act creates the crime of commercial bribery.

A person commits the crime of commercial bribery if he or she does any of the following, when not consistent with usually accepted business practices:

1. corruptly offers, gives, or agrees to give, directly or indirectly, any benefit, consideration, compensation, or reward to any employee, agent, or fiduciary of a person with the intent to influence the person's performance of his duties as an employee, agent, or fiduciary in relation to his employer's or principal's business; or
2. being an employee, agent, or fiduciary of a person, corruptly requests, receives, or agrees to receive, directly or indirectly, from another person any benefit, consideration, compensation, or reward with the understanding or agreement that he shall be influenced in the performance of his duties as an employee, agent, or fiduciary in relation to his employer's or principal's business.

"Corruptly" is defined to mean that the actor intends the action to injure or defraud:

1. his employer or principal; or
2. the employer or principal of the person to whom he offers, gives, or agrees to give the bribe or from whom he requests, receives, or agrees to receive the bribe.

A person convicted of commercial bribery may be sentenced to imprisonment for three years or to payment of a fine of \$3,000, or both, if the value of the benefit, consideration, compensation, or reward is greater than \$500. If the value of the benefit, consideration, compensation, or reward is \$500 or less, a person convicted of commercial bribery may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$500.

The act is effective August 1, 1982, and applies to all crimes committed on or after that date.

HELPLESS VICTIM CRIMES, Chapter 469, S.F. No. 1589, by Berglin; companion is H.F. No. 1875, by K. Clark.

This act amends the law relating to detention of children under the juvenile court act.

Sections 1 and 2 define secure detention facility and shelter care facility.

Section 3 limits the length of time children taken into custody under the juvenile court act may be detained.

Children taken into custody under any of the following circumstances may not be detained in a shelter care facility longer than 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless a petition has been filed and a judge or referee determines the child shall remain in custody:

1. pursuant to a court order issued to remove a child from surroundings which endanger the child's health, safety, or welfare; or
2. by a peace officer when a child is found in circumstances which endanger the child's health or welfare.

Children not subject to the 72 hour detention rule may be detained in a secure detention facility or a shelter care facility no longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless an order for detention is signed by a judge or referee.

Children taken into custody for allegedly committing a delinquent act may not be detained in a secure detention facility or shelter care facility longer than 36 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, unless a petition is filed and a judge or referee determines that the child shall remain in custody.

Section 4 provides that if there is reason to believe that disclosure of the location of a shelter care facility in which a child is being detained would place the child's health and welfare in immediate endangerment, disclosure should not be made to the child's parents or guardians.

Section 5 provides for the transportation of detained children to shelter care facilities.

Section 6 requires a determination of whether notice of location should be given to a child's parents or guardians when the child has been placed in a shelter care facility if the notice would endanger the health or welfare of the child.

Section 7 provides for transfer of custodial control of detained children to supervisors of secure detention facilities.

Section 8 requires a hearing within 72 hours for children taken into custody due to circumstances endangering the health or welfare of the child.

Section 9 defines "physically helpless" for the purpose of crimes of criminal sexual conduct to mean (a) asleep or not conscious, (b) unable to withhold consent or to withdraw because of a physical condition, or (c) unable to communicate nonconsent and the condition is known or reasonably should have been known to the actor.

Section 10 repeals the provision of law defining detention facility.

The act is effective March 19, 1982, and applies to all crimes committed on or after that date.

CIVIL FILING FEES, Chapter 489, S.F. No. 1666, by Hanson;

companion is H.F. No. 1826, by Wynia.

This act provides for a surcharge on civil action filing fees to fund civil legal services for persons unable to afford private counsel.

The surcharge is \$10 in all courts except conciliation court in which it is one dollar. Each month, court clerks and administrators must transfer the surcharges collected to the supreme court.

The supreme court is required to establish an advisory committee to assist in distribution of the surcharge funds to qualified legal services programs which are defined as nonprofit corporations which propose or provide legal services to eligible clients in civil matters. The committee must consist of seven attorneys-at-law who are well acquainted with the provision of legal services in civil matters, two public members who are not attorneys, and two persons who would qualify as eligible clients.

The supreme court is required to adopt guidelines for the distribution of surcharge funds in the form of court rules. In accordance with the supreme court guidelines, the advisory committee administers applications for and distribution of funds to qualified legal services programs and to qualified alternative dispute resolution programs. The fund distribution formula provides that 85 percent of the funds distributed shall go to qualified legal services programs that have demonstrated an ability as of July 1, 1982, to provide legal services to persons unable to afford services and 15 percent to other qualified legal services programs. Funds must be distributed at least twice a year by the supreme court.

The supreme court, with the advice of the advisory committee, is directed to establish guidelines in the form of court rules to be used by qualified legal services programs, defined as recipients, in determining eligibility of individuals and organizations for legal assistance. Recipients of supreme court funds are required to maintain revenue and expenditure records for five months for post-award audits by the legislative auditor.

The supreme court is required to submit a report on or before January 1, 1985, analyzing the effectiveness of the filing fee surcharge as a mechanism for funding legal services to persons unable to afford private counsel. The judicial planning committee must make recommendations to the chairmen of the house appropriations and senate finance committees by February 1, 1983, relative to the appropriate placement of administrative responsibilities of the surcharge fund program.

The act is effective July 1, 1982, and applies to filings made on or after July 1, 1982. The act is repealed effective June 30, 1985.

METAL-PENETRATING BULLETS; CRIMINAL POSSESSION, Chapter

525, H.F. No. 1704, by Hokanson; companion is S.F. No. 1556, by

Dahl.

This act prohibits use or possession of metal-penetrating bullets during the commission of a crime, a term which is technically defined by the law. A person convicted of violating this law is subject to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both. This law supersedes any local law relating to metal-penetrating bullets.

The act is effective March 23, 1982, and applies to all crimes committed on or after that date.

CORRECTIONS; INMATE FUNCTIONS; GOOD TIME; SECURITY

INVESTIGATIONS, Chapter 527, S.F. No. 1702, by Knutson;

companion is H.F. No. 1954, by D. Johnson.

Inmates are prohibited by law from exercising custodial functions over other inmates or holding executive positions in private industries on correctional facility grounds.

The commissioner of corrections is authorized to appoint

two internal affairs security investigators in the unclassified service for adult correctional facilities.

This act clarifies "good time" and solitary confinement provisions relating to county jails.

This act is effective August 1, 1982.

COMPUTER CRIMES, Chapter 534, H.F. No. 356, by Kahn;

companion is S.F. No. 381, by Luther.

This act creates crimes relating to computers.

Section 1 is a definition section. Technical definitions relating to computer hardware and software are included in the law to particularize the computer elements falling within the purview of the statute. In addition, the scope of criminal liability is delimited by definition of the type of property interest protected by the law including definitions of the terms "property," "services," and "loss."

Section 2 creates the crime of computer damage defined as whoever:

1. intentionally and without authorization damages or destroys any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or any other property specifically defined; or

2. intentionally and without authorization and with intent to injure or defraud alters any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or any other property specifically defined.

The computer related terms are defined in section 1.

A person convicted of computer damage is subject to the following schedule of penalties:

Value of Property Damaged	Imprisonment	Fine
-----	-----	-----
\$2,501 or more	10 year maximum	\$50,000 maximum
\$501 to \$2,500	5 year maximum	\$5,000 maximum
\$500 or less	90 days	\$500 maximum

Section 3 creates the crime of computer theft defined as whoever:

1. intentionally and without authorization or claim of right accesses or causes to be accessed any computer, computer system, computer network, or any part thereof for the purpose of obtaining services or property; or

2. intentionally and without claim of right, and with intent to permanently deprive the owner of possession, takes, transfers, conceals, or retains possession of any computer, computer system, or any computer software or data contained in a computer, computer system, or computer network.

The computer related terms are defined in section 1.

A person convicted of computer theft is subject to the same scheme of penalties, based upon value of the loss, as indicated for the crime of computer damage.

The act is effective August 1, 1982, and applies to all crimes committed on or after that date.

SENTENCING GUIDELINES; COUNTY EXPENDITURES TO INVESTIGATE

CRIMES, Chapter 536, H.F. No. 492, by Gruenes, companion is S.F.

No. 480, by Pehler.

A peace officer and a parole or probation officer to be appointed by the governor are added to the sentencing guidelines commission. The peace officer is to be added effective July 1, 1982, and the parole or probation officer is to be added effective January 24, 1983.

County boards are authorized to appropriate money for investigation of criminal activity relating to selling or receiving stolen property including the setting aside of money for undercover "buy funds." This provision is effective March 23, 1982.

USE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE; RETURN OF STOLEN PROPERTY,

Chapter 539, H.F. No. 685, by Lehto; companion is S.F. No. 586,

by Lessard.

Photographic records of evidence are made admissible in criminal trials by this act.

Victims of property offenses under this law are able to receive return of their stolen property upon satisfactory proof of ownership and compliance with procedures specified by law and administered by the law enforcement agency which is in custody of the property.

This act is effective August 1, 1982.

JUVENILES; JUVENILE COURT, Chapter 544, H.F. No. 879, by

Levi; companion is S.F. No. 1724, by Merriam.

This act makes changes in the juvenile court act.

The act attempts to comprehensively deal with noncriminal adolescent misbehavior by creation of labeled categories or classifications. The act allows agencies of the juvenile justice system to process misbehaving adolescents in a more discriminating manner at each stage of the process; pre-adjudicatory detention, adjudication, and disposition.

The new definitional categories include:

1. "Habitual truant" means a child under the age of 16 years absenting himself from attendance at school without lawful excuse for seven school days if the child is in elementary school or for one or more class periods on seven school days if the child is in middle school, junior high school, or high school.

2. "Runaway" means an unmarried child under the age of 18 years who absents himself from the home of his parent or other lawful placement without the consent of his parent, guardian, or lawful custodian.

3. A "juvenile petty offense" is a violation of section 609.685 or violation of a local ordinance, other than a juvenile alcohol or controlled substance offense, which by its terms prohibits conduct by a child under the age of 18 years which would be lawful conduct if committed by an adult or where a child is uncontrolled by his or her parent, guardian, or other custodian by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient. A child who commits a juvenile petty offense is a "juvenile petty offender." (Section 609.685 prohibits use of tobacco by children.)

4. "Juvenile alcohol offender" means a child who violates section 340.035, subdivision 1, clause (4), (5), or (6) or section 340.731 or an equivalent local ordinance. Section

340.035, clause (4), (5), or (6) prohibits persons under the age of 19 years from misrepresenting their age to obtain nonintoxicating malt liquor, or consuming or possessing such liquor. Section 340.731 prohibits basically the same acts with respect to intoxicating liquor.

5. "Juvenile controlled substance offender" means a child who violates section 152.09, subdivision 1, clause (2) or an equivalent local ordinance with respect to a small amount of marijuana. Section 152.09, subdivision 1, clause (2) prohibits possession of a controlled substance.

The juvenile court is granted original and exclusive jurisdiction over juvenile petty offenders, habitual truants, runaways, and juvenile alcohol or controlled substance offenders.

If habitual truancy, running away, a petty juvenile offense, a juvenile alcohol or controlled substance offense is alleged, venue for any proceedings is either in the county of the juvenile's residence or in the place where the alleged delinquency occurred.

Habitual Truants, Runaways, and Juvenile Petty Offenders

The following is a summary of procedures governing habitual truants, runaways, and juvenile petty offenders from their first contact with the juvenile justice system to the dispositional phase of the adjudication process:

Pre-Adjudication Procedures

When a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a child is a habitual truant, a runaway, or a petty juvenile offender, the officer may issue a notice for the child to appear in court. The officer is required to file a copy of the notice with the juvenile court. If the child does not respond to the notice, the court may issue a summons.

Filing of the notice has the effect of a petition giving the juvenile court jurisdiction. Notice must be given to the parents or persons in custody of the child of the nature of the offense alleged and the time and place of hearing. Summons and notice must be given in accordance with the juvenile court act.

A habitual truant, a runaway, a juvenile petty offender, or a juvenile alcohol or controlled substance offender is required to be placed in a shelter care facility.

Adjudication and Disposition

The adjudicatory hearing for habitual truants, runaways, juvenile petty offenders, or juvenile alcohol or controlled substance offenders is governed by the juvenile court act provisions covering delinquents. The rules of evidence are applicable to this type of hearing.

If the court finds that the child is an habitual truant, a runaway, or a joint juvenile petty offender, the court has the following dispositional alternatives to choose among for rehabilitation of the child:

1. counsel the child or his parents, guardian, or custodian;
2. place the child under the supervision of a probation officer or other suitable person in his own home or, with the consent of the commissioner of corrections, in a group foster care facility;
3. subject to supervision of the court, transfer legal custody of the child to one of the following:

- a. a child placing agency;
 - b. the county welfare board;
 - c. a reputable individual of good moral character; or
 - d. a county probation officer for placement in a group foster home established under the direction of the juvenile court;
4. require the child to pay a fine of up to \$100;
 5. order the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to provide special treatment and care;
 6. require the child to participate in a community service project;
 7. order the child to undergo chemical dependency evaluation and, if warranted, order participation by the child in a drug awareness program or an inpatient or outpatient chemical dependency treatment program;
 8. require the child to perform activities or participate in treatment programs deemed appropriate by the court; or
 9. recommend the child's driver's license be canceled for any period up to the child's 18th birthday.

The juvenile court may expunge the adjudication of a child as an habitual truant, a runaway, or a petty juvenile offender at any time it deems advisable.

The court may order a continuance for up to 90 days before a finding of habitual truancy, running away, or petty juvenile offense. Orders by the court are for indeterminate periods to be reviewed annually except for orders involving transfer of legal custody which must be of a specified length of time.

Juvenile Alcohol Offender or Juvenile Controlled

----- Substance Offender -----

The following is a summary of procedures governing juvenile alcohol offenders and juvenile controlled substance offenders from their first contact with the juvenile justice system to the dispositional phase of the adjudication process:

Pre-Adjudication Procedures

The pre-adjudication procedures for processing children alleged to be either juvenile alcohol offenders or juvenile controlled substance offenders is substantially similar to the procedures for habitual truants, runaways, and juvenile petty offenders. Probable cause is required before a peace officer can issue a notice triggering the procedural process. If a child fails to appear upon a notice, the court is authorized to issue a summons and, as a last resort, a peace officer can take a child into custody.

Disposition

If the court finds that a child is a juvenile alcohol or controlled substance offender, the court may require the child to:

1. pay a fine up to \$100;
2. participate in a community service project;
3. participate in a drug awareness program;

4. undergo a chemical dependency evaluation and, if warranted, order participation by the child in an inpatient or outpatient chemical dependency treatment program; or

5. perform any activities or participate in any other treatment programs deemed appropriate by the court.

In the case of a third or subsequent finding of the court that a child is a juvenile alcohol or controlled substance offender, the court is required to order a chemical dependency evaluation of the child and, if warranted, order participation by the child in an inpatient or outpatient chemical dependency treatment program, or any other treatment deemed appropriate by the court.

The juvenile court is required to report adjudications to the office of state court administrator if placement is outside the state's jurisdictional boundaries. Contents of the report are specified by law, and the material is given confidential status.

The court may expunge the adjudication of a child as a juvenile alcohol or controlled substance offender.

This act also amends the reference for prosecution law. 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. This act provides that a prima facie case for reference is established if the child was at least 16 years of age at the time of the offense, and has been found by the court, pursuant to an admission in court or after trial, to have committed two offenses, not in the same behavioral incident, within the preceding 24 months, one or both of which would be the felony of burglary of a dwelling if committed by an adult, and the child is alleged by the delinquency petition to have committed another burglary of a dwelling. "Dwelling" means a building which is, in whole or in part, usually occupied by one or more persons living there at night.

The act is effective August 1, 1982, and applies to proceedings commenced on or after that date.

DRUG PARAPHERNALIA; CRIMINAL ESCAPE, Chapter 557, S.F. No.

1758, by Hanson; companion is H.F. No. 1758, by Kelly.

This act creates crimes relating to drug paraphernalia. Drug paraphernalia is defined to mean: all equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are knowingly or intentionally used primarily in (1) manufacturing a controlled substance, (2) injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance, (3) testing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of a controlled substance, or (4) enhancing the effect of a controlled substance.

It is a petty misdemeanor to knowingly or to intentionally use or possess drug paraphernalia.

It is a misdemeanor to knowingly or to intentionally deliver, possess, or manufacture drug paraphernalia for delivery.

It is a gross misdemeanor for a person 18 years of age or older to deliver drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age who is at least three years his junior.

It is a misdemeanor to knowingly or to intentionally place an advertisement or promotion for the sale of drug paraphernalia in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication.

Any person who conspires to commit any act which violates the controlled substance law, except for possession or distribution for no remuneration of a small amount of marijuana, is guilty of a felony.

Drug paraphernalia is subject to civil forfeiture proceedings.

This act does not preempt local regulation of drug paraphernalia.

If a convicted person who is in custody in a county jail or workhouse as a condition of a stayed sentence escapes, he may be charged with the criminal offense of escape. This amendment clarifies existing law so that persons serving jail time as a condition of probation can be charged with escape.

This act is effective August 1, 1982.

PROTECTING VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT AND

INTRAFAMILIAL SEXUAL ABUSE, Chapter 558, S.F. No. 1809, by

Berglin; companion is H.F. No. 2008, by Wynia.

Under the data practices act, law enforcement agencies may withhold public access to data on individuals to protect the identity of individuals in certain circumstances. This act authorizes withholding public access to data which would reveal the identity of a victim of intrafamilial sexual abuse or a violation of the law prohibiting use of minors in the preparation of obscene works. For a brief explanation of how data is classified under the data practices act, see the summary of chapter 545.

This act classifies sexual assault communication data as private data on individuals under the data practices act. The act defines sexual assault communication data to mean all information transmitted in confidence between a victim of sexual assault and a sexual assault counselor and all other information received by the sexual assault counselor in the course of providing assistance to the victim. The victim shall be deemed the subject of sexual assault communication data.

Private data on individuals are data made not public by statute or federal law and accessible to the individual.

Sexual assault counselors may not be compelled to testify at a trial about any opinion or information received from or about sexual assault victims. However, a counselor may be compelled to testify in investigations or proceedings relating to neglect or termination of parental rights if the court determines good cause exists. The act specifies factors the court should consider in determining disclosure. The term sexual assault counselor is defined by this act.

At the trial of certain sexual offenses where a minor under 18 years of age is the person upon, with, or against whom the crime is alleged to have been committed, the judge may exclude the public from the courtroom during the testimony of the victim or during all or part of the remainder of the trial upon a showing that closure is necessary to protect a witness or ensure fairness in the trial.

The provision of law relating to sexual assault counselors testifying at a trial is effective August 1, 1982. All other provisions of this act are effective March 23, 1982.

PEACE OFFICERS, Chapter 595, S.F. No. 1538, by Wegener;

companion is H.F. No. 1587, by Lehto.

This act makes a number of changes in the law relating to peace officers.

Employees of the peace officers standards and training board are placed into unclassified civil service status.

The act prohibits private detectives and protective agents from using the terms "highway patrol," "state patrol," or "trooper," on any vehicle, badge, emblem, or in advertising.

Law enforcement vacancies in towns shall be filled by appointment rather than by election. The town board may appoint three or fewer law enforcement officers by any combination of peace officers, constables, or deputy constables. The town board is required to notify the peace officers standards and training board in writing at least 14 days before the first day of employment of a peace officer, constable, or deputy constable.

The act is effective March 23, 1982. Elected peace officers may continue to serve until expiration of their terms of office.

SIMULATED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, Chapter 599, H.F. No.

1573, by Swanson; companion is S.F. No. 1618, by Frank.

The act prohibits the manufacture, sale, transfer, or delivery of simulated controlled substances.

It is unlawful to manufacture, sell, transfer, or deliver a noncontrolled substance upon:

1. the express representation that the noncontrolled substance is a narcotic or non-narcotic controlled substance; or
2. the express representation that the substance is of a nature that the recipient of the delivery will be able to sell, transfer, or deliver the substance as a controlled substance; or
3. under circumstances which would lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance was a controlled substance. The law specifies factors which shall constitute relevant evidence on whether a reasonable person would be led to believe a substance was a controlled substance.

A person convicted of manufacturing, transferring, selling, or delivering a noncontrolled substance is subject to imprisonment for three years, a fine of \$10,000, or both.

The act is effective August 1, 1982, and applies to all offenses committed on or after that date.

OBSCENE MATERIALS, Chapter 604, S.F. No. 1738, by Merriam;

companion is H.F. No. 1764, by Levi.

This act prohibits dissemination and possession of certain obscene materials.

Section 1 increases the fine for the distribution of obscene materials in violation of the state obscenity statutes up to \$5,000 for the first offense and up to \$10,000 for a second subsequent offense.

Section 2 increases from a misdemeanor to a felony the penalty for dissemination of obscene works.

Section 3 prohibits the dissemination or possession of obscene photographic representations of minors.

In accordance with constitutional requirements, this section specifically defines "patently offensive sexual conduct" to include the types of sexual conduct the depiction of which is prohibited.

In addition, this section adopts the United States supreme court tripartite test for obscenity and its test for obscene materials aimed at deviant groups. The deviant test provides that if obscene materials are designed for a deviant group the constitutional prurient appeal test must be measured in terms of that group.

Section 2 defines "obscene" to mean: "that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to pedophiles or to the prurient interest in sex of the average person, which portrays patently offensive sexual conduct, and which, taken as a whole, does not have serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. In order to determine that a work is obscene, the trier of fact must find: (i) that the average person, applying contemporary community standards would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to pedophiles or to the prurient interest in sex of the average person; and (ii) that the work depicts patently offensive sexual conduct specifically defined by clause (c); and (iii) that the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value."

The particular deviant group by which prurient appeals may be measured is pedophiles.

The elements of the newly created crimes include:

1. knowing or with reason to know the content and character of the obscene photographic representation; and
2. knowing that an actual minor is an actor or photographic subject in the photographic representation.

This law does not apply to law enforcement officers, court personnel, licensed physicians, psychologists, or attorneys in the performance of their official duties.

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

STOLEN PROPERTY; BURGLARY, Chapter 613, H.F. No. 1760, by

Pogemiller; companion is S.F. No. 1707, by Petty.

This act changes criminal penalties for persons convicted of receiving stolen property including precious metals dealers. The penalties have been changed to:

Value of Property Received	Imprisonment	Fine
\$1000 or more	10 year maximum	\$10,000 (\$50,000 for violation of precious metals dealer law)
\$301 to \$999	5 year maximum	\$5,000 maximum (\$25,000 for violation of precious metals dealer law)
\$300 or less	90 days	\$500

A person convicted of a felony for receiving stolen

property within five years of a prior conviction for that offense may be fined up to twice the amount authorized by law. A person convicted of a misdemeanor for receiving stolen property within a period of two years from the date of a prior conviction for that offense may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

Whoever enters a building by using artifice, trick, or misrepresentation to obtain consent to enter from the person in lawful possession with intent to commit a crime in the building commits burglary. Prior to this change in the definition of burglary, only an entry without the consent of the person in lawful possession would trigger criminal liability.

The law governing interception of wire or oral communications by law enforcement officers is amended to allow interception when it may provide evidence of the commission of gambling offenses.

This act is effective August 1, 1982, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date except for the amendment relating to interception of wire or oral communications for law enforcement purposes which is effective May 1, 1982.

JUVENILE JUSTICE, Chapter 615, H.F. No. 1803, by Levi;

companion is S.F. No. 1600, by Benson.

The department of energy, planning and development is designated as the sole agency responsible for administration of the state plan for juvenile justice required by the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee is designated as the supervisory board for the department with respect to administration of the state plan and award of grants. The governor is required to appoint members to the advisory committee.

The act provides for the retaking of absconding children committed to the commissioner of corrections. The commissioner's written order is sufficient for any peace officer or parole or probation officer to take and detain an absconding juvenile. If the child has attained the age of 18 years, the commissioner is required to issue a warrant for the purpose of retaking the fugitive.

Jurisdiction of the juvenile court and the commissioner of corrections over juveniles is changed from juveniles to age 21 to those under 19 years of age.

The amendment relating to the administration of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act is effective July 1, 1982. The other provisions of this act are effective August 1, 1982.

EDUCATION

TOWER-SOUDAN SCHOOL DISTRICT; OPERATING DEBT, Chapter 383,

H.F. No. 1614, by Battaglia; companion is S.F. No. 1511, by Johnson.

This act requires the commissioner of education to certify the amount of \$527,483 as the statutory operating debt for Independent School District No. 708, Tower-Soudan.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate of approval by the board of district No. 708 with the secretary of state.

GILBERT SCHOOL DISTRICT; STATUTORY OPERATING DEBT, Chapter

386, S.F. No. 1756, by Dicklich; companion is H.F. No. 1848, by Elioff.

This act requires the commissioner of education to certify the amount of \$267,000 as the statutory operating debt for Independent School District No. 699, Gilbert.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate of approval by the Gilbert school board with the secretary of state.

NICOLLET SCHOOL DISTRICT; STATUTORY OPERATING DEBT, Chapter

389, H.F. No. 1724, by C. Johnson; companion is S.F. No. 1736, by Renneke.

This act authorizes Independent School District No. 57, Nicollet, to permanently transfer not to exceed \$362,000 from one general fund account to another general fund account for the purpose of reducing statutory operating debt. The amount transferred shall not exceed certain levies made by the district since 1975. The levy to eliminate statutory debt is eliminated once certain levies equal the district's statutory operating debt.

The act is effective upon the school board filing a certificate of local approval with the secretary of state.

SLEEPY EYE SCHOOL DISTRICT; STATUTORY OPERATING DEBT,

Chapter 390, H.F. No. 1574, by Dempsey; companion is S.F. No. 1484, by Frederickson.

This act requires the commissioner of education to revise the certified statutory operating debt for Independent School District No. 084, Sleepy Eye. The revision shall increase the certified amount from \$179,818.49 to \$208,809.11.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate of approval by the Sleepy Eye school board with the secretary of state.

HUMAN RELATIONS; SUBSTITUTE FOR TEACHER LICENSES, Chapter

448, H.F. No. 1603, by B. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1925, by Menning.

The board of teaching and the state board of education, when either issuing or renewing a license in education, shall

accept training programs completed through the Peace Corps, VISTA, or Teacher Corps in lieu of human relations training programs required by rules.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

EDUCATION IN WELFARE AND CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS, Chapter

470, S.F. No. 1888, by Lantry; companion is H.F. No. 1887, by

Kelly.

Each year welfare and corrections institutions offering elementary, secondary, or vocational educational programs must develop written policies for their educational programs for the following school year. The policies shall include educational goals, instructional plans, number and grade level of students, number of licensed educational staff, areas of licensure, student to staff ratios, number of supervisory personnel, proposed budget, evaluation procedures, and any other information deemed necessary by the commissioner of education. The policies shall be submitted to the commissioner of education for review. The commissioner shall determine whether the program and personnel are adequate to meet the institution's obligation to provide instruction and services in compliance with the state board's rules and standards. If necessary, the commissioner shall make recommendations for changes in the educational program.

The act is effective on March 19, 1982.

SCHOOL AIDS, Chapter 548, H.F. No. 1555, by McEachern;

companion is S.F. No. 1502, by Dieterich.

ARTICLE I FOUNDATION AID

A non-handicapped pupil who has a short-term or temporary physical or emotional illness or disability and who is temporarily placed for care and treatment for that illness or disability, shall be provided instruction and necessary transportation.

The school district of residence of a pupil is the district in which the pupil's parent or guardian resides or the district designated by the commissioner of education if neither parent nor guardian is living within the state.

Prior to the placement of a pupil for care and treatment, the district of residence shall have an opportunity to participate in the placement decision. When an immediate emergency placement is necessary, the district in which the pupil is temporarily placed, if different from the district of residence, shall notify the district of residence of the emergency placement within 15 days of the placement.

The district of residence shall provide instruction and necessary transportation when a non-handicapped pupil is temporarily placed in a day program and the pupil continues to live within the district of residence during the care and treatment.

When a non-handicapped pupil is temporarily placed in a residential program, the district in which the pupil is placed shall provide instruction and transportation. If the residential program is not in the district of residence, the nonresident district shall bill the district of residence for the actual cost of providing instruction, but not the cost of transportation.

Resident districts shall receive foundation aid and shall

pay tuition and other instructional costs to the district providing instruction. Transportation costs shall be paid by the district providing transportation; the state shall pay transportation aid to that district. To compute the amount of transportation aid, pupils are included in the handicapped transportation category.

The provisions governing placements for care or treatment of non-handicapped pupils are effective March 23, 1982.

The foundation aid formula allowance for the 1982-83 school year was reduced from \$1416 to \$1346 in the third special session as part of the budget balancing process. The formula allowance for the 1983-84 school year is \$1475. The basic maintenance mill rate is continued at .024 for the 1983-84 school year.

The allowance for replacement aid can be recomputed using the declining enrollment four-year average formula even if the 1980-81 base year was a year of growing enrollment. This will assist districts with a decline in enrollment over several years but with one year of growing enrollment. The new allowance would be used if it is higher and will begin with aid for the 1983-84 school year.

The discretionary allowance for the 1982-83 school year will be computed as though the formula allowance were \$1416. The discretionary mill rate is changed to allow amounts up to the maximum mill rate. In the past, districts had to levy the amount stated if they levied at all. The maximum mill rate for the 1983-84 school year and thereafter is .0025.

State paid wetlands and native prairie credits and credit for reduced assessment are added to the list of credits subtracted for minimum aid purposes.

A new component is added to the six components of foundation aid. The new component is intended to assist districts which have low balances in their operating funds. The low fund balance allowance is an amount of revenue per actual pupil unit equal to the lesser of \$60 or the difference between \$316 and the net unappropriated fund balance per actual pupil unit. The low fund balance revenue is the allowances times the number of actual pupil units. A district's low fund balance aid is the revenue minus the levy. Each district in which the net unappropriated fund balance in operating funds is less than \$316 per actual pupil unit may levy an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying the low fund balance revenue, times the lesser of one or the ratio of the EARC value per pupil unit to 75 percent of the equalizing factor.

The date by which districts educating residents of other districts have to notify the other districts is changed from October 1 to August 1. There is no liability for billings received after August 1. This provision is effective March 23, 1982.

Referendum levy provisions are changed to allow more than one levy increase to commence in the 1983-84 school year. Another change is that referendum levies in force may be reduced by the voters at a subsequent referendum. A petition to reduce a referendum levy is effective if signed by more than five percent of district residents, as determined by the most recent census. This provision is effective March 23, 1982.

For the discretionary levy, the number of voters who must sign a petition requesting a referendum is changed to more than three percent of the district residents, as determined by the most recent census. If a school board proposes to levy an amount equal to the amount it was previously authorized to levy, the board need not hold a public hearing or conduct a referendum. This provision is effective March 23, 1982.

The basis of the distribution of the taconite "23 cent fund" is changed from a district's permitted levy to its certified levy.

The penalty for reducing foundation aid for districts levying less than 95 percent of the permitted amount for basic maintenance will be determined as though the permitted amount for the 1982-83 and the 1983-84 school years were 23 mills rather than 24 mills.

The provisions for statutory operating debt are changed for fiscal year 1983. The net negative unappropriated fund balance in operating funds may be up to five percent of the unappropriated operating fund expenditures in fiscal year 1983 without being considered to have exceeded expenditure limits and without a district being required to submit a special operating plan. However, the computation of statutory operating debt levies are not altered.

Unless otherwise indicated, the article is effective July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE II TRANSPORTATION AID

The two mile limitation for transportation aid for secondary pupils does not apply to handicapped pupils.

The transportation aid formula is changed. Regional analysis is eliminated. Depreciation of Type III school buses purchased after July 1, 1982, with the prior approval of the commissioner and used for authorized pupil transportation may be depreciated as part of the total authorized cost for regular transportation. A new category of transportation called "during-day" is created; it combines the former between schools, shared time, and cooperative academic and vocational transportation categories. The new terms of "aid entitlement per FTE," "percent excess handicapped," "base year," "base cost," and "predicted base cost" are defined.

Weighting factors are now determined for each district rather than for each region.

Regression analysis will be conducted on a statewide basis, rather than by region, to adjust the base cost for each district and to derive a formula to determine predicted base cost.

The factors considered in the regression formula in 1982-83 and thereafter are:

1. district average daily membership;
2. the reciprocal of the district's average daily membership;
3. logarithm of the number of regular FTE pupils transported per square mile of district area;
4. percentage of district area that is water-covered, marshland, or extractive;
5. district's administrative overhead per regular FTE transported;
6. number of schools to which the district transports pupils, divided by the number of regular FTE's transported;
7. whether the district is nonrural;
8. whether the district contracts for bus service;
9. percentage of regular bus routes using contracted

buses; and

10. whether the district operates a late activities bus.

After 1982-83, the factors in 8, 9, and 10 will not be used in the aid computation formula, although they will still be used in the regression analysis.

The former "softening formula" is replaced with a base-year softening formula. Fifty percent of the difference between base cost and predicted base cost is softened, i.e., absorbed by the state. Additional softening is provided for 1982-83 as follows:

50 percent of first \$40 of difference between base cost and predicted base cost is absorbed by the state;

70 percent of next \$40 of difference is absorbed by the state;

90 percent of any difference which exceeds \$80 is absorbed by the state.

Transportation aid is the sum of basic transportation aid, excess handicapped transportation aid, board and lodging aid, to and from board and lodging aid, nonpublic pupil support services transportation aid, during-day transportation aid, and closed-school transportation aid, minus the two mill transportation levy.

The department of education may prorate transportation aid in any year the appropriation is insufficient on the basis of average daily membership in the district.

Aid for 1982-83 and 1983-84 is reduced to compensate for the inclusion of the basic year FTE count of ineligible secondary pupils living one to two miles from school. The reduction is the product of:

1. number of non-handicapped secondary pupils living one to two miles from school, times
2. the ratio of 1.5 to the average distance to school for all regular FTE's transported in the base year, times
3. aid entitlement per FTE, times
4. the ratio of average daily membership in the current year to the average daily membership in the base year.

The formula for basic transportation aid for 1982-83 and 1983-84 is:

1. aid entitlement per FTE, times
2. number of FTE's transported in the regular and handicapped categories in base year, times
3. the ratio of the average daily membership in the current year to the average daily membership in the base year.

The formula for 1984-85 aid and thereafter is:

1. the aid entitlement per FTE, times
2. the number of FTE's transported in the regular and handicapped categories in the current year.

Excess handicapped aid is paid to a district which transports a percentage of handicapped pupils in excess of the state average percentage. The aid formula is:

1. the percent excess handicapped FTE's, times

2. the district's actual cost for handicapped transportation minus basic transportation aid earned on behalf of handicapped pupils.

The aid for board and lodging of handicapped pupils is the number of pupils boarded and lodged, times the average of:

1. the state average board and lodging cost, plus
2. the district's actual board and lodging cost.

The aid for transportation to and from board and lodging facilities for handicapped pupils is the lesser of (a) for all pupils in this category, 36 times the distance from the pupil's home to the board and lodging facility, times 24 cents per mile; or (b) the average of the amount in (a) and the district's actual cost for this transportation.

Nonpublic support services transportation aid is equal to the district's adjusted total authorized predicted cost, times the number of weighted FTE's transported in this category in the base year, adjusted for average daily membership changes.

During-day transportation aid is the district's adjusted total authorized predicted cost, times the number of weighted FTE's transported in this category in the base year, adjusted for average daily membership changes.

Closed-school transportation aid for 1982-83 and 1983-84 is the aid entitlement per FTE times the number of FTE's transported in the current school year due to closed schools or attendance area changes. The total amount of this aid for each year is limited to \$2,000,000.

District transportation data reports are modified. The department of education can adjust a district's aid payments for a fiscal year in a subsequent fiscal year if necessary.

The amount of bus depreciation money that may be transferred to the bus purchase account is to be reduced proportionately if transportation aid is prorated. Type III buses are included in the depreciation transfer computation.

Districts contracting for bus service can levy \$18 per pupil transported on contracted buses. In addition, districts can levy for the costs of transporting secondary pupils who live one to two miles from school. Hazardous transportation levies are changed to be current levies, instead of reimbursement levies; districts can levy in 1982 an additional amount to allow for the change from reimbursement to current.

As of March 23, 1982, hazardous transportation levies no longer have to be approved by the commissioner.

Adjustments to the transportation levy are made for off-formula districts in which the authorized transportation levy exceeds the amount of the transportation aid.

If the appropriation for transportation aid for the 1981-82 school year is insufficient, aid shall be prorated in proportion to the sum of aid earned, plus the one mill levy. This is effective March 23, 1982.

The section which required a study of transportation and a report to the legislature is repealed.

Unless otherwise indicated, the article is effective July 1, 1983.

ARTICLE III SPECIAL EDUCATION

If a handicapped pupil is temporarily placed in a residential program for care and treatment, the district of attendance shall provide necessary transportation within the district.

Summer school foundation aid is authorized for handicapped pupils served at Level 4, 5, or 6. The foundation aid formula is the same formula as for foundation aid for 1981 summer school for all pupils. The computation of summer school pupil units for foundation aid purposes is limited to handicapped pupils served at Levels 4, 5, and 6.

Aid for salaries for teachers of limited English proficiency pupils is reduced from 70 to 60 percent for 1982-83. The aid is 65 percent for following years.

Aid for salaries for essential personnel for special education programs is reduced from 68.8 to 61 percent for 1982-83. The aid is 70 percent for following years.

Aid for contract services for special instruction or training and services is reduced from 60 to 53.3 percent for 1982-83.

Aid for supplies and equipment used in instruction of handicapped pupils is reduced from 50 to 44.4 percent for 1982-83.

Aid for instruction of handicapped pupils placed in approved residential facilities for the regular school year and for summer school is reduced from 60 to 35.7 percent for 1982-83.

The date by which a district is to submit its application for approval of special education programs is changed from May 1 to June 1. The commissioner shall approve the applications by August 31 instead of July 1.

The date for payment of aid for special education summer school is changed from October 1 to November 15.

Districts may levy for summer school programs for handicapped pupils at Levels 4, 5, and 6. The levy is equalized.

The rules governing supervisory personnel for special education programs are suspended. By February 1, 1983, the department shall report to the legislature regarding the need to reinstate the rules or its recommendation for alternative rules for supervisory personnel.

The student to staff ratios for special education may be increased by 20 percent. By February 1, 1983, the department shall report to the legislature regarding its recommendations on new student to staff ratios which provide greater flexibility and have cost containment features, including incentives for cooperation among districts.

The state board of education shall develop and test guidelines for districts to use in defining and serving students with learning disabilities or special learning behavior problems and students who are emotionally disturbed. The guidelines shall be tested in a sample of districts during 1982-83. The department shall report to the legislature on the operation and fiscal impact of the guidelines by February 1, 1984.

Handicapped student assessments are reduced to one every three years. Periodic reviews are reduced to one a year.

The appropriation for summer school special education aid is reduced by \$631,000. No aid may be used for programs for handicapped pupils at Level 2 or 3.

Parts of the article relating to summer school are

effective March 23, 1982. Generally the remainder is effective July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE IV MISCELLANEOUS

Metropolitan area school districts may conduct school for four days in a week under rules of the state board of education. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

A state permanent school fund advisory committee is established to advise the department of natural resources on the management of permanent school fund land, which is held in trust for the school districts of the state. The committee shall review land management policies and recommend changes in policy. By February 1, 1983, the department of natural resources shall report to the legislature on its policy for the management of permanent school fund land.

The state board of education may grant variances from its rules to a district for the purpose of implementing experimental programs in learning or school management which attempt to make better use of community resources or available technology.

School districts now are required to submit an audited financial statement only when materially different from the unaudited statement. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

Elections of school board members may be held in November instead of May. If so, the terms of all members shall be lengthened to expire on January 1. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

The type of contracts a school district may make by direct negotiation is expanded to include purchase of petroleum heating fuel or fuel for district owned vehicles. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

School days lost because of a lawful employee strike are not considered a circumstance beyond the control of a school board for purposes of determining aid penalties. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

School districts may adjust the school schedule throughout the year so long as the number of instructional hours in the year is not less than the number required by state board rules. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

The commissioner of education may accept late applications for teacher early retirement incentives if the maximum number of applications and the appropriation limits have not been exceeded. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

The senior citizen higher education fee law is clarified to allow senior citizens to enroll in noncredit adult vocational education courses without paying course fees if there is space available and if the course is not offered specifically for senior citizens. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

Two-wheeled driver education programs offered through the public schools have to be approved by the state board of education under rules promulgated by it. Regular driver education courses offered through the public schools also have to be approved. By July 1, 1982, the state board shall adopt temporary rules for approval of driver education courses.

The portion of health insurance costs paid by school districts for part-time teachers may be negotiated in collective bargaining.

Debt service levies for school districts may not exceed 106 percent of the amount needed to meet the principal and interest

obligations, unless approved by the commissioner.

A district which has discontinued its debt service levy may permanently transfer to its general fund any amount remaining in the debt service fund after the obligations and interest are paid or placed in an escrow account.

The duration of tax and aid anticipation certificates not subject to public sale requirements is lengthened from six to twelve months. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

If state money is available before June 30, 1982, for partial repayment of suspended school aid payments, the commissioner of education may consider cash flow needs of districts in determining which amounts to repay before June 30, 1982.

School districts may permanently transfer amounts up to \$50 per actual pupil unit from the capital expenditure fund to the general fund. Transfers are to be made before June 30, 1983.

The department of education shall assess existing law and rules to determine whether a disproportionately small number of supervisory and administrative personnel have been placed on unrequested leaves of absence, as compared to instructional personnel. The department may recommend changes to ensure an equitable balance. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

The following provisions of law are repealed: limitations on compensation for board members of county school districts, limitations on compensation for board members of Lake county school district and Cook county school district, and limitations on tax anticipation borrowing by the St. Paul school district. The repealers are effective March 23, 1982.

Unless otherwise indicated, the article is effective July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE V VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The requirement of approval by the state board for vocational education for permanent fund transfers from the general fund to the capital expenditure fund for AVTI's is removed. This section is effective August 1, 1982.

The procedures for dissolution of a vocational cooperative center are established. The time may be at the end of a school year or earlier, under mutual agreement. A dissolution does not affect the continuing liability of previously participating districts for certain obligations. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

The inflator for AVTI instructional aid is reduced from 119 to 109.5 percent for 1982-83.

Aid for renting or leasing buildings for school purposes is changed so that it is included under post-secondary vocational equipment aid rather than post-secondary vocational repair and betterment aid. This is effective March 23, 1982.

Aid for adult vocational teaching salaries is reduced from 75 to 69 percent for 1982-83. Aid for travel is reduced from 50 to 46.25 percent.

Aid for secondary vocational teaching salaries and travel is reduced from 45 to 41.6 percent for 1982-83. Aid for contracted services is reduced from 40 to 37 percent for 1982-83. Aid for handicapped pupils is reduced from 65 to 60 percent of salaries paid for 1982-83. The percent will increase to 70 for 1983-84 and thereafter. For equipment, travel, and supply costs for handicapped pupils, aid is reduced from 50 to

46.25 percent for 1982-83.

Unless otherwise indicated, the article is effective July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE VI OTHER AIDS AND LEVIES

During the summer, a district may offer community education programs to elementary and secondary pupils. Community education revenue and fees authorized to be charged may be used to pay for the program. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

The council on quality education may use part of the alternative education delivery system grant and the low-power television grant to provide in-service training to other school districts. These sections are effective March 23, 1982.

Pre-school health screening programs are changed by removing nutritional assessments. Physical assessments are limited to height, weight, and blood pressure. School districts may offer assessments and tests in addition to those required but no state aid will be paid. The maximum reimbursement for screening services is reduced from \$29 to \$15 per child screened in fiscal year 1983.

Capital expenditure equalization aid allowance is reduced from \$90 to \$89 per pupil unit and from \$95 to \$94 per pupil unit for growing districts for 1982-83. Special capital expenditure equalization aid allowance is reduced from \$25 to \$24.50 per pupil unit for 1982-83.

Chemical dependency aid is reduced from \$1 to 92.5 cents per pupil for 1982-83. Minimum aid is reduced correspondingly.

Aid for gifted and talented student programs is reduced from \$17.50 to \$16.18, times the number of gifted and talented students in the district for 1982-83.

Aid for adult education programs is reduced from 90 to 83.25 percent of salary for 1982-83, the maximum is reduced from \$8,000 to \$7,400 per year.

Community education aid is reduced from 65 to 60 cents per capita for 1982-83; minimum aid is reduced from \$6,100 to \$5,642 for 1982-83.

Capital loans to a district which were approved before August 1, 1981, may be repaid over 30 years.

Regional library support system grants may be made in fiscal year 1983 even though cities and counties decrease the money provided to the library system below the amount provided in 1981, as long as the amount is not less than that provided in 1980. Also, a grant may be made in fiscal year 1984 even though the money provided is below the amount provided in 1982, as long as the amount is not less than the amount provided in 1981. This section is effective March 23, 1982.

School boards may establish and maintain summer school programs. Boards may levy an amount not to exceed \$20 per actual pupil unit in the regular school year before the summer program. The proceeds are to be used for summer school in the year following the year the levy is certified. In 1982, boards may levy an additional amount for 1982 summer school to have summer school levies on a current basis rather than a reimbursement basis.

Districts may levy for amounts necessary for job placement services for employees eligible for unemployment compensation.

The requirement of commissioner approval for the proceeds of the capital expenditure levy to be used for renting or leasing buildings for school purposes is removed. The levy proceeds may be used to pay fees to ECSU's for capital expenditures.

The commissioner of education no longer is required to certify to the county auditor the amount of a district's abatement levy limitation adjustment due to abatement aid payments. Instead, the commissioner is to certify the adjustment amount as part of the process of computing levy limitations.

Several existing appropriations are modified. School lunch aid is changed by a small amount. Unexpended balances for food storage and transportation of United States department of agriculture donated commodities are to be prorated among participating school districts; amounts for fiscal year 1983 in excess of the state revenue matching requirement amount shall cancel and revert to the general fund. An error in the transportation aid budget reduction is corrected. The appropriation for an improved learning program is reduced by 7.5 percent. Fiscal year 1983 appropriations for nonpublic school aids are made available for 1982. The health and developmental screening program appropriation is further reduced.

The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated for repair of the Pine Point experimental school.

Unless otherwise indicated, the article is effective July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE VII PROPERTY TAX SHIFT

Third special session, chapter 2 established a shift in fiscal year 1983 property tax revenue recognition. Some portions of that act are modified and some provisions are added.

School district tax settlement revenue is defined as tax receipts collected and distributed to the district, excluding statutory operating debt amounts.

Part of the levy for the next school year is shifted into the current school year and recognized in June. This amount is the lesser of:

1. June and July school district tax settlement revenue;
2. Total state aid payments due the district during the current fiscal year for that school year; or
3. One-sixth of the spread levy for the next school year, excluding levies for unemployment insurance, bus purchases, statutory operating debt, and retirement and severance pay.

The part of the school district tax settlement revenue which is not recognized in June is recognized in July.

For each tax settlement, the county auditor is to report to each school district on the school district tax settlement revenue, the amount levied by fund and the spread levy.

State aids and credits due to school districts for the 1982-83 school year shall be reduced by the amount of the property tax shift, minus the portion of a referendum levy that may be shifted. Districts are to be notified of the reduced amount for each fund.

Beginning in 1983-84, an adjustment mechanism is established to assure that each district receives and recognizes the correct amount of revenue during the school year, even

though the property tax shift provides varying amounts of revenue each year. The amount of the adjustment for state aid payments due a district in the then current fiscal year is the property tax shift in the previous school year, minus the property tax shift in the current school year. Districts are to be notified of adjustment amounts. Loan amounts from the cash flow loan fund and permanent school fund payments shall not be adjusted. An open and standing appropriation is established for the adjustment payments. Districts are to establish a separate account called the "property tax recognition account" to reflect adjustments.

State aid and credit payments are to be reduced or adjusted in a specified order because of the property tax shift. Reductions or adjustments are to be made as close to the end of the fiscal year as possible. Taconite homestead credit is removed from the list, and reduced assessment credit is added.

The appropriation for the cash flow loan fund is increased from \$15,000,000 to \$35,000,000. Any money in the fund on June 29, 1983, shall revert to the general fund.

The article is effective July 1, 1982.

STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD MEMBERSHIP; COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND

STATE UNIVERSITY LEAVES, Chapter 603, H.F. No. 1726, by Elioff;

companion is S.F. No. 1741, by Taylor.

The commissioner of education is removed from the state university board and as the secretary of the board.

A teacher at a community college or a state university may accrue seniority credit during an extended leave if consistent with the terms of the applicable collective bargaining agreement.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS, Chapter 605, H.F.

No. 1699, by McEachern; companion is S.F. No. 1527, by Davis.

Public elementary and secondary schools are required to provide instructional programs in chemical abuse and the prevention of chemical dependency. Parents, students, health care professionals, state department staff, and other members of the community with a particular interest in chemical dependency prevention shall be involved in curriculum development.

School districts may use state aid available for chemical use programs for the purpose of complying with the required instruction.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

COOPERATIVE CURRICULUM, SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY

SCHOOLS, Chapter 618, H.F. No. 1819, by Levi; no companion.

School districts may enter into agreements with post-secondary educational institutions to allow secondary students to enroll in courses not available at the secondary school.

Post-secondary institutions may award credit for completing the course and school districts may accept the credit toward graduation.

Payment for the post-secondary course shall be determined by the secondary and post-secondary schools or their boards.

Appropriations for regular instructional activities at post-secondary schools shall not be used for instruction of secondary students.

The act is effective March 24, 1982.

ENERGY

WASTE OIL BURNERS, Chapter 447, H.F. No. 2073, by Voss;

companion is S.F. No. 2055, by Merriam.

This act authorizes the state fire marshal, the state building inspector, and political subdivisions to permit the installation and use of approved waste oil burners in gasoline service stations or commercial garages. The waste oil must conform with specifications contained in rules of the pollution control agency. An approved waste oil burner means a device designed to burn waste oil for heating purposes.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

MISCELLANEOUS ENERGY AMENDMENTS, Chapter 563, S.F. No.

1894, by Waldorf; companion is H.F. No. 1879, by K. Nelson.

This act transfers responsibilities for updating portions of the state building code dealing with heat loss control, illumination, and climate control from the commissioner of administration to the commissioner of energy, planning and development. Revisions are to be based upon model codes. The commissioner of administration retains building permit authority. Wind energy conversion systems are defined and wind easements are defined and recognized as being subject to grant and reservation in instruments of real estate conveyance, to the same extent as solar easements. Minor changes are made in laws governing duties of the commissioner of energy, planning and development, energy supply and demand reporting, research and demonstration projects, and energy efficient building education. Slight modifications are made in required petroleum set-aside reports to further ensure usefulness and confidentiality.

Provisions prescribing injunctive relief and criminal penalties for violations of energy conservation laws or rules are clarified regarding the extent of their application. Gas or electric utilities which utilize budget payment plans are required to offer the plans to all residential customers. Laws requiring post-secondary energy education plans, prescribing energy related duties for the tax study commission, and requiring annual energy reports by school districts are repealed.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HAZARDOUS WASTES; FEDERAL FUNDS, Chapter 458, S.F. No.

1566, by Bernhagen; companion is H.F. No. 1816, by B. Peterson.

This act allows the pollution control agency to receive federal money for responding to hazardous waste emergencies without following the procedures usually necessary for receiving federal funds. The exemption applies only when state matching funds are not required. It will speed up the funding process.

The pollution control agency's variance procedure can also be expedited under this act. Instead of being required to give notice similar to notice required for rulemaking hearings, the agency can adopt rules providing for a different type of notice and opportunity for hearing related to variance requests.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

MANAGEMENT OF GAME AND FISH RESOURCES, Chapter 462, S.F.

No. 411, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 957, by Reding.

This act gives the commissioner of natural resources additional authority to limit the number of bear as well as deer taken from designated areas in order to prevent an overharvest, and distribute hunters more evenly. Resident deer and bear license fees are each increased by \$1, with the amount of increase dedicated to deer and bear management programs, including a computerized licensing system.

Power of the commissioner to destroy beaver dams is restricted, with the county board and the landowner given a power of approval, except in cases where a serious threat to person or property is posed and the required consent cannot be obtained, in which event the district court may approve.

Bear hunting guides not actually shooting bear are not required to be licensed.

The permissible height limit of deer or moose hunting platforms is raised from six to nine feet and eliminated entirely in the case of portable stands.

The law governing the placement and tending of boats and decoys used in taking waterfowl is modified to permit leaving boats and decoys out overnight if on waters adjacent to private lands owned by the hunter; a boat and hunter cannot be partially concealed by vegetation, and decoys do not constitute a navigational hazard. Taking of fish by means of specified devices, as well as possession of these devices, is prohibited.

A landowner is granted immunity from actions for damages done by wild animals. The commissioner is authorized to sell certain surplus state property to the Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and is directed to review, evaluate, and report to the legislature on the feasibility of an agreement with the Mille Lacs Band to grant them control over fishing, hunting, and wild rice harvesting on their reservation, as has been done with the Leech Lake Band.

The sum of \$180,000 is appropriated to the commissioner from the game and fish fund for computerized licensing systems and \$250,000 is appropriated from that fund for emergency feeding of wildlife during the winter of 1982.

The act is effective March 19, 1982, except for deer and bear license fee increases and the funding of deer and bear management programs which are effective March 1, 1983.

SAILBOARD FLOTATION DEVICES, Chapter 466, S.F. No. 1231, by

Petty; companion is H.F. No. 1192, by Blatz.

This act exempts sailboards and persons on sailboards from the general requirements that watercraft be equipped with lifesaving devices and that watercraft users wear those devices.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

TOWER SOUDAN STATE PARK, Chapter 477, S.F. No. 2048, by

Johnson; companion is H.F. No. 2117, by Battaglia.

This bill restates the boundaries of Tower Soudan state park.

The state may convey certain land formerly in Tower Soudan state park to the township of Breitung on the condition that the township agrees to operate and maintain the same as part of its McKinley Park.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

ACID DEPOSITION, Chapter 482, H.F. No. 1789, by Lehto;

companion is S.F. No. 1714, by Willet.

This act recognizes the serious threat posed to ecological systems within the state by the presence of acid deposition and the need to take steps to control the problem. The pollution control agency is directed to publish a preliminary list of counties determined to contain natural resources subject to acid deposition by January 1, 1983, and hold meetings thereon prior to publication of a final list by May 1, 1983. The agency is further directed to adopt an acid deposition standard for wet plus dry acid deposition in acid deposition sensitive areas by July 1, 1985, and an acid deposition control plan for attaining and meeting the standard by January 1, 1986, including estimated costs of compliance. Sources emitting more than 100 tons of sulphur dioxide per year are required to be in compliance with the plan by January 1, 1990. Periodic reports to the legislature on progress in reducing sulphur dioxide are required.

The environmental quality board is directed to levy an assessment against sources generating acid deposition in an amount sufficient to pay 60 percent of the costs of the pollution control agency of developing the acid deposition control plan. The sum of \$81,445 is appropriated to the PCA to administer the act in fiscal year 1983, with the added proviso that the assessment against sources shall not exceed an equal amount.

The act is effective July 1, 1982, except that provisions relative to assessments are effective June 1, 1982.

WATER WELL CONTRACTORS, Chapter 483, H.F. No. 1852, by Jude;

companion is S.F. No. 1900, by Purfeerst.

This act makes permanent a previously temporary advisory council related to water well contractors and exploratory borers.

The act is effective March 20, 1982.

USE OF SNOWMOBILES IN TAKING BEAVER, Chapter 487, S.F. No.

1078, by Rued; companion is H.F. No. 1440, by Lemen.

This act extends the authority of the commissioner of natural resources to authorize the use of snowmobiles or all-terrain vehicles in checking and transporting beaver or

otter traps and transporting carcasses or pelts from use within two specified northern counties to use within any county in the state.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

LICENSING OF TURKEY HUNTER GUIDES, Chapter 493, S.F. No.

1765, by Engler; companion is H.F. No. 1844, by Mehrkens.

This act requires an annual license from the commissioner of natural resources to engage in the business or occupation of guiding hunters in seeking to take turkeys. A fee of \$20 is set. The two season disqualification for recipients of turkey licenses is removed and the period of disqualification for recipients of moose licenses is increased from two to five seasons.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

SPLIT ROCK CREEK RECREATION AREA ADDITION, Chapter 502,

H.F. No. 1492, by B. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1418, by

Menning.

This act adds land to the Split Rock Creek recreation area. The commissioner of natural resources is authorized to acquire the land by gift, purchase, or, if authorized by law, by condemnation proceedings. Land may also be acquired by land exchange with the federal government.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

STORM AND WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT, Chapter 509, S.F. No.

1451, by Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 1505, by Levi.

This act amends various unrelated laws and establishes new law relating to storm and waste water management.

Sections 1 to 11 regulate the North Koochiching sanitary sewer district. The area of the district and membership on the district board is altered if certain state or federal funding is not received before January 1, 1986. Changes are made in the board's plan of operation, budget process, and powers.

Sections 12 to 26 provide for the creation of a watershed district located wholly within the metropolitan area. A watershed management organization (WMO) may administer the metropolitan surface water management plan.

A WMO may be a chapter 112 watershed district, an organization formed under special law, or an organization formed by a joint powers agreement. A chapter 112 watershed district would be required to have a board of five to nine members who would be appointed by the county board from a list of nominees prepared by cities and towns.

To qualify as a WMO, an organization must have the power to develop a watershed plan and to approve local water management plans. A WMO would have power to regulate land only: (1) within a local unit which does not have an approved local water management plan; (2) if a permit would require an amendment to or variance from an approved local water management plan; or (3) on local request.

A WMO would be required to develop a watershed plan by 1986. The plan would be developed through a review process involving local units comment, county approval of capital projects, metropolitan council approval for adverse effects on metropolitan systems, pollution control agency and department of

natural resources comment, and approval by the water resources board.

After the review process is completed, the watershed plan shall be adopted and implemented by the WMO.

Local water management plans are required as necessary to conform to the watershed plan. The WMO must approve the local plans.

In watersheds where no WMO has been formed by 1984, the responsibility for watershed planning and implementation shifts to a chapter 112 watershed district if the watershed is wholly or partly in Hennepin or Ramsey county and to the county if the watershed is in other metropolitan counties.

The watershed plans shall be financed by either a general levy by local units or a levy within a special watershed tax district. Capital improvements and maintenance shall be financed either by special assessment, or by a levy within a special watershed tax district. All of the levies are exempt from levy limits except certain maintenance levies.

Sections 1 to 11 are effective March 23, 1982. The rest of the act is effective August 1, 1982.

FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, Chapter 511, S.F. No. 1859, by

Willet; companion is H.F. No. 1982, by I. Anderson.

This act establishes a state forest resource management policy and plan, realigns the boundaries of various state forests, establishes a forest management fund and accounting system, changes certain procedures for timber sales from state and tax forfeited lands, extends certain timber permits, and makes various changes in forestry laws.

Definitions of "forest resources," "multiple use," "sustained yield," "reforestation" and "extractive use" are added to the law governing state forests. The commissioner of natural resources is directed to institute a forestry management program consistent with principles of multiple use and sustained yield to assure that reforestation keeps pace with harvesting, the backlog of reforestation work is eliminated, and poorly stocked or damaged forest land is returned to productivity. Development and management of forest roads and trails is also directed.

A forest resource management plan is directed in order to implement program policies, including a projection of supply and demand for forest resources, a data base of forest resources, a listing of reforestation needs, and an inventory and map of state forest roads. Updating is directed on a four-year basis with the objective of improving silvicultural and reforestation practices, enhancing recreational opportunities, identifying prime forest land, establishing priorities for construction and maintenance of forest roads, coordinating with other public and private uses of forest lands and resources, and financial planning for improvements. Coordination of planning efforts with federal, local, and private agencies is required. Planning is directed on a geographical unit basis, and overall and unit plans are to be presented to appropriate legislative committees. A realignment of state forest boundaries is required to be submitted to the legislature by December 31, 1983, and is to be based upon long-term suitability for use and management and the state forest resource management policy and plan.

A forest management fund is established in the state treasury to be expended for the purposes of reforestation, forest road improvement, forest fire control, and forest pest prevention and treatment. The fund consists of money

transferred from the state forest fund and the state forest suspense account, money from the sale of tree planting stock, and investment income. A consolidated and simplified accounting system is required, and the commissioner is required to submit to the legislature by February 1, 1983, a plan for a self-supporting nursery and tree improvement plan entailing the sale of planting stock for planting on public and private lands.

The commissioner is directed to report to the legislature by March 1, 1983, on continuing education needs of public and private foresters, including licensing and curriculum recommendations. By July 1, 1983, the commissioner is required to implement a continuing education program for state foresters employed by the department. The commissioner is also to prepare and distribute a forest management manual. The state agricultural experiment station and the agricultural extension service at the University of Minnesota are authorized to conduct research and educational programs on specified topics in the forestry resource management area.

The mechanics are provided for payment of refunds on timber permits when a lesser value of timber is cut than contemplated, or the permit holder dies or becomes incapacitated. The commissioner is required by July 1, 1983, to establish and publish timber appraisal standards to govern sales. One person is prohibited from serving as both scaler and appraiser if at all possible.

Tax forfeited lands policy regarding public ownership and private ownership is stated. In regard to forest lands, multiple use and sustained yield management are made factors to consider in classification. In the case of nonconservation lands, no sale is permitted without an appraisal of standing timber, and all sales are subject to approval by the commissioner who shall base his review on the policy considerations of public versus private ownership. A veteran, who is a purchaser of tax forfeited land and who has developed and cultivated the land within five years after purchase, is granted authority to apply to the county board within six years after purchase for a one-time property tax credit equal to one-half of the difference between the appraised price at the time of purchase and the price actually paid for the land, which shall not exceed 320 contiguous acres.

The definition of timber, as it applies to sales from tax-forfeited lands, is broadened to clearly include pulpwood and lumber. Payment requirements are changed in the case of auction sales from strictly cash at the time of sale to 20 percent of the sale value upon sale and the remaining 80 percent prior to entry. In the case of auction sales which are partitioned into cutting blocks, payment requirements are 20 percent of the total price at the time of sale and the total selling price of each block prior to its cutting, with the initial payment applied to the price of the final block.

The commissioner is given authority to make grants to volunteer fire departments for forest fire control training, and may require local matching funds. Additional forestry personnel funding is directed in the department's 1984-1985 budget. Authority is granted to the commissioner to extend timber permits due to expire in 1981 and 1982.

The act is effective March 23, 1982, except for fiscal provisions, which are effective July 1, 1983.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD; WATER PLANNING BOARD, Chapter

524, S.F. No. 1671, by Bernhagen; companion is H.F. No. 1779, by

Munger.

This act designates that the chairman of the environmental

quality board shall be the member who is the representative of the governor's office. It allows the board to hire an executive director to supervise the board's staff and to contract with the department of energy, planning and development for administrative services. The board's citizen advisory committee is abolished.

This act also transfers duties related to the system for water information management from the water planning board to the land management information center in the department of energy, planning and development.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

WATERSHED DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION, Chapter

540, S.F. No. 744, by Hanson; companion is H.F. No. 1117, by

Stumpf.

This act alters and clarifies various administrative provisions governing the operation of watershed districts. A "project" is redefined to include planning as well as construction, repair, and maintenance. The contents of a nominating petition for formation of a district are restated to more clearly require a description of territory and of contemplated improvements. Soil and water conservation supervisors are made eligible to serve as managers. Compensation of managers is increased from \$35 to \$50 per day. A new rulemaking process is specified for each district, involving public notice and hearing with published notice, filing with the county recorder, and mailing to affected municipalities. Internal administration rules are exempted from the process. Land use and development rules are subordinated to county or municipal ordinances governing specified items.

Revisions to the overall plan of a district are required at ten-year intervals rather than every two years, and a detailed process is prescribed for preparation of the revised plan by the managers, review by the board, and further review by affected county and municipal governing bodies, soil and water conservation officials, and the metropolitan council if the district is within the metropolitan area. After public hearing, the revised plan is to be adopted by the board and becomes effective on transmittal of copies to all reviewing authorities.

The law governing petitions for projects after adoption of the overall plan is amended to generally conform petition requirements to those of public drainage systems pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 106. Provisions governing petitioner's bond requirements and additional deposit or bond requirements to cover increased costs are clarified and expanded. A manager's power to institute projects without a petition is extended to instances where grants will cover at least 50 percent of estimated costs and the total amount of local costs to be paid by assessments does not exceed \$750,000 for any single project. Situations constituting an emergency, in which work may be conducted by the managers without a contract, are more clearly defined, and provisions are made for assessment of costs.

The minimum district administrative levy is increased from the lesser of one mill or \$75,000 to the lesser of one mill or \$125,000. "Works" or "improvements" are redefined as "projects" throughout the chapter. Repair projects estimated to cost less than \$20,000 are exempted from competitive bidding. The ceiling was \$10,000.

The governmental unit having authority over a ditch or drainage system is given authority to direct that the cost of repairing or rebuilding any bridge or culvert which serves a township or city roadway be paid in whole or in part by the

ditch system.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

VARIOUS GAME AND FISH LAWS, Chapter 543, S.F. No. 818, by

C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 869, by Reding.

This act allows the commissioner of natural resources to limit the number of bear licenses in any season and provide for a license drawing. The age exemption from obtaining a migratory waterfowl stamp is restated. A five-day waiting period is imposed on bow and arrow deer hunters purchasing licenses after the season opens. Two dollars is dedicated from each deer license to deer habitat improvement. Licenses to buy or sell fish are prohibited to resort operators on certain international waters along the Canadian border. Persons convicted of taking big game animals out of season are disqualified from receiving a license for three years thereafter.

Licenses for breeding and propagating bears are authorized only for privately owned or leased lands and waters. Cougar are put on the protected list. Standards for firearms and ammunition usable in taking big game are restated as; handguns, rifles and shotguns having a minimum of 23/100 inch caliber, single projectile with a soft or expanding point, ammunition of at least 1.285 inch case length, or smooth bore muzzleloader of at least .45 caliber or rifled muzzleloader of at least .40 caliber. Expressly prohibited are .30 caliber M-1 carbine cartridges. It is also declared unlawful to possess any firearm or ammunition other than those described, a shotgun using shot or a .22 caliber firearm in a deer hunting area from ten days before the firearms season through one day thereafter.

Beaver may now be trapped on a fur bearing animal trapping license. Nonresidents desiring to take unprotected quadrupeds with a bow and arrow must now obtain a deer bow and arrow license or a small game license. A nonresident raccoon hunter can now take bobcat, fox, coyote, or Canada lynx on a raccoon license, and is prohibited from possessing or transporting any but the coyote unless the carcass is tagged. The commissioner is given authority to require tagging of any fur bearing animals at the place where taken.

Trout stamps are now required for angling only in streams designated by the commissioner as trout streams, and are considered as "licenses" for purposes of any law relating to or requiring a license. Black and rock bass, muskellunge, and sunfish may be bought or sold by a private fish hatchery for stocking of recreational waters. The taking of muskellunge less than 36 inches in length from waters north of highway 210 is prohibited. It is made unlawful to transport a pistol or revolver in a motor vehicle, airplane, or snowmobile unless a proper handgun permit has been issued and unless safety and storage conditions are met.

The use of mechanical harvesting devices to harvest wild rice on public waters is authorized in instances where the person harvesting the rice holds fee title to all land surrounding the waters. The waters cannot exceed 125 acres in area, be within the original boundaries of an Indian reservation, nor have public access. Laws providing for beaver, fisher or otter seals, and prohibiting the placing of carp in public waters, are repealed.

Various provisions of the act are effective March 23, 1982, August 1, 1982, and for licensing years beginning March 1, 1983.

PERMITS TO TAKE DEER BY CROSSBOW, Chapter 552, H.F. No.

1652, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 1577, by Bertram.

This act authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to issue special permits to permanently disabled holders of bow and arrow deer licenses authorizing the use of a crossbow in taking deer. Specifications for the crossbow are: fired from shoulder; minimum of 42 foot-pounds of energy at ten feet; 30 inch stock; working safety; and ten inch arrow or bolt with broadhead.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

REGULATING PADDLE BOATS, Chapter 565, S.F. No. 1908, by

Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 1935, by Hokanson.

This act sets the license fee for paddle boats, and exempts nonmotorized watercraft nine feet in length or less from licensure.

The act is effective January 1, 1983.

WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT, Chapter 569, S.F. No. 1965, by

Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 1934, by Long.

Under these amendments to the waste management act, the commissioner of administration may acquire development rights for land on which the waste management board has put a development moratorium because it is under consideration as a site for hazardous waste disposal. This act also clarifies what kind of information held by the board will be considered to be private or nonpublic data. Other amendments provide for the board to review proposals to designate resource recovery facilities according to specified standards. With regard to its hazardous waste management plan, the board is directed to place highest priority on considering alternatives to land disposal. The board is prohibited from certifying facilities for disposal of radioactive waste.

Amendments related to the pollution control agency require it to adopt rules related to contingency plans, post-closure monitoring, and liability insurance for hazardous waste facilities.

Numerous amendments affecting waste management districts, the metropolitan waste control commission, and the metropolitan council set various policies and requirements relating to their solid waste plans and solid waste facilities.

This act also directs the commissioner of energy, planning and development to conduct a study of solid waste utilization in the St. Cloud area. Any state money spent on the study must be matched by private donations to the commissioner.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

SKUNK TRAFFICKING, Chapter 591, S.F. No. 1443, by

Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 849, by Reif.

This act prohibits the importation, exportation, acquisition, sale, barter, exchange, gift, or purchase of a live skunk, except by a public or private zoo, circus, or scientific or educational institution under certain circumstances.

Persons currently engaged in the business of buying or selling skunks may continue to do so until January 1, 1985.

A violation of the act is a misdemeanor.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

FIREARMS SAFETY AND SNOWMOBILE TRAINING FEES, Chapter 594,

S.F. No. 1503, by R. Peterson, companion is H.F. No. 1600, by

Clawson.

This act increases from \$2 to \$5 the maximum fee which may be charged participants in firearms safety and snowmobile training courses. The division of enforcement of the department of natural resources is to supply firearms safety educational materials.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

FAMILY LAW

UNIFORM RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT, Chapter 436,

H.F. No. 773, by Norton; companion is S.F. No. 648, by Sieloff.

This act repeals the Minnesota reciprocal enforcement of support act and replaces it with the revised uniform reciprocal enforcement of support act.

The act defines terms and specifies rights of action for support, enforcement procedures, available defenses, applicable rules of evidence and hearing procedures, court jurisdiction and venue, petition contents, duties of legal representation, court duties, applicable costs and fees, arrest and immunity provisions, contents and distribution of orders, the effects of an order and various post-order procedures, the disposition of payments, choice of law, and appeal procedures.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

DISSOLUTION; CO-OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY, Chapter 464, S.F. No.

1641, by Sieloff; companion is H.F. No. 1813, by Dempsey.

This act provides that each spouse has a common ownership, to the extent determined by the court, of marital property which vests not later than the time of the entry of a decree in a proceeding for dissolution or annulment. The act also eliminates several factors to be considered by the court in dividing marital property, and makes conclusive the presumption that each spouse made a substantial contribution to the acquisition of property and income while they were living together as husband and wife.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

CHILD SUPPORT, Chapter 488, S.F. No. 1561, by Berglin;

companion is H.F. No. 1691, by Hokanson.

This act clarifies the law relating to child support enforcement. The act expands the access of the commissioner of public welfare to information from other state agencies concerning support obligors and also limits the release of the information.

The act provides for issuance of an order of withholding against an obligor in favor of the maintenance or child support obligee or the responsible public agency, spells out conditions for the order, changes the terms of the order and the distribution of withheld funds, and requires the order to be in a certain form.

The act repeals existing provisions dealing with income tax withholding, inclusion of the withholding order in a final separation or dissolution decree, modification of the order, and penalties for violation of the law relating to withholding orders.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

PROBATE; INVENTORIES AND APPRAISALS, Chapter 529, S.F. No.

16, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 322, by Norton.

This act changes the deadline for the personal representative in a probate proceeding to file an inventory and appraisal of the decedent's property from three months after appointment to six months after appointment or nine months after

the decedent's death, whichever is later. The requirements for filing and mailing the inventory are changed.

The act is effective for estates of decedents dying after March 22, 1982.

MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION; MAINTENANCE AWARD, Chapter 535, S.F.

No. 378, by Berglin; companion is H.F. No. 450, by Wynia.

This act clarifies the requirements for a maintenance order in an action for dissolution of a marriage or legal separation. In considering a request for temporary or permanent maintenance, the court will now consider, in addition to the existing factors, the probability of a spouse's becoming self-supporting, the length of a homemaker spouse's absence from employment, and the extent to which the homemaker's education, skills, experience, or earning capacity have become outmoded or diminished.

The act is effective May 1, 1982.

CUSTODIAL PARENT; MOVE TO ANOTHER STATE, Chapter 537, H.F.

No. 522, by Dempsey; no companion.

This act prohibits a court from authorizing the custodial parent of a child to move the child's residence to another state if the purpose of the move is to interfere with the noncustodial parent's visitation rights.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

ADOPTION, Chapter 584, H.F. No. 1068, by D. Peterson;

companion is S.F. No. 1214, by Waldorf.

This act changes the law relating to adoption records and information. The act changes the minimum age requirement for access to adoption records by an adopted person. The act specifies the contents, use, and permanent retention of adoption records. The act requires agencies to provide assistance to parties to an adoption when current information is requested by a party and in certain health-related circumstances. The act gives the commissioner of public welfare certain rulemaking authority.

The act requires the commissioner of health to disclose the information on an adopted person's original birth certificate in certain instances, and specifies rights of the parties and the applicable procedures. The act repeals existing law relating to disclosure of information on a birth certificate.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

JUVENILE DETENTION, Chapter 596, H.F. No. 1546, by Kelly;

no companion.

This act provides that a child 16 years of age or older, against whom a motion is pending before the court to refer for prosecution, may be detained for more than eight days in separate quarters in a jail or facility subject to the commissioner of corrections approval and periodic review.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SAVINGS BANK ACQUISITION BY FOREIGN BANK, Chapter 372, S.F.

No. 832, by Tennesen; companion is H.F. No. 1808, by Brinkman.

This act permits a foreign bank holding company to acquire a savings bank in Minnesota. The acquisition can be made only if the commissioner of banking determines it necessary to maintain the continued viability or prevent the probable failure of the savings bank. To facilitate the acquisition, the savings bank may be converted to the charter form of ownership or be given the operating power of a bank. The commissioner shall cooperate with federal authorities in connection with the acquisition.

The act is effective February 5, 1982.

CREDIT UNIONS; OPERATING PROCEDURES, Chapter 429, H.F. No.

1863, by Greenfield; companion is S.F. No. 1761, by Solon.

Section 1 of the act authorizes credit union members to allow their bylaws to be amended by the board of directors. This power is limited in certain areas and may be overridden by a resolution adopted by the members.

The time period in which the commissioner of banks must approve or disapprove a proposed credit union bylaw or certificate of organization amendment has been reduced from 90 to 60 days.

Sections 2 to 4 provide for the election of a credit committee at the annual meeting. If a credit committee is not elected at that time, and if authorized by the bylaws, the board of directors may appoint a credit committee or credit manager.

A credit manager is given the same powers as a credit committee.

Section 6 allows a credit union to establish an individual retirement account for the spouse of a relative of a credit union member if the relative is also a member.

Sections 1 to 6 are effective August 1, 1982.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS, Chapter 473, S.F. No. 1684, by Bang;

companion is H.F. No. 1916, by D. Johnson.

Section 1 extends the present mandatory insurance of accounts requirement so that all state-chartered depository institutions must now maintain this insurance.

Section 2 classifies the information obtained by the commissioner of banks in the examination of financial institutions as confidential for purposes of the data practices act. This information does not have to be deposited with the state archives.

Section 3 allows an employee of the banking division, other than an examiner or officer, to have an interest in a supervised financial institution.

It is no longer conclusively presumed that an examiner or other officer of the banking division has an indirect interest in a supervised financial institution in which a spouse or household member has an interest.

Although an examiner or officer of the banking division may

transact business with a financial institution on the same basis as other customers, this does not include obtaining a loan or advance of credit from a supervised financial institution.

Section 4 defines a building and loan association organized under the savings association act.

Section 5 increases from 40 to 50 percent of its capital stock and paid-in surplus the amount a bank, trust company, or stock savings association may invest in land and buildings used by the institution as part of its business without the commissioner's approval. The amount the institution may invest in this property for future use with the commissioner's approval is increased from 60 to 75 percent of its capital stock and paid-in surplus. These investments may be amortized according to generally accepted accounting principles.

A financial institution may not lease property for its place of business if the lessor has an interest in the financial institution unless approved by the commissioner.

Section 6 reenacts existing statutes on bank relocations, and requires an investigation fee of \$500, public notice, and approval by the commissioner if the relocation distance is less than three miles, or approval by the commerce commission if the relocation distance is greater than three miles.

Section 7 requires detached facilities to be clearly identified.

Section 8 provides general approval for financial institutions to act as trustees for retirement and housing accounts.

Section 9 makes it clear that a mutual savings bank may comply with the federal deposit insurance corporation act.

Section 10 removes the requirement that the oaths of bank directors are to be filed with the commissioner.

Section 11 allows a bank or trust company to pledge or create a lien on its business premises.

Section 12 allows a bank to purchase or convey real estate necessary to limit or avoid loss on an existing loan or investment.

Section 13 extends the current bank reporting requirements to trust companies and increases the number of times the commissioner may request these reports from three to four times a year.

Section 14 removes the annual report requirement for trust companies.

Section 15 requires a mutual savings bank to have a minimum required capital of \$500,000, and allows a savings bank to convert from a mutual to a capital stock form of ownership.

Section 16 requires a savings association to pay the filing fee for its articles of incorporation or amendments.

Section 17 eliminates the initial compliance provisions for mandatory insurance of the accounts of savings associations.

Section 18 removes the present expiration date of the credit union advisory council. The council may continue its operations beyond June 30, 1983.

Section 19 eliminates the initial compliance provisions for mandatory insurance of the accounts of credit unions.

Section 20 removes the authority for an industrial loan and thrift company to pledge a certificate of indebtedness as security for a loan.

Section 21 requires an industrial loan and thrift company to comply with the same reserve requirement that presently applies to other financial institutions.

Sections 22 and 23 increase the investigation fee for a safe deposit company from \$25 to \$250, and establish an initial license fee of \$150.

Section 24 increases the maximum bond amount the commissioner may require a safe deposit company to execute and file from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000.

Section 25 makes it clear that default, deferment, and delinquency charges, and the procedures relating to conversion to an annual percentage rate method of computing interest apply only to precomputed loans under the regulated loan act.

Section 26 provides that a periodic statement complies with the requirement that a receipt be given by a regulated lender following payment on a loan contract.

Section 27 limits the application of the statutory licensing and examination requirements of a sales finance company to a company purchasing retail installment contracts in this state.

Section 28 allows a financial corporation to adopt a restated certificate of incorporation.

Section 29 removes the eight percent interest limitation that applies to redemptions of mortgages foreclosed by advertisement.

Section 30 repeals various provisions reenacted in this act. Also repealed is the bank exemption from certain filing fees with the secretary of state and the statutory limitation on interest paid by state-chartered banks and trust companies.

Sections 1 to 15, 17 to 29, and the repealers, except for the repealer relating to the bank exemption from filing fees, are effective March 19, 1982. The repealer relating to the bank exemption from filing fees is effective April 1, 1982.

INTEREST RATES, Chapter 494, S.F. No. 1818, by Solon;

companion is H.F. No. 1864, by Simoneau.

This act standardizes and makes permanent the maximum interest rate that financial institutions may charge on certain loans.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CITY OF BIG FALLS; DETACHED BANKING FACILITY, Chapter 505,

H.F. No. 1550, by I. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1595, by

Lessard.

This act authorizes the establishment of a detached banking facility by a bank operating within 35 miles of the city of Big Falls.

The general statutory provisions relating to the establishment and approval of detached banking facilities apply to a facility established under this act.

No detached facility can be established within 15 miles of

an existing bank.

The act is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Big Falls files a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

MORTGAGES; COMMUNITY WELFARE PROJECT INVESTMENTS, Chapter

632, H.F. No. 1994, by Wynia; companion is S.F. No. 1930, by

Solon.

Section 1 clarifies that a lender can only receive a share of future appreciation upon the stated maturity of the loan on a shared appreciation mortgage relating to a specific housing program.

The statutory provision relating to the assumability of conventional loans is amended to apply to shared appreciation mortgages.

Section 2 allows a bank or trust company to invest in community welfare projects. Investments in a project are limited to two percent of a bank or trust company's capital and surplus. Total investment in these projects is limited to five percent of a bank or trust company's capital and surplus.

Sections 1 and 2 are effective March 24, 1982.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDOWNERS, Chapter 373, H.F. No. 583, by Begich; companion is S.F. No. 1375, by Johnson.

This act regulates the rights and liabilities of landowners to recreational users of their land. The definition of land is expanded to include leased land. Recreational uses of land are defined to include firewood gathering. The definition of what is a charge for the use of land is broadened. The lack of a duty to give warnings and of care is extended to all recreational users of land and not just to those who enter land on a motorized recreational vehicle.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

BOXING REGULATION; "TOUGH MAN CONTESTS", Chapter 375, H.F. No. 1732, by Skoglund; companion is S.F. No. 1703, by Knoll.

All boxing exhibitions offering more than \$5 to any boxer shall comply with the rules of the board of boxing governing professional boxing. No boxer in one of these exhibitions shall box more than once every seven days nor participate unless he submits an affidavit of physical fitness and is examined by a physician designated by the board. See also chapter 405 which amends this chapter.

The act is effective February 20, 1982, and applies to all exhibitions held on or after that date.

STANDARD OF TIME, Chapter 384, H.F. No. 1637, by Olsen; companion is S.F. No. 1694, by Stern.

This act provides that any reference to time in any law is to be construed with reference to and in accordance with the standard time or advanced standard time provided by federal law.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

HISTORIC SITES; CONSUMERS PURE ICE BUILDING, ST. CLOUD, Chapter 392, S.F. No. 1695, by Pehler; companion is H.F. No. 1768, by Marsh.

This act adds to the registry of state historic sites the Consumers Pure Ice and Storage Company Building located in St. Cloud.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

HISTORIC SITES; ST. PAUL OLD FEDERAL COURTS BUILDING, Chapter 417, S.F. No. 1878, by Waldorf; companion is H.F. No. 1812, by Kelly.

The description of the Old Federal Courts building as a state historic site is altered to reflect its ownership by Ramsey county.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT; HORSE RACING, Chapter 518, S.F. No. 303, by Purfeerst; companion is H.F. No. 376, by Reding.

This act proposes an amendment to the state constitution which, if adopted, would read:

"Sec. 8. The legislature may authorize on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law."

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CARNIVALS, FAIRS, AND CIRCUSES; STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY;

METROPOLITAN SPORTS FACILITIES COMMISSION, Chapter 625, H.F. No.

1897, by Rice; companion is S.F. No. 1873, by Chmielewski.

This act makes various changes in the laws relating to fairs, carnivals, and circuses. The act makes it clear that a person who is licensed pursuant to chapter 28A or 157 to operate a place of business at a carnival, circus, or fair, need not obtain another license or permit from a political subdivision in order to engage in food handling or operate a restaurant, although the person must continue to comply with certain other laws and ordinances.

The act provides that the state fairgrounds is not a part of a city or political subdivision within whose boundaries it lies, although property on the fairgrounds which is otherwise taxable remains taxable by the political subdivision.

The act permits the state agricultural society to hold its annual meeting at any place in Minnesota. The act removes the requirement that the society's secretary and treasurer post penal bonds. The end of the society's fiscal year is changed from November 30 to October 31.

The act clarifies the authority of the state agricultural society to prohibit, remove, or stop licensed exhibitions or privileges. The agent for service of process on a nonresident licensee of the society is changed from the society's secretary to the secretary of state.

The act prohibits solicitation of money or sale or distribution of anything at the state fairgrounds by a person who has no license from the state agricultural society authorizing the activity. The act clarifies the penalty provisions for unlicensed, improper, or obscene exhibitions or performances at the state fairgrounds.

The act authorizes the state agricultural society to contract for services, including police, with businesses, the state, or political subdivisions. The term for state fairgrounds security forces is changed from "constables or deputies" to "peace officers." The act clarifies the society's rights and duties regarding intoxicating liquors on the fairgrounds and the exclusion from minimum wage coverage of certain carnival, circus, and fair workers.

The act repeals statutes authorizing a justice of the peace on the fairgrounds, requiring the expansion of certain food service licenses, and requiring the board of managers of the state agricultural society to pay the city of Falcon Heights for certain services.

The act prohibits the Minneapolis city council from appointing certain elected public officials to the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

REORGANIZATION ORDERS; BOXING RULES, Chapter 405, S.F. No. 2095, by Knoll; companion is H.F. No. 2257, by Simoneau.

This act makes miscellaneous changes in state administrative practices.

Section 1 imposes notice and filing requirements on the office of administrative hearings for workers' compensation orders, decisions, and awards made by it.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 transfer powers of the commissioner of securities and real estate relating to municipal industrial development project approval to the commissioner of energy, planning and development.

Section 5 amends the "tough man" boxing legislation passed in chapter 375. Trophies, travel expenses, and subsistence expenses are excluded from the definition of a prize. The requirements for the affidavit of physical fitness are altered. An electroencephalogram administered within one year of the contest may be used in certain circumstances.

Sections 1 to 4 are effective August 1, 1982. Section 5 is effective March 16, 1982.

INFORMATION SHARING; UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, Chapter 416, S.F. No. 1879, by Setzepfandt; no companion.

This act permits the exchange of information between the commissioners of economic security and revenue. The purpose is to audit unemployment taxes. The information is limited to information contained in withholding tax returns received from taxpayers.

The act is effective March 16, 1982.

CAPITOL AREA LAND DISPOSITION, Chapter 422, S.F. No. 1613, by D. Moe; companion is H.F. No. 1730, by Ellingson.

This act regulates the disposition of certain land within the capitol area. Certain transfers from the capitol area architectural and planning board shall be subject to restrictive easements necessary for implementation of its comprehensive plan.

The board is authorized to direct the commissioner of administration to convey tax forfeited land to the St. Paul HRA.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

REVISOR'S BILL, Chapter 424, H.F. No. 2175, by Vellenga; companion is S.F. No. 2064, by Hanson.

This is the revisor's bill. It corrects erroneous, ambiguous, omitted, and obsolete references and text. It eliminates redundant, conflicting, and superseded provisions.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

STATE LAND CONVEYANCE; LYON AND WRIGHT COUNTIES, Chapter 430, H.F. No. 1235, by Ludeman; companion is S.F. No. 1130, by Kamrath.

This act authorizes the state to convey its interest in tracts of land in Lyon and Wright counties to certain named individuals.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

TAX FORFEITED LANDS; ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Chapter 434, H.F. No. 1580, by Samuelson; companion is S.F. No. 1593, by Rued.

This act permits the county of St. Louis to sell certain tax forfeited lands to named individuals at a private sale.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

LAND CONVEYANCE; WASHINGTON COUNTY, Chapter 441, H.F. No. 1231, by Laidig; companion is S.F. No. 1291, by Sikorski.

This act authorizes the commissioner of banks to convey certain described land in Washington county to a named individual.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

COMMISSION OF ECONOMIC SECURITY; DELEGATION OF POWERS, Chapter 445, H.F. No. 2078, by Sviggum; companion is S.F. No. 2026, by Knutson.

This act authorizes the commissioner of economic security to delegate the execution of contracts to a deputy, an assistant commissioner, or a program director if the delegation has been approved by the commissioner of administration and filed with the secretary of state.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

LAND CONVEYANCE; MANKATO STATE UNIVERSITY, Chapter 446, H.F. No. 1622, by Piepho; companion is S.F. No. 1535, by Taylor.

This act requires the conveyance of certain state lands to the Mankato State University Foundation, Inc.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

STATE OFFICE SPACE IN HISTORIC BUILDINGS, Chapter 456, S.F. No. 1256, by Ulland; companion is H.F. No. 1419, by Norton.

This act directs the commissioner of administration to acquire and utilize space in suitable buildings of historical, architectural, or cultural significance for those space needs which cannot be accommodated by state owned buildings. The commissioner shall do so only if use of the historic space is feasible, prudent, and cost effective compared with available alternatives. Historic buildings include those on the national register of historical places, designated by a state or county historical society, or designated by a municipal preservation commission.

The act is effective April 1, 1982.

CONVEYANCE OF STATE LAND, Chapter 480, H.F. No. 1579, by Samuelson; companion is S.F. No. 1592, by Rued.

This act permits the governor to convey a tract of state land to the city of Brainerd for the purpose of student housing.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

MANKATO STATE UNIVERSITY REAL ESTATE LEASE, Chapter 485,

H.F. No. 2156, by Piepho; companion is S.F. No. 2053, by Taylor.

The state university board may allow the Mankato State University Foundation to construct a steel building on the campus of the state university. The building shall be leased to Mankato State University under terms approved by the state university board and the department of administration. The building may be sublet to other approved parties. Title to the building shall pass to the state when the cost of the building has been paid or ten years from the time the building is leased, whichever is earlier.

The act is effective on March 20, 1982.

STATE LAND CONVEYANCE, Chapter 486, H.F. No. 2170, by

Elioff; companion is S.F. No. 2090, by Dicklich.

This act authorizes the sale of a tract of state land to correct a surveying error.

The act is effective March 20, 1982.

DATA PRIVACY, Chapter 545, H.F. No. 930, by Ellingson;

companion is S.F. No. 198, by Tennesen.

The act makes a number of technical and substantive changes in the Minnesota government data practices act.

A summary of how government data are 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" are further classified as public, private, or confidential. "Public data on individuals" are accessible to the public. "Private data on individuals" are data made by statute or federal law not public and are accessible to the individual. "Confidential data on individuals" are data made by state or federal law not public and are not accessible to the individual.

Usually "government data" are 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 are accessible to the public.

Another subcategory of government data is "data not on individuals" which includes all government data which are not "data on individuals." "Data not on individuals" are classified as either (a) "nonpublic data" which means data not on individuals which are 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 are made by statute or federal law not public and are not accessible to the subject of the data.

Governmental agencies may apply to the commissioner of administration for permission to classify the data of its agency on a temporary basis. Temporary classifications granted under this act are extended to and will expire 24 months after the classification is granted.

An individual asked by a governmental agency to supply private or confidential data concerning himself must be informed

of a number of items relating to the request. This act provides that this requirement will not apply when an individual is asked to supply investigative data to a law enforcement officer.

Names of individuals who register complaints with governmental agencies concerning violations of law concerning the use of real property are classified as confidential.

Libraries operated by any state agency, political subdivision, or statewide system are subject to the Minnesota government data practices act.

Energy and financial data, statistics, and information furnished to the department of energy, planning and development by a coal or petroleum supplier are classified as nonpublic data. Data (a) in copies of bids, contracts, and letters of agreement between utility companies and third party auditors and (b) in utility statements showing costs for employee performance of energy audits which are received by the department in order to arbitrate disputes arising from complaints concerning the award of contracts to perform energy conservation audits are classified as protected nonpublic data not on individuals.

Data collected, used, maintained, or disseminated by the welfare system that are not data on individuals are public, except that security information is classified as nonpublic data.

The provision of law classifying data relating to employee assistance programs does not authorize establishment of programs.

Data collected by government agencies for the purpose of the 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. This act provides that governmental agencies may make data classified pursuant to this provision accessible to persons or government agencies if the agency determines that access will aid the law enforcement process, promote public health or safety, or dispel widespread rumor or unrest.

Data of licensing agencies and boards of the state are classified under the Minnesota government data practices act. This act defines "licensing agency" to exclude various agencies primarily administered by the commissioner of public welfare. Data relating to persons or agencies licensed or registered under authority of the commissioner of welfare are classified under the provision of law classifying welfare data. Application data on licensees are classified as public.

Data collected by political subdivisions from individuals or business entities concerning income properties are classified as private or nonpublic data.

Criminal history data are classified under the data practices act.

"Criminal history data" mean all data maintained in criminal history records compiled by the bureau of criminal apprehension and disseminated through the criminal justice information system, including, but not limited to fingerprints, photographs, identification data, arrest data, prosecution data, criminal court data, custody and supervision data. Criminal history data are classified as private data. Nothing in this act will limit public access to data made public by the provision of law governing law enforcement data.

Corrections and detention data are classified under the data practices act.

"Corrections and detention data" mean data on individuals created, collected, used, or maintained because of their lawful confinement or detention in state reformatories, prisons and

correctional facilities, municipal or county jails, lockups, workhouses, work farms, and all other correctional and detention facilities.

Unless the data are summary or arrest data, or a statute specifically provides a different classification, corrections and detention data are classified as private data to the extent that the release of the data would either (a) disclose personal, medical, psychological, or financial information or (b) endanger an individual's life.

Corrections and detention data are classified as confidential to the extent that release of the data would endanger an individual's life, effectiveness of an investigation, identify a confidential informant, or clearly endanger the institution or its population.

After any presentation to the court, data made private or confidential pursuant to this provision of law will be public to the extent reflected in court records.

Court services data are classified under the data practices act.

"Court services data" mean data which are created, collected, used or maintained by a court services department, parole or probation authority, or correctional agency and which is on individuals who are or were defendants, parolees or probationers of a municipal, district, or county court, participants in diversion programs, petitioners or respondents to a family court, or juveniles adjudicated delinquent and committed, detained prior to a court hearing or hearings, or found to be dependent or neglected and placed under the supervision of the court.

Unless the data are summary data or a statute specifically provides a different classification, the following court services data are classified as private:

1. data on individuals gathered for a court to determine the need for any treatment, rehabilitation, counseling, or any other need of a defendant, parolee, probationer, or participant in a diversion program, and used by the court for sentencing or dispositional purposes;
2. data on petitioners or respondents to a family court gathered at the court's request for purposes relating to family, marriage, chemical dependency, and marriage dissolution adjustment counseling, including child custody recommendations to the court; and
3. data gathered by psychologists in the course of providing the court with psychological evaluations or in the course of counseling individual clients referred by the court for the purpose of assisting them with personal conflicts.

Whenever, in the gathering of the private data specified in 1 to 3, a psychologist or other court agent is directed by the court to obtain data on individual defendants and others in a family court, and the source of data provides the data only upon the condition of its being held confidential, that data and the identity of the source are confidential data.

Probation data are classified as confidential.

Private or confidential court services data may not be disclosed except pursuant to procedures specified in the data practices act, a specific statute, written permission of the source of confidential data to the court services department or other agency granted supervision of the data, or pursuant to a court order.

The following court service data on adult individuals are classified as public:

1. name, age, sex, occupation and the fact that an individual is a parolee, probationer or participant in a diversion program, and if so, at what location;
2. the offense for which the individual was placed under supervision;
3. the date supervision began and ended and the duration of supervision;
4. court services data which was public in a court or other agency which originated the data;
5. arrest and detention orders and orders for parole revocation and the reasons for revocation;
6. the conditions of parole, probation or participation and the extent to which those conditions have been or are being met;
7. identities of agencies, units within agencies and individuals providing supervision; and
8. The legal basis for any change in supervision and the date, time, and location associated with the change.

St. Paul civic authority data are classified under the data practices act.

Data classified as nonpublic includes letters from persons making inquiries to the authority as to the availability of the authority facilities for staging events, identity of firms which contact the authority, type of event which they wish to stage in authority facilities, terms of rentals, and authority staff responses.

Data classified as nonpublic shall become public upon the occurrence of specified circumstances.

Certain data on participants in the rideshare program, collected by the department of transportation, are classified as private, including such items as addresses, beginning and ending work hours, and type of rideshare service information requested.

Estimated or appraised value of individual parcels of real property which are collected for the governmental purpose of acquiring land through purchase or condemnation are classified as confidential. This confidential data becomes public upon the occurrence of any of the following:

1. the negotiating parties exchange appraisals;
2. the data are submitted to a court appointed condemnation commissioner;
3. the data are presented in court in condemnation proceedings; or
4. the negotiating parties enter into an agreement for the purchase and sale of the property.

This act authorizes any person who has submitted an accident report as required by law and which is classified as confidential data to provide information to any person involved in an accident or to testify at a trial as to facts within his knowledge. The law governing accident reports is subject to the data practices act.

Data gathered from an employing unit, employer, or

individual pursuant to the administration of the employment services law governing unemployment compensation are classified under the data practices act.

Data are generally classified as private data on individuals or nonpublic data not on individuals and cannot be disclosed except as provided by this act and court order. However, the data may be disseminated to and used by a wide variety of governmental agencies and groups specified by the act.

In addition, certain data relating to the administration of employment services law are specifically classified by this act.

1. Data on individuals, employers, and employee units used by the department of economic security in an investigation are classified as confidential.

2. Data on individuals, employers, and employing units maintained by the department in the adjudication of a separation or eligibility issue are confidential as to data on individuals and protected nonpublic data as to nonindividual employers and employing units.

3. Aggregate data about employers compiled from job orders placed with the department are nonpublic data. The general aptitude test battery and nonverbal test battery administered by the department are classified as nonpublic data.

4. Data on individuals collected by the department on an individual because he or she applies for energy assistance and weatherization programs are classified as private data.

Data gathered by the department shall not be made the subject of any civil suit.

The revisor of statutes is instructed to recodify provisions of the data practices act in the next edition of Minnesota Statutes.

This act is effective March 23, 1982.

STATE LAND CONVEYANCES, Chapter 551, H.F. No. 1635, by I. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1529, by Lessard.

This act authorizes the conveyance of state land to Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Waskish, Minnesota, Lake of the Woods county, Beltrami county, the city of Hutchinson, and to a named individual.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

STATE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, Chapter 560, S.F. No. 1856, by Spear; companion is H.F. No. 1967, by Simoneau.

Section 1 provides that the legislative commission on employee relations (LCER) shall approve, reject, or modify the plan setting compensation, terms, and conditions of employment for state managers who are not otherwise provided for in law.

Section 2 makes a technical change to the law governing employees of the state auditor. The change is technical because section 28 of the act reinstates the substance of the stricken language.

Section 3 strikes the current provision that all employees of the state board of investment serve in the unclassified service and states that only employees whose primary responsibility is to invest or manage money will automatically be unclassified.

Section 4 strikes the current law that the director of the division of emergency services shall be unclassified, and provides that the director shall be unclassified only if the position meets the criteria of section 14.

Section 5 specifies that members of state boards shall be reimbursed for expenses in the same manner and amount as authorized by the commissioner's plan. The old language is no longer satisfactory since there is not necessarily a uniform rate of reimbursement for all state employees.

Section 6 makes the same change as section 5 to members of state advisory councils and committees.

Section 7 provides that employees of the state or of the University of Minnesota involved in purchasing may accept "items of nominal value" from purchasing officials instead of the current standard of "advertising novelties having wide distribution."

Section 8 clarifies a reference to designation of managerial positions.

Section 9 strikes the authority of the commissioner of employee relations to adopt rules governing expenses for members of boards and commissions, since, under sections 5 and 6 these expenses will be governed by the commissioner's plan.

Section 10 clarifies that the commissioner of employee relations may adopt "administrative procedures" (which are not subject to the rulemaking provisions of the administrative procedure act (APA)) concerning topics involving the general public if the procedures concern only internal state management and if all elements of the procedures which do affect the general public are governed by rules adopted under the APA.

Section 11 requires the commissioner of employee relations to report twice each year to the LCER on the number of appointments made under certain noncompetitive procedures.

Section 12 provides that the commissioner of employee relations and not each agency head shall decide when to send employees home due to emergencies.

Section 13 provides that all deputy and assistant agency heads and one confidential secretary in the agencies listed in section 14 of the bill shall serve in the unclassified service. Under current law certain assistant agency heads and confidential secretaries serve in the classified service.

Section 14 establishes criteria for the designation of additional unclassified positions in certain agencies. Current law assigns a set number of positions which each agency may designate in the unclassified service. Under the system proposed in this section no number of positions would be specified, and instead designation of positions in the unclassified service would be governed by the following criteria:

1. consistency with other law;
2. person reports directly to agency head or deputy agency head and is part of the management team;
3. duties involve significant discretion and substantial involvement in interpretation and implementation of policy;
4. duties are not primarily personnel, accounting, or other technical expertise where continuity is important;
5. there is a need for accountability, loyalty, and compatibility with the agency head and governor;

6. position is that of division or bureau director or assistant to the agency head; and

7. commissioner of employee relations must agree that the standards above are met.

Under this system, a position could change from the classified to unclassified service and back from administration to administration.

Section 15 provides that the commissioner of employee relations may authorize the temporary designation of a position in the unclassified service only for professional, managerial, or supervisory positions which are fully anticipated to be of limited duration. Under current department "Rule 10" the commissioner may authorize the temporary designation of any position, including clerical and technical, in the unclassified service.

Section 16 makes a technical change in a cross-reference.

Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 make technical changes to adopt proper terminology.

Section 21 provides that when certifying eligible candidates to a hiring state agency, the commissioner of employee relations may limit the names she certifies to those who have special qualifications documented by the hiring agency and approved by the commissioner as being essential for the vacant position.

Section 22 increases the number of eligibles certified to a hiring agency from the top ten on the list to the top 20 for positions to be filled by competitive open examination.

Section 23 provides that for positions to be filled by competitive promotional exams the commissioner shall certify the first ten eligibles on the list. Under current law, the commissioner certifies the first three, plus those eligibles having an exam rating within three points of the eligible with the highest rating.

Section 24 makes a technical change regarding the approval of transfers by the commissioner of employee relations.

Section 25 clarifies that the commissioner of employee relations authorizes entire job classes, rather than individual positions, to be filled through "routine service" appointments.

Section 26 provides that special salary rates for medical doctors shall be included in the commissioner's plan.

Section 27 provides that the commissioner of employee relations shall annually submit to LCER a list of positions which the commissioner has designated as "managerial." The commissioner shall note changes from the prior year's list. Those portions of the managerial plan establishing compensation, terms, and conditions of employment shall be submitted to the LCER and the full legislature before becoming effective. Benefits under the managerial plan may be extended to constitutional officers, workers' compensation judges, and tax court judges.

Section 28 provides that total compensation for employees of constitutional officers who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement shall be determined by the employing constitutional officer subject to the approval of the commissioner of employee relations. Under current law only the governor, attorney general, and state auditor have similar authority.

Section 29 strikes current law that the director of equal

employment opportunity in the department of employee relations shall be unclassified, and provides that the director shall be unclassified only if the position meets the criteria of section 14.

Section 30 clarifies that a retired state employee may elect to purchase hospital, medical, and dental insurance at the state group rate, but is not eligible to purchase life insurance through the state. A spouse of certain deceased retired employee may also purchase this coverage if the spouse was a dependent under the employee's coverage at the time of death.

Section 31 provides that managers and employees shall attempt to resolve disputes through informal means prior to the initiation of disciplinary action. A classified employee may not be reprimanded except for just cause.

Section 32 clarifies that discipline procedures may be governed by the commissioner's and managerial plans. It provides that a permanent classified employee has certain statutory rights upon a suspension without pay. Under current law these statutory rights are only available upon suspension for more than 30 days. Time deadlines in the statutory grievance process are clarified. The commissioner's plan shall govern certain grievance procedures for employees serving a probationary period after being promoted within state service.

Section 33 makes technical changes consistent with section 32 and with the contested case provisions of the administrative procedure act.

Section 34 makes technical changes needed because of the amendments in section 13.

Section 35 makes technical changes in the code of ethics for executive branch employees.

Section 36 makes technical changes in the code of ethics. It also provides that any person convicted of a crime (current law says a misdemeanor) based on violations of chapter 43A shall be ineligible for appointment in the civil service for three years following conviction.

Section 37 provides that unclassified as well as classified positions may be included in the job-sharing program.

Section 38 strikes the current restriction which limits the job-sharing program to ten state agencies.

Section 39 amends retirement provisions of the job-sharing program. These provisions were enacted last year but were inadvertently repealed by a later recodification of chapter 43A.

Section 40 eliminates 1969 authority for the commissioner of insurance to appoint a special assistant in the unclassified service to complete a report.

Sections 41 and 42 strike the current law that DNR division directors shall be unclassified and provide that these directors shall be unclassified only if the positions meet the criteria of section 14.

Section 43 makes the same change as sections 41 and 42 but affecting positions at the Minnesota Zoo.

Section 44 strikes the language placing the clerk for the school equalization aid review committee in the unclassified service.

Section 45 strikes language providing that staff to administer the school lunch act may be in the unclassified service.

Section 46 strikes the current law that the state residential school administrator shall be unclassified and provides that this person shall be unclassified only if the position meets the criteria of section 14.

Section 47 strikes language placing staff of the post-secondary education consortium for southwestern and west-central Minnesota in the unclassified service.

Section 48 strikes language placing the deputy director and personal secretary in the office of health facilities complaints in the unclassified service.

Sections 49 and 50 strike the current law that division directors in the department of public safety shall be unclassified and provide that the directors shall be unclassified only if the positions meet the criteria of section 14.

Section 51 makes the same change as sections 49 and 50 but for a position under the public utilities commission.

Section 52 makes the same change as sections 49 and 50 but for the position of medical director in the department of public welfare. It also removes the current provision that even if the position is unclassified the director may be removed only for cause.

Section 53 makes the same change as sections 49 and 50 but for the director of the alcohol and other drug abuse section in the department of public welfare.

Sections 54 and 55 make the same change as sections 49 and 50 but for the director of the capitol complex security division and the state fire marshal in the department of public safety.

Section 56 makes changes in eligibility for the unclassified state employees pension plan to conform to changes in the composition of the unclassified service.

Section 57 provides that a person who currently participates in the unclassified pension plan, whose position is classified by this act, may continue to participate in the unclassified plan.

Section 58 makes the same changes as section 49 but for the housing finance agency.

Section 59 strikes language placing the director of the state employees suggestion system in the unclassified service.

Section 60 strikes language placing staff for the state resource recovery program in the unclassified service.

Section 61 amends 1981 session laws to repeal the "sunset" on various sections of state civil service law. It also extends the job-sharing program from June 30, 1982, to December 31, 1983.

Section 62 requires the commissioner of employee relations to submit a report to the LCER recommending changes in the career executive service so that the CES would conform with the characteristics listed in the section. These changes would not take effect unless adopted by the legislature.

Section 63 provides certain rights to currently unclassified employees whose positions are classified by this act. If the employee passes a qualifying exam, the employee shall be appointed to the newly classified position. The commissioner may count satisfactory job performance as passing of the qualifying exam.

The new limitations of "Rule 10" appointments in section 15

shall apply only to positions which are initially authorized after the effective date of section 15. Persons previously appointed to a "Rule 10" position shall continue to serve according to the terms under which they were appointed.

Any person who currently serves in the classified service, whose position is unclassified by this act, may elect to remain in the classified service as long as the person holds the position but not to exceed five years after the section's effective date. After that time, the incumbent would have bumping rights.

Section 64 provides that any contract entered into by the state or the University of Minnesota after the section's effective date which involves work which would otherwise be done by state or university employees, shall be subject to the competitive bidding procedures of section 16.07, and shall provide for preferential employment of state or university employees who are laid off as a result of the contract.

Section 65 repeals the following sections:

12.05 (places the director of the division of employee services in the department of public safety in the unclassified service);

43A.08, subd. 2 (current system for designation of positions in the unclassified service);

124.615, subd. 3 (provides staff for administration of Title V of the Higher Education Act);

190.081 (provides that personnel employed by the adjutant general in armories shall be unclassified); and

190.095 (provides for employees to repair regimental battle flags).

Sections 10 and 64 are effective March 23, 1982. The remaining sections are effective June 30, 1982.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES; TEMPORARY RULEMAKING, Chapter

562, S.F. No. 1838, by Lindgren; companion is H.F. No. 1946, by

Rees.

This act requires agencies intending to adopt temporary rules to send notice of that intention to the same people registered with the agency for notice of proceedings related to permanent rules. The length of time temporary rules can be in effect is increased from 180 days to 360 days. The agency must send out notices and publish notice in the State Register that the rules are being continued beyond 180 days.

This act also requires the commissioner of public welfare to initiate rulemaking proceedings if he wants changes in certain dispensing fees in the medical assistance program to be effective for more than 180 days.

Under this act, agencies and officials who regularly issue reports or books to a list of persons must annually update their mailing lists by requiring the listed people to return cards provided in the publication.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

DATA PRIVACY; GOVERNMENT RECORDS, Chapter 573, H.F. No.

534, by Clawson; companion is S.F. No. 389, by Stumpf.

This act provides for the administration of the state

archives and state and local government records and access to government data in those records.

Public officers are required to preserve all records necessary to a full and accurate knowledge of their official activities. This law covers all local and state governmental agencies. Records may be reproduced by photographic, photostatic, microphotographic, or microfilming means which produces copies meeting archival standards specified by the Minnesota Historical Society. A public officer of a state or local agency may have records reproduced by these described means and have the original destroyed in accordance with the disposition requirements of the law governing official records. A facsimile, or exemplified or certified copy of a reproduction of a record allowed by this law has the same weight as evidence as a certified or exemplified copy of the original.

The chief administrative officer of each public agency is responsible for the preservation and care of government records.

Access to records containing government data is governed by the law governing administration of public records and the Minnesota government data practices act.

State archives are administered by the Minnesota Historical Society.

A records disposition panel is created by this act. The attorney general, legislative auditor in the case of state records, state auditor in the case of local records, and director of the Minnesota Historical Society are members of the panel. The panel by unanimous consent may (a) direct the destruction or sale for salvage of government records determined to be no longer of value or (b) give the records to the Minnesota Historical Society if they are determined to be valuable for preservation.

The panel may order by unanimous consent records reproduced and the originals destroyed or sold for salvage. The panel is required to dispose of reproductions in accordance with the procedures provided for in the original records.

State archive employees are granted access to government records classified under the government data practices act for the purpose of determining the historical or other continuing value of the records, regardless of the classification of the records.

After July 1, 1982, all records deemed to be of continuing value and authorized for transfer to the archives by the records disposition panel must be retained by the agency or transferred to the archives. The agency responsible for the records must notify the archivist of the classification of the records under the data practices act.

All records transferred to the archives must be accessible to the public unless the archives determine that the information:

1. was compiled for law enforcement purposes and disclosure would (a) materially impair effectiveness of an ongoing investigation or law enforcement proceeding, (b) identify a confidential informant, (c) reveal confidential investigative techniques, or (d) endanger the life of an individual;
2. is administrative or technical information;
3. is proprietary information;
4. contains trade secrets or confidential commercial and financial information;

5. is library, archival, or museum material contributed by private persons to the extent of any lawful limitation imposed upon the material; or

6. disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

The historical society may withhold access to state archives from any person who wilfully damages or removes material. A person denied access to the state archives may appeal the archivist's determination to the executive council of the society.

The state archivist is appointed by the director of the historical society. The archivist is required to keep a list of records destroyed.

The state records center which stores state records not in archives is administered by the commissioner of administration.

Public authorities and political entities must apply to the archivist for an order relating to disposition of government records. The archivist must keep a record of all orders of the records disposition panel authorizing disposition of records.

The historical society may direct the storage of government records, including photographic or other reproductions which are state archives.

Government records may not be destroyed except upon approval by the records disposition panel. A person who destroys a record without approval is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The attorney general may replevin or recover possession of public records unlawfully transferred or removed and returned to the office of origin or, in the case of state archives, to the society.

The authority of the historical society to adopt rules is repealed.

This act is effective July 1, 1982.

STATE BOARD OF INVESTMENT, Chapter 587, S.F. No. 1239, by

D. Moe; companion is H.F. No. 1013, by Reding.

This act authorizes the state investment board to employ private firms to invest and manage the assets of funds over which the board has investment management responsibility.

The board is authorized to purchase from the Minnesota housing finance agency all or any part of any pool of residential mortgages which has previously been financed by the issuance of bonds or notes of the agency.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE, Chapter 620, H.F. No. 1834, by

Metzen; companion is S.F. No. 1789, by Penny.

This act is the state claims bill. It appropriates money to pay various claims against the state for tort liability. Several appropriations made for past claims are canceled.

The act is effective March 24, 1982.

BUDGET BALANCING BILL, Chapter 641, H.F. No. 2190, by L.

Carlson; no companion.

This is the major appropriations bill. It provides for various reductions in appropriations in response to the budgetary problems of the state. It also contains numerous unrelated riders.

ARTICLE I

Section 3 requires the commissioner of transportation to make reasonable efforts to collect money owed to the state due to damage caused to state property. The commissioner may use a collection agency to collect money owed on money judgments.

Section 4 increases the "cost of care" for which the state may be reimbursed by the federal government under the social security act.

Section 5 extends the responsibility of relatives for the state's cost of treatment for certain chemical dependency treatment costs.

Section 6 removes the maximum dollar amount which a relative must pay for the cost of a patient's treatment. The new maximum amount will be based on ability to pay.

Section 7 provides that out of state residents may be required to pay the full costs of a relative's treatment.

Section 8 provides that a claim for expenses against a patient's estate shall be considered a claim for expenses of last illness.

Sections 9 to 12 reduce the state's retirement contributions for various employees.

Section 13 authorizes the commissioner of energy, planning and development to establish a state development company which will qualify for the section 503 program of the small business administration.

Sections 14, 15, and 16 make technical changes in the small business finance agency law.

Section 17 requires a determination of a county or county municipal court to be served on an aggrieved party within 45 days after the determination.

Section 18 removes the homestead exemption for certain claims of the state for treatment of patients and for medical assistance payments.

Section 19 provides priority for claims for state hospital treatment over claims for medical assistance made against an estate.

Section 20 provides that claims against a homestead for medical assistance and state hospital care shall survive its descent to a surviving spouse or children.

Sections 1 to 20 are effective April 1, 1982.

ARTICLE II

Article II relates to taxes, payment shifts, and reductions in certain local aids.

Section 1 makes a technical amendment clarifying that special taxing districts are still subject to levy limits.

Sections 2, 3, and the repealer in section 13, clause (a), provide that, beginning in 1983, property tax refunds for senior citizens and the disabled are payable at the same time the refunds are paid to other taxpayers. The payment times are

October for homeowners and August for renters.

Sections 4 and 5 make several changes in the sales tax. The changes are effective for sales occurring after April 30, 1982. Cable television services, candy, and soft drinks are made subject to the sales tax. Certain sales of tangible personal property transported outside Minnesota by the purchaser and used in a trade or business are exempt from tax only if the property is not subject to tax in the jurisdiction to which it is transported, or the jurisdiction allows a similar exemption for property transported to Minnesota. If subject to tax, the property is taxed at the rate of the use tax imposed by the state to which it is transported.

Effective May 1, 1982, an additional tax is imposed for on-sales of intoxicating liquor and fermented malt beverages. The rate of tax is five percent with the proceeds deposited in the general fund. The tax is paid as part of the state sales tax.

Sections 7 and 8 delay the effective date of the adoption for individuals of the federal 60 percent capital gains exclusion until taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982. The increased exclusion had been scheduled to take effect for sales of property after June 30, 1982.

Sections 9, 10, 11, and 13, clause (b), reduce the amount of local government aids paid to counties, cities, towns, and special taxing districts in fiscal year 1983 by \$30,000,000. The reductions will occur in the amount of homestead credit paid to local units of government by the state. The county payments are reduced \$20,500,000; payments to cities are reduced \$5,500,000; and payments to towns and special taxing districts are reduced \$2,000,000 each. The reduction to each taxing district is proportionate to its original certification. The appropriation for all homestead credit payments in fiscal year 1983 may not exceed \$451,600,000. If the amount of homestead credit payable exceeds that amount, an additional proportionate reduction must be made so that payments do not exceed the limit.

Homestead credit payments to school districts are not reduced. However, effective the day after final enactment, section 12 provides that the payments to school districts for the homestead and other property tax credits shall be certified to and paid by the commissioner of education according to the schedule for payment of foundation aids.

CORRECTING LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, Chapter 642, S.F. No.

2169, by R. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 2248, by Jude.

This act is the end of the session "clean-up" bill. It corrects technical mistakes of a noncontroversial nature made in bills during the regular session and the third special session of 1981.

The act has various effective dates.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES, Chapter 371, S.F. No.

1150, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1417, by Pogemiller.

This act adds several articles to the interstate compact on juveniles.

Article XVI provides that the home state of a child, brought before a court of a state where the child is not a resident willing to permit the child to return home, shall within five days of finding that the child is a resident and subject to court jurisdiction in the home state authorize the child's return. The home state shall pay the expenses of the return.

Article XVII provides that a juvenile charged with being delinquent by reason of violating a criminal law shall be returned to the requesting state upon a requisition to the state where the juvenile may be found.

Section 2 requires the governor to execute the interstate compact on juveniles.

The act is effective January 30, 1982.

OPTOMETRISTS; USE OF DRUGS, Chapter 388, S.F. No. 709, by

Dicklich; companion is H.F. No. 275, by Greenfield.

This act permits a licensed optometrist to administer certain topical ocular drugs if certain requirements are met. An optometrist is not permitted to treat diseases by drugs, and must refer persons suspected of disease to a licensed physician.

An optometrist must meet certain educational, training, and planning requirements before he can be certified by the board of optometry to administer topical ocular drugs. The board shall consult with the board of medical examiners and the board of pharmacy in approving course, examination, and emergency plan requirements.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

REVOLVING FUND FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF THE BLIND,

Chapter 395, S.F. No. 1107, by Waldorf; companion is H.F. No.

1246, by Murphy.

This act authorizes the commissioner of public welfare to use money in the revolving fund for rehabilitation of the blind to purchase fringe benefits for blind vending operators and their employees. The purchase of a fringe benefit, such as group health insurance, vacation leave, or a retirement program, must be approved by a majority of licensed blind vending operators. Fringe benefits can only be paid for from assessments of operators for specific benefits, from gifts to the fund for fringe benefit purposes, and from vending income not assignable to an individual stand.

This act also removes from the licensing law for vending stand operators a preference that used to be given to blind persons who have been Minnesota residents for at least a year.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

REYES SYNDROME REPORTING, Chapter 419, S.F. No. 1673, by C.

Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 1839, by Evans.

This act requires a physician who diagnoses that a patient has Reyes syndrome to report in writing the case to the commissioner of health. The commissioner shall report the cases to the national center for disease control.

The act is repealed when the commissioner of health includes Reyes syndrome as a reportable disease in rules, or January 1, 1984, whichever occurs first.

The act is effective March 16, 1982.

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE ADVISORY TASK FORCE, Chapter 431,

H.F. No. 1794, by Wynia; companion is S.F. No. 1775, by Spear.

This act establishes a citizen task force to make recommendations to the commissioner of health about how federal money for maternal and child health care should be distributed after July 1, 1983. The task force will study the health care needs of mothers and children, review the types of services already available to them, and assist the department of health in evaluating requests for health care grants. Until July 1, 1983, the federal maternal and child health care block grant funds will be distributed to the same recipients currently receiving funds.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

COUNCIL ON HEALTH PROMOTION AND WELLNESS, Chapter 453, S.F.

No. 1837, by Knutson; companion is H.F. No. 2062, by Laidig.

This act establishes a permanent council on health promotion and wellness to replace the temporary one previously established by executive order. The 15-member council will have representatives from each of Minnesota's congressional districts. Its duties include preparing a biennial report on the state of the state's health, encouraging community health programs, sponsoring research and educational projects, and disbursing funds made available to it for health promotion and wellness.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

PREADMISSION SCREENING; ALTERNATIVE CARE ELECTIONS, Chapter

455, S.F. No. 1910, by Berglin; companion is H.F. No. 2063, by

K. Clark.

This act relates to preadmission screening which determines the needs of persons who are recipients of medical assistance before they enter a nursing home. Preadmission screening will now be required for a hospital patient transferring to a nursing home unless the patient was a nursing home resident before going to the hospital. All hospital patients were previously exempt from the screening requirement. A discharge planner from the hospital may participate in the screening discussions.

This act also expands medical assistance reimbursement for nursing home care to include persons who choose nursing home placement even though a screening team has recommended less costly types of care. Medical assistance reimbursement for services other than nursing home care for persons who receive preadmission screening is limited to the average payment which would have been made for nursing home care of the type needed by the screened person. The previous limit was 75 percent of the nursing home per diem payment.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

NURSING HOME COST AUDITS, Chapter 476, S.F. No. 1605, by

Lindgren; companion is H.F. No. 2012, by Onnen.

This act sets criteria for the commissioner of public welfare to use when choosing which nursing homes will be audited under the medical assistance program. In addition to randomly selecting five percent of the participating nursing homes for audit, 20 percent of the nursing homes must be chosen by using factors such as turnover rates, complaints which are related to previous correction orders, and indictments of nursing home owners or administrators for alleged criminal activity. Each nursing home must be audited once every four years.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

ALTERNATIVE BREAST CANCER TREATMENTS, Chapter 504, H.F. No.

1572, by Byrne; companion is S.F. No. 1504, by Berglin.

This act requires health care facilities to ensure that a woman with breast cancer who is admitted to the facility is fully informed of all alternative effective methods of cancer treatment which the treating physician knows about, including surgical, radiological, and chemotherapeutic treatments. The physician must also inform the woman of the risks associated with each method.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

SHARED SERVICE AGREEMENTS, Chapter 530, S.F. No. 155, by

Purfearerst; companion is H.F. No. 155, by Luknic.

This act requires the commissioner of public welfare to consult the legislature before entering into shared service agreements between state hospitals and other health service organizations. Funding for the shared service agreements may be provided from contingent appropriations to the state institutions, but the commissioner must try to anticipate the cost of the agreements when submitting the department's budget request to the legislature. Shared service agreements cannot result in having more employees in a state hospital or state nursing home. The commissioner must report to the legislature every two years about the use of shared service agreements.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

ADVISORY TASK FORCE; USE OF STATE FACILITIES VERSUS PRIVATE

REIMBURSEMENT, Chapter 532, S.F. No. 276, by Davis; companion is

H.F. No. 1807, by Welch.

This act establishes an advisory task force whose duty is to report to the legislature by January, 1983, concerning the cost implications of using existing state facilities for the care of persons who would otherwise be in private facilities with their cost of care reimbursed by the state. The task force will be composed of legislators, private providers, state hospital employees, and public members representing the mentally retarded, chemically dependent, and mentally ill.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

FOSTER CARE; RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES, Chapter 553, H.F. No.

1690, by Forsythe; companion is S.F. No. 1650, by Knutson.

This act provides for foster care maintenance payments by the state. The commissioner of public welfare must adopt a state goal for reducing the number of children in residential

facilities for more than 24 months and must comply with federal requirements in order to get adoption assistance funds for eligible children. Children receiving foster care maintenance payments or adoption assistance are made eligible for medical assistance.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

SALE OF ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL PROPERTY, Chapter 554,

H.F. No. 1698, by Kaley; companion is S.F. No. 1813, by Brataas.

This act delays until January, 1983, the commissioner of public welfare's duty to try to sell the land and buildings at Rochester State Hospital.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES ACT; MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANTS;

CHILD CARE COSTS, Chapter 607, H.F. No. 1712, by Kaley;

companion is S.F. No. 1808, by Frederickson.

This act amends the community social services act. It changes the definition of "community social services." It also exempts the commissioner of public welfare from the administrative procedure act with regard to rules that need to be changed because they relate to services which are no longer mandated. Proposed changes must still be published in the State Register for purposes of public comment. Biennial community social services plans may be coordinated with the county budgeting process.

This act also establishes guidelines for the distribution of federal block grants for mental health and alcohol and drug abuse. The commissioner of public welfare must distribute the funds to counties in accordance with the formula used for the community social services act. The types of services covered by the block grants are specified in the act.

This act adjusts income ranges for eligibility of families for the sliding fee program which provides assistance for child care costs. It also allows county boards to establish a schedule of fees to determine parental financial responsibility for the cost of care for mentally retarded, epileptic, or emotionally handicapped children who are outside their homes and outside of state institutions.

The provisions related to the community social services act and the costs of care for children are effective March 24, 1982. The provisions related to the federal block grants are effective July 1, 1982.

PROVIDER PRICE INFORMATION; CERTIFICATE OF NEED; VARIOUS

CHANGES IN HEALTH PROVIDER LAWS, Chapter 614, H.F. No. 1799, by

Swanson; companion is S.F. No. 1794, by Solon.

This act requires large hospitals to report to the commissioner of health concerning their number of patients, prices for hospital services, and other relevant price information. It also requires the commissioner to disseminate that information and to establish a list of services which licensed health professionals must disclose prices for to the public. The intent of the law is to foster price competition in the health field.

This act makes miscellaneous changes in the certificate of need act which result in fewer health construction or modification projects being reviewed for approval by a health

systems agency. The commissioner of health must monitor the effects of this higher threshold of review and report to the legislature concerning the impact on the health care system. The commissioner of energy, planning and development must report to the legislature with recommendations concerning state action after federal funds are eliminated for health systems agencies.

The hospital price reporting provisions, the threshold changes in the certificate of need act, and the requirement that the commissioner of energy, planning and development report to the legislature are effective March 24, 1982. The provisions related to price disclosure by licensed health professionals are effective March 1, 1983, but only if the commissioner of health certifies to the legislature that voluntary efforts have failed to promote price competition. Other changes limiting the effect of the certificate of need act are effective March 15, 1984.

CLAIMS FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS, Chapter 621, H.F.

No. 1840, by Dempsey; companion is S.F. No. 1712, by Penny.

This act allows the state to file claims against a homestead for medical assistance payments. The act is effective for estates of decedents dying after August 1, 1982.

MENTAL HEALTH, Chapter 623, H.F. No. 1885, by Brandl;

companion is S.F. No. 1769, by Sikorski.

This act requires the commissioner of public welfare to continue to approve mental health centers and clinics under a temporary rule adopted in 1981 until a permanent rule is adopted or until December 31, 1982, whichever comes first.

This act also allows general assistance payments for day treatment services of certain mental health centers funded through the community social services act.

The act is effective March 24, 1982.

NURSING HOMES; GENERAL ASSISTANCE, Chapter 633, H.F. No.

2000, by Greenfield; companion is S.F. No. 2065, by Sikorski.

This act strengthens qualifications required for persons controlling, administering, and managing nursing homes. No person convicted of a felony related to operation of a nursing home during the previous two-year period can be a controlling person, managerial employee, or licensed administrator of a nursing home. The controlling person of a nursing home is guilty of a misdemeanor after five uncorrected violations have occurred in a two-year period in relation to state rules regarding nursing homes. The threshold used to be ten uncorrected violations. The commissioner of health must notify the commissioner of public welfare if there are two uncorrected violations which threaten residents' safety or their rights. The commissioner of public welfare must use that information to determine if there should be money returned to the state by the facility because of state payments for substandard care.

This act also clarifies eligibility standards for the state's general assistance program. The restrictive standards requiring incapacity or illness for general assistance recipients or requiring recipients to be in certain other narrowly defined categories will expire June 30, 1983. After that time, the commissioner of public welfare will set the standards based on need and resources.

These portions of the act are effective March 24, 1982. An appropriation to the commissioner of public welfare for the statewide hearing impaired program is effective July 1, 1982.

CHILD ABUSE AND VULNERABLE ADULTS REPORT, Chapter 636, H.F.

No. 2058, by Hokanson; companion is S.F. No. 2038, by Berglin.

This act clarifies that reports involving abused children and vulnerable adults are classified according to statutes related specifically to those reports rather than being classified under the more general government data practices act. It also provides that a person who makes a report about an abused child can receive a summary of the disposition of the report unless release would be detrimental to the best interests of the child. Unsubstantiated reports must be destroyed unless the individual subject of the report requests that the records be maintained as private data.

This act also changes the standard for determining when a caretaker is guilty of a crime for permitting conditions to result in abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult. The caretaker is guilty of a gross misdemeanor only if he or she knowingly permitted the conditions to exist.

The act is effective March 24, 1982.

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION OF MENTALLY RETARDED; REGULATION,

Chapter 637, H.F. No. 2065, by K. Clark; companion is S.F. No. 1928, by Spear.

This act requires the commissioner of public welfare to adopt rules governing the use of aversive and deprivation procedures in licensed facilities that serve mentally retarded persons. Regional review committees appointed by the commissioner will monitor the rules. The rules must be adopted by October, 1983.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

AFDC; MEDICAL ASSISTANCE; RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES, Chapter

640, H.F. No. 2188, by Brandl; companion is S.F. No. 1771, by Berglin.

This act increases the standard of need the commissioner must use for determining eligibility for aid to families with dependent children. It also decreases the maximum amount paid as assistance to 74 percent of the standard of need. These two changes give an incentive to recipients who are wage earners to keep their jobs rather than be wholly dependent on assistance.

This act also requires the commissioner of public welfare to utilize volume purchasing through competitive bidding to provide several kinds of items to recipients of medical assistance. The items are eyeglasses, hearing aids, and durable medical equipment like hospital beds, wheelchairs, and life support systems. Eligibility for medical assistance is extended to all qualified migrant workers regardless of whether they are agricultural migrant workers.

The commissioner of public welfare must promulgate rules regarding state recovery of medical assistance payments when there are spouses or parents who should contribute. The commissioner can enter into contracts with health maintenance organizations to provide services to medical assistance recipients.

The changes in the aid to families with dependent children program are effective after a court rules that they comply with federal law. The competitive bidding requirement, extension of medical assistance eligibility to all migrants, and provisions related to health maintenance organizations are effective March

24, 1982. The guidelines for recovery of assistance payments from responsible relatives are effective July 1, 1982.

HOUSING

FAMILY STATUS IN RENTALS, Chapter 492, S.F. No. 1740, by

Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1296, by D. Peterson.

This act exempts from the real estate unfair discriminatory practices prohibitions of the human rights act those practices in connection with any dwelling unit in a building owned by a cooperative apartment corporation, other than a building converted from a residential rental building to a cooperative apartment corporation building on or after April 12, 1980, unless that conversion was from an existing adults-only residential rental building.

The tenant remedies under the owner violation law (chapter 566) are expressly made cumulative.

The power of the court appointed administrator to remedy building owner violations is expanded. The administrator may encumber a building to obtain funds to finance remedial action. The administrator may also petition a court for an order to permit the administrator to use municipal funds to remedy violations. The municipality may recover the funds it makes available by special assessment against the affected property.

The act is effective March 20, 1982.

INSURANCE

JOINT UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION, Chapter 374, H.F. No. 1552,

by L. Carlson; companion is S.F. No. 1479, by Luther.

This act extends the existence of the joint underwriting association to provide medical malpractice insurance from September 1, 1982, to September 1, 1988. A corresponding extension for policies written is also made so that policies may extend to September 1, 1982.

The act is effective February 13, 1982.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLAN PREMIUM, Chapter 426, H.F. No.

2077, by Swanson; companion is S.F. No. 2136, by Sikorski.

This act increases from 12-1/2 to 15 percent the percentage of the state comprehensive health plan premium that may be used by the carrier to pay agent referral fees and other expenses.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

AUTO INSURANCE; SURCHARGE PLANS, Chapter 541, H.F. No. 776,

by Wynia; companion is S.F. No. 1149, by Davies.

The act requires insurers to disclose to applicants and policyholders of auto insurance policies the circumstances that trigger the imposition of a premium surcharge.

Penalties are provided for a violation of this act.

The commissioner of insurance may adopt rules to implement this act.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

INSOLVENT INSURERS; CONTINUATION OF COVERAGES, Chapter 555,

S.F. No. 1706, by Petty; companion is H.F. No. 1862, by Wynia.

Sections 1 and 2 of the act modify the definitions of "insolvent insurer" and "covered claim" for purposes of the insurance guaranty association act.

Section 3 authorizes a domestic insurance company to establish and administer separate accounts for employee benefit plans.

Section 4 excludes the market value of the separate accounts referred to in section 3 from consideration in determining whether a company has exceeded the limitation on the amount of securities it may lend at any one time.

Sections 5 and 6 provide for the continuation of health and accident protection benefits for survivors of deceased persons carrying this insurance.

Sections 7 and 8 clarify that the present continuation privilege of a former spouse and children on a health and accident insurance policy of the insured applies to dependent children.

Sections 9 and 10 provide continuation and conversion privileges for a former spouse and dependent children of an enrollee or subscriber on a health maintenance or nonprofit health plan service corporation contract. These privileges are offered on the same basis as the continuation and conversion

privileges of a former spouse and dependent children of an insured on an accident and health insurance policy.

Sections 1 to 4 are effective March 23, 1982. The remainder of the act is effective March 1, 1983.

LIFE INSURANCE; FORFEITURE BENEFITS; RESERVES; INSOLVENT

INSURERS, Chapter 589, S.F. No. 1424, by Davies; companion is

H.F. No. 1488, by Berkelman.

This act modifies the definitions of "insolvent insurer" and "covered claim" for purposes of the insurance guaranty association act, and regulates minimum nonforfeiture benefits and reserves of life insurance policies and annuity contracts.

The provisions amending the insurance guaranty association act are effective March 23, 1982. The remainder of the act is effective August 1, 1982.

CAPTIVE INSURERS; COMMISSIONER POWERS; VARIOUS UNRELATED

AMENDMENTS, Chapter 622, H.F. No. 1867, by Brinkman; companion

is S.F. No. 1855, by Davies.

Section 1 of the act allows a domestic insurance company to invest more than five percent of its admitted assets in a corporation that owns the company if the company insures only the obligations of the corporation and its affiliates and has a net worth of \$1,000,000 or more, and if the corporation agrees to give up claims it may have against the insurance guaranty association if the company becomes insolvent. These companies are generally referred to as captive insurers.

Section 2 gives the commissioner of insurance general injunctive powers in insurance matters. This provision appeared in prior law but was inadvertently omitted when the insurance agents and solicitors provisions were rewritten.

Section 3 authorizes a salaried officer or employee to negotiate a variable insurance contract if a licensed agent participates in the sale.

Section 4 applies the provisions of section 3 to variable contracts issued or renewed after July 31, 1982.

Section 5 removes the statutory provisions requiring insurers to file annual reports on the cost and availability of dramshop insurance.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

JUDICIARY

COURT REORGANIZATION, Chapter 398, H.F. No. 1139, by Jude;

companion is S.F. No. 1094, by Tennesen.

This act increases from five to seven the number of district judges in the first judicial district; from 12 to 13 in the second district (Ramsey county); from 19 to 24 in the fourth district (Hennepin county); from six to ten in the tenth district.

The office of probate judge in Ramsey and Hennepin counties is transferred to the district court and made divisions thereof. The fourth district shall at all times assign two judges to the probate division.

Upon the occurrence of the first vacancy in the office of county court judge in each of the counties of Carver and Scott, the vacant judgeship is abolished. When each judgeship is abolished, an additional office of judge of district court is created in the first judicial district. The governor shall appoint each.

The county and municipal court's jurisdiction in civil actions is enlarged to include those actions where the amount of controversy does not exceed \$15,000 (increased from \$5,000).

County courts and municipal courts are granted gross misdemeanor jurisdiction.

A merger of county courts with district courts is authorized upon majority vote of the affected judges.

The amount of money or property which may be in the subject matter of a claim in conciliation court is raised from \$1,000 to \$1,250.

Summonses and complaints in municipal court actions may be served throughout the state.

A clerk of probate court for the second judicial district is authorized.

The act has various effective dates.

GUARDIANSHIP REPORTS, Chapter 401, S.F. No. 1567, by Spear;

companion is H.F. No. 1581, by Reding.

This act provides an alternative time for a guardian or conservator to file an annual report with the court. The time may be modified by the court.

The act is effective March 13, 1982.

GUARDIANSHIP AND CONSERVATORSHIP, Chapter 472, S.F. No.

1670, by Spear; companion is H.F. No. 1896, by Ellingson.

This act clarifies several provisions of the law relating to guardianship and conservatorship. The act also provides for the delegation by a parent or guardian, for up to six months, of all powers regarding the care, custody, or property of a minor or ward except the power to consent to marriage or adoption.

The act provides that defective personal service can invalidate guardianship or conservatorship proceedings in certain instances. The act applies the rules of evidence to guardianship and conservatorship proceedings.

The act requires service of an order appointing a guardian or conservator of a minor on the minor and his counsel, specifies the contents of letters of guardianship or conservatorship, and provides for the payment by a guardian or conservator of up to \$2,000 of a minor's property to certain persons for the benefit of the minor.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

BENTON AND STEARNS COUNTY COURT, Chapter 499, S.F. No.

2062, by Pehler; companion is H.F. No. 2167, by Gruenes.

The county court of the combined county court district of Benton and Stearns may appoint as a court commissioner, solely to solemnize marriages, a person who was formerly employed by that district as a court commissioner.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

COURT OF APPEALS, Chapter 501, H.F. No. 1727, by Clawson;

companion is S.F. No. 1669, by Hanson.

This act proposes a constitutional amendment to create an intermediate court of appeals.

In addition to creating a court of appeals, the proposed amendment authorizes the legislature to establish a court of appeals by enabling legislation, including designation of the number of its judges and organization. The court of appeals would have appellate jurisdiction over all courts except the supreme court and other appellate jurisdiction as prescribed by law.

Judges of the court must be learned in the law and otherwise are subject to the same constitutional requirements and limitations as judges of the supreme and district courts.

The proposed constitutional amendment will be submitted to the people on the ballot in the November, 1982 general election in a question format. The question will be:

"Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to allow the creation of a court of appeals?"

If the amendment is adopted by the people, enabling legislation providing for establishment, organization, appointment of judges, and appellate jurisdiction of the court becomes effective.

The courts' chambers will be in St. Paul, but court will be held around the state. Generally, appeals from Hennepin and Ramsey trial courts will be heard in those counties. Appeals from trial courts in other counties will be heard at a session of the court in the judicial district in which the county is located. Oral arguments on writs of certiorari to review decisions of the commissioner of economic security will be heard in the county of the claimant's residence. Review of administrative rules will be held in Hennepin or Ramsey county. Review of decisions of administrative agencies will be held in Hennepin or Ramsey county or at a session of the court in the judicial district in which the petitioner resides. Provision is made for change in the location of the hearing.

Effective July 1, 1983, the court of appeals will consist of six judges. On January 1, 1984, an additional six judges will be added to the court. A mechanism is created for increasing and reducing the number of judges based upon a formula of one judge for every 100 cases as the normal case load. If a reduction in judges is required by the case load, serving judges will be eligible for reelection, but the first

vacancies arising in at-large seats will not be filled until the normal number of judges is reached.

The governor shall make initial appointments to the court of appeals. Each judge must stand for election at the general election and serves a six year term. Vacancies will be filled by appointment. By January 1, 1984, one seat on the court will be designated for each congressional district. Other judges shall serve at-large but all judges are subject to statewide elections. After each reapportionment, the chief judge, whom the governor will appoint for a term of three years, will designate a judge for each new congressional district. Detailed provision is made for designation of judges in the case of reapportionment. The chief judge is given general administrative authority over the court.

The court of appeals is given jurisdiction of all civil and criminal appeals, except from conciliation courts and criminal appeals in cases in which the defendant has been convicted of murder. The court is given other jurisdiction by law relating to interlocutory decisions, review of economic security appeals, and review of administrative contested cases and decisions.

Cases in the court of appeals are heard by panels of three judges. The chief judge must rotate assignments of three court panels. Decisions must be rendered within 90 days after oral argument or submission of briefs, whichever is later.

The supreme court has authority to grant further review in any decision of the appeal court upon petition of any party. In deciding whether to grant review, the supreme court is directed to take into consideration whether:

1. the question presented is an important one upon which the court has not, but should rule;
2. the court of appeals has held a statute to be unconstitutional;
3. the court of appeals has decided a question in direct conflict with an applicable precedent of the supreme court; or
4. the lower courts have so far departed from the accepted and usual course of justice as to call for an exercise of the court's supervisory powers.

The supreme court must issue its decision whether to grant a petition for review within 60 days of the date the petition is filed.

The supreme court may grant accelerated review of any case pending in the court of appeals upon a showing of imperative public importance. If accelerated review is granted, the case is transferred to the supreme court without decision in the court of appeals.

Upon its own motion or certification by the court of appeals, the supreme court may provide for accelerated review if:

1. the question is an important one upon which the court has not, but should rule;
2. the lower courts have held a statute to be unconstitutional; or
3. the lower courts have so departed from the accepted and usual course of justice as to call for an exercise of the courts' supervisory powers.

The supreme court is authorized to adopt rules of appellate procedure governing proceedings before itself and the court of appeals. The court of appeals may adopt supplementary rules not

in conflict with the rules of appellate procedure.

In conjunction with the creation of a court of appeals, the number of justices authorized for the supreme court is reduced from nine to seven. The reduction shall become effective upon the first two vacancies occurring in the office of associate justice on the court. Each justice serving on August 1, 1983, may continue to serve until he is not elected or does not seek reelection. If a justice serving on August 1, 1983, is defeated for reelection by another person, the person winning the election may continue to serve in a similar fashion.

District court panels which hear county court appeals are eliminated and county or county municipal court appeals are to be heard by the court of appeals.

Individuals who file for the office of judge of the court of appeals must follow judicial election procedures.

The act provides for retirement for court of appeals judges.

The revisor of statutes is instructed to make extensive changes in the next edition of Minnesota Statutes which reflect the alteration of the appellate structure in the judicial branch.

The act repeals:

1. direct appeal to the supreme court in matters relating to regulation of securities;
2. appeal to the supreme court from a district court order relating to determination of a human rights department final decision;
3. an obsolete provision dealing with appeal to the supreme court on an issue relating to the metropolitan sports facility, more commonly known as the metrodome; and
4. direct supreme court review of estate tax determinations.

The enabling legislation establishing the court of appeals will become effective only if the proposed constitutional amendment receives a majority of "yes" votes from those voting November 2, 1982.

The provisions of law relating to establishment of the court, selection of judges, selection of a chief judge, and designation of the chambers of the court are effective July 1, 1983. All other provisions of the enabling legislation are effective August 1, 1983.

WRONGFUL LIFE AND BIRTH, Chapter 521, H.F. No. 1532, by

O'Connor; companion is S.F. No. 1461, by Olhoft:

This act prohibits a person from bringing a wrongful life action and suing another person on the claim that but for the negligent conduct of that person he would have been aborted.

The act also prohibits a person from bringing a wrongful birth action and suing on the claim that but for the negligent conduct of another person a child would have been aborted.

This act does not preclude the bringing of a civil action based upon intentional or negligent malpractice or any other tort based on the failure of a contraceptive or sterilization procedure or on a claim that, but for the negligent conduct of another, tests or treatment would have been provided which would have made possible the prevention, cure, or amelioration of any disease, defect, deficiency, or handicap.

This act is effective August 1, 1982.

CONCILIATION COURT JURISDICTION, Chapter 542, H.F. No. 788,

by B. Anderson; no companion.

This act confers jurisdiction on a conciliation court to hear a civil action brought by a plaintiff to recover the amount of a worthless check issued in the county. The defendant who issued the check need not be a resident of the county in which suit is brought. The summons in a worthless check action brought under this law may be served anywhere in the state.

The act changes a number of procedural time requirements for civil actions in the conciliation courts of Hennepin and Ramsey counties.

In Hennepin and Ramsey county conciliation court, the following time changes have been made:

1. the hearing date must be not less than 15 days from the service of the summons, an extension of five days over prior law;
2. entry of judgment becomes finally effective 20 days after the mailing of notice, an extension of ten days over prior law;
3. a demand for limited removal to the municipal court for hearing de novo must be filed within 20 days, an extension of ten days over prior law;

In Hennepin county conciliation court, the following additional changes have been made:

1. vacation of an order for a default judgment must be made within 20 days after notice of the default is mailed, an extension of ten days over prior law; and
2. procedural requirements for removal of a conciliation court action to municipal court must be fulfilled within 20 days, an extension of ten days over prior law.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS; MEDICAL MALPRACTICE, Chapter 546,

S.F. No. 1015, by R. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 793, by

Hokanson.

This act provides that actions for malpractice against health care professionals and veterinarians must be commenced within two years.

Health care professional is defined to include physicians, dentists, podiatrists, and pharmacists.

This act is effective May 23, 1982 and applies to all causes of action arising on or after that date.

GARNISHMENT; FEES DUE TO EMPLOYER, Chapter 550, H.F. No.

1611, by Forsythe; companion is S.F. No. 2088, by Bang.

This act requires an employer garnishee administering garnishment of an employee judgment debtor's wages to be paid \$3 for each processing transaction relating to the garnishment. A processing transaction is defined to mean any written response the garnishee employer is required by law to mail or deliver for purposes of administering the garnishment of the employee's wages. The processing fee will be charged to the employee judgment debtor.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

MINNESOTA COMMITMENT ACT, Chapter 581, H.F. No. 1499, by

Clawson; companion is S.F. No. 1459, by Spear.

This act is a rewrite of the law governing involuntary commitment of the mentally ill, retarded, and chemically dependent. The act is intended to strengthen commitment procedures to afford persons greater protection from unwarranted deprivation of personal liberty. Some of the prominent changes include a change from indeterminate to determinate commitment, an elaborate screening system in each county to minimize unnecessary commitment, and a preliminary "probable cause hearing" to determine if early confinement is justifiable.

The act is very complex, containing technical definitions and elaborate procedural provisions. A section by section analysis of the act, highlighting important provisions, follows.

Section 1 provides the act be cited as the "Minnesota Commitment Act of 1982."

Section 2 is the definition section. Under current law persons falling within the following defined classes are subject to commitment: "inebriate person," "mentally deficient person," "mentally ill person," and "a person mentally ill and dangerous to the public." In determining whether a person is subject to commitment, an appropriate official must first see if the person falls within the defined classes.

Section 3 defines the rights of patients institutionalized under the commitment act. The rights conferred by this act are somewhat more expansive than those conferred under current law.

A person has a right to be free from restraints. Restraints can be applied if the head of the hospital determines restraints are necessary for the safety of the patient or others.

A patient has the right to correspond freely without censorship except insofar as the head of the treatment facility determines the medical welfare of the patient requires restriction on correspondence.

A patient has a right to receive visitors and make phone calls subject to rules of the treatment facility and the medical welfare of the patients.

A patient has visitation rights with his spiritual advisor and personal physician and the right to continue to practice his religion.

A patient has the right to periodic medical assessment.

A patient has the right to prior consent to any medical or surgical treatment, other than treatment of mental illness, mental retardation, or chemical dependency. The act specifies procedures for obtaining consent. In the case of an emergency, the head of the treatment facility may give consent.

A person receiving treatment under the commitment act has the right to receive proper care and treatment, best adapted, according to contemporary professional standards, to rendering further custody, institutionalization or other services unnecessary. Each facility must devise a written program plan for each person which describes in behavioral terms case problems, precise treatment goals, and specific measures to be employed. Each plan must be reviewed at least quarterly.

A patient has the right of access to his medical records.

A patient has the right to be represented by counsel at any

commitment proceeding. Counsel must be appointed for indigent patients and have subpoena power.

All persons admitted or committed to a treatment facility must be notified of their rights in writing at the time of admission.

Section 4 establishes informal admission procedures. Any person 16 years of age or older may request to be admitted to a treatment facility as an informal patient for observation, evaluation, diagnosis, and care and treatment. Treatment facilities are defined to mean a hospital, community health center, or other institution qualified to provide care and treatment for mentally ill, mentally retarded, or chemically dependent persons. Mentally ill and mentally retarded persons may leave a facility within 12 hours of their request for release. Chemically dependent persons may leave a facility within 72 hours of their admission, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Section 5 provides for emergency admissions. A person may be put under emergency hold either upon a written statement by an examiner or by a peace or health officer under certain circumstances.

"Examiner" is defined to mean a licensed physician or a licensed consulting psychologist, knowledgeable, trained, and practicing in the diagnosis and treatment of the alleged impairment. Every person admitted under the emergency hold provision must be informed of his rights to leave after 72 hours, to a medical examination within 48 hours, to change of venue, and to change to informal status.

Section 6 requires the head of a treatment facility to have every patient hospitalized by either informal admission procedures or emergency hold procedures to be examined by a physician within 48 hours. Emergency hold patients must be released if an examination has not been held.

Section 7 provides for preliminary judicial commitment procedures. The act requires an elaborate screening system, called "pre-petition screening," meant to exhaust all alternatives before allowing a petition to be filed. A screening team is appointed for each person and must make an investigation which shall include a personal interview with the proposed patient, investigation of conduct which is the basis for the application, and identification and exploration of alternatives to commitment.

The pre-petition screening team is given access to all relevant medical records of proposed patients. When commitment is recommended, the pre-petition screening team must send a copy of its report to the county attorney and notice of its decision to the prospective petitioner. If an interested person wishes to proceed with a petition contrary to a recommendation of a pre-petition screening team, that person must apply to the county attorney who will make an independent determination of whether or not to proceed with the petition.

An interested person may file a petition for commitment in the probate court of the county of the proposed patient's residence or presence. Petitions must:

1. contain factual descriptions of the proposed patient's recent behavior;
2. be stated in behavioral terms and not contain judgmental or conclusory statements;
3. be accompanied by an examiner's written statement that he has examined the proposed patient within 15 days preceding the filing of the petition, and that the proposed patient should

be committed.

Under the new law, the probate court appoints an examiner and, at the proposed patient's request, an examiner of the patient's choosing to be paid for by the county. Under current law the probate court appoints two examiners, one of whom must be a licensed physician. An examiner under the new law may be a licensed consulting psychologist which is defined by the act.

The proposed patient is served with a summons to appear for a pre-hearing examination and commitment hearing. The act specifies a plain language notice, a copy of the petition, and other items to be served on the proposed patient and counsel. Papers must be personally served.

A pre-hearing examination is held at a treatment facility at which the county attorney and the patient's attorney may be present. The examiner must file three copies of his report with the court no later than 48 hours prior to the hearing. This is a change from the practice in most counties under the current law where examinations are held immediately prior to the commitment hearing.

The court may order the treatment facility to hold the patient if he is institutionalized or direct a health or peace officer to take him into custody if:

1. a petitioner shows that serious imminent physical harm to the proposed patient or others is likely unless the patient is apprehended;
2. the patient has not voluntarily appeared for the examination or commitment hearing; or
3. a request for commitment of a person institutionalized under the emergency hold provisions has been filed. The order of the court may be executed on any day and at any time by the use of all necessary means including the imposition of necessary restraint upon the proposed patient.

A proposed patient may not be held pursuant to an emergency hold order more than 72 hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless a probable cause preliminary hearing is held. Notice must be given of the hearing and the proposed patient has a right to be represented by counsel at the hearing. The court may order continued holding of the proposed patient if it finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that serious imminent physical harm to the patient or others is likely if the patient is not confined.

Section 8 governs the judicial commitment hearing.

The hearing on the commitment petition must be held within 14 days of the filing of the petition, but for good cause shown can be extended for an additional 30 days. If the proposed patient demands an immediate hearing, a hearing must be held within five days of the demand or the petition will be automatically discharged.

Five-days notice that a hearing will be held and at least two-days notice of the time and date of the hearing must be given the proposed patient, his counsel, the petitioner, and other persons as the court directs. Those notified of the hearing have a right to attend, and the court has authority to sequester witnesses. The proposed patient or his counsel and the petitioner may present and cross-examine witnesses. Opinions of court-appointed examiners will not be admitted into evidence unless the examiner is available to testify.

The court may permit the patient to waive his right to attend the hearing. At the time of the hearing, the proposed patient shall not be so under the influence of drugs as to be

hampered in participating in the proceedings.

The hearing must be held at a courtroom meeting standards prescribed by local court rules. All relevant evidence is to be admitted at the hearing. The rules of evidence apply to commitment hearings. The court is required to take and preserve an accurate stenographic record or tape recording of the proceedings.

Section 9 provides for the standard of proof in commitment proceedings and for the initial commitment period of proposed patients.

The court may commit the patient only if it finds clear and convincing evidence that:

1. the patient is a mentally ill, mentally retarded, or chemically dependent person; and
2. after careful consideration of reasonable alternatives, including dismissal of the petition, voluntary outpatient care, informal admission to a treatment facility, appointment of a guardian or conservator, or release before commitment to the custody of another person, it finds no suitable alternative to judicial commitment.

The court must commit the patient to the least restrictive treatment facility which can meet the patient's treatment needs.

The court must justify its commitment order by specifically stating the proposed patient's conduct which is the basis for commitment and also includes in its' order a listing of less restrictive alternatives considered by the court, including reasons for rejecting them.

The court is required to determine the patient's financial condition.

The court may release a proposed patient to the custody of an individual or agency upon conditions which guarantee care and treatment as an alternative to judicial commitment.

One of the most significant reforms in the act is that the initial commitment is determinate. The new law allows an initial commitment for only six months. A report must be filed with the committing court with a copy to the patient and his counsel at least 60 days but not more than 90 days after commencement of the initial commitment. No hearing is required during the initial six month commitment.

A report containing this information must be filed with the committing court prior to the termination of the initial commitment period of six months. See the summary for section 12.

If the first report is not filed within the required time or if it describes the patient as not in need of further institutional care and treatment, the patient will be discharged from the treatment facility.

Section 10 covers technical and procedural requirements for commitment. This section prescribes administrative requirements for transfer of a committed person from the court to the designated treatment facility. A warrant is issued by the court and copies of committing court documents are transmitted to the treatment facility. A committed person may be transported to the treatment facility by the facility, a designated agency, a responsible adult, or a peace officer. Whenever a person has been committed, the head of the treatment facility must notify the patient's spouse or parent and the county of the patient's legal residence if the county may be liable for a portion of the cost of institutionalization. Patients are required to pay the cost of treatment in private treatment facilities.

Section 11 governs temporary confinement of persons held under the commitment law. Persons may not be held under the commitment law in jails or other correctional institutions except when a court orders it for the purpose of protecting the life of the patient or others.

Each county or a group of counties is required to maintain or provide by contract a facility for confinement of persons temporarily held for observation and evaluation. The commissioner of corrections must charge the responsible county for the costs of confinement if confinement is at a regional center.

Section 12 requires a hearing to be held if commitment is to be continued beyond the initial six month commitment period.

The head of the treatment facility must file a second report on the patient prior to the termination of the initial commitment order or discharge of the patient. The report must contain information similar to the first report described in the summary of section 9. If no written report is filed or if the report describes the patient as not in need of further institutional care and treatment, the patient must be discharged. The patient is entitled to an independent examination, the results of which may be submitted at the hearing.

In order to continue commitment, a hearing must be held at which the court must find that criteria for continued commitment exist. The court must find by clear and convincing evidence that: (1) the person continues to be mentally ill, mentally retarded, or chemically dependent; (2) involuntary commitment is necessary for the protection of the patient or others; and (3) there is no alternative to involuntary commitment.

The court must find a patient is likely to physically harm himself or others, or fail to provide food or shelter for himself unless involuntary commitment is continued.

The hearing must be held within 14 days after receipt by the committing court of the written report. A patient can waive the hearing.

Whenever the court orders continued commitment, the court is required to state the conduct of the patient which is the basis for the final determination, that statutory commitment criteria continue to be met, and that less restrictive alternatives have been considered and rejected by the court.

A patient who has not been committed as mentally ill and dangerous may be transferred to informal status prior to expiration of the initial commitment period.

Section 13 governs the duration of continued commitments.

If the criteria for continued commitment have been satisfied for a mentally ill person, the court may order a commitment up to 12 months.

If the criteria for continued commitment have been satisfied for a mentally retarded person, the court may order commitment for an indeterminate period.

If the criteria for continued commitment have been satisfied for a chemically dependent person, the court may order commitment for a period not to exceed one year. At the conclusion of the prescribed period, a new petition must be filed for chemically dependent persons. The initial commitment period under the new petition can be up to 12 months.

Section 14 permits the commissioner of public welfare to transfer persons committed under the commitment law other than

those committed as mentally ill and dangerous to other state facilities.

Section 15 permits the head of the treatment facility to provisionally discharge patients unless committed as mentally ill and dangerous without discharging the commitment.

Each provisionally discharged patient must have an aftercare plan developed which specifies the period of provisional discharge, goals for granting final discharge, and restrictions on the patient. The aftercare plan must be reviewed on a quarterly basis, and contain the grounds upon which the discharge may be revoked.

A provisional discharge may be revoked if the patient has violated material conditions of the discharge, the patient cannot provide himself with necessary food or shelter, or the patient has attempted or threatened to seriously physically harm himself or others. Any interested person may request revocation of the patient's provisional discharge. Revocation is commenced by notice of intent to revoke provisional discharge being sent to the patient, his attorney, and the designated agency.

The expiration of a provisional discharge operates to discharge the commitment.

A patient may voluntarily return to inpatient status as an informal patient, committed patient, or a temporary return from provisional discharge.

The head of a treatment facility may place a patient on partial institutionalization status allowing the patient to be absent from the facility for fixed periods of time.

Section 16 provides for the discharge of committed persons. The head of a treatment facility must discharge a patient committed as mentally ill, mentally retarded, or chemically dependent when certified by him to be no longer in need of care or at the conclusion of a commitment order period, whichever occurs first.

Prior to discharge or provisional discharge of a person, the head of a treatment facility is required to notify an agency designated by the county responsible for him to provide services, and specified relatives. The act specifies the requirements of the notice.

Section 17 provides for judicial review whenever a patient, other than a patient committed as mentally ill and dangerous, seeks to obtain release from commitment on grounds that he is no longer mentally ill, mentally retarded, or chemically dependent.

Notice of the hearing must be given to the county attorney, the patient, the patient's counsel, the person who filed the initial commitment petition, the head of the treatment facility, and other persons as the court directs. Examiners are appointed and the county attorney and the patient and his counsel may present and cross-examine witnesses. The court enters a hearing stating its findings and decision and mails it to the head of the treatment facility.

Section 18 establishes separate and distinct procedures for commitment of mentally ill and dangerous persons. Many of the procedures governing commitment of mentally ill, mentally retarded, and chemically dependent persons described in the material relating to sections 7 and 8 also apply to commitment hearings of mentally ill and dangerous persons.

If a court finds by clear and convincing evidence that a proposed patient is mentally ill and dangerous, the patient is committed to the Minnesota Security Hospital at St. Peter.

Review of a person committed as mentally ill and dangerous is required at the end of 60 days. The reviewing court may order commitment as mentally ill if the patient does not qualify as mentally ill and dangerous. If no written report is filed within 60 days or if the report describes the patient as not in need of further institutional care, a further hearing must be held by the committing court at which point the court must make a final determination.

The court may order commitment for an indeterminate period of time. Persons committed as mentally ill and dangerous may be transferred, provisionally discharged, discharged, or have commitment status altered only as provided in section 18.

A special review board is established for persons committed under section 18 composed of three members. The board meets every six months and considers petitions for transfer from the Minnesota Security Hospital, all petitions relative to discharge, provisional discharge, and revocation of provisional discharge, and makes recommendations to the commissioner concerning them.

The special review board hears petitions on order for transfer, discharge, provisional discharge, or revocation of provisional discharge within 45 days of the filing of the petition. Written notice is statutorily required for certain persons. The commissioner must issue his order within 14 days after receiving the board's recommendation.

Persons who have been found to be mentally ill and dangerous may not be transferred from the security hospital unless the commissioner of public welfare deems it appropriate upon recommendation of the special review board. Transfer may be made to other regional centers. If there is also a commitment to the commissioner of corrections, transfer may be made to a facility designated by the commissioner of corrections.

Patients committed as mentally ill and dangerous may be provisionally discharged only after a hearing and favorable recommendation by a majority of the special review board and a determination by the commissioner that the patient is capable of making an acceptable adjustment to open society. The board in making its recommendation must consider (a) the patient's mental status and whether he still needs inpatient treatment; and (b) whether the provisional discharge plan will provide a reasonable degree of protection to the public and enable the patient to adjust to the community.

A provisional discharge plan is developed, implemented, and monitored by an agency designated by the county board in conjunction with the patient, the treatment facility and other appropriate persons. The designated agency must review the plan quarterly and submit a report on the patient's status and compliance with the plan to the commissioner and treatment facility.

The commissioner must annually review the provisional discharge and notify the patient his provisional discharge status will continue unless the patient petitions the review board for a full discharge.

The head of a treatment facility may revoke a provisional discharge if the patient has departed from the conditions of discharge, is exhibiting signs of mental illness requiring in-hospital treatment, or is exhibiting behavior which may be dangerous to himself or others. A notice of intent to revoke provisional discharge must be served on the patient, his counsel, and the designated agency. In nonemergency situations the head of a treatment facility must obtain a report from the designated agency outlining reasons for the revocation.

If an emergency exists, the head of a treatment facility

can orally or in writing order the patient to be immediately returned to the treatment facility.

After revocation of a provisional discharge or if the patient is absent without authorization, the head of the treatment facility may request the patient to return voluntarily or request a health, welfare, or peace officer to return the patient. If a voluntary return is not arranged, the head of the facility notifies the committing court which is required to direct a health or peace officer to return the patient to the facility.

A patient aggrieved by a revocation decision or any interested person may appeal the decision to the special review board within 48 hours of receipt of the revocation report. The board reviews the appeal within 30 days and recommends to the commissioner whether or not the revocation shall be upheld.

A patient with consent of the head of the treatment facility may be voluntarily returned for 30 days and be released without further review.

In order to be discharged, a patient committed as mentally ill and dangerous must receive a favorable recommendation from a majority of the special review board after a hearing, and the commissioner of public welfare must be satisfied that the patient (a) is capable of making an acceptable adjustment to society, (b) is no longer dangerous to the public, and (c) is no longer in need of inpatient supervision and treatment.

In deciding whether to grant discharge, the board and commissioner must consider whether specific conditions exist to provide a reasonable degree of protection to the public and to assist the patient in adjusting to the community.

Section 19 requires the supreme court to establish an appeal panel composed of three probate judges and two alternate probate judges to hear appeals from patients committed as mentally ill and dangerous who are aggrieved by a decision of the commissioner of public welfare.

Panel members serve for one year and only three judges need hear any case. The chief judge designated by the supreme court has power to fix the time and place of hearings, issue notices, subpoena witnesses, and direct operation of the appeal panel. Compensation and expenses of the panel are paid by the department of public welfare.

A patient committed as mentally ill and dangerous may petition the appeal panel for a rehearing and reconsideration of a decision by the commissioner by filing a petition with the supreme court within 30 days after the decision of the commissioner. The supreme court refers the petition to the appeal panel which is required to notify certain persons of the appeal, including the county attorney and head of the treatment facility. Notice must be given at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing which must be held within 45 days of the filing of the petition. The appeal panel is required to hear all relevant evidence and make a record. Cross-examination of witnesses is allowed. A majority of the appeal panel rules upon the petition. No decision granting a transfer, discharge, or provisional discharge may be made effective sooner than 15 days after it is issued so time for appeal is sufficient.

The filing of a petition immediately suspends the operation of any order for transfer, discharge, or provisional discharge, and the patient may only be discharged upon order of a majority of the appeal panel.

Interested parties may appeal from appeal panel decisions to the supreme court in the same manner as other appeals in civil actions. Filing of an appeal suspends any order granting

transfer, discharge, or provisional discharge.

Section 20 provides for notice to the committing court and designated persons when a committed person is discharged and under other circumstances. In addition, the section requires that the necessities of clothing and transportation be provided and that arrangements be made for aftercare services.

The head of the treatment facility is responsible for making arrangements so that discharged or provisionally discharged patients have suitable clothing and sufficient money to secure transportation home or to another destination. The commissioner of public welfare by rule must establish procedures to help the patient receive public assistance benefits.

The head of the treatment facility must notify the county agency designated to provide mental health services upon the provisional discharge or partial institutionalization of a committed person.

Before the date of discharge, provisional discharge, or partial institutionalization of a patient, the designated agency of the county of the patient's residence is required, in cooperation with the head of the treatment facility and the patient's physician, to establish a continuing plan of aftercare services. The plan must include a plan for medical and psychiatric treatment, nursing care, vocational assistance, and other assistance the patient needs. The designated agency is assigned various duties in assisting the patient to readjust to the community.

The designated agency in establishing a plan for aftercare services is required to consult with persons and public agencies, including public health and vocational rehabilitation personnel.

A committed person after discharge, partial discharge, provisional discharge, or partial institutionalization may apply to the head of the treatment facility for treatment. Needed treatment will be provided through regional centers.

Section 21 restates present law with respect to commitment of persons to federal institutions for treatment. The section provides administrative procedures and rules for joint custody of committed patients by federal and state agencies. The chief officer of federal treatment facilities is given the same power with respect to committed persons as state agencies. A judgment or order of commitment by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state committing a person to a federal agency for care is given effect. Provision is made for transfer of committed persons to federal agencies.

Section 22 provides for review boards for each state operated facility for mentally ill, mentally retarded, or chemically dependent persons and specifies procedures for review board visitations and the right of patients to appear and seek redress of grievances. The commissioner may establish review panels for federal agencies.

Each treatment facility must be visited by the review board at least once every six months, and each patient has the right to appear before the review board. The head of the treatment facility must notify a patient of his right to appear before the board and the next date when the board will visit the facility.

The board is required to review the admission and retention of patients at treatment facilities. The board may examine the records of patients and at its own instigation personally examine patients if there is reasonable doubt as to the need for continued confinement. The board must report its findings to the commissioner and the head of the facility, receive reports from patients, and investigate conditions affecting care of

patients.

Section 23 integrates general provisions relating to the cost of hearings, the legal result of commitment status, false reports, immunity, habeas corpus rights, appeals, transcripts, and sealing of records.

The committing court orders the county auditor to issue a warrant on the county treasurer for payment of the costs associated with commitment hearings, including witness and examiner fees, transportation costs, and patients' counsel. When residence of a patient is found to be in another county, that county may be held responsible for expenses incurred. This section provides a procedure for cost claims to be settled between a claimant and a responsible county.

This section provides that a committed person by reason of his status does not lose his legal rights, including but not limited to the right to dispose of property, sue and be sued, execute instruments, make purchases, enter into contracts, vote, and hold a driver's license. Proceedings for determination of legal incompetency and appointment of a guardian for a committed person may be begun before, during, or after commitment proceedings have been started.

Whoever wilfully makes, joins in, or advises the making of a false petition or report or knowingly makes a false representation for the purpose of causing a petition or report to be made is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Persons acting in good faith pursuant to the commitment law are not subject to civil or criminal liability. The patient-physician privilege is waived as to any physician or examiner providing information with respect to a patient under this act.

Nothing in the new commitment law abridges the right of any person to the writ of habeas corpus.

The court commissioner may act for the probate judge upon a petition for commitment if the judge is unable to act.

The commissioner of public welfare or any other aggrieved person may appeal to the district court in the manner prescribed by law for appeal from a county or county municipal court to district court. An appeal must be heard within 45 days after service of notice of appeal. Appeal may be taken from district court to the supreme court as a matter of right.

Transcripts are available for purposes of the commitment law upon written application to the court. Parties unable to afford the cost of a transcript may receive one at no cost.

Upon motion by a person who has been the subject of a judicial commitment proceeding, the probate court may seal all records of the proceedings if it finds undue hardship for the person.

Section 24 requires the revisor of statutes to make necessary term and internal cross reference changes.

Section 25 repeals the current mental commitment law.

The act is effective August 1, 1982, and applies to any conduct, transaction, or proceeding within its terms which occurs after August 1, 1982. A commitment proceeding commenced before August 1, 1982, is to be governed by the current law, but if the proceeding is not terminated by August 1, 1983, the new commitment law will govern. A person committed under the current commitment law must have his status reviewed under the new commitment law before February 1, 1984.

PROBATE RECORDS-KEEPING; GROSS MISDEMEANOR PROSECUTIONS,

Chapter 592, H.F. No. 1456, by Ellingson; companion is S.F. No.

1400, by Sieloff.

This act clarifies that municipal attorneys have charge of prosecutions of all law violations in their jurisdictions, including gross misdemeanors, except where county attorneys are specifically designated.

The act also simplifies and clarifies the probate court's records-keeping requirements, and eliminates the requirement that the personal representative of the estate of a decedent who died after January 1, 1975, must file an executed copy of the state inheritance tax return with the court or registrar.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

FIREMAN'S RULE; COSTS IN CERTAIN ACTIONS, Chapter 601, H.F.

No. 560, by Voss; no companion.

When a condemnation proceeding is dismissed because of a challenge under the Minnesota Environmental Rights Act, the court may allow the owner of the property to recover reasonable costs and expenses, including attorney fees. If the court awards costs and expenses, including attorney fees, in a condemnation proceeding that is part of a project that received environmental review, the costs and expenses shall be paid by the government unit responsible for the review.

Upon motion of a party in a civil action, the court may award costs, disbursements, and reasonable attorney fees and witness fees if the opposing party:

1. acted in bad faith;
2. asserted a claim or defense knowing it to be frivolous;
3. asserted an unfounded position solely to delay the ordinary course of the proceedings or to harass; or
4. committed a fraud upon the court.

An award will not be made if the opposing party advanced a claim or defense unwarranted under existing law, if it is supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.

This act provides that the common law doctrine of the fireman's rule shall not operate to deny a peace officer a recovery in any action authorized by law.

The fireman's rule in tort liability is that an owner or occupant of land owes no duty to a fireman to keep the premises in a reasonably safe condition. The fireman's rule has been extended to peace officers.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

JUDICIAL POWERS; JUDICIAL VACANCIES, Chapter 608, H.F. No.

1719, by Gustafson; companion is S.F. No. 1534, by Solon.

This act allows a county court judge not learned in the law to hear marriage dissolution actions in which the custody of children is not at issue.

The chief judge of the third judicial district for Steele county and the chief judge of the sixth judicial district for St. Louis and Carlton counties may fill vacancies arising in the

office of judicial officer if the office was in existence on January 1, 1981.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

COURT REFEREES, Chapter 609, H.F. No. 1734, by Olsen;

companion is S.F. No. 1881, by Berglin.

This act continues the office of court referee in Hennepin county at the pleasure of the chief judge of the district.

If a vacancy arises in the office of court referee before June 1, 1984, the chief judge may fill the vacancy only upon determination that available judicial personnel are unable to meet the demands of the case load.

The act is effective March 24, 1982.

COURT APPEARANCES OF INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS, Chapter

611, H.F. No. 1743, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 1686, by

Bertram.

This act authorizes a court to require correctional facilities and other institutions to make persons under their jurisdiction available for court appearance.

The court is responsible for implementing a cost effective and convenient method for obtaining the person's appearance.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE BARGAINING UNITS, Chapter 459, S.F. No.

1539, by Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 1837, by Simoneau.

This act regulates state employee collective bargaining units.

All positions of employees whose classification is pilot or chief pilot shall be excluded from any appropriate unit (section 1).

The unit composition schedules for state employees are updated to the schedules adopted by the legislative commission on employee relations as amended through June 16, 1981 (section 2).

The state pilot classification shall be assigned to 16i in series "a" and the chief pilot classification shall be assigned to 18i of series "f" of the commissioner's plan (section 3).

Salaries in the pilot classification and chief pilot classification are adjusted effective immediately.

Sections 1 and 3 are effective June 1, 1982. Section 2 is effective July 1, 1983, except that, as of the date of final enactment, an exclusive representative of a unit provided in section 2 shall have all the contract representation duties of the exclusive representative with respect to employees to be newly included in that unit pursuant to section 2.

EARLY RETIREMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT, Chapter 522, S.F. No.

1481, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 1559, by Simoneau.

This act provides an early retirement insurance benefit for certain state and University of Minnesota employees.

State and university employees within prescribed age limits with at least 20 years of service who retire, earlier than required, within 60 days of the effective date of the act are eligible for state paid hospital, medical, and dental benefits. Former employees of the Rochester State Hospital who have at least 20 years of state service and are between age 60 and 65 as of July 1, 1982, are eligible for the same benefits if they retire after July 1, 1981. The eligibility shall cease when the employee is 65 years of age, or when the employee chooses not to receive the annuity for which he has applied.

The coverages available shall be the same as those the employee was entitled to at retirement, subject to changes in coverage provided subsequently for employees in equivalent positions. The coverages shall be coordinated with medicare benefits. Notice shall be provided to those eligible for the early retirement benefits within 30 days of the effective date of the act.

The state and the University of Minnesota and exclusive representatives of their respective employees shall negotiate on the topic of supplemental agreements to the contracts for the 1981-83 biennium to provide for early retirement incentives in addition to those provided by the act. Incentives shall be agreed to only if they result in savings to the state during the biennium.

Supplemental incentive agreements shall be submitted to the legislative commission on employee relations and the full legislature in the same manner as are regular collective agreements.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

PELRA AMENDMENTS, Chapter 568, S.F. No. 1964, by Knoll;

companion is H.F. No. 2003, by Simoneau.

Section 1 requires each court reporter of the district court who charges a fee for the preparation of a transcript to file an annual accounting of gross receipts with the district administrator and the county commissioners.

Section 2 provides that an employer's duty to meet and negotiate with an exclusive representative shall not be deemed to prevent communication to the employer, other than through the exclusive representative, of advice or recommendations by professional employees, when this communication is part of the employee's work assignment.

Section 3 provides that if the parties agree in writing, an interest arbitration panel shall be restricted to selecting between last-best offers of each party either item-by-item or on a package basis. Otherwise conventional arbitration would apply.

Section 4 provides that for supervisory employees, confidential employees, principals, and assistant principals who are not executive branch employees, arbitration will continue to be on a last-best offer, item-by-item basis. Essential employees are deleted from this provision and thus will be subject to last-best offer arbitration only if both parties agree. State employees would no longer be subject to last-best offer arbitration except by agreement under section 3.

Section 5 strikes language establishing terms and conditions of employment for state patrol employees since these terms and conditions are now provided in collective bargaining agreements.

Section 6 extends the expiration date for last-best offer arbitration as provided in section 4 to July 1, 1983.

Section 7 ratifies labor agreements, arbitration awards, and compensation plans involving the state.

Section 8 ratifies salary supplements provided in labor agreements and compensation plans for employees of the University of Minnesota.

Section 9 provides that after adjournment of the 1982 legislature, the legislative commission on employee relations may give interim approval to labor agreements, arbitration awards, and compensation plans.

Section 10 provides that notwithstanding any other law, the higher education coordinating board may establish the salary of its executive director.

Section 11 provides that the departmental and classification seniority of an individual who was employed as a court reporter in state service prior to her appointment as a court reporter in the office of administrative hearings shall be credited to her employment with the office of administrative hearings.

Section 12 directs the legislative commission on employee relations to review the agency head positions contained in Minnesota Statutes, section 15A.081 and similar positions which are not included in that section. The review shall consider a variety of factors relating to each position and shall make findings on equitable compensation for the positions.

Section 13 repeals obsolete provisions establishing terms and conditions of employment for the state patrol.

Section 14 repeals a provision which requires last-best offer arbitration for executive branch employees.

Section 14 is effective July 1, 1982. Sections 1 to 13 are effective March 23, 1982.

PELRA; DEFINING EMPLOYER, Chapter 588, H.F. No. 1278, by

Dahlvang; companion is S.F. No. 1234, by Vega.

Section 1 clarifies the definition of "employer" for purposes of the public employees labor relations act with respect to probation officers serving under a juvenile court and a human services board and employees serving under the county auditor, county treasurer, county recorder, county sheriff, county attorney, county coroner, and county courts. The county board is the employer; however, the elected official shall have certain input in the collective bargaining process.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION; SEXUAL HARASSMENT, Chapter 619,

H.F. No. 1831, by C. Rodriguez, companion is S.F. No. 1834, by

Berglin.

Section 1 provides that quitting work due to sexual harassment does not result in disqualification for unemployment benefits.

"Sexual harassment" means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, sexually motivated physical conduct, or other conduct or communication of a sexual nature when: (1) the employee's submission to such conduct or communication is made a term or condition of employment, (2) the employee's submission to or rejection of such conduct or communication is the basis for decisions affecting employment, or (3) such conduct or communication has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment and the employer knows or should know of the existence of the harassment and fails to take timely and appropriate action.

Sections 2 and 3 define "sexual harassment" as a proscribed human rights violation in educational, public services and accommodations, employment, or housing contexts.

Section 1 applies to any separations from employment occurring on or after March 23, 1982. Section 2 is effective March 23, 1982. Section 3 is effective August 1, 1982.

EQUITABLE COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS; CERTAIN GOVERNMENT

EMPLOYEES, Chapter 634, H.F. No. 2005, by Simoneau; companion is

S.F. No. 1901, by Berglin.

This act provides that it is state policy to attempt to establish equitable compensation relationships among job classes in the executive branch. Factors used in determining equitability of compensation are the skill, effort, responsibility, and working conditions normally required in the performance of the work.

The act establishes a procedure for eliminating compensation inequities between female-dominated and male-dominated classes in the executive branch. By January 1 of each odd-numbered year the commissioner of employee relations will submit a list to the legislative commission on employee relations (LCER) showing those female-dominated and

male-dominated job classes for which a compensation inequity exists. At the same time the commissioner will give the LCER an estimate of the appropriation necessary to eliminate the inequities.

The LCER will then approve, disapprove, or modify the list of job classes and the proposed appropriation. The LCER will also show the distribution of the proposed appropriation among bargaining units and compensation plans in the executive branch. Each unit will be allocated that proportion of the total proposed appropriation equal to the number of positions in the unit approved for comparability adjustments divided by the total number of state positions approved for adjustments. Distribution of funds within each bargaining unit will be determined by collective bargaining.

All actions taken by the LCER will be subject to approval or disapproval by the full legislature. If the legislature reduces the amount suggested by the LCER for comparability adjustments, the amount available to each bargaining unit will be reduced proportionately. Funds appropriated for purposes of comparability adjustments shall be drawn exclusively from and shall not be in addition to the funds appropriated for salary supplements.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

LIQUOR

INTERNATIONAL FALLS; SHORT TERM LICENSE, Chapter 412, H.F.

No. 2068, by I. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 2057, by Lessard.

This act authorizes the city of International Falls to issue without fee to a nonprofit group one on-sale license for the sale and serving of intoxicating liquor on the property of Independent School District No. 361 or the city of International Falls. The license shall be valid for a stated term of not to exceed seven consecutive days during 1983.

The act is effective upon the city council of International Falls filing a certificate of local approval with the secretary of state.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR LIQUOR SALE, Chapter 528,

S.F. No. 358, by Tennesen; companion is H.F. No. 1039, by Otis.

This act makes various changes in laws governing the illegal sale of nonintoxicating malt liquor and intoxicating liquor and in the financial responsibility and civil liability of licensees making sales. Provisions prohibiting sale to minors of both classes of liquor are combined into a single prohibition. The prohibition against sale to any intoxicated person is modified by adding "obviously." A presumption that possession of nonintoxicating liquor by a minor is prima facie evidence of intent to consume is deleted.

All retail licensees of either class of liquor, except 3.2 taverns and on-sale wine licensees with annual sales of less than \$10,000, are required to furnish evidence of liability coverage for dramshop claims in the amount of \$50,000 per person and \$100,000 for two or more persons sustaining either bodily injury or loss of means of support plus \$10,000 for property damage. Alternative coverages authorized are a surety bond of identical limits or a cash or securities deposit with the state treasurer of \$100,000. Local authorities may increase coverage limits. Existing optional provisions regarding liability insurance are deleted. Municipal liquor stores are subjected to the financial responsibility requirements.

Recovery under the dramshop act is allowed for "other, pecuniary loss" in addition to injury to person, property, or means of support. The ban on application of the comparative negligence law to dramshop actions is removed in cases where the action is brought to recover for "other pecuniary loss." Dramshop actions are expressly authorized against persons selling or bartering nonintoxicating malt liquor as well as intoxicating liquor. Dollar limits on recovery are removed. Notice of claim by the injured party is required to be given the licensee or municipality within 120 days of retaining an attorney as contrasted with the previous requirement of 120 days after injury. Notice is also required of a seller or insurer thereof seeking contribution or indemnity from another seller, within 120 days after the injury occurs or within 60 days after the seller or insurer receives notice of claim, as applicable. The time limit for commencing an action is increased from one to two years after the date of injury.

The act is effective March 23, 1982, except for provisions relating to liability insurance which are effective March 1, 1983, and notice of action or contribution or indemnity provisions which are effective April 22, 1982.

TOWN BOARD APPROVAL OF COUNTY LIQUOR LICENSES, Chapter 597,

H.F. No. 1547, by Niehaus; companion is S.F. No. 1616, by

Bertram.

This act requires a town board to indicate, by resolution, its support prior to granting of a county on-sale liquor license for a premises within the town. Failure to adopt a resolution of opposition within 30 days is deemed to constitute support. Cities are authorized to issue one-day intoxicating liquor consumption and display permits to nonprofit organizations sponsoring social activities. Permits allow the consumption or display of intoxicating liquor and the sale of mix, but not the sale of liquor. A fee of not to exceed \$25 may be charged for a maximum of ten permits per year in any one city, and each must be approved by the commissioner of public safety.

The act is effective March 23, 1981.

BREWERS AND WHOLESALERS ASSISTANCE TO RETAILERS, Chapter

612, H.F. No. 1751, by Dahlvang; companion is S.F. No. 1697, by

Solon.

This act increases from \$25 to \$100 the value of inside signs and advertising material, and increases from \$25 to \$100 per tap the value of beer dispensing equipment which may be furnished by a brewer or wholesaler to a retail intoxicating or nonintoxicating malt liquor licensee in any calendar year. Obsolete language dating back to the original enactment of the law is deleted.

The act is effective March 24, 1982.

TOWN OFF-SALE LIQUOR LICENSES, Chapter 630, H.F. No. 1975,

by McEachern; companion is S.F. No. 1920, by Davis.

This act gives the town board of any town having 1,200 or more population within platted areas or towns containing platted area within 20 miles of either the Minneapolis or the St. Paul city hall, the power to issue off-sale intoxicating liquor licenses, with the approval of the commissioner of public safety, for an annual fee not to exceed \$500.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CLUB AND VETERANS' ORGANIZATION LICENSES, Chapter 631, H.F.

No. 1993, by Osthoff; companion is S.F. No. 1979, by Stumpf.

This act removes the prohibition on club and veterans' organization on-sale liquor licenses in cities of the first class and reduces from ten to five years the time which a veterans organization must have been in existence in order to qualify for a license.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

NONPROFIT CORPORATION ON-SALE LIQUOR LICENSES, Chapter 638,

H.F. No. 2134, by Dahlvang; companion is S.F. No. 2155, by Petty.

This act gives municipal authorities the power to authorize Sunday liquor sales under an on-sale license issued to a nonprofit educational or cultural type of corporation.

The act is effective March 24, 1982.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

COUNTY RECORDERS; OBSOLETE RECORDS, Chapter 377, S.F. No.

1151, by R. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 1341, by K. Clark.

County recorders may destroy and strike from the indexes state and federal liens, except federal estate and gift tax liens, ten years after their filing or last extension.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

COUNTIES DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION, Chapter 381, H.F. No. 1616,

by Battaglia; companion is S.F. No. 1497, by Chmielewski.

This act permits a county to appropriate up to \$25,000 for promoting, advertising, improving, or developing its economic and agricultural resources. Previous per capita limits are removed. The scope of permissible expenditures is narrowed.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES; FEES, Chapter 382, H.F. No. 749, by

Rothenberg; companion is S.F. No. 555, by Stern.

This act authorizes a county board to establish fees to be charged by the registrar of titles for a noncertified copy of any instrument or writing on file in the office of the registrar.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

SEAWAY PORT AUTHORITIES; FISCAL YEAR, Chapter 387, S.F. No.

1582, by Solon; companion is H.F. No. 1746, by Berkelman.

This act permits any seaway port authority to adopt, by resolution, a fiscal year based on the international shipping season through the St. Lawrence Seaway, independent of the fiscal year of the city in which the seaway port authority is located.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CLOQUET WATER WORKS, Chapter 394, S.F. No. 1514, by

Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 1596, by Murphy.

This act extends the availability of an appropriation made available to the city of Cloquet for use in constructing a water filtration system until July 1, 1986. The funds may be used for the construction of the system or for developing an alternative permanent source of drinking water.

The act is effective March 11, 1982.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING REHABILITATION LOANS, Chapter

407, H.F. No. 1747, by Pogemiller; companion is S.F. No. 1678,

by Spear.

This act provides that an interest in the property may be taken as security by the city of Minneapolis for a loan to rehabilitate a small or medium sized commercial building.

The act is effective the day after the city council of Minneapolis files a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY HRA, Chapter 411, H.F. No. 2116, by

Wigley; companion is S.F. No. 1989, by Taylor.

This act authorizes the Blue Earth county board to appoint a member of the board to serve on the Blue Earth county housing and redevelopment authority.

The act is effective the day after the Blue Earth county board files a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

MUNICIPAL LAND USE PLANNING, Chapter 415, S.F. No. 860, by

Lantry; companion is H.F. No. 887, by Schreiber.

This act authorizes a municipality to impose fees to defray its costs in considering an application for an amendment to an ordinance or regulation relating to physical development or for an application for a permit or other approval under those ordinances or regulations.

Certain restrictions on filing and recording conveyances with land described by metes and bounds or by reference to an unregistered land survey are repealed.

The act is effective March 16, 1982.

RAMSEY COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER, Chapter 418, S.F. No. 1687,

by Lantry; companion is H.F. No. 1748, by Kelly.

This act adapts the organization and operation of the Ramsey county medical center to suit its contemporary needs.

The powers of the Saint Paul-Ramsey Medical Center commission are changed. Seven members of the commission constitute a quorum. The power of the commissioner to provide malpractice insurance is clarified. The commission's employees are made subject to the Ramsey county civil service laws and rules. The commission's funds shall be subject to the public depository law (chapter 118).

The borrowing limit of the commission is increased from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000. The purposes for which loans may be obtained are expanded.

The Ramsey county board may issue revenue bonds upon the request of the commission. The bonds shall not be obligations of any public body other than the commission and no taxes shall be levied to pay them.

The commission may enter agreements it deems necessary to operate the medical center. The commission is empowered generally to operate, administer, manage, and control the medical center.

The act is effective the day after the Ramsey county board of commissioners file a certificate of their approval with the secretary of state.

CITY OF ORR, TOWN OF LEIDING, Chapter 428, H.F. No. 1906,

by Elioff; companion is S.F. No. 1801, by Dicklich.

This act authorizes the city of Orr and the town of Leiding to assess the cost of maintenance of television relay service upon residents of the city and town who use the service. The costs shall be assessed annually against the users and may be billed directly to them or collected with the property tax levied on real property owned by users.

The act is effective the day after the town board of Leiding and the governing body of the city of Orr have filed certificates of local approval with the secretary of state.

COUNTY BOARD MEETINGS, Chapter 435, H.F. No. 1602, by B. -----
Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1866, by Menning.

This act provides that, other than for its required first meeting in January, a county board need meet only on days it prescribes. The six-day limit on county board sessions is repealed. The responsibility of the county auditor to attest to the signature of the board chairman is transferred to the clerk of the county board.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

MORRISON COUNTY RURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY,

Chapter 437, H.F. No. 2021, by Wenzel; companion is S.F. No. -----
1970, by Wegener.

This act creates the Morrison county rural development finance authority. The authority is granted the powers given a government subdivision or finance authority by chapters 362A, 462, 472, 472A, and 474.

Projects of the authority will require the approval of the municipality where the project is located or, if outside of a municipality, of the county board. The authority is to be managed and controlled by a board of seven members who after staggered initial terms shall serve for three year terms.

The act is effective upon the filing of certificates of local approval by the Morrison county board and the Little Falls city council with the secretary of state.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY EMPLOYEES VACATION AND SICK LEAVE, Chapter -----
438, H.F. No. 1713, by Elioff; companion is S.F. No. 1530, by -----
Dicklich.

This act permits a period of employment by the St. Louis county school district to be included in the calculation of vacation and sick leave allowances of a St. Louis county employee accrued after the effective date of the act.

The act is effective upon the filing of a certificate of local approval by the St. Louis county board of commissioners with the secretary of state.

MINNEAPOLIS HOUSING PROGRAMS, Chapter 439, H.F. No. 1795,

by Pogemiller; companion is S.F. No. 1718, by Stokowski.

This act regulates housing development programs in Minneapolis. A development financed with bonds issued pursuant to chapter 462C which is to be rented and which is located in a development district within Minneapolis is excepted from most of the requirements imposed on city housing plans except that requiring no more than 20 percent of the funds be appropriated for housing for persons irrespective of their income.

CITY OF WACONIA REVENUE BONDS, Chapter 451, H.F. No. 1955,

by McDonald; companion is S.F. No. 1748, by Schmitz.

Notwithstanding other law to the contrary, the city of Waconia may sell revenue bonds for the Waconia-Ridgeview hospital project described in the certificate of need of July

17, 1981, at a price not less than 95 percent of their par value. The bonds may mature in years and in amounts as determined by resolution of the Waconia city council.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

STURGEON LAKE; RUTLEDGE; KETTLE RIVER; TOWN OF OAKPORT,

Chapter 457, S.F. No. 1364, by Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 1921, by D. Carlson.

This act involves several localities. The city of Sturgeon Lake is constituted an election and assessment district separate from the town of Sturgeon Lake. The city of Rutledge is constituted an election and assessment district separate from the town of Kettle River.

The town of Oakport in Clay county is authorized to exercise the powers granted under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 474 to a municipality.

The act is effective as to the affected municipalities upon their local approval.

TOWN SUPERVISORS, Chapter 463, S.F. No. 85, by Setzepfandt;

companion is H.F. No. 74, by Niehaus.

This act provides that when, because of a vacancy, more than one town supervisor is to be chosen at the same election, candidates for the office of supervisor shall file for one of the specific terms being filled.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES, Chapter 471, S.F.

No. 1691, by Petty; companion is H.F. No. 2015, by Long.

This act regulates housing and redevelopment authorities.

Section 1 clarifies the situations when a conflict of interest disclosure statement must be filed by an authority commissioner or employee. If there is an affiliation with an organization which the person has reason to know or knows or is reasonably likely to become a participant in a project or development affected by a particular decision or action a potential conflict of interest exists.

Section 2 provides that a commissioner who has a potential conflict of interest shall not attempt to influence an authority employee about a matter or decision related to the potential conflict. A commissioner having a conflict shall not be considered as part of a quorum during the portion of the meeting in which the action or decision posing the conflict is considered.

Section 3 provides that except as expressly limited by the special law establishing the authority, an authority created pursuant to special law shall have all the powers granted to an authority created pursuant to chapter 462.

Section 4 increases the membership of the Duluth housing and redevelopment authority to seven members.

Section 4 is effective upon the filing of a certificate of local approval by the Duluth city council with the secretary of state. Sections 1 to 3 are effective March 19, 1982.

RED RIVER WATERSHED, Chapter 474, S.F. No. 1631, by Hanson;

companion is H.F. No. 2125, by Stumpf.

This act adds watershed districts located within the counties of Koochiching, Beltrami, and Itasca which are members of the lower Red River watershed management board as districts which may levy an ad valorem tax.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CITY ARMORIES, Chapter 484, H.F. No. 2066, by Blatz;

companion is S.F. No. 2037, by Belanger.

This act permits a home rule charter or statutory city with the agreement of the state armory building commission to acquire, construct, or improve city owned facilities related to an armory. Property may be acquired by eminent domain. General obligation bonds may be issued and taxes levied to finance the armory work, provided a reverse referendum does not disapprove of the bond issuance. A city is authorized to enter into agreements concerning the use and occupancy of its armory.

The act is effective March 20, 1982.

MUNICIPAL AND COURT ZONING AND PLANNING, Chapter 490, S.F.

No. 1677, by Solon; companion is H.F. No. 1738, by Voss.

This act prohibits the exclusion of manufactured homes (mobile homes) by zoning ordinance of a city or county. Zoning ordinances and maps may regulate the width of a structure and its type of foundation.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

MINNEAPOLIS CIVIL SERVICE, Chapter 491, S.F. No. 1715, by

Petty; companion is H.F. No. 1791, by Long.

This act amends various laws related to Minneapolis. The positions in the unclassified service of the city are expanded. The incumbents of those positions are appointed to the newly unclassified positions but retain the right to return to their permanent civil service classifications.

Section 3 authorizes the transfer of an assistant city coordinator to the Minneapolis HRA. The person transferred is entitled to purchase certain prior service credit for purposes of a retirement pension.

Section 4 authorizes the city council to designate and change the name of the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority.

The act is effective the day after the filing of a certificate of local approval with the secretary of state. Sections 3 and 4 shall then be effective retroactively to June 13, 1980.

CITY OF HIBBING; MAYOR'S CONTINGENT FUND, Chapter 506, H.F.

No. 1430, by Minne; companion is S.F. No. 2019, by Dicklich.

This act authorizes the Hibbing city council to appropriate, from time to time, from the city general fund an amount not exceeding \$5,000 in the aggregate in any one year to the mayor's contingent fund. The mayor may spend the funds to secure evidence of crime and for other purposes for the welfare of the city.

The act is effective the day after the Hibbing city council files a certificate of local approval with the secretary of

state.

TOWN LAW AND OTHER CHANGES, Chapter 507, S.F. No. 1522, by

Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 1620, by Brinkman.

This act principally regulates town and county government.

Section 1 provides that the bond of the town clerk shall be filed with the county auditor.

Section 2 provides that the bond of the town treasurer shall be filed with the county auditor.

Section 3 makes purely technical changes in style.

Section 4 permits the electors of a nonurban town having a population of 1,000 or more to decide at the annual town meeting the issue of whether the town may exercise powers granted by section 368.01.

Section 5 provides that a town shall notify the secretary of state when it exercises section 368.01 powers.

Section 6 provides that if a town exercises a section 368.01 power it may continue to exercise the power notwithstanding any subsequent change in population.

Section 7 requires towns exercising section 368.01 powers on or before March 23, 1982, to notify the county auditor and the secretary of state if they have not done so previously.

Sections 8 to 20 authorize the creation of subordinate service districts within a county so that the county can effectively provide and finance various governmental services for its residents.

Subordinate service districts may be created in any county except a metropolitan county and any other county containing a city of the first class. A "subordinate service district" means a compact and contiguous district within the county in which one or more governmental services or additions to countywide services are proposed by the county and financed from revenues secured from within the district. The boundaries of a single subordinate district may not establish an entire county.

A subordinate service district may be created pursuant to a county board resolution or a petition of residents. A referendum may be held on the creation.

The services of a subordinate service district may be financed by a district property tax, by fees, or by a combination of the two.

A district may be removed on the initiative of residents or by resolution of the county board.

Section 21 provides that all towns are defined as municipalities for the purposes of the municipal planning act.

Section 22 defines "undue hardship" as related to justifying a variance from zoning ordinances.

Sections 23 and 24 provide for a joint planning board to exercise planning and land use control authority in an unincorporated area within two miles of the corporate limits of a city.

Section 25 provides for conditional use permits pursuant to municipal zoning regulations. A public hearing shall be held on the granting of permits.

Section 26 requires certified copies of variances to be filed with a county auditor including a legal description of the property involved.

Section 27 authorizes a governmental unit which is a party to a joint powers agreement to perform functions or services for another governmental unit which the other unit is authorized to provide for itself.

Section 28 authorizes a town to self insure against tort liability.

Section 29 authorizes St. Louis county to provide funds and facilities for more than one historical society.

Sections 1 to 7, 24, and 28 are effective March 23, 1982. Sections 22, 25, and 26 are effective January 1, 1983. Section 29 is effective the day following the St. Louis county board filing a certificate of local approval with the secretary of state. The remainder of the act is effective August 1, 1982.

OMNIBUS SPECIAL LAW; CABLE SYSTEMS, Chapter 514, S.F. No. -----
536, by Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 1249, by D. Carlson.

This act principally relates to local government and amends various unrelated laws.

Sections 1 to 4 regulate the budgetary and accounting processes of the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District.

Section 5 defines the "district disposal system" of the Moose Lake - Windemere sanitary district to include certain facilities in the town of Moose Lake. Section 6 regulates the membership and selection of the board of the sanitary district.

Section 7 authorizes the city of Sandstone to engage in a land exchange with the federal government.

Section 8 authorizes the city of Lake Wilson in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983, to exceed its levy limits by a maximum of \$15,000.

Section 9 permits Carver county to make electronic funds transfers in the same way as a school district under section 471.38, and to discharge the duties of a school district under that section.

Section 10 empowers the city of Finlayson, despite any contrary law, to make reasonable interpretations concerning application of any rule or amendment to the uniform fire code which affects the location of dwelling units or sleeping facilities near service stations.

Section 11 permits the governing bodies of all political subdivisions served by a cable system having more than 50 but fewer than 1,000 subscribers to remove the system from chapter 238 (the state law governing cable systems). The system may be resubjected to chapter 238 upon the affirmative vote of the governing bodies of 50 percent or more of the political subdivisions served by the system.

Section 13 requires the cable communication board to adopt rules requiring cable systems to provide adequate access for education and governmental programming.

Section 14 prohibits the cable communications board from releasing economic data of a cable company except in furtherance of specific duties or obligations of the board.

Sections 15 and 16 regulate the period of cable certificates. Instead of certificates being for a period of ten

years they shall be for the same number of years as the initial franchise period. A renewal certificate shall be for the same period as the renewal franchise period.

Section 17 provides that a cable communications company is not liable for programming content.

Section 18 provides that the rates charged by a cable communications company may be established by the municipality in the franchise.

Section 19 provides that procedures for rate changes may be established by the municipality in the approved franchise.

Section 20 requires the commissioner of human rights to coordinate the provision of human rights services in the city of Duluth with other state agencies. At least one employee of the department of human rights shall be located in Duluth.

Section 21 repeals a statute regulating the licensing of persons offering bulls for public service.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are effective upon local approval by the affected localities. Sections 11 to 19 are effective March 23, 1982. The rest of the act is effective August 1, 1982.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS, Chapter 559, S.F. No. 1821, by

Renneke; companion is H.F. No. 1951, by Laidig.

This act makes technical and substantive changes in the community corrections act. The community corrections act authorizes the commissioner of corrections to award subsidy grants to a county or group of counties for the provision of correctional services on the local level. Services include crime prevention, probation and parole services, community correction centers, and facilities to detain, confine, and treat offenders of all ages.

Under the community corrections act, a county or group of counties may, after consultation with the judges of the courts in the jurisdiction, reorganize and establish a new administrative structure for the provision of correctional services. This act does not give Ramsey county, Hennepin county, and the counties in the arrowhead region authority to reorganize. In Hennepin and Ramsey counties, the county board and the judges of the various courts are required to prepare and implement a joint plan for reorganization of correctional services. The joint plan is subject to the approval of the commissioner of corrections and must be submitted to the legislature on or before January 15, 1983.

Counties participating in the community corrections act must comply with the policies and procedures of the commissioner of corrections with respect to providing supervision and other correctional services to conditionally released persons. Conditionally released persons include those inmates released on parole, supervised release, work release, and probation.

To remain eligible for subsidies, participating counties must maintain substantial compliance with standards specified by the community corrections act, policies and procedures of the commissioner of corrections relating to conditional release, and other correctional operating standards permitted by law and established by the commissioner.

Under former law, the corrections advisory board could have at least 18 but not more than 20 members chosen from groups prescribed by law. This act changes the membership requirements to permit at least nine members who shall be representatives of law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, education, corrections,

ethnic minorities, the social services, and lay citizens. Members of the board are appointed by the board of county commissioners or the joint board in the case of multiple counties and serve terms of two years.

Each participating county will be charged a sum equal to the per diem cost of confinement of those juveniles committed to the commissioner of corrections after August 1, 1973. However, the amount charged a participating county for the costs of confinement may not exceed the amount of subsidy to which a county is eligible. The counties of commitment are also required to pay the per diem costs for all persons convicted of a felony for which the penalty by law does not exceed five years and who were confined in a state correctional facility prior to January 1, 1981.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

METROPOLITAN AREA; PARTIAL LAND CONVEYANCE, Chapter 564,

S.F. No. 1907, by Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 2059, by Jacobs.

This act permits a municipality in the metropolitan area to file an election with the county auditor to require municipal approval before the auditor may transfer or divide certain land and its assessed valuation or may certify an instrument of conveyance.

The approval of a municipality may be required if the land conveyed is less than a whole parcel of land as charged on the tax lists, is subject to municipal subdivision regulations, and is part of or constitutes a subdivision.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

ANOKA COUNTY; HENNEPIN COUNTY PARK RESERVE; HYDROELECTRIC

POWER GENERATION, Chapter 566, S.F. No. 1948, by Luther;

companion is H.F. No. 2228, by Ellingson.

This act authorizes the Hennepin county park reserve district to develop and maintain a hydroelectric generation and transmission facility and use or distribute the power generated by the facility in connection with any dam owned by the district. This authority may only be exercised with another local unit of government.

In connection with the Coon Rapids dam the park reserve may only exercise this authority jointly with the city of Anoka.

Section 2 requires coordination and consolidation of the separate applications with the federal energy regulatory commission for a hydroelectric preliminary permit of the city of Anoka and the park reserve district.

Section 3 grants to the city of Anoka the first option on the right to use and develop for a period of 50 years a hydroelectric facility at the Coon Rapids site. The city would have to pay an annual fee to the park reserve for its rights to the property. An arbitration panel and process is prescribed to resolve disputes between Anoka and the park reserve. If the city of Anoka chooses not to participate, these rights may be exercised by another local unit of government.

The act is effective the day after both the Anoka city council and the park reserve board file a certificate of local approval with the secretary of state. If the approvals are not filed by May 7, 1982, the act is void.

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS; PUBLICATION; LICENSE FEES FOR

CIGARETTE SELLERS, Chapter 572, S.F. No. 2141, by R. Peterson;

companion is H.F. No. 1899, by Clawson.

A county board may elect to publish all or part of its official proceedings; provided, that in the case of partial publication, the published proceedings shall indicate in what respect they are incomplete.

Town boards and city councils are authorized to set fees for cigarette sellers.

Statutes relating to municipal dairy inspection are repealed.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES, Chapter 576, H.F. No. 1663, by Voss;

companion is S.F. No. 1611, by R. Peterson.

This act recodifies the law relating to county law libraries.

Section 1, relating to qualifications for a regional library director, is repealed by Laws 1982, chapter 642.

Section 2 authorizes the establishment of a county law library at a place where sessions of court are required to be held by law.

Section 3 provides that county and conciliation court judges may have free use of a county law library.

Section 4 prescribes the number and qualifications of members of the board of trustees which govern a county law library.

Section 5 regulates the meeting and term of office of the board of trustees.

Section 6 provides that the title to the library and its property is in the county establishing the library. Powers of the board are clarified.

Section 7 provides for an annual report of the library's finances and for an annual inventory report by the board.

Section 8 requires the county board to furnish certain labor and supplies to the library.

Section 9 requires a law librarian to be appointed in Ramsey and Hennepin counties. In other counties, appointment of a librarian or contracting for librarian services is discretionary with the board of trustees.

Section 10 provides for filing fees for use of the law library in Hennepin and Ramsey county.

Section 11 provides for fees for all county libraries except those of Hennepin and Ramsey counties.

Section 12 excepts certain parties and actions from the law library fee.

Section 13 authorizes the law library fee to be taxable as a cost in an action.

Section 14 authorizes the county auditor to collect and disburse library fees.

Section 15 requires all county libraries to comply with the

county library law by July 1, 1983.

Section 16 authorizes a county to provide additional support and maintenance for a county law library out of county funds.

Section 17 requires the state law librarian to advise and assist in the operation and maintenance of the county law library.

Section 18 makes a technical change in the funding for county law libraries.

Section 19 repeals much of the current county law library law.

Sections 1 to 19 are effective March 12, 1982.

BROOKLYN CENTER HRA; HENNEPIN COUNTY GOVERNMENT; OPEN SPACE

ACQUISITIONS, Chapter 577, S.F. No. 2000, by Luther; companion

is H.F. No. 1890, by Ellingson.

Sections 1 to 4 authorize the Brooklyn Center housing and redevelopment authority to carry out a housing interest buy-down program. The program shall primarily be for persons of low or moderate income. The authority may use any of its revenues to pay interest due on loans made by any person to the purchasers of housing units in Brooklyn Center if the purchaser intends to occupy the housing unit as a principal place of residence at the time the loan is made. Other interest buy-downs are permitted. Restrictions on the buy-down program include the requirements that otherwise affordable financing must not be available, and that 80 percent of the buy-down funds assist persons of low and moderate income.

Section 5 creates a limit on reserve amounts to secure revenue bond interest and principal payments under chapters 462C and 474.

Section 6 permits interest reduction assistance in "target areas" as defined in section 462C.02 without regard to certain limits relating to rental housing developments.

Section 7 authorizes the city of Brooklyn Center to establish a home energy conservation improvement program. Owners of one to four unit residential units may request assistance under the program. In addition to other sources of funds, the city may issue revenue bonds under chapter 462C to finance the energy conservation improvements. The improvements must be designed to conserve nonrenewable energy. Improvements include insulation and ventilation, storm or thermal doors or windows, caulking and weather-stripping, furnace efficiency modifications and replacements, thermostat or lighting controls, and systems to turn off or vary the delivery of energy. Alternative methods are established for contracting, performing, and paying for the work.

Section 8 increases from three to four members the quorum required for the Hennepin county personnel board.

Sections 9 and 10 include physicians and certain other medical personnel within the Hennepin county unclassified personnel system for purposes of compensation, tenure, and benefits.

Section 11 permits Hennepin county to self insure employee health benefits.

Section 12 ties the interest rate on Hennepin county tax anticipation certificates to the rates established by section

475.55.

Section 13 changes certain Hennepin county debt instruments from "certificates of indebtedness" to "capital costs."

Section 14 regulates the compensation of Hennepin county board members. Per diems are eliminated. The board is authorized to set its own salary.

Section 15 clarifies a bond description related to a housing outparcel on Nicollet Island in Minneapolis.

Sections 1 to 5 and 7 are effective upon the Brooklyn Center city council filing a certificate of local approval with the secretary of state. Sections 5 and 6 are effective March 23, 1982. Sections 8 to 14 are effective the day after the Hennepin county board files a certificate of local approval with the secretary of state. Section 15 is effective August 1, 1982.

METROPOLITAN MOSQUITO CONTROL, Chapter 579, H.F. No. 1542,

by Skoglund; companion is S.F. No. 1685, by Petty.

This act regulates the organization, duties, and powers of the metropolitan mosquito control district and commission.

The control district is enlarged to include all the seven county metropolitan area except parts of western Carver county.

The membership of the board is increased by adding one member from each county that has a seven member county board. A county only partly included in the district shall have only one board member.

The commissioner of natural resources is ordered to allow entry on state property for mosquito control purposes. Entry on private property requires an owner's consent except for entry to control disease bearing mosquito encephalitis outbreaks.

The dollar size of contracts the commission may enter into without soliciting bids is raised from \$2,500 to \$5,000 and from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in the case of a commission-declared emergency.

The commission is authorized to spend and levy an amount not exceeding six-tenths of one mill times the assessed valuation of the district.

The act is effective June 1, 1982.

BUILDING REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, Chapter 590, H.F. No.

1365, by Pogemiller; companion is S.F. No. 1228, by Pehler.

Sections 1 to 4 authorize the governing body of any city to establish a commercial building loan program to rehabilitate and preserve small and medium sized commercial buildings located within its boundaries.

The city is required to make certain findings before it establishes the program including that some owners of small and medium sized commercial buildings in the city are unable to afford rehabilitation loans on terms available in the private mortgage market or to obtain rehabilitation loans on any terms because the private mortgage market is severely restricted. The making of grants shall not be included in any program.

The rehabilitation and preservation loan program must be operated so that there is no net cost to the city.

A loan shall not exceed a 20-year term and shall not be for more than \$200,000. A loan shall not exceed 80 percent of the estimated market value of the rehabilitated building less any

prior mortgage.

A private agency or a local HRA may run the program.

A city may issue bonds to finance the loan program.

Sections 5 to 9 authorize a housing and redevelopment authority to administer and develop an interest reduction program to assist the financing of the construction, rehabilitation, and purchase of housing units which are primarily for occupancy by individuals of low and moderate income.

An authority is empowered to reduce interest payments by making payments to a variety of lenders.

Interest reduction assistance shall not be provided when affordable financing is available from private lenders.

Income limits are placed on a percentage of the renters of rental units which have received interest reduction assistance for their construction.

An authority is required to obtain agreement from a benefitted owner or developer under an interest reduction assistance plan that upon sale or transfer of the benefitted property the authority will be repaid its assistance and will be provided security to ensure the repayment. The agreement need not be obtained if the housing units are sold to purchasers who intend to occupy the unit as a principal residence.

The authority to make interest reduction payments expires January 1, 1986. Payments authorized prior to January 1, 1986, may be paid after January 1, 1986.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING, Chapter 624, H.F. No. 1894, by Vellenga;

companion is S.F. No. 1941, by Knoll.

This act regulates municipal housing programs under chapter 462C.

A city is authorized to have a program to make or purchase rehabilitation loans for single and multifamily housing. The program of loans shall be submitted to the metropolitan council and the Minnesota housing finance agency for review.

A "program" is redefined to include components of a housing plan for which more than one issue of revenue obligations is proposed.

"Single family housing" is redefined to include up to four units in an owner occupied dwelling or a unit in a cooperatively owned group of units occupied as a principal residence. Single family housing may include new or rehabilitated housing.

"Rehabilitation" is defined as improvements to improve the basic livability of housing or restore it to a safe, decent, and sanitary condition. Rehabilitation may include making a dwelling more energy efficient.

A new term "targeted area" is defined. Targeted areas may receive development assistance without meeting requirements imposed on development aid in other areas.

Renters are included in calculating the percentage of persons exceeding low income limits.

A single family housing program may provide for the discharge of mortgage liens placed on a dwelling to secure

certain rehabilitation loans.

A public hearing is required for each housing program.

The cost of rehabilitation of a building is estimated to equal at least \$1,000 per dwelling or 20 percent of the appraised value of the original building and site, whichever is less.

Rehabilitation loans for certain energy conservation purposes may be made without regard to cost.

Housing developments are required to be affordable to persons with limited amounts of gross income. At least 20 percent of the units in a development shall be held for persons with income not in excess of 80 percent of median family income.

A multifamily housing program may include limitations or prohibitions on the assumption of a loan.

To finance programs or developments a city may sell revenue bonds or other obligations at 97 percent or more of their principal amount.

The allocation of qualified mortgage bonds is established and priorities are set. Limits are placed on the amount of qualified bonds a city may issue (generally \$10,000,000).

The old dollar limits on bonds issued are repealed.

The act is effective March 24, 1982.

RAMSEY COUNTY; SET-ASIDE PROGRAM; MAPLEWOOD BONDS; MEDICAL

FACILITY WATER SYSTEM, Chapter 626, H.F. No. 1902, by F.

Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 2042, by Lantry.

This act authorizes Ramsey county to set aside for awarding to small businesses a percentage of the county's procurement of goods and services. A negotiated price or bid contract procedure may be utilized. Any negotiated price shall not exceed by more than five percent the county's estimated price for the goods and services if they were purchased on the open market. The program is limited to small businesses which have their principal place of business in Minnesota unless federal or state funds would be lost because of the limitation.

The Ramsey county board is authorized to set fees for removal of an action to Ramsey county municipal court.

Ramsey county is granted the option to issue bonds or levy taxes in an amount up to \$5,000,000 to finance the construction, installation, modification, or improvement of heating, cooling, and domestic hot water systems serving buildings owned, operated, or maintained by the Ramsey county medical center commission. Both the issuance of the bonds and the levying of the tax are contingent on the commencement of a certain district heating system in St. Paul.

The city of Maplewood is authorized to issue up to \$10,000,000 in revenue bonds in connection with a revenue producing enterprise comprising a hotel or motel.

The act has various effective dates.

MINNESOTA RIVER; PROJECT RIVERBEND BOARD, Chapter 627, H.F.

No. 1915, by Dempsey; companion is S.F. No. 1763, by Setzepfandt.

This act establishes the Project Riverbend Board to implement and administer a plan for a segment of the Minnesota

River in Blue Earth, Brown, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Redwood, and Renville counties. A member of the board shall be appointed from each county.

The board shall implement a comprehensive plan (the plan) known as "Project Riverbend Fifth Draft, June, 1981". The board shall not reduce the minimum standards set by the plan. The board shall implement the plan according to a schedule it shall adopt. The schedule shall be binding on the counties if it is approved by the respective county boards.

The board shall have the right to disapprove certain county land use planning decisions which do not meet plan standards. A moratorium on city subdivision platting and building permit issuance for land in the plan area exists until zoning regulations are adopted for the land which comply with the plan.

The board shall report to the legislature during the first year of each biennial session. The report shall assess the plan's effectiveness in protecting and enhancing the scenic, recreational, natural, historical, scientific, and similar values of the Minnesota River.

The act is effective upon all of the six counties filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state. If a county does not approve the act the portion of the river and shoreland in that county is designated a wild and scenic river and it shall be managed according to the plan.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

LOCAL CONTROL OVER SECURITIES, Chapter 378, S.F. No. 1408,

by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 1479, by Berkelman.

A city shall not have jurisdiction over the securities or indebtedness of a gas or electric public utility.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

RATES, Chapter 414, H.F. No. 12, by Otis; companion is S.F.

No. 57, by Spear.

This act changes the rate setting law for electric, gas, and telephone public utilities.

The period of notice to the public utilities commission which a utility must give of a change in rates is shortened from 90 to 60 days.

The mandatory contested case hearing requirement for rate increases is clarified to include those rate increases which would exceed \$500,000 annually to all consumers of a utility.

The period for which the public utilities commission may suspend a rate increase is changed to be the ten months beyond the initial filing date of the rate.

The number of affected customers required to sign a petition to obtain a contested case hearing on a rate increase is raised from 100 to 250.

A bifurcated hearing on the utilities' revenue requirements and the rate design may be ordered by the commission. All prehearing discovery activities of state agency intervenors shall be consolidated and conducted by the department of public service.

Despite an order suspending rates, the commission shall order an interim rate into effect not later than 60 days after the initial filing date ex parte without a public hearing. Criteria for formulating the interim rate are prescribed. Procedures are established for refunding excess interim rates and making up for deficient interim rates.

Unless there are exigent circumstances, an interim rate increase shall not be put in effect before four months after the commission's final determination on a previously filed rate proposal.

Changes in rate design shall be prospective from the effective date of the new rate schedules approved by the commission.

The act is effective May 1, 1982, and applies to all applications for general rate changes filed after May 1, 1982.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION FUNCTIONS,

Chapter 561, S.F. No. 1886, by Dahl; companion is H.F. No. 1798,

by Otis.

This act alters the definition of "large energy facility" in the law governing certificates of need, by increasing from 50,000 to 80,000 kilowatts the qualifying capacity. Petroleum refineries and storage facilities and coal loading and storage facilities are deleted from the definition. Ethanol or fuel

alcohol plants no longer require a certificate of need. The public utilities commission is required to report biennially on its rate design policy as it applies to energy supply, demand, and conservation goals, and to recommend actions to the governor and legislature to accomplish these goals. Pilot energy conservation improvement programs by public utilities are to be continued as on-going programs. District heating systems are defined in detail, and the development and financing of these systems is declared a function of local as well as state government. Local authorities are encouraged to evaluate and undertake projects.

Common carriers are authorized to change or discontinue published rates without transportation regulation board approval. Published notice of new or increased rates is required 20 days in advance, while rate decreases require only ten-days notice. New or changed rates are to become effective in accordance with federal law. Carriers are permitted to contract against liability for loss or damage to property carried. The transportation regulation board is granted the authority over carriers specified in federal law, and maximum rate setting authority is abolished. The requirement for just a single switching charge within any one municipality is deleted. The board and commissioner of transportation are granted general rule making power consistent with federal law. Jurisdiction of the transportation regulation board is continued in the public utilities commission until July 1, 1983.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

RETIREMENT

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, DULUTH; REFUND REPAYMENT, Chapter

391, S.F. No. 233, by Solon; companion is H.F. No. 205, by

Berkelman.

This act allows about six to ten present and former faculty member of the University of Minnesota, Duluth who received teachers retirement association refunds when University of Minnesota, Duluth became a branch of the University of Minnesota in the late 1940's, to repay the amounts refunded plus interest at six percent per annum in a lump sum prior to July 1, 1983, and thus qualify for either a recalculated TRA annuity or a combined service annuity.

The act is effective March 10, 1982.

HIGHWAY PATROL BENEFITS AND REFUNDS, Chapter 397, H.F. No.

1336, by Sarna; companion is S.F. No. 1052, by C. Peterson.

This act increases the retirement service credit accrual rate from 2 to 2-1/2 percent per year for service during the 21st through the 25th year of a patrol officer's service, provides for annual six percent increases in the annuities or benefits of a pre-1973 retiree or surviving spouse, and makes survivor benefits available to surviving spouses of a former disability benefit recipient regardless of the recipients length of service. Member contributions are increased from 7 to 8.5 percent of salary to pay for the benefit improvements.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

STATE CEREMONIAL BUILDING, Chapter 399, S.F. No. 1455, by

Frederickson; companion is H.F. No. 1498, by Kaley.

This act makes eligible for the unclassified retirement program any employee whose principal employment is at the state ceremonial house.

The act is effective March 13, 1982.

ST. CLOUD FIREFIGHTERS, Chapter 402, S.F. No. 2103, by

Pehler; companion is H.F. No. 2237, by Gruenes.

This act amends local laws governing the St. Cloud firefighters relief association to clarify authority of the association to provide paid medical insurance and health insurance coverage for retired members and their dependents to the same extent as provided for active members employed by the city. Deferred retirees are assured the same coverage but must pay the cost until their pensions commence.

The act is effective upon local approval.

SECOND CLASS CITY POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS, Chapter 403,

S.F. No. 1727, by Frederickson; companion is H.F. No. 1796, by

Kaley.

This act removes the \$500 limit on salaries to police relief association officers.

The act is effective March 13, 1982.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT; MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS,

Chapter 404, S.F. No. 1547, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F.

No. 1657, by Reding.

This act makes various administrative changes in the law governing the public employees retirement association. Duplicate provisions regarding inclusion of Minneapolis city and school district employees as included employees under PERA are removed. Volunteer firefighters are removed from the listing of excluded employees. The latter are picked up as part time employees if they meet the earnings requirement. The definition of a temporary layoff is reduced from 3-1/2 to 3 months duration. Sick leave periods counted as allowable service are limited to one year. Payments to purchase military service are required within five years of discharge and a retiring member is granted three months after the date of termination to repay refunds.

PERA members' lists are required to be submitted in alphabetical order by the employer, and authority to use punch cards for reports is deleted. Authority to purchase sufficient prior service credit to qualify for the minimum period for receiving a pension is limited to members terminating public service prior to July 1, 1982. The length of service required to enable a surviving spouse of a deceased police officer or firefighter to elect a joint and survivor annuity is reduced from 20 to 10 years.

PERA obsolete provisions defining volunteer firefighters, authorizing labor organizations employees to purchase service credit, and facilitating the transfer of Minneapolis city employees to PERA are repealed.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

RICHFIELD FIREFIGHTERS PAYMENT VALIDATION, Chapter 406,

H.F. No. 1948, by Swanson; companion is S.F. No. 2133, by

Lindgren.

This act validates payments made and actions taken by the Richfield firefighters relief association pursuant to specified general and special laws. Provisions relating to the status and actions of the association during the time the city was formerly a village, and which no longer apply because of its change to a city, are repealed.

The act is effective upon local approval.

BUHL TEACHER POST-RETIREMENT INCREASE, Chapter 410, H.F.

No. 1646, by Elioff; companion is S.F. No. 1494, by Dicklich.

This act assures payment of post-retirement increases to a certain retired Buhl school teacher commencing retroactively to January 1, 1982, and thereafter on January 1 of each year. Due to a delay by the school district in making the final salary payment, the teacher would not have received the first post-retirement increase until January 1, 1983.

The act is effective upon local approval.

VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS BENEFIT INCREASES, Chapter 421, S.F.

No. 786, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 824, by Reding.

This act allows volunteer firefighters relief associations to increase lump sums or monthly service pensions without approval of the governing body of the municipality, up to the

maximums specified by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 424A, provided the special fund of the association has a surplus over full funding and provided future state aid is expected to be sufficient to maintain the balance in the special fund at a level which will not require the municipality to provide financial support. An increase granted shall not thereafter be continued if the balance in the special fund is reduced to the point where financial support from the municipality is required unless the governing body of the municipality ratifies the increase.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

TEACHERS MILITARY SERVICE CREDIT PURCHASE, Chapter 427,

H.F. No. 2098, by Kalis; companion is S.F. No. 1709, by Penny.

This act grants teachers who are veterans of service during the Vietnam conflict authority to purchase prior service credit for the initial period of military service, excluding any extensions thereof. Payments required for the purchase are the present actuarial value of the service credit purchased, are required to be made in one lump sum, unless the fund agrees to accept installment payments, and must in any event be made by July 1, 1987. The employing district is authorized to pay all or a part of any amount which is in excess of the amount of the employee contribution which would have been paid during the period purchased, plus six percent interest.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

HIBBING FIREFIGHTERS RELIEF BENEFITS, Chapter 443, H.F. No.

1701, by Minne; companion is S.F. No. 1629, by Dicklich.

This act authorizes the Hibbing firefighters relief association to increase the service pension of any member who retired prior to September 1, 1972, by \$100 per month. Authority is also granted to increase survivor benefits by a maximum of \$100 per month. Increases are to be retroactive to January 1, 1982.

The act is effective upon local approval.

DISABILITY BENEFIT SERVICE COMPUTATION, Chapter 449, H.F.

No. 1720, by Reding; companion is S.F. No. 1568, by Spear.

This act allows service as a member of any statewide or first class city retirement fund to be combined with service as a member of any other fund or funds for the purpose of meeting the service requirement for entitlement to a disability benefit, which is ten years, but not for the purpose of calculating the amount of the benefit, which must be calculated only upon the period of membership in the fund paying the disability benefit.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

HENNEPIN COUNTY SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT, Chapter 450, H.F.

No. 1735, by Pogemiller; companion is S.F. No. 1639, by Spear.

This act provides for a phase-out of the Hennepin county supplemental retirement plan which was formerly mandatory and under which one percent of county employees' salaries and a matching employer's contribution have been invested in the Minnesota supplemental investment fund for the purpose of providing additional funds for the employee at retirement. Employees first employed after the effective date of the act are no longer eligible to participate. Existing employees are granted 90 days to elect to obtain or retain participation.

Provision is made for withdrawal of the value of shares to an employee's credit upon termination of service and attaining 58 years, becoming disabled, or upon death, with a 20 percent limit on annual redemption. A participant terminating service at an earlier age is now entitled to receive the total value of his shares in one payment, as compared with one-half of the value previously.

The act is effective upon local approval.

POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS STATE AID PAYMENTS, Chapter 460,

S.F. No. 1591, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 1731, by

Reding.

This act makes various changes in laws governing state financial aid to police and firefighters retirement associations and the guidelines acts for volunteer firefighters and for police and salaried firefighters. The objectives of this act are to simplify reporting requirements applied to local authorities and thus facilitate distribution of state aid and to facilitate the requalification of local relief associations found to have violated financing guidelines without requiring special legislation.

Reporting requirements are simplified by consolidating separate forms for reporting equipment, organization, personnel, and state aid expenditures into a single form to be completed and filed jointly by the secretary and treasurer of the relief association and the municipal clerk. A presumption that a municipality or nonprofit firefighting corporation is qualified to receive state aid is established, with provision for recovery of amounts paid if a disqualification is subsequently discovered. A recipient association once disqualified is again eligible to commence receiving state aid upon application and a showing that the violation of the guidelines act which resulted in disqualification has been corrected.

Volunteer firefighters relief associations are allowed to grant service credit for a firefighters probationary period. Associations are prohibited from paying service pensions or disability benefits unless the recipient has been separated from active service.

The act is effective January 1, 1983, except that the provisions relating to probationary periods and separation from service are effective retroactively to July 1, 1979.

VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION BENEFITS, Chapter 465,

S.F. No. 787, by C. Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 825, by

Reding.

This act requires relief associations paying interest on unpaid installments of lump sum benefits to include unpaid interest in computation of accrued liability. Several provisions of law governing membership, funding, and application of appropriate laws are amended in regard to relief associations in cities of the second class which include both paid and volunteer firefighters in their membership. Ceilings on service pension benefits are increased from \$15 to \$22.50 per month for each year of service in the case of associations paying monthly service pensions, and from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year of service in the case of associations paying lump sum benefits. Associations are authorized to pay benefits not in excess of five times the yearly service pension regularly paid by the association in the event of the death of a member prior to completing five years of active service.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION RULE OF 90, Chapter

519, H.F. No. 1625, by Reding; companion is S.F. No. 1548, by C.

Peterson.

This act authorizes a PERA member whose attained age plus credited allowable service totals 90 years to retire with full retirement benefits with no reduction for early retirement. Previous requirements were 62 years of age and at least 30 years of service to avoid the reduction. In cases of early retirement where the reduction factor is applied, the factor is set at one-quarter of one percent for each month that the member is under the age of 65 at the time of retirement, in place of an actuarial equivalency reduction factor formerly applied.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

VIRGINIA AND EVELETH POLICE AND FIREFIGHTER BENEFITS,

Chapter 574, H.F. No. 1697, by Elioff; companion is S.F. No.

1628, by Dicklich.

This act validates actions taken by the Virginia firefighters relief association in approving a benefit increase without full compliance with the applicable statute. Changes in the bylaws of the Virginia police relief association, including benefit increases of \$50 per month for officers retired before January 12, 1966, \$25 per month for certain surviving spouses, and \$50 per month for surviving children, are authorized. Obsolete special laws are repealed and previous actions are validated.

Retired Eveleth police and firefighters and surviving spouses are authorized a \$35 monthly increase retroactive to January 1, 1982. Municipalities which authorized alternative benefit increases pursuant to 1980 legislation providing for a phase-out of local relief associations are prohibited from modifying or revoking these benefit increases.

The act is effective March 23, 1982, except for benefit increase provisions which are effective upon local approval.

RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL AND PILOTS,

Chapter 575, H.F. No. 917, by Rose; companion is S.F. No. 881,

by Ashbach.

This act increases from 1 to 1.6 percent the amounts of additional employer and employee contributions required to finance retirement annuities for certain employees of the department of military affairs who are members of the Minnesota state retirement system, on active military duty, and required by federal law and regulations to retire at age 60. Various clarifications are made in the law authorizing the program. Pilots for the department of transportation who are also required by federal law and regulations to retire at age 60 are granted similar coverage at the same additional contributions.

The Little Falls city manager is granted an additional 30 days to exercise an option to participate in a deferred compensation plan for city managers in lieu of PERA membership, retroactively to May 22, 1981.

The act is effective at various specified times. The provision relative to the city manager is subject to local approval.

MISCELLANEOUS RETIREMENT AMENDMENTS, Chapter 578, H.F. No.

This act represents a consolidation of a number of bills in the retirement area as assembled by a conference committee during the late stages of the legislative session. It is divided into three articles.

The first article is entitled Miscellaneous Retirement Modifications. Internal references in the law governing service credit for employment in the job-sharing program are updated. Liability for omitted salary deductions from members of the Minnesota state retirement system is shifted from the employee to the employer in the case of deductions due for 60 days or longer. Constitutional officers and public utilities commissioners are granted post retirement adjustments. The maximum benefit for the surviving members of a family of a deceased basic member of the public employees retirement association (PERA) or of the teachers retirement association (TRA) is increased from \$450 to \$700 per month. The TRA is given authority to reimburse a school district for the salary of a substitute teacher employed to replace a TRA board member attending a board or committee meeting. TRA members are guaranteed full retirement service credit if the employing district utilizes a four-day work week.

Surviving spouses of a deceased member of the TRA are given the right to elect a joint and survivor annuity if the member failed to do so. The exemption from process of retirement funds of a teacher in a first class city is expanded and clarified. The maximum pension payable by any public pension plan is limited to an amount equal to the retiree's final monthly salary. City officials are prohibited from denying adequate representation to a police or firefighters relief association. Supreme court justices retiring under the law in effect prior to 1973 are granted the right to elect a deferred annuity. Annuities for these justices now vest after 12 rather than 15 years.

Uncoded portions of Article I authorize a certain Virginia firefighter to repay a previous refund and thus qualify for a proportionate annuity, require PERA to grant service credit to a certain St. Louis county commissioner, and allow a Moorhead State University faculty member to pay to the college supplemental plan an amount equal to shortages in payments occurring ten or more years ago. A PERA member who retired just over a month prior to the effective date of the proportionate annuity law is granted a proportionate annuity. Persons with service in excess of 40 years as a member of a public pension plan and who formerly were prohibited from accruing service credit on the excess are granted this credit.

Article I is effective at various specified dates. The section relating to the Virginia firefighter requires local approval.

The second article is entitled Purchase of Prior Service Credit. The purchase of prior service credit for various periods of service is authorized for some 12 described members or former members of the Minnesota state retirement system, teachers retirement association, public employees retirement association, and its police and fire fund, Minneapolis teachers retirement fund, and the Buhl police relief association. Payment for service credit purchased is required at the actuarial value of the increased benefit purchased and may be made in a lump sum or installments over not more than three years. The deadline for payment of the lump sum or agreement for installment payments is generally July 1, 1983, except for one instance where it is July 1, 1985, and two where it is July 1, 1987.

The remaining portions of Article II authorize the Minneapolis teachers retirement fund association to amend its

articles of incorporation to allow members with at least 15 years of service to purchase military service credit for one tour of military service which shall not exceed four years. A 1981 session legislative employee, now a permanent governor's office employee, is granted until July 1, 1983, to purchase service credit in the MSRS unclassified plan for the period of legislative service. An employee in the unclassified plan with prior service as a member of the highway patrol retirement fund is granted authority to return to coverage by the highway patrol retirement fund upon filing a notice of election to do so by January 1, 1983.

Article II is effective March 23, 1982.

The third article contains a clarification of miscellaneous retirement provisions. The mandatory retirement age for highway patrol officers is moved from chapter 43 to the recently adopted chapter 43A. A reference change is made in the police and firefighters retirement guidelines act. Technical changes are made in laws governing teachers retirement association survivor and disability benefits and part-time teaching service credit and in laws governing first class city teachers retirement association employee contributions and joint and survivor annuities. All statewide and first class city retirement funds are required to furnish information on disability benefits as well as optional retirement annuities, and continued eligibility for post-retirement adjustments is assured upon conversion of benefits from disability to normal retirement benefits.

References to the Minnesota post-retirement investment fund in laws governing the Minneapolis employees retirement fund are deleted. The law governing local police or salaried firefighters relief associations is amended to require that upon payment of final obligations of a local association being phased out, any balance remaining in the trust fund be used by the city only for law enforcement or firefighting purposes, as appropriate. Action of the city of Moorhead in approving a local police and fire retirement law is validated, in view of loss of the approval certificate in the mail distribution process. Various session laws which created apparent conflicts necessitating notes in Minnesota Statutes are repealed, obviating the need for the notes.

Article III is effective March 23, 1982. Provisions relating to teachers' disability benefits are retroactive to May 1, 1981. Provisions relating to teachers' survivor benefits are retroactive to July 1, 1981.

STATE OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES, Chapter 602, H.F. No. 1234,

by Tomlinson; companion is S.F. No. 1274, by Spear.

This act authorizes the state to pay any or all of the premium for its retired officers and employees for insurance for life, health and accident, medical and surgical benefits, or hospitalization insurance or benefits.

The act is effective March 22, 1982, having been repassed after the governor's veto.

POLICE AND SALARIED FIREFIGHTERS BENEFITS, Chapter 610,

H.F. No. 1737, by F. Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 1661, by

Spear.

This act authorizes a county, city, or political subdivision to agree by collective bargaining agreement to supplement workers' compensation payments to an injured employee to a maximum equaling the weekly wage of the employee. Six named cities are authorized to increase disability benefits for members of seven local police or salaried firefighters' relief

associations to 40 percent of the salary of a top grade police officer or firefighter. Provision is made for the recomputation of disability benefits payable to a disabled police officer or firefighter as a regular service pension equal to the amount of disability benefits, upon attaining the age required for a service pension or attaining the years of service plus years of disability required for a service pension.

Local police and salaried firefighters' associations are given authority to grant service credit for the time a member spends on permanent disability if the member is subsequently able to return to active duty. Municipalities are required to attempt to provide less hazardous duty positions to marginally or less severely disabled officers at no loss of compensation or benefits. Provision is made for reduction of disability benefits payable to a police officer or salaried firefighter who is also receiving workers' compensation benefits when the combined benefits exceed the latest salary of the disabled member, and for their restoration in the event of a reduction in workers' compensation benefits.

The act also provides for the establishment, organization, and maintenance of the West St. Paul firefighters' relief association, in effect ratifying actions previously taken.

The act is effective March 24, 1982, except for the provisions relating to West St. Paul, which require local approval.

TAXATION

OMNIBUS TAX BILL, Chapter 523, H.F. No. 1872, by I.

Anderson; no companion.

ARTICLE I

This article makes technical corrections to the Minnesota income tax and property tax refund provisions. It corrects obsolete, confusing, or incorrect references, clarifies the law, adds necessary references, and deletes or repeals obsolete or duplicate provisions, references, and dates.

This article also substitutes references to the Internal Revenue Code for provisions in the Minnesota law where the language is taken from the code. Some provisions contain technical changes to more closely conform Minnesota law to federal law.

It is clarified that domestic corporations are taxable under the excise tax imposed in section 290.02.

The deduction for real estate taxes is allowed on the same basis as it is computed for federal income tax purposes.

The tax benefit rule is inapplicable to the minimum tax, except to the extent that it applies in computing the federal minimum tax. Several federal preference items are not included as a preference item for purposes of computing the Minnesota minimum tax.

Effective March 23, 1982, if a taxpayer who is a Minnesota resident reports income to Minnesota and later is assessed tax in another state on that income, the taxpayer may receive a credit against the tax even though the statute of limitations has expired.

For purposes of the federal income tax deduction, when a joint federal return has been filed, "federal adjusted gross income" includes the ordinary income portion of a lump sum distribution.

In determining the amount of income from a trade or business which is apportioned to Minnesota under the three factor formula, in computing the property factor, United States property used by the taxpayer is considered owned by the taxpayer.

The due date for returns when the date falls on a Sunday or legal holiday is conformed to provisions in state law and with the Internal Revenue Code. The June 15 filing date contained in federal law for individuals located outside the United States is adopted.

Only individuals may make a nongame wildlife checkoff.

The nongame wildlife checkoff may only be made on an original return. This provision is effective for taxable years beginning after 1979 and property tax refund claims based on rent paid in 1980 and thereafter and property taxes payable in 1981 and thereafter.

The income tax due may be paid to the commissioner at any place the commissioner designates.

Effective for bankruptcy proceedings filed on or after October 1, 1979, the statutes of limitations for chapter 290 are suspended from the filing date of a bankruptcy petition until 30 days after notification to the commissioner of revenue that the

proceedings have been closed or dismissed.

Effective May 1, 1982, the interest provisions are amended to more closely conform with the federal interest provisions. If additional taxes are assessed, whether under audit or amended return, interest is added to the additional amount back to the due date of the return. For the original return only, the state does not pay interest when any refund is made within 90 days of the due date of the return or 90 days after the return has been filed. If an amended return claiming a refund is filed or an audit is done that produces a refund, interest is paid back to the due date of the return.

Minnesota law requiring returns for people in the military is conformed to federal law. Individuals serving in the military in an area designated a combat zone by the President or who are hospitalized as a result of injuries incurred in a combat zone need not file their income tax returns until six months after they have ceased their service in the combat zone.

Effective March 23, 1982, the commissioner of revenue may determine when to destroy tax returns under chapter 290 or 290A. Previously, returns could not be destroyed for five years. The commissioner may employ a vendor to obtain various services.

Effective May 1, 1982, the commissioner may provide by rule for allowing changes in the amount of withholding when the changes are requested by the employee. An employee may elect to claim a number of exemptions not to exceed the number of federal withholding exemptions.

Effective May 1, 1982, employers must notify the commissioner of revenue when the number of withholding exemptions claimed by an employee exceeds nine or a number prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner must also be notified when an employee is a nonresident exempt from withholding under the reciprocity provisions.

Effective March 23, 1982, in determining estimated tax of an individual, the refundable credits are treated as a tax payment in the determination of an estimated tax underpayment.

Federal provisions allowing a subchapter S corporation to make an election if it has 25 or fewer shareholders are adopted for Minnesota.

An electing small business corporation must file a small business corporation return.

Effective March 23, 1982, in determining household income for purposes of the property tax refund, federal adjusted gross income may not be reduced by a net operating loss carryback.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980, the rate of amounts in lieu of interest on underpayment of estimated tax is 12 percent. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981, the amounts in lieu of interest are determined at a rate of 20 percent. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982, the amounts in lieu of interest for the taxable year are determined at the floating rate computed under section 270.75 on the date when the taxable year begins.

The provision allowing treatment as a lump sum distribution of severance pay received due to a termination of operations by the employer is limited to amounts not exceeding \$10,000. The severance payment must be paid as a lump sum. Severance paid when a business is sold to another who will continue the operation and employ the individual does not qualify for lump sum distribution treatment.

A special period of limitations is enacted for a claim for

refund relating to a research and experimental expenditure credit carryback. Interest on the refund is computed only from the end of the taxable year in which the credit arises.

Except as stated in this summary, the provisions specifically discussed in this summary are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981.

ARTICLE II

This article relates to tax compliance. Tax compliance provisions from several taxes, especially income and sales taxes, are deleted or repealed, recodified in chapter 270, and made applicable to all state taxes administered by the commissioner of revenue. Many federal tax enforcement provisions are adopted for purposes of Minnesota taxes.

The commissioner of revenue is given additional powers. In many cases, powers previously given the commissioner for one type of tax are extended to all state taxes administered by the commissioner. He may contract with attorneys to collect delinquent liabilities from nonresident taxpayers. He may authorize the prepayment of fees or costs incurred in collecting tax liabilities of nonresidents. Under certain circumstances, he is given authority to issue a summons which does not identify the persons with respect to whom the summons is issued. Without the approval of the attorney general, he may abate penalties or interest on a tax, or decrease a tax assessment, of up to \$5,000. Prior to abatement of a tax penalty or interest, he need not determine whether enforcement is unjust or inequitable, but whether the delinquency is due to a reasonable cause. Within five years after the tax should have been paid, he may apply funds owed by the state to a taxpayer against the taxpayer's tax liability. He may make closing agreements to finalize the amount of tax liability. He may make extension agreements for payment of taxes by the taxpayer in installments. He may commence a legal action for delinquent taxes by service by mail. Finally, he may direct the sheriff to levy on property in order to collect a tax. Notice of tax levy may be served by mail.

Judgment may be entered on a confession of judgment within 3-1/2 years after the return is filed. If the confession of judgment is in a payment extension agreement, the judgment may be entered within five years after the agreement is signed.

A uniform tax lien law is adopted. The lien is perfected by filing and is valid for ten years. The order of priority between a state and federal tax lien is established. The state tax lien relates back to the date of the state tax assessment.

The commissioner of revenue must receive notice of a mortgage foreclosure or contract cancellation on real estate on which there is a state tax lien.

The department of revenue may levy on the property of a taxpayer within five years after the tax should have been paid or the return is filed, whichever is later.

A tax levy on funds in a financial institution has priority over any unexercised right of set-off by the institution. Persons holding property of a taxpayer are discharged of liability to the taxpayer by honoring a tax levy.

The procedures for the sale and redemption of levied property are set out. They are similar to the federal procedures.

The interest rate on unpaid tax judgments is the same as the interest rate on other unpaid taxes.

When two or more income tax liabilities of the same

taxpayer are outstanding, payments are credited first to the oldest liability not secured by judgment or lien.

Responsible officers, employees, or members of partnerships or corporations are personally liable for the payment of taxes.

All road tax returns, special fuel tax returns, and gasoline tax returns must contain a confession of judgment for the amount of tax shown due on the return which is not paid on time.

Statutory liens or judgments affecting registered land need not be shown on the certificate of title in order to be a valid encumbrance.

This article is effective July 1, 1982. It does not extend to any tax which is barred from collection by the statute of limitations on July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE III

The nine percent interest rate cap on municipal industrial revenue bonds, scheduled to take effect January 1, 1983, is delayed until January 1, 1986.

Effective the day after final enactment, the municipal bond interest rate limit of 12 percent is replaced for obligations authorized before January 1, 1986, by the greater of three different rates. The first rate is the rate for the month in which the bonds are sold based on the yield for the Bond Buyer's Index of 20 Municipals plus one percent and rounded to the next highest percent. The commissioner determines the rate monthly. The second rate is the rate as determined above except it is the rate in effect at the time the bonds are authorized. The third rate is ten percent per year. The interest rate on municipal obligations issued after December 31, 1985, may not exceed nine percent per year.

The provisions setting the rate for municipal bond interest supersede any interest rate set by any other law or charter unless the law or charter under which the obligation is issued authorizes the issuer to set the rates of interest.

Obligations payable from the proceeds of special assessments bear interest at the rate of one percent greater than the rate set for municipal obligations at the time of adoption of the special assessment or at the rate permitted to be charged under the law or charter authorizing the assessments.

Obligations sold by an issuer not exceeding a total of \$300,000 in any three-month period are not subject to public sale requirements.

This article is effective March 23, 1982. For obligations authorized prior to the first month the new rate formula is in effect, the maximum rate is 12 percent.

ARTICLE IV

This article authorizes the withholding of income tax and property tax refunds by the commissioner of revenue to pay delinquent child support obligations. Refunds are withheld upon order of the district court or county court. The refund is remitted to the public agency or parent or guardian which petitioned the court on behalf of the child. Orders of the court are granted only upon petition, notice to the child support debtor, and a showing that the support payments are delinquent.

If the tax liability is based on a combined or joint return, the amount of the refund subject to withholding is in proportion to the debtor's share of the combined gross income.

An exemption from the confidentiality provisions of the tax law is made to the extent necessary to administer this article.

This article is effective March 23, 1982, and expires June 30, 1984.

ARTICLE V

This article provides for allocation of public financing funds to legislative candidates in the first election after a reapportionment. The allocation is made based on the newly drawn district using voting data from the last general election.

Section 210A.22, which contained the expenditures limit on a candidate for any county, city, or town office, or for certain judgeships, is repealed.

The income tax deduction for all candidates for campaign expenses previously was tied to the amounts allowable under section 210A.22. With the repeal of that section, the deduction limitation is not changed from the amount under 210A.22 but is specifically set out. The amount is one-third of the salary of the office sought in the year of the election, with a minimum allowance of \$100.

This article is effective July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE VI

This article creates a new property tax classification consisting of industrial employment property. Industrial employment property is assessed at 20 percent of the first \$50,000 of market value and at 21.5 percent of the remaining market value. To qualify, the property must be taxable buildings or improvements located within an enterprise zone and used for the manufacturing or processing of goods. The property must be classified before it is first placed in use. A procedure by which property may be designated under the new classification is set out. Approval by the local unit of government and the commissioner of revenue is required. An applicant may appeal a disapproval. A classification may be revoked in certain instances. The revocation may be appealed.

The commissioner of energy, planning and development may designate an area as an enterprise zone if certain criteria are met. The designation is effective for 12 years. In order to be designated an enterprise zone, an application must be made by the local unit of government and meet certain population, boundary, and economic hardship requirements. In addition, the local unit of government must plan to promote economic development in the area through the use of tax abatement, financing, governmental services, or employment assistance.

No areas may be designated enterprise zones after December 31, 1996.

This article is effective July 1, 1983.

ARTICLE VII

This article authorizes the city of Minneapolis to require the registration of residential rental property. If an ordinance is passed, the property must be registered within 60 days and is valid until ownership is transferred. Upon transfer, the property must be registered within 20 days. The ordinance may provide that violation is a misdemeanor and may impose a registration fee. At the time of registration, the owner must provide a certificate of registration.

If the registration ordinance is adopted, a taxpayer may not deduct interest and depreciation on the rental property unless a copy of the certificate is filed annually with the

taxpayer's income tax return.

No deduction is allowed for any period in which the property was not registered.

This article applies to the city of Minneapolis and is effective for taxable years beginning after 1982.

ARTICLE VIII

This article provides that property tax refunds will not be paid to renters who live in a tax exempt nursing home. Previously these claims had been allowed as an exception to the general rule that taxes must be payable on the unit in order for the claimant to be eligible for a property tax refund.

This article is effective for claims based on rent paid in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE IX

This article amends the research and development income tax credit so that it conforms to the federal income tax credit. The definitions are amended to refer to the federal definitions except that the research must be conducted within Minnesota. Contributions to nonprofit associations providing funding for technological enterprises qualify for the credit. The credit is equal to 12.5 percent of the first \$2 million of the increase in qualified expenditures, and 6.25 percent of the remaining increase. The credit for the taxable year may not exceed the liability for tax. The carryover for credits exceeding the amount of tax is extended from seven to 15 years. Allocation of the credit for trusts, estates, small business corporations, and partnerships is set out.

This article is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981.

ARTICLE X

This article extends the residential energy income tax credit to January 1, 1986. The credit had been scheduled to expire January 1, 1983.

ARTICLE XI

This article is a local law authorizing the city of Duluth to issue bonds not exceeding \$2,000,000 annually for three years to purchase capital equipment for the city. The equipment must have a useful life of at least three years. Notwithstanding chapter 475 or the Duluth city charter, no election is required.

Prior to issuing the bonds, the proposed bond issue must be published twice. If a petition of ten percent of those voting in the last general election is filed with the city clerk within 21 days of the second publication, the bond issue must be approved by a majority of voters voting on the question.

No bonds may be issued under this article after April 1, 1985.

This article is effective the day after compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3, by the governing body of the city of Duluth.

ARTICLE XII

This article contains several local laws.

The city of Bloomington may issue general obligation bonds to construct court facilities. Prior to issue the city must give published notice. On petition of ten percent of those

voting in the last gubernatorial election, the issue must be approved by a majority of those voting on the question.

A tax may be levied to service the debt.

Bloomington may lease the facilities to Hennepin county under certain conditions with lease payments pledged to service the debt.

The rate of interest on the bonds issued by Bloomington may not exceed the published yield for the Bond Buyer's Index of 20 Municipals for the previous month plus one percent rounded to the next highest percent.

Hennepin county may relocate the municipal court serving the city of Bloomington.

The provisions of this article relating to Bloomington and to Hennepin county are effective the day after compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, by the city council of Bloomington and the Hennepin county board.

Lake county may issue bonds for a county jail and levy an ad valorem tax for payment. The interest rate may not exceed the published yield for the Bond Buyer's Index of 20 Municipals plus one percent rounded to the next highest percent. This provision is effective the day after compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, by the Lake county board.

The towns of Erin, Forest, Webster, and Wheatland in Rice county may levy, notwithstanding the town levy limit, for support of a fire protection district. This provision is individually effective for each town on the day after compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, by the town.

The town of Rice Lake may levy for taxes payable in 1982 the sum of \$20,000 to construct a fire hall. This levy is in addition to the previously authorized levy. No penalty applies.

The levy limitation of Clearwater county is increased by an amount, not exceeding one mill, for expenses of the agricultural society. This provision is effective for taxes levied in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XIII

This article amends the general gravel tax. It adds definitions and extends the tax from only gravel to all aggregate material. It makes the tax mandatory upon all counties unless the county board determines that less than 20,000 tons of aggregate were removed from that county during the previous year. The tax must be imposed at the rate of ten cents per cubic yard or seven cents per ton. In most circumstances, the tax is imposed when the aggregate is transported from the extraction site. The tax is apportioned between counties when the aggregate is transported by means other than by highway.

The distribution of the proceeds of the tax is amended so that some of the 30 percent of the proceeds previously required to be paid to the town may go to cities within the county. The proceeds must be expended for roads, highways, and bridges. However, the roads, highways, and bridges need no longer be traveled by vehicles hauling gravel.

Ten percent of the proceeds of the tax are used to restore abandoned pits. The abandoned pits may be located upon public or tax forfeited lands with the county. If none exist, the ten percent portion of the tax is deposited in the county road and bridge fund.

This article also validates the act of the Clay county

board increasing the tax in Clay county from five to ten cents.

Finally, this article provides that the local gravel tax laws are superseded by the general law.

This article is effective January 1, 1983.

ARTICLE XIV

This article extends the special property tax classification for neighborhood real estate trusts to the land. Previously, the application applied only to the structures located on the land. The amount of land may not exceed one acre. The definition of "lower income family" is changed to refer to a family whose income does not exceed 65 percent of the median family income for the area as determined by the United States secretary of housing and urban development. A neighborhood real estate trust must be certified by the governing body of the municipality in which it is located.

This article is effective for taxes levied in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XV

This article authorizes cities, counties, and school districts to lease personal property with an option to purchase. For purposes of bidding, the total of all lease payments will determine if the public sale provisions apply. The leases are not included in net debt. They are not subject to referendum.

The leases qualify for exemption from the sales and motor vehicle excise taxes just as if they were a sale to the local unit of government.

For purposes of determining motor vehicle license fee exemptions, the use of the vehicle, not its ownership, applies.

This article is effective July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE XVI

This article modifies the distribution of taxes on certain utility property located in unorganized townships. The property is taxed at the countywide average mill rate. A utility property credit fund is established.

Property owners in unorganized townships receive a tax credit if high voltage transmission lines constructed after July 1, 1974, run across their property. A formula is specified for computing the credit. Excess money remaining in the fund after computation of the credits is returned to the general school fund of the county.

This article is effective for taxes levied in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XVII

This article requires notification of the local school district if a property tax assessment is challenged in district court or tax court.

If a school district responds within 30 days to the notice and requests notification of further proceedings, the school district must be notified and allowed to testify at any judicial proceedings.

This article is effective July 1, 1983.

ARTICLE XVIII

This article delays the date on which warrants are issued to the sheriff for collection of delinquent mobile home taxes. The warrants will be issued on September 30 rather than September 10.

This article is effective for taxes payable in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XIX

This article contains miscellaneous tax changes suggested by the department of revenue. It authorizes the county auditor to combine legal descriptions of contiguous parcels with the same owner for property tax purposes. It provides that in the determination of market value by the assessor any amount under \$100 is rounded up to \$100, and any amount exceeding \$100 is rounded to the nearest \$100.

A \$10 fee in addition to the sale price is imposed on purchases of tax-forfeited land.

The provision providing for payment to the commissioner of revenue of \$3 per deed out of the tax-forfeited land sale fund is eliminated.

Effective January 1, 1983, cigarette wholesalers may maintain unstamped stocks of cigarettes for sale to Indian tribes, if they furnish an adequate surety bond to the commissioner. Separate records of sales to Indian tribal organizations must be kept. Failure to comply will permit the commissioner to revoke the authority to maintain unstamped stocks. Indian tribes are permitted to maintain stocks of unstamped cigarettes for sale to their members. Only enrolled members of a tribe may purchase unstamped cigarettes. Failure of the retailer to collect the tax on a sale of unstamped cigarettes to other than an enrolled tribal member will make the retailer personally liable for the tax. The commissioner is authorized to seize cigarettes destined for delivery to such a retailer as contraband. Sale of the cigarettes may be applied to the retailer's tax liability.

Except as noted in this summary, this article is effective July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE XX

This article allows the department of revenue to contract with outside vendors to process income and sales tax returns and accept payments. Previously, the confidentiality provisions of law had forbidden the disclosure of necessary data to the vendor.

This article is effective March 23, 1982.

ARTICLE XXI

This article reduces the rent capitalization rate on farmland for purposes of determining property tax valuation from 5.8 to 5.6 percent. The rent capitalization method of valuation applies only to tillable agricultural land. The valuation is submitted to the boards of review prior to the year the values are used. Property owners and boards of review may comment. The county assessor makes the final determination. Nontillable agricultural land and structures are valued in the usual manner.

This article is effective March 23, 1982, for valuations for taxes levied in 1983 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XXII

When farm property which qualifies for deferred property tax treatment is sold, it will not be subject to additional taxes and deferred special assessments if two conditions are

met. First, the use of the property must continue to qualify for deferred property tax treatment. Second, the purchaser must file an application with the assessor for deferment within 30 days after the sale.

This article is effective for sales of qualifying property made after March 22, 1982.

ARTICLE XXIII

This article contains three property tax provisions. The first is that the assessor cannot deny homestead classification in the case of property owned by a married couple because one of the spouses is not occupying the property due to divorce, separation, or residence in a nursing home or boarding care facility.

The second provision extends homestead treatment to condominiums or cooperative apartments on leased land if certain criteria are met. The conditions are that the property be the occupant's permanent residence, the occupant pays the taxes and assessments, and the occupant or association has signed a land lease with a term of at least 50 years.

The third provision provides that, in addition to evidence furnished by the department of revenue, other relevant evidence to the sales ratio study is admissible in court proceedings contesting real estate taxes.

The first two provisions are effective for property taxes levied in 1982 and thereafter. The third provision is effective July 1, 1982.

ARTICLE XXIV

This article contains two local laws.

Minnesota Statutes, section 586.78, allows the county recorder to extend credit to any person who has made a security deposit to guarantee payment of charges. This article provides that the Olmsted county recorder may waive the security deposit and extend credit to financial institutions and attorneys. This provision is effective the day after compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, by the Olmsted county board.

This article also allows the city of South St. Paul to act as a port authority of the city of St. Paul. This provision is effective the day after compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, by the city of South St. Paul.

ARTICLE XXV

This article imposes a three percent lodging tax in St. Paul. This tax supersedes the tax imposed by the city charter. Twenty-five percent of the proceeds of the tax is pledged to the payment of bonds authorized in this article.

St. Paul may sell \$4,000,000 in general obligation bonds to repair the civic center parking ramp. The bonds are not subject to net debt or interest rate limits.

The civic center may be leased by an agreement in which the city retains title and requires operation of the civic center for public purposes. Such a lease is declared a lease for public purposes and the property is exempt from property tax.

The city may lease or sell land, air rights, or improvements which are part of the civic center for private development if the use is compatible with operation of the civic center. This land is subject to taxes and assessments.

The civic center authority is responsible for the repair or

improvement to the center made with bond proceeds. The authority receives all fees or rents from the lease of the civic center.

If the center is leased, the present full-time employment rights of the employees of the center, including pension benefits, are protected.

The city must provide police protection at at least 1981 levels.

The authority must reserve the right in a lease to disapprove any event sponsored at the center.

This article is effective the day after compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, by St. Paul.

ARTICLE XXVI

This article contains miscellaneous estate tax provisions.

The general interest provisions contained in section 270.75, which provide a floating rate of interest, do not apply to interest on installment payments of estate tax. The interest rate applicable to all estate tax installment payments is the rate in effect under section 270.75 nine months following the date of death. If interest was paid on installment payments at the floating rate, the excess interest over the interest calculated under the provisions of this article is credited to interest subsequently required to be paid by the taxpayer.

The effective date of the estate tax update, enacted in Laws 1981, third special session, chapter 2, is changed to apply to estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1981. The original update enacted in chapter 2 applied to estates of decedents dying after June 30, 1982.

This article is effective the day after final enactment.

ARTICLE XXVII

The purpose of this article is to encourage the development of hydroelectric or hydromechanical power from dam sites located on public land by providing for the leasing of the dams for development. Local governments and the department of natural resources are authorized to lease the dams and facilities. The leases constitute use for a public purpose. The required provisions of a lease are set out. A five-year property tax exemption is granted to facilities operating under the lease. The five-year period begins to run the year after the year of execution of the lease.

A ten percent gross earnings tax is imposed for the period the facility is exempt from property tax. The tax is paid annually on March 1 to the county in which the facility is located and applies to gross earnings for the preceding calendar year. The proceeds of the gross earnings tax are distributed to the taxing districts in the same proportion as they would have received property taxes from the facility.

In calculating levy limits, the proceeds of the gross earnings tax received by a governmental subdivision are deducted from its levy limitation for the following year.

This article is effective March 23, 1982.

ARTICLE XXVIII

This article provides for the income taxation of athletes, athletic teams, and entertainers.

All income from an athletic team is to be reported in the

state of the team headquarters if the visiting team has no share in gate receipts. If all of a resident team's income is apportioned to Minnesota, a tax credit for income taxes paid by the team to another state or province of Canada is provided.

Effective for taxable years beginning after March 22, 1982, the income of nonresident athletes is allocated to Minnesota in proportion to the number of "duty days" in Minnesota. However, the salaried athlete's income is exempt from Minnesota income tax if the team for which he is an employee is located in a state which either provides a similar exclusion or does not impose an income tax. Nonsalaried, nonresident athletes and entertainers are taxed on any income they earn in Minnesota.

Compensation for personal services in this state paid to a corporation are subject to the withholding tax if the shareholders consist of entertainers or athletes who gave the performance.

Except as noted in this summary, this article is effective March 23, 1982.

ARTICLE XXIX

This article contains changes to the unitary reporting income tax provisions.

A corporation which is a separate corporate entity, which satisfies certain proportions of sales and employees in Minnesota, and which has transactions with other members of the unitary group meeting certain percentages is allowed an income tax credit. The credit is equal to the difference between the amount of tax computed under the combined report and the amount of tax computed only for that corporation. The credit applies only if the tax under the combined report is greater than four percent of total sales in Minnesota and the main manufacturing plant of the corporation is located in a city fulfilling certain requirements.

A corporation filing a combined report is not allowed a net operating loss carryback to a year in which it did not file a combined report. Instead, the carryforward of a net operating loss is increased by the number of years for which a carryback is not allowed.

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982, the 85 percent dividend credit will be applicable to income from certain out of state holding companies. The commissioner of revenue must report to the senate and house tax committees on March 1, 1983, and March 1, 1984, on the number of corporations affected by this provision and its cost.

Intercompany transactions between companies in the combined report are not included in the combined report.

The unitary tax provisions enacted in Laws 1981, third special session, chapter 2, are effective for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1981. Chapter 2 provided that the provisions were effective for income earned after December 31, 1981.

Except as stated in this summary, this article is effective for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1981.

ARTICLE XXX

This article relates to bonding for certain school districts.

Effective March 23, 1982, school bond payments will be paid by appropriations from the northeast Minnesota economic protection fund if a taconite producer, required to make those

payments, ceases operations permanently.

The present taconite production tax credit of three cents per gross ton increases to four cents for direct taxes levied in 1982 and thereafter. In the case of school district 703, a credit of up to seven cents per ton is provided to offset the property taxes paid by the producer on certain bonds. The credit may be taken by the producer until the total credit equals the total liability of the producer for direct taxes for payment of the bonds and interest.

School district 319 may issue general obligation bonds up to \$850,000 and school district 703 may issue bonds up to \$5,480,000 for school facilities and equipment. Procedures for issuing and securing the bonds are set out. A local election is required to approve the bonds. The bonds are not included within net debt limits. Tax liens under this provision are subordinated to all other liens.

A production tax credit of four cents per ton is allowed to a producer to offset the annual \$240,000 bond repayment for school district 710.

The provisions relating to specific school districts are effective upon compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, by the applicable school district.

ARTICLE XXXI

This article provides that the department of revenue may obtain court injunctions against income tax or property tax refund return preparers who wilfully prepare improper returns or who are involved in fraud or deception.

A \$500 penalty is imposed on a preparer for each wilful understatement of tax liability of a taxpayer or wilful overstatement of a taxpayer's property tax refund. The penalty may be imposed at any time and is not subject to the statute of limitations. The burden of proof is upon the commissioner. The penalty for wilful violations is not imposed on an employer of a tax preparer unless the employer wilfully participated.

This article is effective for returns prepared after December 31, 1982.

ARTICLE XXXII

This article makes technical and administrative amendments to the metropolitan agricultural preserves act.

It makes miscellaneous clarifying amendments, provides a definition, and removes obsolete dates.

It provides for applications of registered property and requires the county recorder to enter and, when appropriate, cancel the restrictive covenant upon the certificate of title.

When property under "green acres" classification qualifies as an agricultural preserve, the special tax deferral under green acres is continued for the duration of the preserve.

This article applies to the seven county metropolitan area and is effective March 23, 1982.

ARTICLE XXXIII

This article provides for the reassessment of homestead property damaged by a disaster and located within a disaster area. The local unit of government must request property tax relief and the request must be approved by the executive council.

A formula is provided whereby the assessor determines the

estimated market value to be used for taxes payable the following year.

In computing local mill rates the county auditor uses the values of the damaged property prior to the disaster.

The county auditor calculates the tax on the property based on the values on the assessments both before and after the disaster. The difference between the tax based on the assessment before the disaster and the tax actually payable is reimbursed to the taxing jurisdictions with the homestead payments.

The necessary amounts to make the payments are appropriated.

This article is effective for taxes levied in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XXXIV

This article provides that the leasing of manufactured homes used for residential purposes for a continuous period of at least 30 days is not a "sale" for purposes of the sales tax and therefore not taxable. This provision is effective retroactively to January 1, 1972. However, no refunds will be made.

The general sales tax provision regarding prepared foods sold for immediate consumption is deleted. This provision was contained in section 297A.25, subdivision 1. Instead, section 297A.01, subdivision 3, is amended. This amendment provides that taxable food includes a specific list of items. Some of the items included are heated food or drinks, sandwiches prepared by the retailer, beverages prepared or served by the retailer, party trays, and food sold in vending machines.

Except as provided in this summary, this article is effective the day after final enactment.

ARTICLE XXXV

This article exempts from general levy limitations towns of less than 5,000 population according to the most recent federal census. In computing a town's population, the population of a municipality located within a town is excluded.

The coefficient of dispersion penalty on assessment districts is delayed until calendar year 1984. The penalty had been scheduled to go into effect in 1983.

This article is effective for taxes levied in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XXXVI

This article allows homestead property tax treatment for leased cooperative apartments.

In order to qualify for the homestead treatment, the cooperative association must meet certain requirements. Its lease must be for a term of at least 20 years and contain an option to purchase and approval of sale to other purchasers.

If the property is owned by a limited partnership, the general partner must be a cooperative association or nonprofit organization which meets certain requirements.

The units must be occupied by members of the cooperative association to receive homestead treatment. Units not occupied by members are assessed under section 273.13, subdivision 19. No more than three acres of land may be included with each dwelling unit.

For purposes of the property tax refund, property taxes imputed to the dwelling unit that qualifies for homestead treatment are eligible for the refund, even though ownership is not in the name of the claimant.

This article is effective for taxes levied in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XXXVII

This article permits the issuance of industrial revenue bonds for motel, hotel, and similar tourist projects in the metropolitan area. Cities, urban towns, and redevelopment authorities issuing industrial development bonds may grant exemptions from property tax for up to four years for nonresidential properties constructed for lease or sale. The property must be placed on the tax rolls if it is sold, leased, or occupied.

This article is effective for taxes levied in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XXXVIII

This article contains amendments to the tax increment financing law.

The definition of "redevelopment district" is altered. The requirement that 50 percent of the land be occupied by buildings is increased to 70 percent. If the land is not 70 percent occupied by buildings or improvements, the calculation of redevelopment costs in determining whether they exceed the property's fair market value must be made without regard to road improvements and improvements which may be financed with special assessments. Railroad yards that are underused or inappropriately used will qualify as a redevelopment district.

Fees for bond counsel and fiscal consultants are included in the definition of administrative expenses.

Additional items are added to the required contents of the development plan. The plan must list any proposed development activities for which contracts have been made. Any other specific development expected must also be listed.

The county auditor is prohibited from certifying the original assessed value of the tax increment district until the county board has made written comments to the authority or 30 days have passed. The municipality approving the plan must state the reasons and the supporting facts for each determination.

Effective for changes after March 22, 1982, changing a district from one type to another does not constitute a modification of the plan, but the authority must comply with the procedures for adopting a new plan. Determining to capitalize interest on the debt or change the amount to be capitalized constitutes a modification of the plan.

The authority must set priorities for use of excess increments.

The limitation on administrative expenses is increased from five to ten percent of the total expenditures.

The use of tax increment revenues to construct municipal buildings is prohibited.

The percentage limits on property held by a redevelopment authority apply to the project within a district, not the entire district.

The period of time by which improvement of the property must begin after certification of the original assessed value is reduced from five to four years.

Inclusion of a parcel in a tax increment district is prohibited for 20 years if the parcel had been in an economic development district but was removed from the district for lack of development activity more than two years after recertification of the district.

The original assessed value of each economic development district is annually increased by the county auditor by the average percentage increase in assessed valuation of all property in the district during the five years prior to certification of the district.

Captured assessed value does not include the value of improvements if a building permit was issued within three months after approval of the tax increment financing plan. The county auditor had been granted discretion to exclude the value of improvements completed for one year after approval of the plan, if the building permit was issued during the previous year and a half.

Temporary improvement bonds may be issued in anticipation of tax increment bonds. The temporary bonds must mature within three years. The bonds may be used to pay any part or the entire cost of a project. If the bonds cannot be paid from tax increment, assessments, or other appropriated funds, they can be paid from the proceeds of long term bonds or, subject to limitations, additional temporary bonds.

Except as noted in this summary, this article is effective for districts requesting certification after June 30, 1982.

ARTICLE XXXIX

This article provides that interest accrues on contested property taxes whether or not the tax is sustained in full by the court. Previously, if the taxes were reduced in part no interest accrued on any part of the taxes. If it is determined that the taxes were overpaid, the county auditor computes interest on the overpayment.

The rates of interest on delinquent and contested property taxes, tax forfeited land sales, installment payments, confessions of judgments, and repurchases are set at the same floating rate of interest used to set the rate of interest on judgments.

Confession of judgment for delinquent taxes is limited to homestead property.

An alternative tax forfeited land sales procedure is authorized. If the land is located in a city or urban town and cannot be improved because of noncompliance with building or zoning ordinances, the county auditor may restrict the sale to owners of adjoining lands. The land must be sold to the highest bidder, except that it may not be sold for a price below its appraised value. Owners of adjoining lands are given 30 days notice of the sale.

Without advertising for bids, the county auditor may lease tax forfeited lands containing structures. The lease must be made within two years following the date of forfeiture. The lease may be for a period not exceeding one year. The county may enter into a management contract to operate the property.

No longer included in the apportionment of the proceeds from the sale or rental of forfeited land is the portion to cities, counties, towns, or school districts based on their levies on the property for bonded debt.

An alternative repurchase provision for nonhomestead property may be adopted by the county board. If adopted, the minimum downpayment is 20 percent of the purchase price, and the balance is payable in four equal installments. Adoption of the alternative repurchase plan must remain in force for at least one year and must be uniformly applied to all nonhomestead property.

This article is effective March 23, 1982.

ARTICLE XL

This article is the federal income tax update.

It provides that for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981, gross income for individuals and taxable income for estates and trusts, for Minnesota income tax purposes, is based on adjusted gross income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1981. The provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 which are effective for federal purposes at a different time are effective in Minnesota at the same time they are effective for federal income tax purposes. Specifically excluded from the update are the following:

1. the deduction for two-earner married couples provided in section 221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;
2. interest on all saver's certificates excluded under section 128 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;
3. contributions to IRA's and Keogh plans allowed under sections 311 and 312 of Public Law Number 97-34 to the extent they exceed the allowable deduction prior to the enactment of that law; and
4. living expenses of a member of congress in excess of the allowable deduction under section 290.09, subdivision 2, clause (a)(3).

These four items must be added back into gross income.

The maximum interest rate on certain contract for deed sales, the income from which is subtracted from federal adjusted gross income, is increased from eight to nine percent.

The adoption of the accelerated cost recovery system provided in section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is modified. For tax year 1981, 85 percent of the deduction is allowed. For tax year 1982, 60 percent of the deduction for 15-year real property is allowed, and 83 percent of the deduction for all other property is allowed. Beginning with tax year 1983, 60 percent of the depreciation for 15-year real property is allowed, and 80 percent of the deduction for all other property is allowed. If straight line depreciation is elected by the taxpayer, the full deduction is allowed.

For assets in which the full section 168 deduction is not allowed, remaining depreciable basis for Minnesota purposes is deducted under the straight line depreciation method.

The number of years over which the allowance is taken varies from one to seven years depending on the type of property.

The Minnesota dependent care credit is updated to section 44A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1981, except that the allowable percentage of employment expenses remains at 20 percent.

The federal accelerated cost depreciation system deductions which are preference items for purposes of the federal minimum tax do not apply for purposes of the Minnesota minimum tax.

The recapture tax is updated to sections 1245 and 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1981. Basis for purposes of recapture is basis as computed for Minnesota purposes.

Effective May 1, 1982, an employee who furnishes to his employer a withholding exemption certificate which the employee has reason to know contains a materially incorrect statement is liable for a \$500 penalty. The \$100 penalty now in the law applies until May 1, 1982.

A declaration of estimated tax need not be made if the estimated tax is less than \$200 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981, \$300 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982, \$400 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1983, and \$500 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1984.

For taxable years beginning after April 30, 1982, some corporations may pay estimated tax by placing on an annualized basis the taxable income based on a portion of the year. The portion of the year used varies depending on which installment is being computed and paid.

Effective for claims based on rent paid in 1981 and thereafter and property taxes payable in 1982 and thereafter, the definition of income for purposes of the property tax refund is updated to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1981. The federal income tax deduction for two-earner married couples and interest income on all saver's certificates is counted as income.

The revisor of statutes is instructed to update references to the Internal Revenue Code in chapter 290, except section 290.01, subdivision 20, to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1981.

The provisions relating to the automatic extension of six months for filing returns and paying taxes to people who are outside the United States for more than 90 days is repealed.

Except as otherwise noted in this summary, this article is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981. The provisions relating to the accelerated cost recovery system and the adjustment to other provisions such as the recapture tax and minimum tax because of the adoption of the accelerated use recovery system are effective for property placed in service after December 31, 1980, for taxable years beginning after that date.

ARTICLE XLI

The distribution of the taconite and iron sulphides production tax proceeds among Lake county, Beaver Bay, and Stony River is set out.

This article is effective for the town of Stony River, the town of Beaver Bay, and Lake county upon approval by the governing body of each. It is effective for distributions made in 1982 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XLII

The department of energy, planning and development must evaluate the economic and fiscal problems of Minnesota communities which have a contiguous border with a city in another state or which are in close proximity to a city in another state. It must report to the legislature by January 1, 1983. The report must designate equalization zones for the most distressed communities and contain recommendations to reduce the disparities.

This article is effective March 23, 1982.

STATE LANDS AND TAX-FORFEITED LAND SALES; INTEREST RATES,

Chapter 531, H.F. No. 253, by B. Peterson; companion is S.F. No.

304, by Tennessen.

The interest rate on installment payments of the purchase price of state public lands, surplus state owned lands, and tax-forfeited lands is the rate in effect at the time under section 549.09. Under section 549.09 the interest rate is set annually based on the secondary market yield of one year United States treasury bills.

Any installment of principal or interest may be prepaid.

An obsolete and duplicative provision regarding repurchase of forfeited land is repealed.

This act is effective August 1, 1982.

TAX FORFEITED LANDS; REAL ESTATE ASSURANCE ACCOUNT, Chapter

567, S.F. No. 1955, by Tennessen; companion is H.F. No. 1870, by

Voss.

Effective July 2, 1982, this act removes from section 284.28, subdivision 8, a sentence added in 1981. That sentence provides that on July 1 of each year, if the real estate assurance account contains funds over \$100,000 on which there are no claims, those funds are canceled into the general fund. According to section 2 of this act, effective the day after final enactment, money will still be transferred from the account to the general fund on July 1, 1982, but it may not exceed \$100,000.

This act provides that if the claims against the account exceed the amount in it, then the amount needed to pay the claims is appropriated into the account from the general fund. The amount appropriated may not exceed the amount that was transferred from the account into the general fund under the 1981 provision, plus interest.

TRANSPORTATION

ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION, Chapter 376, S.F. No. 699, by

Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 1073, by G. Anderson.

The commissioner of transportation may act as agent of a political subdivision for the construction of roads and bridges for which no federal aid is available if in the judgment of the commissioner the construction can be best and most economically performed in connection with construction upon which federal aid is available. The commissioner may act as agent for a municipality for the construction of street or highway improvements outside the limits of a state construction project based on estimated cost savings for both the state and the municipality.

The act is effective February 20, 1982.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC REGULATIONS; BUG DEFLECTORS, Chapter 400,

S.F. No. 1510, by Vega; companion is H.F. No. 1940, by Metzen.

This act permits bug deflectors on motor vehicles to be composed of nontransparent material. Other requirements are specified for bug deflectors.

The act is effective March 13, 1982.

BUSES AND PUBLIC TRANSIT, Chapter 444, H.F. No. 1707, by C.

Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 1662, by Belanger.

This act makes miscellaneous changes to motor vehicle and mass transit law.

The requirement that certain vehicles stop at all railroad crossings is modified. Those vehicles need not stop at a crossing on a rail line on which service has been abandoned and a sign bearing the word "exempt" has been constructed.

The width exception for passenger motor buses of up to 8-1/2 feet in width is extended to operations within and between cities of this state.

The public transit capital grant assistance program is modified. No longer are grants solely for the purpose of matching federal grants. The maximum grant amount is increased from 50 percent to two-thirds of the total cost of the purchase price or refurbishing expense.

The time of payments to nonmetropolitan transit systems for 40 percent of their contract amount is delayed one month.

The act is effective March 19, 1982.

FIREFIGHTER LICENSE PLATES, Chapter 467, S.F. No. 1398, by

Purfeerst; companion is H.F. No. 1462, by Kalis.

This act provides for special license plates for vehicles owned by volunteer firefighters. A person who is a member of a fire department receiving state aid under chapter 69 and an owner or joint owner of a passenger automobile, station wagon, van, or pickup with a gross weight of 9,000 pounds or less, may, upon payment of a fee of \$10 and compliance with registration laws, obtain the plates. The special plates shall be inscribed with a symbol of the Maltese Cross together with five numbers. Transfer of the plates is permitted.

The act is effective July 1, 1982.

WHEELCHAIR OCCUPANT AS PEDESTRIAN, Chapter 468, S.F. No.

1967, by Dieterich; companion is H.F. No. 2132, by Ogren.

This act defines a person in a wheelchair as a "pedestrian" for highway traffic regulation purposes. "Wheelchair" is defined to include certain devices used by a handicapped person as a substitute for walking. Wheelchairs may proceed along a roadway if there are no accessible sidewalks.

The provisions defining "wheelchair" and "pedestrian" are effective March 19, 1982. The remainder of the bill is effective August 1, 1982.

DRIVERS LICENSES; PHYSICIAN REPORTS, Chapter 479, H.F. No.

1523, by Byrne; companion is S.F. No. 1456, by Stumpf.

This act permits a physician who diagnoses a physical or mental condition, which in the physician's judgment will significantly impair the person's ability to operate safely a motor vehicle, to voluntarily report the person's name and other information relevant to the condition to the commissioner of transportation. The commissioner shall have the person examined.

A physician reporting in good faith and exercising due care shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might result by reason of his actions pursuant to the act.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT; HIGHWAY BONDS, Chapter 510, S.F.

No. 588, by Schmitz; companion is H.F. No. 674, by G. Anderson.

This act proposes a constitutional amendment. It proposes to remove the limit on the amount of trunk highway bonds that are issued and unpaid at any one time. It also proposes that the five percent interest limit payable on the bonds be eliminated. The proposals shall be submitted to the people at the 1982 general election.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

STATE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM; MAPS; AMTRAK, Chapter 520,

S.F. No. 1621, by Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 1933, by Voss.

Section 1 makes eligible for the state employee transportation program those people who work in buildings owned or leased by the state.

Section 2 requires that official county maps show existing and future state trunk highway rights-of-way.

Section 3 amends the municipal planning act to clarify what may be included in an official map.

Section 4 authorizes the metropolitan council to make loans to counties, towns, and statutory and home rule charter cities within the metropolitan area for the purchase of property within the right-of-way of a state trunk highway shown on an official map adopted pursuant to section 394.361 or 462.359 or for the purchase of property within the proposed right-of-way of a principal or intermediate arterial highway designated by the council as a part of the metropolitan highway system plan and approved by the metropolitan council. The loans shall be made only to avert the loss of the availability of the property for highway construction purposes. The loans are to bear no

interest. Procedures are established to ensure that the recipient of a loan does not profit from the loan. The loans shall be made from funds generated by a tax levy granted to the council for that purpose. The levy shall not exceed five one-hundredths of a mill. The tax may be levied on all taxable property in the metropolitan area.

Section 5 appropriates \$200,000 from the general fund to the commissioner of transportation to assist the Amtrak North Star Line.

Sections 1 and 5 are effective March 23, 1982. Sections 2, 3, and 4 are effective July 1, 1982.

MOTORIZED GOLF CARTS; HANDICAPPED PERSONS, Chapter 549,

H.F. No. 1589, by Stowell; companion is S.F. No. 1734, by

Kronebusch.

This act authorizes a city or town to permit the operation of motorized golf carts on designated roadways under its jurisdiction by handicapped persons possessing a permit from the city or town.

A permit to operate a golf cart may be granted for a period not to exceed one year and may be renewed annually. A physician's certificate may be required to obtain a permit.

Golf carts may be operated only from sunrise to sundown, and may not be operated during periods of low visibility. A golf cart shall display a slow moving vehicle emblem. The golf carts and their operators are generally exempt from the drivers license law and laws regulating required motor vehicle equipment.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, Chapter 556, S.F. No.

1713, by Penny; companion is H.F. No. 2159, by Onnen.

This act regulates special transportation services.

Section 1 removes the economically disadvantaged as primary service recipients of special transportation services.

Section 2 provides that the operating standards for special transportation services only applies to those service providers receiving federal or state aid except certain licensed nursing homes, board and care facilities, or day care or group home facilities. Certain rule draft review processes are eliminated.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

SNOWMOBILE REGULATION, Chapter 580, H.F. No. 1477, by

Lehto; companion is S.F. No. 1450, by Luther.

The fee for snowmobile registration is raised to \$18 for three years and \$4 for a duplicate or transfer. The total dealer fee is raised to \$50 for snowmobiles used for demonstration or testing purposes.

A collector license is authorized for snowmobiles at least 15 model years old and originally licensed as a separate make as designated by the manufacturer. The license shall carry a one time fee of \$25.

Section 3 creates a snowmobile trails and enforcement account in the state treasury. Snowmobile fees and unrefunded gasoline tax attributable to snowmobile use shall be deposited in the account. The fund may be appropriated for snowmobile

trail safety and law enforcement purposes.

The department of natural resources (DNR) shall study means of obtaining a more accurate count of gasoline used in snowmobiles and power boats and report to the legislature by January 1, 1983.

The DNR shall propose a plan to the legislature by January 1, 1983, on methods of collecting fees from users of state trails.

Section 3 is effective July 1, 1983. The remainder of the act is effective August 1, 1982.

TWO-WHEELED VEHICLES; SAFETY PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS,

Chapter 583, H.F. No. 1025, by Marsh; companion is S.F. No.

1460, by Engler.

This act creates an additional fee of \$6 for new motorcycle license endorsements and \$4 for renewals, and places the proceeds in a motorcycle safety fund. The fund is appropriated annually to the commissioner of public safety and allows him to make grants to the commissioner of education to make reimbursements to school districts and organizations offering motorcycle safety education courses. A motorcycle safety program and an advisory committee on motorcycle safety are created. Limits are established for expenditures on administration and on education programs.

Motorized bicycles purchased for resale in the ordinary course of business are exempt from the motor vehicle excise tax law if the person purchasing them has a permanently enclosed commercial building and is engaged in the business of selling motorized bicycles.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

PUBLIC TRANSIT, Chapter 586, H.F. No. 1115, by C. Rodriguez;

companion is S.F. No. 1839, by Pehler.

Section 1 creates a new set of objectives for the public transit assistance program which are to: provide access to the transit-dependent; increase the efficiency and productivity of transit systems; alleviate problems of auto congestion and energy consumption and promote desirable land use where these activities are cost effective; maintain a state commitment to public transportation; and, be consistent with other objectives to meet the needs of individual transit systems.

Section 2 defines new terms in the public transit assistance program. "Large urbanized area service" means the Duluth Transit Authority (other than elderly and handicapped service). "Urbanized area service" means service (other than elderly and handicapped) in an urban area over 50,000 except for the Twin Cities Metropolitan Transit Commission (M.T.C.) and large urbanized area service. "Small urban area service" means service in an area with a population between 2,500 and 50,000. "Rural area service" means service primarily in an area with population centers under 2,500. "Elderly and handicapped service" means service on a regular basis in urbanized areas (except Metro Mobility) designed solely or primarily to serve those elderly and handicapped unable to use regular transit.

Section 3 directs the commissioner of transportation to define by rule "total operating cost." The commissioner shall consult with recipients in formulating the rules, and develop changes in cost allowability provisions and financial examination procedures where possible. The rules are made subject to the administrative procedure act.

Section 4 requires the administration of public transit assistance programs to be placed in one division of the department of transportation.

Section 5 provides that the public transit participation (currently "subsidy") program is intended to carry out the objectives in section 1.

Section 6 changes the "subsidy" terminology to the term "participation."

Section 7 repeals a provision that transit assistance is to be provided for up to two-thirds of a deficit, and provides instead that each recipient is to be placed into one of five categories and pay from all local sources the percentage of total operating cost set for its category:

Large urbanized	55 percent
Urbanized	40 percent
Small urban	40 percent
Rural	35 percent
Elderly/Handicapped	35 percent

The state shall pay the remainder of operating cost less federal aid received.

When a system informs the commissioner that payment of the full local share would cause it undue hardship, he may reduce its percentage and increase the percentages of the other recipients in its category so that the total funds going to that category remain the same.

If the funds appropriated to the commissioner in any year are insufficient to pay the total state share, he shall reduce the state share in each category as required.

"Local sources" means all local sources of funds including operating revenue, tax levies, and public fund contributions but excluding contract revenue from operations whose cost is not included in total operating cost.

Transit assistance is to be based on approved estimates of expenditures during the contract period and may be audited or adjusted after payment.

A provision is repealed which authorized the commissioner to adopt rules for performance standards for public transit systems. Rules for private transit operators in the M.T.C. taxing district are subject to the administrative procedure act.

Section 8 provides that contract payments, other than to the Twin Cities M.T.C. and metro private operators with deficits 100 percent state-funded, are to be made as follows:

- 50 percent of the total contract amount in the first month of the contract
- 40 percent of the total contract amount in the seventh month
- 9 percent of the total contract amount in the twelfth month
- 1 percent of the total contract amount after the final audit.

The method of payment for metro private operators with deficits funded 100 percent by the state is to be determined by the commissioner.

Section 9 amends the eligibility requirements for applications for replacement services (under the 1981 law allowing applicants to obtain funds for service to replace M.T.C. service) to provide that (1) where the community has M.T.C. service the replacement service's cost will be measured

on a per-passenger per-route basis and will not exceed the M.T.C.'s subsidy per-passenger per-route standard, and (2) where the community does not have M.T.C. service the cost will be measured on a per-passenger per-trip basis and will not exceed the M.T.C. subsidy per-passenger per-trip standard.

Section 10 repeals a law setting up separate assistance programs for regular route transit improvement and for paratransit grants.

Sections 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10 are effective March 23, 1982. Sections 2, 5, 6, and 7 are effective January 1, 1984.

EX-POW LICENSE PLATES, Chapter 593, S.F. No. 1499, by

Bertram; companion is H.F. No. 1929, by Osthoff.

This act provides for the issuance of special license plates bearing the inscription "EX-POW" to any applicant who is a former prisoner of war and the owner of a motor vehicle. The commissioner of veterans' affairs shall certify a person's status as a prisoner of war. A fee of \$10 shall be charged for the plates in addition to other taxes. The plates may be transferred to another owned vehicle for a fee of \$5. A special plate bearing both "EX-POW" and the handicapped insignia shall be issued to qualified persons.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

UNINSURED MOTORISTS; LICENSE SUSPENSION, Chapter 598, H.F.

No. 1553, by M. Sieben; companion is S.F. No. 1596, by Sikorski.

This act provides for the suspension of a person's drivers license if the person has not satisfied a judgment arising out of ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, for damages, including damages for care and loss of services, because of bodily injury to or death of a person, or for damages because of injury or destruction of property. A license shall also be suspended if the person did not maintain required motor vehicle insurance at the time of the accident. A person shall have 30 days to satisfy a judgment.

A person may have a license reinstated if the reason a judgment was not satisfied was due to a failure of the person's insurer to pay the judgment and the commissioner of public safety determines that the insurer is liable for the judgment.

A judgment shall be deemed satisfied if the following amounts have been paid on the judgment: \$25,000 for injury or death of one person; \$50,000 for injury or death to two or more persons; and \$10,000 for property damage.

In certain court approved situations or if a judgment creditor agrees, a judgment may be paid in installments.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT; CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, Chapter

600, H.F. No. 1017, by Kalis; companion is S.F. No. 862, by

Penny.

This act proposes an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution to authorize the use of state bonds for the improvement and rehabilitation of railroad facilities. The bonds issued and unpaid at any time shall not exceed \$200,000,000 par value. Local units of government would also be authorized to issue bonds for the same purpose.

The amendment to the Constitution shall be effective if

ratified by the people at the 1982 general election.

OMNIBUS BILL, Chapter 617, H.F. No. 1817, by Mehrkens;

companion is S.F. No. 1700, by Engler.

This is an omnibus transportation bill. It contains miscellaneous transportation law.

Section 1 classifies a golf course as a resort for the purpose of permitting it to use certain highway advertising devices.

Section 2 substitutes a new route in the trunk highway system.

Section 3 removes a route from the trunk highway system.

Section 4 alters the process for declaring and disposing of surplus property no longer needed or necessary for highway purposes. The property may be disposed of by competitive bidding.

Section 5 limits the authority of the state to reimburse local fire departments for fighting fires. No longer will a department be reimbursed for easing or eliminating the danger of fire or explosion within the right-of-way of a trunk highway. There now must be a fire originating in the right-of-way.

Section 6 permits the department of public safety to release accident reports to appropriate state agencies. The department may charge a \$5 fee for providing a copy of an accident report.

Section 7 authorizes unlimited mileage permits for the movement of oversize vehicles and loads on interstate highways when implements of husbandry are being moved. Oversize vehicles and loads may now be moved without route approval if the movement occurs on Sunday morning and other requirements are satisfied.

Section 8 requires a vehicle carrying liquefied petroleum gas or natural gas in a tank attached to the vehicle in any concealed area to display on the exterior of the vehicle the words "Pressurized Flammable Gas" in block letters at least two inches high. An approved abbreviation or symbol may also be used. Dispensing of gas into a vehicle not properly marked is a misdemeanor.

Section 9 authorizes annual permits for double-decked buses violating the standard 13 feet six inch height requirement.

Section 10 creates an exception to the length limitation for combinations of vehicles. The exception is for certain combinations between 55 and 65 feet of length engaged in hauling commodities while operating on four or more lane divided highways or other designated routes. The purpose of the exception shall be to provide access between truck terminals and marshalling yards or for the purpose of continuity of route.

Sections 11 and 12 make changes in the maximum weight limits. The grandfather date for five axles including a three axle semi-trailer is specified as of August 1, 1981.

Section 13 provides a formula for gross weight reductions on restricted roads. No combination of axle weights shall exceed those weights specified for nondesignated routes.

Section 14 provides an annual fee of \$60 for a permit to operate a double-deck bus exceeding height limits.

Section 15 excepts portland cement concrete roads from

seasonal load restrictions.

Section 16 removes from the definition of "advertising devices" in chapter 173 the condition that it be visible from a motor vehicle operating on an interstate highway.

Sections 17 and 18 exempt from the administrative procedure act the statewide transportation plan, priorities, and schedule.

Sections 19 and 20 expand the definition of exempt carrier and specify that certain exempt carriers are subject to regulations relating to driver qualifications, maximum hours for drivers, and safety of operations and equipment.

Section 21 regulates building movers. Fees are established for licenses. A licensee shall receive a cab card for each power unit. A fee of \$50 is set for each cab card. Five floater cab cards may be issued to each mover for a fee of \$200 each. Cab cards are valid only for the period for which the license is effective. The commissioner is empowered to suspend a license for various reasons.

Section 22 allocates the fine paid and bail forfeited from certain maximum weight violations five-eighths to the highway user tax distribution fund and three-eighths to the general fund of the county.

Sections 23 and 24 authorize the commissioner of transportation to contract for the presentation of educational and informational programs that promote safety and interest in aeronautics.

Section 26 prohibits the commissioner of transportation from establishing any new divisions in the department of transportation other than consolidations of existing divisions.

Sections 1 to 7 and 9 to 27 are effective March 24, 1982. Section 8 is effective January 1, 1983.

ST. PAUL PARKWAY CONSTRUCTION, Chapter 628, H.F. No. 1939,

by C. Rodriguez; companion is S.F. No. 1633, by Knutson.

This act directs the commissioner of transportation to construct a parkway along a certain route in the city of St. Paul. Responsibilities of the metropolitan council for preparing an environmental impact statement in connection with the parkway are repealed.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

MINIMUM PAY, Chapter 409, H.F. No. 1725, by Laidig;

companion is S.F. No. 1733, by Renneke.

This act increases the minimum pay from \$35 to \$50 a day for enlisted personnel called into active service by the governor.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

OATHS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT, Chapter 481, H.F. No. 1685, by

Dempsey; companion is S.F. No. 1668, by Sieloff.

This act broadens law relating to the administration of oaths to members of the Minnesota National Guard or to people enlisting in the guard. Oaths of enlistment may be administered by an officer in the Minnesota National Guard or a regular or reserve component of the United States armed forces. Under existing law, only national guard officers could administer the oaths.

Other notarial acts may be performed not only by a member of the active duty armed forces of the United States but also by reserve components whether or not on active duty.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

MINNESOTA VETERANS HOME; CHIROPRACTIC CARE, Chapter 503,

H.F. No. 1702, by G. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1897, by

Bertram.

This act requires the Minnesota veterans home to provide chiropractic services to its residents. The services are to be provided, if appropriations permit, free of charge to residents by a licensed chiropractor. The doctor may either be hired by the veterans home or be under contract to it.

The act is effective August 1, 1982.

AGENT ORANGE INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE ACT, Chapter 513,

S.F. No. 1508, by Schmitz; companion is H.F. No. 1669, by Harens.

This act requires the establishment of a comprehensive program for military veterans for any adverse medical effects from exposure to Agent Orange and similar defoliants.

The commissioner of veterans affairs is required to establish an Agent Orange information program to inform veterans of the latest information on the effects of Agent Orange and similar chemicals.

The commissioner shall work with the Veterans Administration and veterans organizations to establish a referral program to find treatment facilities for veterans suffering from the effects of exposure to Agent Orange and similar chemicals.

The commissioner is empowered to conduct studies on the adverse health conditions associated with the exposure of veterans to Agent Orange and similar chemicals.

The commissioner is required to report annually to the legislature on the Agent Orange program. The commissioner is also empowered to represent the concerns of veterans on the

issue of Agent Orange before officials of the United States government.

In order to carry out activities relating to Agent Orange matters, the commissioner is required to set up a new section within the Veterans Affairs Department. The section is headed by a director who is appointed by the commissioner. The director serves in the unclassified service and should have a scientific and technical background.

The commissioner of health is also required to provide assistance to veterans on Agent Orange matters. The commissioner of health is required to provide information to health professionals on the manner of detection of medical problems due to Agent Orange, and to work with the University of Minnesota to provide information and advice to veterans on the genetic effects of Agent Orange. The commissioner of health is also required to provide technical information to the commissioner of veterans affairs.

All information given by veterans under Agent Orange programs is confidential.

The attorney general is empowered to represent veterans in a class action lawsuit to force the release of information relating to the effects of exposure to Agent Orange.

The commissioner is appropriated \$62,500 to carry out the provisions of the law.

The act is effective March 23, 1982.

VETOES

MULTIPLE OFF-SALE LICENSES, S.F. No. 1207, by Stern;

companion is H.F. No. 2147, by D. Peterson.

This bill provided an exemption from the limitation on multiple interests in off-sale licenses. The exemption applied to certain pre-existing franchise holders if at any time prior to the effective date of this act business was conducted at the location in accordance with a registered franchise agreement or a registered franchise agreement had been executed prior to July 1, 1980.

The bill was vetoed March 22, 1982.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT, S.F. No. 1588, by

Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 1566, by Voss.

This bill created a permanent advisory council in the legislative branch to advise on local government matters.

The bill was vetoed March 22, 1982.

STATE INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA, S.F. No. 1637, by Spear;

companion is H.F. No. 1811, by Staten.

This bill prohibited future state investments and deposits in financial institutions lending money to the government of the Republic of South Africa, any of its agencies, or to any South African national corporation.

The bill is vetoed March 22, 1982.

LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR, S.F. No. 1689, by D. Moe; companion is

H.F. No. 1832, by Wynia.

This bill provided for the legislative auditor to approve contracts by the state for an audit by an accountant of a state department, board, commission, or other state agency.

The bill was vetoed March 18, 1982.

FEDERAL HOUSING MONEY, S.F. No. 1988, by Dicklich;

companion is H.F. No. 2174, by Ogren.

This bill provided for the commissioner of energy, planning and development to administer federal small cities community development block grants under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

The bill was vetoed March 22, 1982.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE AND LIABILITY ACT, H.F. No. 1176, by

Long; companion is S.F. No. 1031, by Merriam.

This bill was the environmental response and liability act commonly referred to as the "superfund bill."

The bill was vetoed March 19, 1982.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, H.F. No. 1220, by Simoneau;

companion is S.F. No. 1579, by C. Peterson.

This bill was the major workers' compensation and unemployment compensation bill. The unemployment compensation article of the bill was subsequently enacted in the first special session of 1982.

The bill was vetoed March 25, 1982.

CONFERENCE ON JOB FORMATION, H.F. No. 2080, by I. Anderson;

companion is S.F. No. 1815, by Kroening.

This bill created a Minnesota conference on job formation. The conference was to report its proposals for the formation of jobs to the legislature and governor by January 15, 1983.

The bill was vetoed March 23, 1982.

BUDGET BALANCING, 1981 Third Special Session, H.F. No. 14,

by I. Anderson; no companion.

This was the first budget balancing and appropriation reduction bill of the third special session.

The bill was vetoed December 22, 1981.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

1981 THIRD SPECIAL SESSION

GOVERNMENT FINANCING, 1981 Third Special Session, Chapter

1, H.F. No. 1, by Voss; companion is S.F. No. 12, by Johnson.

ARTICLE I

Section 1 requires the commissioner of finance to report to the legislature any reduction or withholding of a payment to a state agency (commonly referred to as "unallotments").

Sections 2 and 3 exclude levies to correct errors in levies for previous years from the limits used in calculating the state paid homestead property tax credit.

Sections 4 and 5 make technical corrections in the income tax laws related to taxable net income adjustments.

Sections 6 to 8 regulate state aids to local government units. The state is required to pay to local units by February 26, 1982, certain aid payments not made in November and December 1981 because of the state revenue shortfalls. The commissioner of finance is to certify to each local unit of government the amount of aid withheld. Local units of government are authorized to borrow in anticipation of the receipt of the withheld payments.

Sections 9 and 10 remove certain restrictions from tax anticipation borrowing.

Sections 1 and 6 to 10 are effective January 1, 1982. Sections 2 and 3 are effective for taxes payable in 1982. Sections 4 and 5 are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980.

ARTICLE II

Sections 1 and 2 define "vans" as passenger automobiles for purposes of taxation.

Section 3 defines a "van."

Section 4 defines "pickup truck" as any truck with a manufacturer's rated capacity of 2,000 pounds or less.

Section 5 reduces the tax on certain older farm trucks having a gross weight of more than 57,000 pounds.

Section 6 defines "commercial zone trucks" for base rate tax purposes to include semi-trailer combinations.

Section 7 defines "urban trucks" for tax purposes.

Section 8 includes trucks as motor vehicles which may be issued collector plates.

Sections 1 to 7 are effective January 1, 1982, and apply to the registration year 1982 and subsequent years.

Section 8 is effective January 1, 1982.

BUDGET BALANCING, 1981 Third Special Session, Chapter 2,

H.F. No. 2, by Sarna; companion is S.F. No. 21, by Humphrey.

ARTICLE I

Section 2 alters the appropriations for various state agencies and the legislature. The alterations are principally reductions in both years of the current biennium. The reductions by this article are in addition to reductions made by other acts. Agencies are required to submit revised spending plans to the commissioner of finance. The commissioner shall advise the legislature of any agency failing to meet spending or position reduction goals for any quarter.

Sections 3 and 4 provide that game and fish fund appropriations to the department of natural resources do not include amounts necessary for certain unemployment and workers' compensation obligations.

Section 6 requires plans for declining enrollment to be prepared by various state institutions of higher education.

Sections 7 and 8 reduce from 12 to 8 the number of public members on the advisory council on the economic status of women.

Section 9 requires the secretary of state to charge a \$15 fee for certifying any document filed with the secretary.

Section 10 regulates the reporting and recording of hearings held by the office of administrative hearings.

Section 12 requires the board of animal health to charge fees sufficient to cover the costs of the services it renders to the state fair.

Section 13 provides for the administrative officer of the soil and water conservation board to be in the civil service.

Sections 14 and 15 regulate appearances and fines in overweight vehicle prosecutions.

Section 16 regulates the record keeping and inspection of documents related to vehicle weight limits.

Section 17 requires the metropolitan transit commission to provide certain information to the commissioner of transportation in order to receive certain financial assistance.

Sections 18 and 19 limit the services the metropolitan transit commission must provide.

Section 20 regulates the costs which may be paid by the workers' compensation special compensation fund.

Section 21 provides for the contents of a notice of appeal in a workers' compensation case and permits it to be prepared and signed by an attorney.

Sections 22 and 23 regulate the preparation of transcripts in workers' compensation cases.

Sections 24 to 26 regulate settlements in workers' compensation cases.

Section 27 increases the filing fee from \$5 to \$10 for filing employment agency bonds with the secretary of state.

Section 28 makes it discretionary with the commissioner of veterans affairs whether to provide markers for veterans' graves.

Section 29 increases the filing fees for various candidates for public office.

Section 30 provides for service of process on the secretary of state against certain interstate motor carriers.

Section 31 authorizes the commissioner of public welfare to

establish a drug formulary. Prescriptions from the formulary would be eligible for medical assistance payments. The method for computing the amount of payment is specified.

Section 32 repeals a higher cash or liquid asset medical assistance eligibility requirement formerly applicable in certain situations.

Section 33 establishes a \$15 filing fee for service of certain unemployment compensation legal process on the secretary of state.

Section 34 regulates payment of disputed property taxes while review of the dispute is in process. Different percentages of payment are required depending on whether the disputed tax is greater or lesser than \$2,000.

Section 35 provides that certain notices of service sent by the secretary of state be sent by certified mail.

Section 36 creates an annual fee based on Minnesota income payable by foreign corporations authorized to do business in Minnesota. The minimum fee is \$30.

Section 37 increases the fee for certain legal process service.

Sections 38 to 40 change the secretary of state's annual reporting requirements for foreign corporations.

Sections 41 to 42 amend the requirements relating to applications for withdrawal of a foreign corporation from doing business in Minnesota.

Section 43 regulates the certificate of revocation of the authority of a foreign corporation to do business in Minnesota.

Section 44 regulates the filing of a judgment of cancellation of a foreign corporation's authority to do business in Minnesota.

Section 45 increases the fee from \$200 to \$250 to reinstate certain revoked corporate certificate of authorities to do business in Minnesota.

Section 46 regulates the procedure for obtaining a certificate of reinstatement from the secretary of state for a foreign corporation to do business in Minnesota.

Section 47 imposes a \$20 fee for filing instruments under chapter 303 with the secretary of state.

Section 48 eliminates a credit applicable to certain filing fees of the secretary of state for corporation filings.

Section 49 provides for the evidentiary status of certain corporate filings with the secretary of state.

Sections 50 and 51 increase the filing fees for certain filings required of cooperative associations with the secretary of state.

Sections 52 to 56 eliminate certain filing requirements applicable to nonprofit corporations.

Section 57 raises the filing fee for auctioneers from \$15 to \$20, payable to the county treasurer.

Sections 58 to 63 reduce the holding period required for certain property be considered abandoned for purposes of the unclaimed property act.

Sections 64 to 69 reduce the employer and employee contributions to certain public employee retirement funds and otherwise regulates those contributions.

Section 70 eliminates the senior citizen, poverty income, off-peak metropolitan transit commission exemption from fare.

Section 71 increases the mill levy of the metropolitan transit commission.

Section 72 increases from \$10 to \$15 the secretary of state's filing fee for service of process on behalf of certain unions, groups, or associations.

Section 73 increases the fee as described in section 72 for private domestic corporations.

Section 74 requires that the health and welfare committees of the legislature shall, during the 1982 legislative session, review state policies having the effect of mandating the expenditure of county funds. The purpose of the review is to provide for changes in policy providing more flexibility to counties with respect to expenditures.

Section 76 repeals an appropriation made to the city of Cloquet for a water filtration system.

Article I is effective January 16, 1982 except that sections 64 to 69 are effective retroactively to January 1, 1982; sections 36, subdivision 2, 38 to 41, and 48 are effective February 1, 1982; sections 14 to 16 are effective April 1, 1982; and section 71 is effective for taxes levied in 1982, payable in 1983 and thereafter.

ARTICLE II

Article II relates to education aids and levies.

Sections 1 and 2 reduce various education related appropriations.

Section 3 repeals a prohibition on reductions by the commissioner of finance of allotments to school districts for state aids, payments, reimbursements, or fund transfers to school districts.

Section 4 establishes the equalizing factor for discretionary and replacement aids for the 1982-1983 school year at \$61,565.

Section 5 reduces the foundation aid formula allowance from \$1,416 to \$1,346 for 1981 payable 1982 levies and for foundation aid for the 1982-1983 school year.

Section 6 increases the basic maintenance mill rate from .023 to .024 for 1981 payable 1982 levies and for foundation aid for the 1982-1983 school year.

Section 7 establishes the replacement inflator for the 1982-1983 school year at 112 percent.

Section 8 establishes the discretionary allowance for the 1982-1983 school year as \$138.52.

Section 9 increases the local effort reduction in computing a school district's transportation aid entitlement.

Section 10 increases the maximum school district levy for transportation services from one mill to two mills.

Section 11 establishes the state's school district transportation aid for the 1981-1982 school year.

Section 12 provides for the recertification of a school district's basic maintenance and transportation levies based on other changes in aids.

Section 13 authorizes the commissioner of education to suspend payment of some or all state aids, payments, reimbursements, and fund transfers to some or all school districts, public library systems, educational cooperative service units, or regional management information systems in December, 1981 and January, 1982. Cash flow requirements shall be considered in the decision of whether to suspend payments.

Section 14 requires the commissioner of education to certify to each recipient the amount of payments suspended and the date of delayed payments which shall be no later than June 30, 1982.

Section 16 provides that the total amount appropriated for foundation aid for the biennium ending June 30, 1985 shall not exceed the total amount appropriated for foundation aid for the biennium ending June 30, 1983.

Section 17 provides that for the purpose of computing the minimum aid guarantee pursuant to section 124.2126, subdivision 2, for the 1982-1983 school year a qualifying district's basic foundation aid shall be computed using a foundation aid formula allowance of \$1,346 and a basic maintenance mill rate of .023.

Section 18 requires the education committees of the legislature during the 1982 session to review mandates to school districts established by the legislature and the state board of education. The purpose of the review is to revise those mandates so as to provide more financial flexibility to school districts.

Section 19 repeals summer school aid to school districts (124.20, subdivision 3) and other summer school aid levy (275.125, subdivision 2f).

Sections 1 to 9 and 11 to 19 are effective January 16, 1982. Section 10 is effective for levies certified in 1982 payable 1983.

ARTICLE III

Article III relates to income tax.

Section 1 raises from 12 to 20 percent per annum the interest rate on unpaid, underpaid, and late taxes and on penalties effective February 1, 1982. The rate shall be adjusted by October 15 of each year based on changes in the adjusted prime rate charged by banks.

Section 2 adopts several federal changes in the definition of individual gross income. The federal law on interest and dividends exclusion and commodity wash sales are adopted. For tax years beginning in 1981 and 1982 the state allows 85 percent of the deduction permitted under the new federal accelerated cost depreciation system. The deduction for additional first year depreciation is updated to conform to federal law for tax years beginning in 1981 and 1982. Interest earned on a contract for deed for agricultural use property if the rate is no more than eight percent for the term of the contract may be excluded if certain conditions are met. The exclusion applies to contracts entered into after December 1, 1981 and before July 1, 1983.

Section 3 lowers the corporate tax rate on the first \$25,000 of taxable income to nine percent for the first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1981 and to six percent for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982.

Section 4 provides for an income tax surtax. The surtax for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981, but before January 1, 1983 shall be seven percent. The surtax for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982 but before January 1, 1984, shall be 3.5 percent provided it may be reduced dependent on the unrestricted balance in the state's general fund at the close of the 1982-1983 biennium.

Section 5 provides for the adjustments in withholding tables and declarations to provide for the surtax.

Section 6 creates an income tax credit equal to ten percent of certain research and experimental expenditures paid or incurred in Minnesota. The credit for a taxable year shall not exceed \$300,000 or ten percent of the liability for tax, whichever is less. Excess credits may be carried over for seven years and carried back for three years.

Section 7 provides that the deduction for interest and carrying costs in the case of straddles shall be treated as provided in section 263(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1981.

Section 8 provides the same depreciation deduction for corporations as section 2 does for individuals.

Section 9 is a technical update of the minimum tax so that it reflects the state adoption of the federal capital gain rule treating 40 percent as ordinary income.

Section 10 provides for the exclusion of 60 percent of a capital gain from ordinary income.

Sections 11 and 12 are technical amendments providing for the recapture of accelerated depreciation.

Section 13 provides for the apportionment of income between states. Farm income shall be entirely apportioned to Minnesota. The entire income of a unitary business shall be apportioned based on Minnesota income. "Unitary" is broadly defined and presumed in many situations.

Section 14 provides that corporations permitted or required to file combined reports shall exclude dividends only to the extent the dividends are already included as income on the combined report.

Section 15 regulates combined reports of unitary businesses. The world wide income of United States corporations must be reported.

Section 16 provides the same tax rate for banks as for corporations.

Sections 17 and 18 regulate the amount of income tax which must be paid during the pendency of an appeal relating to the amount of tax. If the amount in dispute is more than \$4,000 the entire amount shall be paid at the time it is due unless certain conditions are met. Failure to pay the tax when due, unless excused, operates to dismiss an appeal of the tax.

Sections 19, 20, and 21 provide that the interest rate provided by section 1 shall apply to various payments.

Sections 1 and 19 to 21 are effective February 1, 1982. The provision of section 2 relating to commodity tax straddles and section 7 are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980. The provisions of section 2 relating to the exclusion of dividend and interest income are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981. Section 2, clauses (a)(22), (b)(24), the portion of clause (a)(16) relating to recovery property, (b)(25), and sections 8, 11, and 12 are

effective for property placed in service after December 31, 1980, in taxable years ending after that date. Section 2, clauses (a)(17), (b)(2), the portion of clause (a)(16) relating to gain from the sale or disposition of property, and section 9 are effective for the sale or other disposition of property after June 30, 1982. Section 6 is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981. Section 10 is effective for the sale or other disposition of property after December 31, 1982. Sections 13, 14, and 15 are effective for income earned after December 31, 1981. Section 16 is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981. Sections 17 and 18 are effective for petitions filed after January 31, 1982.

ARTICLE IV

Sections 1 to 8 establish a shift in recognition of property tax recognition by school districts. Formerly, payments of current tax levies were recognized as revenue as of July 1, even if districts received payments before that date. Under these sections, all of the payable 1982 property tax settlements plus one-sixth of the payable 1983 property tax settlements will be recognized in fiscal year 1983. Consequently, state aid to school districts can be reduced in fiscal year 1983, without reducing the amount of money school districts have except for potential interest earnings from cash on hand. In fiscal year 1984 and thereafter, districts will recognize five-sixths of the payable 1983 property tax settlements and one-sixth of the payable 1984 property tax settlements. There is little or no saving to the state in fiscal year 1984 and thereafter.

For a description of amounts recognized in each fiscal year see Laws 1982, chapter 548.

State aids and credits due a school district are to be reduced in the following order: foundation aid, secondary vocational aid, special education aid, secondary vocational aid for the handicapped, various categorical aids, transportation aid, additional categorical aids, and various state credits.

For special accounting requirements see Laws 1982, chapter 548.

The shift in tax revenue recognition may cause some districts to have some cash flow problems. To alleviate these problems, a cash flow loan fund is established. Interest free loans will be made to districts on the basis of need. The fund will be administered by the commissioner of education. Loans are to be repaid by June 25, 1983.

The legislature expressed its intent to evaluate the effect of the shift in tax revenue recognition by July 1, 1982, and to reschedule the timing of state aids and credits if necessary.

County treasurers are required to pay school districts at least 70 percent of the estimated collections belonging to school districts within 15 days after the date the county auditor settles with the county treasurer. Payment is to be received by March 20, June 20, and November 20.

For additions to the shift in tax revenue recognition see Laws 1982, chapter 548.

Sections 9 to 11 make permanent the general levy limitation provisions for local units of government.

Beginning with taxes payable in 1982, any levy in excess of the limitation provisions to a 1981 law is added to the amount levied, and any amount levied for indebtedness for taxes payable in 1982 within the levy limitation is subtracted from the amount levied.

Section 12 reduces the appropriation for local government aid for calendar year 1982 to \$240,725,464 from \$270,272,464. The appropriation for calendar year 1983 is reduced to \$270,561,978 from \$293,561,978. The reduction is made proportionally based on the local units share of aids before the reduction.

For property tax refund claims filed in 1982, based upon rent paid in 1981, the commissioner of revenue will pay only 92 percent of the allowable property tax refund. The reduction does not apply to disabled claimants or claimants who have reached the age of 65 by June 1, 1981.

The appropriation for homestead credit payments to local units of government is adjusted in fiscal year 1983 to \$481,600,000 from \$469,600,000. If the certifications exceed \$481,600,000, the certifications will be proportionally reduced so that the sum of the certifications equals \$483,600,000. A total of \$2,000,000 in reductions is subtracted from amounts to be paid in fiscal year 1983 to Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis counties. The reductions are applied one-sixth to each monthly payment from July to December, 1982. At least one-half of the aid reduction must be reflected in reduced county administrative costs rather than cuts of public services.

The exemption for certain town levies is repealed effective July 1, 1982.

AEDC; MEDICAL ASSISTANCE; STEPPARENTS SUPPORT DUTY, 1981

Third Special Session, Chapter 3, H.F. No. 4, by Heinitz;

companion is S.F. No. 8, by Benson.

The main purpose of this act is to make changes in the state's program of aid to families with dependent children in order to comply with changes in federal law. The act changes eligibility standards for students, the unborn, pregnant women, strikers, and unemployed people. It also alters property limits, the amount of earned income which can be disregarded, work expense disregards, and registration requirements for the work incentive program. Procedures are defined for handling overpayments and underpayments. Although the unborn are no longer eligible for aid, pregnant women may receive assistance for special needs related to pregnancy, but only within the limits of allocations made to the counties by the commissioner of public welfare. They can also be eligible for medical assistance.

Another change made by this act eliminates the general duty of stepparents to support stepchildren. A stepparent's income will still be taken into account, along with certain disregards, if the stepchildren are receiving aid to families with dependent children. County agencies must ask a court for an order to withhold child support or maintenance payments from the income of persons under previous court order to make those payments if the obligor's arrearages have accumulated for more than one month and the agency is not pursuing another appropriate remedy.

The act is effective February 1, 1982.

1982 FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, 1982 First Special Session,

Chapter 1, H.F. No. 1, by Simoneau; no companion.

Section 1 provides that the funding agency, not the

individual who hires a personal care attendant, is the employing unit for purposes of unemployment compensation benefits.

Section 2 provides that the taxable wage base remains at \$8,000 in calendar years 1979, 1980, and 1981. In subsequent years, the wage base "floats" at 60 percent of the average annual wage for the previous year rounded to the nearest \$100. The exclusion from taxable wages for employer payments of employee tax obligations is modified. The exclusion applies only to wages paid for private home domestic service or agricultural labor.

Section 3 changes the amount of wages required for a week to count toward unemployment compensation from \$50 in a week to 30 percent of the average weekly wage (currently \$81).

Section 4 amends the current law which authorizes the governor to borrow funds from the United States treasury on behalf of the unemployment compensation fund to provide for the payment of interest on such loans. Federal legislation in 1981 for the first time requires interest on most such loans. The interest rate cannot exceed ten percent.

Section 5 provides that employers whose experience rate is less than one-tenth of one percent pay taxes only on the first \$8,000 in wages, despite section 2.

Section 6 provides that new construction employers pay rates equal to the average benefit cost rate for the construction industry rather than the statewide all-employer average as is the case for other employers. The "memory" of experience for all employees would be increased from three years to five years by 1985.

Section 7 increases the "memory" of experience from a three-year base period to four years in calendar 1984 and five years by 1985.

Section 8 provides that any individual employer's tax rate cannot be increased or decreased by more than 1.5 percent for 1982, and that the rates of employers other than small businesses can be increased or decreased up to 2.5 percent in 1983 and following years. Small business employers are defined as employers of fewer than 20 workers or whose payroll is less than \$250,000 annually, and their rates continue to be subject to the 1.5 percent limitation in 1983 and following years.

Section 9 provides authority to the department of economic security to send out new tax statements when legislative changes are made.

Section 10 lengthens the time period from ten days to 30 days for a successor business to notify the department of economic security. The determination and appeals procedures for successor businesses are clarified.

Sections 11 and 12 change the language "benefits paid" to "benefits charged."

Section 13 provides maximum weekly benefits of \$184 after June 30, 1982, of \$191 subsequent to June 30, 1983, and of \$198 after June 30, 1984. After July 1, 1985, the maximum weekly benefit will again automatically adjust every July based on the changes in the average weekly wage for the previous calendar year. The requirement that an employee earn a minimum of \$750 in wage credits in order to qualify for unemployment compensation is removed. The weekly wage requirement in section 3 makes this unnecessary.

Section 14 requires that employees in seasonal employment in the recreation and tourist industries earn at least 15 credit weeks in nonseasonal employment before they qualify for

unemployment compensation.

Section 15 provides that a person with a salary equal to or exceeding three times average annual wage (currently \$41,651) is excluded from receiving benefits. Wage credits for seasonal employment are unavailable for benefits purposes when seasonal employment is unavailable.

Section 16 makes three changes in the "triggering" system for extended unemployment compensation benefits. Currently extended benefits become available in Minnesota if either the state or the national unemployment rate reaches a certain level for a certain period of time. The first change in this section removes the national insured unemployment rate "trigger" so that extended benefits are only triggered by changes in the state insured unemployment rate. This change is required by federal law. The second change raises the state insured unemployment rates required before extended benefits become available from four percent and five percent to five percent and six percent. The new five percent rate would apply if that rate was one-fifth higher than the rate for the corresponding period in the previous two years. The six percent rate would trigger extended benefits irrespective of previous years' rates. This change is required by federal law. The third change provides that extended benefits recipients are to be excluded from calculations of the insured unemployment rate for purposes of the "trigger." This is also a federal requirement. Some obsolete language is also removed.

Section 17 introduces additional wage credit requirements for receipt of extended benefits. Currently recipients are eligible for both regular unemployment compensation benefits and extended benefits (when available) if they have earned \$750 in at least 15 weeks of work during the previous year. Under this section a recipient of extended benefits would also have to earn 40 times his weekly benefit amount during that previous year. In most cases this would mean more than 15 weeks and \$750. This is a federal conformity requirement.

Section 18 limits a recipient to 52 weeks of regular state unemployment compensation benefits, extended unemployment compensation benefits, and trade readjustment benefits in combination except for recipients enrolled in approved retraining programs.

Section 19 provides for the charging of the state portion of extended benefits to an employer's account. Noncharging is currently the case. Other technical changes are made consistent with earlier conformity changes.

Section 20 limits extended benefits claims to two weeks if they are filed from a state in which extended benefits are not available.

Section 21 introduces new eligibility requirements for extended benefits recipients. Extended benefits will be denied under this section if the recipient fails to actively seek work or fails to apply for or accept work he could do which would pay more than his weekly benefit amount (plus any contractual supplemental benefits he may receive) and more than the applicable minimum wage. The work would have to be offered in writing or listed with the job service, and existing criteria for determining job suitability would continue to apply if consistent with this section. (These include the recipient's health, training, experience, duration of unemployment, and distance.) This section would not apply if:

(1) The recipient can provide evidence his customary work will be available in a reasonably short period, or

(2) The work was available because of a strike or lockout or it requires the recipient to accept less than prevailing

rates or to join, resign from, or refrain from joining a labor organization, or

(3) The recipient is in approved training.

Current requirements for both regular and extended benefits do not include a monetary standard for suitable work and a week's suspension rather than disqualification results for failure to actively seek work. The recipient would requalify after four weeks of work if terminated under qualifying circumstances. These are federal conformity requirements.

Section 22 requires that unemployment benefits be withheld from claimants in order to pay child support obligations as required by a public agency responsible for child support obligations. Some procedure for deduction of these amounts is required by federal law.

Section 23 provides that a recipient's enrollment in a training program approved for federal trade adjustment claimants would not result in benefit disqualification because of unavailability for work as federal law requires. This is currently the case for programs approved by the commissioner also. Some obsolete language is removed to clarify the status of full time students.

Section 24 limits the deduction of social security and pensions from unemployment benefits to 50 percent if the employee contributes to the pension fund. The current 100 percent offset was formerly required by federal law.

Section 25 deletes the summertime denial of benefits for education service employees who do not actually work in schools.

Section 26 provides for disqualification for four calendar weeks and until the employee has earned four times his weekly benefit in insured wages if employment ended because of a voluntary quit or misconduct (only the earnings requirement is currently in law). The disqualification requirements involving disciplinary suspensions are clarified. Gross misconduct is defined to include any act which is a felony or gross misdemeanor.

Section 27 provides that an individual who refuses suitable work is disqualified until four calendar weeks have elapsed following his refusal and he has earned four times his weekly benefit amount (only the earnings requirement is in current law).

Section 28 provides that a recipient of regular or extended benefits may leave work which he could not have been required to accept as suitable in order to begin training approved for recipients of federal trade adjustment assistance and may remain in a training program without being disqualified from benefits. This is a federal conformity requirement.

Section 29 changes the number of days which an employer has to file a separation notice from three to seven. The department is required to seek information on all terminations. An employer who files a late claim protest shall be charged only for the benefits paid prior to the late protest.

Section 30 provides for recalculation of benefits if the benefit exceeds the individual's weekly wages from any employer during the base period. The time period for raising an issue concerning eligibility for benefits is increased from one year to 15 months.

Section 31 defines requirements and procedures for dissemination of data to other state agencies and limits the dissemination.

Section 32 clarifies that district court decisions on tax

liability may be appealed to the state supreme court.

Section 33 permits the department of economic security to use moneys in the contingent account to pay interest on federal loans.

Section 34 increases from 1 to 1.5 percent per month the interest due on late payments.

Section 35 increases the penalty on late reports from 1 to 1.5 percent per month. The requirement that employer reports show the same name that appears on the employer's payroll checks is repealed.

Section 36 makes payments, interest, and penalties due under chapter 268 a lien upon all personal and real property within the state, except for the homestead, of the liable person and sets the procedures for acquiring a lien. Collection suits by the state against employers who default are authorized. Setoffs against amounts the state owes to defaulting employers are permitted. The burden of establishing that the commissioner's assessment of money owed by an employer is incorrect is placed upon the employer. The employer report on sums due is made a confession of judgment for that amount. Seizing and selling the delinquent employer's nonexempt property is allowed. Certain officers and employees owning at least 20 percent interest in a corporation are made personally liable for amounts due.

Sections 37 and 38 authorize the department to collect unemployment benefit overpayments for other states.

Section 39 allows the department to cancel any overpayment which has existed for six years.

Section 40 excludes from the employer's experience rating all benefits paid erroneously and removes liability for these amounts from employers who reimburse the unemployment fund. Administrative penalties are created (minimum of \$500) for employer fraud or collusion.

Section 41 authorizes using moneys in the existing contingent account for payment of interest or penalties on federal loans in calendar year 1982.

Section 42 requires, beginning April 1, 1984, quarterly wage reports on the wages paid to each employee by employers subject to chapter 268.

Section 43 repeals sections of current law which include credit weeks earned during the base period in previously uncovered services when calculating eligibility and benefits, and which set methods for collecting amounts owed by employers. These provisions are superseded by sections in this bill.

Sections 1, 4, 10, 11, 13, 22, 25, 30 to 33, and 36 to 43 are effective April 1, 1982. Sections 2, 5, 8, and 9 are effective retroactive to January 1, 1982. Section 12 is effective retroactive to March 5, 1982. Sections 3, 6, and 7 are effective January 1, 1983. Sections 13, 14, 15, 24, 26, 27, and 29 are effective July 4, 1982. Sections 34 and 35 are effective October 1, 1982. Section 16, except for those portions that amend and renumber existing clauses (4) and (5) of section 268.071, subdivision 1, which are effective September 25, 1982, is effective retroactive to August 13, 1981. Section 17 is effective September 25, 1982. Section 19 is effective retroactive to March 5, 1982. Section 20 is effective retroactive to June 1, 1981. Section 21 is effective retroactive to March 31, 1981. Sections 18, 23, and 28 are effective retroactive to September 30, 1981.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE; TEMPORARY DETENTION OF CERTAIN PERSONS,

1982 First Special Session, Chapter 2, S.F. No. 3, by Solon; no

companion.

This act permits the commissioner of corrections to contract with the United States attorney general and local county officials to temporarily house persons under federal or local criminal detention. Money received as reimbursement under the contract will be deposited in the state treasury.

This act is effective April 1, 1982.

STATE DEBT, 1982 First Special Session, Chapter 3, S.F. No.

4, by Hanson; no companion.

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Section 1 permits an individual to bring suit against the state in connection with debt obligations of the state incurred pursuant to Article XI of the state constitution. The state waives its immunity with respect to the suit.

Section 2 makes technical changes in the law relating to state certificates of indebtedness.

Section 3 authorizes the state to agree to offer for sale refunding certificates of indebtedness if a deficiency in the general fund to pay off existing certificates is anticipated.

The act is effective April 1, 1982.

CROSS REFERENCE BY CHAPTER NUMBER

CHAPTER	HOUSE OR ----- SENATE FILE	SUBJECT AREA -----
371	S.F. 1150	Interstate compact on juveniles
372	S.F. 832	Savings bank acquisition by foreign bank
373	H.F. 583	Rights and liabilities of landowners
374	H.F. 1552	Joint underwriting association
375	H.F. 1732	Boxing regulation; "Tough Man Contests"
376	S.F. 699	Road and bridge construction
377	S.F. 1151	County recorders; obsolete records
378	S.F. 1408	Local control over securities
379	S.F. 429	Regulating boiler operators
381	H.F. 1616	Counties development promotion
382	H.F. 749	Registrar of titles; fees
383	H.F. 1614	Tower-Soudan school district; operating debt
384	H.F. 1637	Standard of time
385	S.F. 1521	Criminal sexual misconduct; complainant defined
386	S.F. 1756	Gilbert school district; statutory operating debt
387	S.F. 1582	Seaway port authorities; fiscal year
388	S.F. 709	Optometrists; use of drugs
389	H.F. 1724	Nicollet school district; statutory operating debt
390	H.F. 1574	Sleepy Eye school district; statutory operating debt
391	S.F. 233	University of Minnesota, Duluth; refund repayment
392	S.F. 1695	Historic sites; Consumers Pure Ice Building, St. Cloud
393	S.F. 272	Day care and residential facilities; client abuse
394	S.F. 1514	Cloquet water works
395	S.F. 1107	Revolving fund for vocational rehabilitation of the blind
396	S.F. 1088	Real estate; possessory certificates of title
397	H.F. 1336	Highway patrol benefits and refunds
398	H.F. 1139	Court reorganization
399	S.F. 1455	State ceremonial building
400	S.F. 1510	Highway traffic regulations; bug deflectors
401	S.F. 1567	Guardianship reports
402	S.F. 2103	St. Cloud firefighters
403	S.F. 1727	Second class city police relief associations
404	S.F. 1547	Public employees retirement; miscellaneous amendments
405	S.F. 2095	Reorganization orders; boxing rules
406	H.F. 1948	Richfield firefighters payment validation
407	H.F. 1747	City of Minneapolis building rehabilitation loans
408	H.F. 1700	Camp Ripley trespass
409	H.F. 1725	Minimum pay
410	H.F. 1646	Buhl teacher post-retirement increase
411	H.F. 2116	Blue Earth county HRA
412	H.F. 2068	International Falls; short term license
413	H.F. 1920	Exempting motor carriers from business license law
414	H.F. 12	Rates
415	S.F. 860	Municipal land use planning
416	S.F. 1879	Information sharing; unemployment compensation
417	S.F. 1878	Historic sites; St. Paul Old Federal Courts building

418	S.F. 1687	Ramsey county medical center
419	S.F. 1673	Reyes syndrome reporting
420	S.F. 1648	Nonprofit corporations
421	S.F. 786	Volunteer firefighters benefit increases
422	S.F. 1613	Capitol area land disposition
423	H.F. 1484	DWI changes
424	H.F. 2175	Revisor's bill
425	H.F. 1786	Fertilizers, soil and plan amendments
426	H.F. 2077	Comprehensive health plan premium
427	H.F. 2098	Teachers military service credit purchase
428	H.F. 1906	City of Orr, town of Leiding
429	H.F. 1863	Credit unions; operating procedures
430	H.F. 1235	State land conveyance; Lyon and Wright counties
431	H.F. 1794	Maternal and child care advisory task force
432	H.F. 1283	Statute of limitations lengthening
433	H.F. 1366	Mechanic's lien
434	H.F. 1580	Tax forfeited lands; St. Louis county
435	H.F. 1602	County board meetings
436	H.F. 773	Uniform reciprocal enforcement of support
437	H.F. 2021	Morrison county rural development finance authority
438	H.F. 1713	St. Louis county employees vacation and sick leave
439	H.F. 1795	Minneapolis housing programs
440	H.F. 1120	Sale of fireworks to engineers
441	H.F. 1231	Land conveyance; Washington county
442	H.F. 2050	Commercial bribery
443	H.F. 1701	Hibbing firefighters relief benefits
444	H.F. 1707	Buses and public transit
445	H.F. 2078	Commission of economic security; delegation of powers
446	H.F. 1622	Land conveyance; Mankato state university
447	H.F. 2073	Waste oil burners
448	H.F. 1603	Human relations; substitute for teacher licenses
449	H.F. 1720	Disability benefit service computation
450	H.F. 1735	Hennepin county supplemental retirement
451	H.F. 1955	City of Waconia revenue bonds
452	H.F. 2011	Motor vehicle franchise act
453	S.F. 1837	Council on health promotion and wellness
454	S.F. 1853	Grain crops; mortgage and lien abstract fees
455	S.F. 1910	Preadmission screening; alternative care elections
456	S.F. 1256	State office space in historic buildings
457	S.F. 1364	Sturgeon Lake; Rutledge; Kettle River; Town of Oakport
458	S.F. 1566	Hazardous wastes; federal funds
459	S.F. 1539	Public employee bargaining units
460	S.F. 1591	Police and firefighters state aid payments
461	S.F. 412	Bankruptcy; married couples
462	S.F. 411	Management of game and fish resources
463	S.F. 85	Town supervisors
464	S.F. 1641	Dissolution; co-ownership of property
465	S.F. 787	Volunteer firefighters association benefits
466	S.F. 1231	Sailboard flotation devices
467	S.F. 1398	Firefighter license plates
468	S.F. 1967	Wheelchair occupant as pedestrian
469	S.F. 1589	Helpless victim crimes
470	S.F. 1888	Education in welfare and corrections institutions
471	S.F. 1691	Housing and redevelopment authorities
472	S.F. 1670	Guardianship and conservatorship

473	S.F. 1684	Technical amendments
474	S.F. 1631	Red River watershed
475	S.F. 1644	Securities; filing fees for broker-dealer
476	S.F. 1605	Nursing home cost audits
477	S.F. 2048	Tower Soudan state park
478	H.F. 1455	Real estate licenses
479	H.F. 1523	Drivers licenses; physician reports
480	H.F. 1579	Conveyance of state land
481	H.F. 1685	Oaths and acknowledgments
482	H.F. 1789	Acid deposition
483	H.F. 1852	Water well contractors
484	H.F. 2066	City armories
485	H.F. 2156	Mankato state university real estate lease
486	H.F. 2170	State land conveyance
487	S.F. 1078	Use of snowmobiles in taking beaver
488	S.F. 1561	Child support
489	S.F. 1666	Civil filing fees
490	S.F. 1677	Municipal and court zoning and planning
491	S.F. 1715	Minneapolis civil service
492	S.F. 1740	Family status in rentals
493	S.F. 1765	Licensing of turkey hunter guides
494	S.F. 1818	Interest rates
495	S.F. 1840	Cooperative associations
496	S.F. 1949	Secretary of state filing fee
497	S.F. 1950	Corporations act; technical corrections
498	S.F. 2051	Rural development
499	S.F. 2062	Benton and Stearns county court
500	S.F. 2125	Real estate restrictions and covenants
501	H.F. 1727	Court of appeals
502	H.F. 1492	Split Rock Creek recreation area addition
503	H.F. 1702	Minnesota veterans home; chiropractic care
504	H.F. 1572	Alternative breast cancer treatments
505	H.F. 1550	City of Big Falls; detached banking facility
506	H.F. 1430	City of Hibbing; mayor's contingent fund
507	S.F. 1522	Town law and other changes
508	S.F. 1962	Grain storage act
509	S.F. 1451	Storm and waste water management
510	S.F. 588	Constitutional amendment; highway bonds
511	S.F. 1859	Forest resource management
512	H.F. 1919	Agricultural land preservation and conservation
513	S.F. 1508	Agent Orange information and assistance act
514	S.F. 536	Omnibus special law; cable systems
515	H.F. 612	Cable communications
516	H.F. 552	Recreation camping areas
517	H.F. 1469	Revising and modernizing hotel law
518	S.F. 303	Constitutional amendment; horse racing
519	H.F. 1625	Public employees retirement association rule of 90
520	S.F. 1621	State transportation program; maps; Amtrak
521	H.F. 1532	Wrongful life and birth
522	S.F. 1481	Early retirement insurance benefit
523	H.F. 1872	Omnibus tax bill
524	S.F. 1671	Environmental quality board; water planning board
525	H.F. 1704	Metal-penetrating bullets; criminal possession
526	H.F. 1668	Manufactured home regulation
527	S.F. 1702	Corrections; inmate functions; good time; security investigations
528	S.F. 358	Civil and criminal liability for

		liquor sale
529	S.F. 16	Probate; inventories and appraisals
530	S.F. 155	Shared service agreements
531	H.F. 253	State lands and tax-forfeited land sales, interest rates
532	S.F. 276	Advisory task force; use of state facilities versus private reimbursement
533	H.F. 353	Agricultural operations; nuisance suit protection
534	H.F. 356	Computer crimes
535	S.F. 378	Marriage dissolution; maintenance award
536	H.F. 492	Sentencing guidelines; county expenditures to investigate crimes
537	H.F. 522	Custodial parent; move to another state
538	H.F. 623	Bingo; organization membership requirements
539	H.F. 685	Use of photographic evidence; return of stolen property
540	S.F. 744	Watershed district administration and operation
541	H.F. 776	Auto insurance; surcharge plans
542	H.F. 788	Conciliation court jurisdiction
543	S.F. 818	Various game and fish laws
544	H.F. 879	Juveniles; juvenile court
545	H.F. 930	Data privacy
546	S.F. 1015	Statute of limitations; medical malpractice
547	H.F. 1576	Regulated loans
548	H.F. 1555	School aids
549	H.F. 1589	Motorized golf carts; handicapped persons
550	H.F. 1611	Garnishment; fees due to employer
551	H.F. 1635	State land conveyances
552	H.F. 1652	Permits to take deer by crossbow
553	H.F. 1690	Foster care; residential facilities
554	H.F. 1698	Sale of Rochester State Hospital property
555	S.F. 1706	Insolvent insurers; continuation of coverages
556	S.F. 1713	Special transportation services
557	S.F. 1758	Drug paraphernalia; criminal escape
558	S.F. 1809	Protecting victims of criminal sexual conduct and intrafamilial sexual abuse
559	S.F. 1821	Community corrections
560	S.F. 1856	State personnel management
561	S.F. 1886	Public utilities energy and transportation functions
562	S.F. 1838	Administrative procedures; temporary rulemaking
563	S.F. 1894	Miscellaneous energy amendments
564	S.F. 1907	Metropolitan area; partial land conveyance
565	S.F. 1908	Regulating paddle boats
566	S.F. 1948	Anoka county; Hennepin county park reserve; hydroelectric power generation
567	S.F. 1955	Tax forfeited lands; real estate assurance account
568	S.F. 1964	PELRA amendments
569	S.F. 1965	Waste management act
570	S.F. 2006	Gambling; nonprofit organizations
571	S.F. 2054	Community action programs
572	S.F. 2141	County board proceedings; publication; license fees for cigarette sellers
573	H.F. 534	Data privacy; government records
574	H.F. 1697	Virginia and Eveleth police and firefighter benefits
575	H.F. 917	Retirement annuities for military

576	H.F. 1663	personnel and pilots
577	S.F. 2000	County law libraries
578	H.F. 438	Brooklyn Center HRA; Hennepin county
579	H.F. 1542	government; open space acquisitions
580	H.F. 1477	Miscellaneous retirement amendments
581	H.F. 1499	Metropolitan mosquito control
582	H.F. 1018	Snowmobile regulation
583	H.F. 1025	Minnesota Commitment Act
584	H.F. 1068	Commodities; promotion councils
585	H.F. 1092	Two-wheeled vehicles; safety programs
586	H.F. 1115	and regulations
587	S.F. 1239	Adoption
588	H.F. 1278	Charitable organization regulation
589	S.F. 1424	Public transit
590	H.F. 1365	State board of investment
591	S.F. 1443	PELRA; defining employer
592	H.F. 1456	Life insurance; forfeiture benefits;
593	S.F. 1499	reserves; insolvent insurers
594	S.F. 1503	Building rehabilitation programs
595	S.F. 1538	Skunk trafficking
596	H.F. 1546	Probate record-keeping; gross
597	H.F. 1547	misdeemeanor prosecutions
598	H.F. 1553	EX-POW license plates
599	H.F. 1573	Firearms safety and snowmobile
600	H.F. 1017	training fees
601	H.F. 560	Peace officers
602	H.F. 1234	Juvenile detention
603	H.F. 1726	Town board approval of county
604	S.F. 1738	liquor licenses
605	H.F. 1699	Uninsured motorists; license
606	H.F. 1710	suspension
607	H.F. 1712	Simulated controlled substances
608	H.F. 1719	Railroad improvement; constitutional
609	H.F. 1734	amendment
610	H.F. 1737	Fireman's rule; costs in certain
611	H.F. 1743	actions
612	H.F. 1751	State officials and employees
613	H.F. 1760	State university board membership;
614	H.F. 1799	community college and state
615	H.F. 1803	university leaves
616	H.F. 1804	Obscene materials
617	H.F. 1817	Chemical dependency prevention
618	H.F. 1819	programs
619	H.F. 1831	Kerosene specifications
620	H.F. 1834	Community social services act; mental
621	H.F. 1840	health block grants; child care costs
622	H.F. 1867	Judicial powers; judicial vacancies
623	H.F. 1885	Court referees
624	H.F. 1894	Police and salaried firefighters
625	H.F. 1897	benefits
		Court appearances of institutionalized
		persons
		Brewers and wholesalers assistance
		to retailers
		Stolen property; burglary
		Provider price information; certificate
		of need; various changes in health
		provider laws
		Juvenile justice
		Partition fences
		Omnibus bill
		Cooperative curriculum, secondary and
		post-secondary schools
		Unemployment compensation; sexual
		harassment
		Claims against the state
		Claims for medical assistance payments
		Captive insurers; commissioner powers;
		various unrelated amendments
		Mental health
		Municipal housing
		Carnivals, fairs, and circuses; state

626	H.F. 1902	agricultural society; metropolitan sports facilities commission Ramsey county; set-aside program; Maplewood bonds; medical facility water system
627	H.F. 1915	Minnesota River; project riverbend board
628	H.F. 1939	St. Paul parkway construction
629	H.F. 1941	Damage to livestock by endangered species
630	H.F. 1975	Town off-sale liquor licenses
631	H.F. 1993	Club and veterans' organization licenses
632	H.F. 1994	Mortgages; community welfare project investments
633	H.F. 2000	Nursing homes; general assistance
634	H.F. 2005	Equitable compensation arrangements; certain government employees
635	H.F. 2033	Grain buyer regulation
636	H.F. 2058	Child abuse and vulnerable adults report
637	H.F. 2065	Behavior modification of mentally retarded; regulation
638	H.F. 2134	Nonprofit corporation on-sale liquor licenses
640	H.F. 2188	AFDC; medical assistance; responsible relatives
641	H.F. 2190	Budget balancing bill
642	S.F. 2169	Correcting legislative enactments

CROSS REFERENCE BY SENATE FILE NUMBER

SENATE

FILE	CHAPTER	SUBJECT
16	529	Family Law
85	463	Local Government
155	530	Health and Welfare
233	391	Retirement
272	393	Criminal Justice
276	532	Health and Welfare
303	518	General Legislation
358	528	Liquor
378	535	Family Law
411	462	Environment and Natural Resources
412	461	Commerce and Economic Development
429	379	Commerce and Economic Development
536	514	Local Government
588	510	Transportation
699	376	Transportation
709	388	Health and Welfare
744	540	Environment and Natural Resources
786	421	Retirement
787	465	Retirement
818	543	Environment and Natural Resources
832	372	Financial Institutions
860	415	Local Government
1015	546	Judiciary
1078	487	Environment and Natural Resources
1088	396	Commerce and Economic Development
1107	395	Health and Welfare
1150	371	Health and Welfare
1151	377	Local Government
1231	466	Environment and Natural Resources
1239	587	Governmental Operations
1256	456	Governmental Operations
1364	457	Local Government
1398	467	Transportation
1408	378	Public Utilities
1424	589	Insurance
1443	591	Environment and Natural Resources
1451	509	Environment and Natural Resources
1455	399	Retirement
1481	522	Labor-Management Relations
1499	593	Transportation
1503	594	Environment and Natural Resources
1508	513	Veterans Affairs
1510	400	Transportation
1514	394	Local Government
1521	385	Criminal Justice
1522	507	Local Government
1538	595	Criminal Justice
1539	459	Labor-Management Relations
1547	404	Retirement
1561	488	Family Law
1566	458	Environment and Natural Resources
1567	401	Judiciary
1582	387	Local Government
1589	469	Criminal Justice
1591	460	Retirement
1605	476	Health and Welfare
1613	422	Governmental Operations
1621	520	Transportation
1631	474	Local Government
1641	464	Family Law
1644	475	Commerce and Economic Development
1648	420	Commerce and Economic Development
1666	489	Criminal Justice
1670	472	Judiciary
1671	524	Environment and Natural Resources
1673	419	Health and Welfare

1677	490	Local Government
1684	473	Financial Institutions
1687	418	Local Government
1691	471	Local Government
1695	392	General Legislation
1702	527	Criminal Justice
1706	555	Insurance
1713	556	Transportation
1715	491	Local Government
1727	403	Retirement
1738	604	Criminal Justice
1740	492	Housing
1756	386	Education
1758	557	Criminal Justice
1765	493	Environment and Natural Resources
1809	558	Criminal Justice
1818	494	Financial Institutions
1821	559	Local Government
1837	453	Health and Welfare
1838	562	Governmental Operations
1840	495	Commerce and Economic Development
1853	454	Agriculture
1856	560	Governmental Operations
1859	511	Environment and Natural Resources
1878	417	General Legislation
1879	416	Governmental Operations
1886	561	Public Utilities
1888	470	Education
1894	563	Energy
1907	564	Local Government
1908	565	Environment and Natural Resources
1910	455	Health and Welfare
1948	566	Local Government
1949	496	Commerce and Economic Development
1950	497	Commerce and Economic Development
1955	567	Taxation
1962	508	Agriculture
1964	568	Labor-Management Relations
1965	569	Environment and Natural Resources
1967	468	Transportation
2000	577	Local Government
2006	570	Commerce and Economic Development
2048	477	Environment and Natural Resources
2051	498	Commerce and Economic Development
2054	571	Commerce and Economic Development
2062	499	Judiciary
2095	405	Governmental Operations
2103	402	Retirement
2125	500	Commerce and Economic Development
2141	572	Local Government
2169	642	Governmental Operations

CROSS REFERENCE BY HOUSE FILE NUMBER

HOUSE FILE	CHAPTER	SUBJECT
12	414	Public Utilities
253	531	Taxation
353	533	Agriculture
356	534	Criminal Justice
438	578	Retirement
492	536	Criminal Justice
522	537	Family Law
534	573	Governmental Operations
552	516	Commerce and Economic Development
560	601	Judiciary
583	373	General Legislation
612	515	Commerce and Economic Development
623	538	Commerce and Economic Development
685	539	Criminal Justice
749	382	Local Government
773	436	Family Law
776	541	Insurance
788	542	Judiciary
879	544	Criminal Justice
917	575	Retirement
930	545	Governmental Operations
1017	600	Transportation
1018	582	Agriculture
1025	583	Transportation
1068	584	Family Law
1092	585	Commerce and Economic Development
1115	586	Transportation
1120	440	Commerce and Economic Development
1139	398	Judiciary
1231	441	Governmental Operations
1234	602	Retirement
1235	430	Governmental Operations
1278	588	Labor-Management Relations
1283	432	Criminal Justice
1336	397	Retirement
1365	590	Local Government
1366	433	Commerce and Economic Development
1430	506	Local Government
1455	478	Commerce and Economic Development
1456	592	Judiciary
1469	517	Commerce and Economic Development
1477	580	Transportation
1484	423	Criminal Justice
1492	502	Environment and Natural Resources
1499	581	Judiciary
1523	479	Transportation
1532	521	Judiciary
1542	579	Local Government
1546	596	Family Law
1547	597	Liquor
1550	505	Financial Institutions
1552	374	Insurance
1553	598	Transportation
1555	548	Education
1572	504	Health and Welfare
1573	599	Criminal Justice
1574	390	Education
1576	547	Commerce and Economic Development
1579	480	Governmental Operations
1580	434	Governmental Operations
1589	549	Transportation
1602	435	Local Government
1603	448	Education
1611	550	Judiciary
1614	383	Education
1616	381	Local Government

1622	446	Governmental Operations
1625	519	Retirement
1635	551	Governmental Operations
1637	384	General Legislation
1646	410	Retirement
1652	552	Environment and Natural Resources
1663	576	Local Government
1668	526	Commerce and Economic Development
1685	481	Veterans Affairs
1690	553	Health and Welfare
1697	574	Retirement
1698	554	Health and Welfare
1699	605	Education
1700	408	Criminal Justice
1701	443	Retirement
1702	503	Veterans Affairs
1704	525	Criminal Justice
1707	444	Transportation
1710	606	Commerce and Economic Development
1712	607	Health and Welfare
1713	438	Local Government
1719	608	Judiciary
1720	449	Retirement
1724	389	Education
1725	409	Veterans Affairs
1726	603	Education
1727	501	Judiciary
1732	375	General Legislation
1734	609	Judiciary
1735	450	Retirement
1737	610	Retirement
1743	611	Judiciary
1747	407	Local Government
1751	612	Liquor
1760	613	Criminal Justice
1786	425	Agriculture
1789	482	Environment and Natural Resources
1794	431	Health and Welfare
1795	439	Local Government
1799	614	Health and Welfare
1803	615	Criminal Justice
1804	616	Agriculture
1817	617	Transportation
1819	618	Education
1831	619	Labor-Management Relations
1834	620	Governmental Operations
1840	621	Health and Welfare
1852	483	Environment and Natural Resources
1863	429	Financial Institutions
1867	622	Insurance
1872	523	Taxation
1885	623	Health and Welfare
1894	624	Local Government
1897	625	General Legislation
1902	626	Local Government
1906	428	Local Government
1915	627	Local Government
1919	512	Agriculture
1920	413	Commerce and Economic Development
1939	628	Transportation
1941	629	Agriculture
1948	406	Retirement
1955	451	Local Government
1975	630	Liquor
1993	631	Liquor
1994	632	Financial Institutions
2000	633	Health and Welfare
2005	634	Labor-Management Relations
2011	452	Commerce and Economic Development
2021	437	Local Government
2033	635	Agriculture
2050	442	Criminal Justice

2058	636	Health and Welfare
2065	637	Health and Welfare
2066	484	Local Government
2068	412	Liquor
2073	447	Energy
2077	426	Insurance
2078	445	Governmental Operations
2098	427	Retirement
2116	411	Local Government
2134	638	Liquor
2156	485	Governmental Operations
2170	486	Governmental Operations
2175	424	Governmental Operations
2188	640	Health and Welfare
2190	641	Governmental Operations

Vetoed Files

- S.F. 1207
- S.F. 1588
- S.F. 1637
- S.F. 1689
- S.F. 1988
- H.F. 1176
- H.F. 1220
- H.F. 2080

1981 Third Special Session

- H.F. 11
- H.F. 22
- H.F. 43
- H.F. 14Vetoed

1982 First Special Session

- H.F. 11
- S.F. 32
- S.F. 43

TABLE 2

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 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 Third Special Session, the 1982 regular session, and the 1982 First Special Session. 3Sp preceding a chapter number designates 1981 Third Special Session; 1Sp preceding a chapter number designates the 1982 First Special Session. Actions taken at any subsequent Special Session in 1982 are not incorporated in this table. Amendments to Minnesota Statutes 1981 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk.

Minnesota Statutes	Chapter	Article	Section
2.722, Subd. 1 (A)	398		1
2.722, Subd. 3 (N)	398		2
3.736, Subd. 3 (A)	423		1
3.737, Subd. 4 (N)	629		1
3.751, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp3		1
*3.855, Subd. 3 (A)	560		1
*3.9222, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	7
*3.965, Subd. 6 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
4.12, Subd. 9 (N)	615		1
5.12 (N)	3Sp2	I	9
6.582 (A)	560		2
7.08 (R)	3Sp2	VII	7
*10A.31, Subd. 5 (A)	523	V	1
11A.04 (A)	587		1
11A.07, Subd. 4 (A)	560		3
*11A.18, Subd. 9 (A)	424		1
*11A.24, Subd. 4 (A)	587		2
12.04, Subd. 1 (A)	560		4
12.05 (R)	560		65
*15.0412, Subd. 5 (A)	562		1
15.0412, Subd. 7a (N)	512		6
*15.052, Subd. 5 (A)	3Sp2	I	10
15.052, Subd. 5a (N)	568		11
15.0575, Subd. 3 (A)	560		5
15.059, Subd. 3 (A)	560		6
15.162, Subd. 4 (A)	545		1
15.1621, Subd. 1 (A)	545		2
15.1642, Subd. 5 (A)	545		3
15.165, Subd. 2 (A)	545		4
15.1678 (A)	545		5
15.1679 (A)	545		6
*15.1682 (A)	545		7
15.1691, Subd. 6 (A)	545		8
15.1692, Subd. 2 (A)	545		9
*15.1699 (A)	545		10
15.17 (A)	573		1
15.185 (N)	562		3
15.43, Subd. 1 (A)	560		7
*15.50, Subd. 6 (A)	422		1
*15.775, Subd. 2 (A)	545		11
*15.781, Subd. 1 (A)	545		12
*15.781, Subd. 2 (A)	545		13
*15.781, Subd. 4 (A)	545		14
*15.784, Subd. 2 (A)	545		15
*15.791, Subd. 9 (A)	558		1
15.801 (N)	545		16
15.802 (N)	545		17

15.803 (N)	545		18
15.804 (N)	545		19
15.805 (N)	545		20
15.806 (N)	545		21
15.811 (N)	558		2
16.243 (A)	456		1
16.66 (R)	573		14
*16.756, Subd. 1a (A)	520		1
16.826 (A)	639		25
16.86, Subd. 4 (A)	563		1
16A.125, Subd. 5 (A)	511		31
*16A.128 (A)	3Sp2	I	11
*16A.15, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	II	3
16A.15, Subd. 5 (N)	3Sp1	I	1
16A.63 (A)	3Sp2	VII	1
16A.63, Subd. 2 (A)	639		26
16A.64, Subd. 4 (A)	639		27
*16A.671, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	VII	2
*16A.671, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	VII	3
*16A.671, Subd. 5 (A)	3Sp2	VII	4
*16A.671, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp3		2
*16A.671, Subd. 6a (N)	3Sp2	VII	5
*16A.671, Subd. 8 (A)	639		28
*16A.671, Subd. 9 (A)	1Sp3		3
17.53 (A)	582		1
17.54 (A)	582		2
17.55 (R)	582		14
17.56 (A)	582		3
17.57 (A)	582		4
17.58 (A)	582		5
17.59, Subd. 1 (A)	582		6
17.59, Subd. 2 (A)	582		7
*17.59, Subd. 4 (A)	582		8
17.60 (A)	582		9
17.601 (R)	582		14
17.62 (A)	582		10
17.63 (A)	582		11
17.64 (A)	582		12
17.65 (R)	582		14
17.67 (A)	582		13
17.68 (R)	582		14
17.713, Subd. 4a (N)	425		1
*17.713, Subd. 8 (A)	425		2
*17.713, Subd. 12 (A)	425		3
*17.713, Subd. 17a (A)	425		4
*17.713, Subd. 20 (A)	425		5
*17.714, Subd. 2 (A)	425		6
17.7155 (N)	425		7
*17.716, Subd. 6 (A)	425		8
*17.719, Subd. 1 (A)	425		9
*17.719, Subd. 4 (N)	425		10
*17.721, Subd. 1 (A)	425		11
17.721, Subd. 2 (A)	425		12
*17.725, Subd. 1 (A)	425		13
*17.726 (A)	425		14
17.728 (A)	425		15
17.7285 (N)	425		16
17.80 (N)	512		1
17.81 (N)	512		2
17.82 (N)	512		3
17.83 (N)	512		4
17.84 (N)	512		5
21A.01 (R)	582		14
21A.02 (R)	582		14
21A.03 (R)	582		14
21A.04 (R)	582		14
21A.05 (R)	582		14
21A.06 (R)	582		14
21A.07 (R)	582		14
21A.08 (R)	582		14
21A.09 (R)	582		14
21A.10 (R)	582		14

21A.11 (R)	582		14
21A.115 (R)	582		14
21A.12 (R)	582		14
21A.13 (R)	582		14
21A.14 (R)	582		14
21A.15 (R)	582		14
21A.16 (R)	582		14
21A.17 (R)	582		14
21A.19 (R)	582		14
28A.065 (N)	625		1
29.14 (R)	582		14
29.15 (R)	582		14
29.16 (R)	582		14
*29.17 (R)	582		14
29.18 (R)	582		14
29.19 (R)	582		14
30.461 (R)	582		14
30.462 (R)	582		14
30.463 (R)	582		14
30.464 (R)	582		14
30.465 (R)	582		14
30.466 (R)	582		14
30.467 (R)	582		14
30.468 (R)	582		14
*30.469 (R)	582		14
*30.47 (R)	582		14
30.472 (R)	582		14
30.473 (R)	582		14
30.474 (R)	582		14
30.475 (R)	582		14
30.476 (R)	582		14
30.477 (R)	582		14
30.479 (R)	582		14
32B.01 (R)	582		14
32B.02 (R)	582		14
32B.03 (R)	582		14
32B.04 (R)	582		14
32B.05 (R)	582		14
32B.06 (R)	582		14
*32B.07 (R)	582		14
32B.08 (R)	582		14
32B.09 (R)	582		14
32B.10 (R)	582		14
32B.11 (R)	582		14
*32B.12 (R)	582		14
32B.13 (R)	582		14
35.695 (R)	514		21
35.84 (N)	3Sp2	I	12
37.01 (A)	625		2
37.04, Subd. 3 (A)	625		3
37.05 (A)	625		4
37.06 (A)	625		5
37.17, Subd. 1 (A)	625		6
37.17, Subd. 2 (A)	625		7
*37.17, Subd. 3 (R)	625		16
37.17, Subd. 4 (N)	625		8
37.18 (A)	625		9
37.19 (A)	625		10
37.20 (A)	625		11
37.21 (A)	625		12
37.22 (A)	625		13
37.23 (R)	625		16
*37.27 (R)	625		16
40.03, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	13
40.03, Subd. 2 (A)	512		11
40.03, Subd. 4 (A)	512		12
40.036 (A)	512		13
40.038 (N)	512		14
40.07, Subd. 9 (A)	512		15
40.075 (N)	512		16
*43A.01, Subd. 3 (N)	634		1
*43A.02, Subd. 6a (N)	634		2

*43A.02, Subd. 14a (N)	634	3
*43A.02, Subd. 22 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.02, Subd. 22a (N)	634	4
*43A.02, Subd. 27a (N)	634	5
*43A.02, Subd. 28 (A)	560	8
*43A.04, Subd. 1 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.04, Subd. 3 (A)	560	9
*43A.04, Subd. 4 (A)	560	10
*43A.04, Subd. 4 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.04, Subd. 7 (N)	560	11
*43A.05, Subd. 4 (A)	560	12
*43A.05, Subd. 5 (N)	634	6
*43A.05, Subd. 6 (N)	634	8
*43A.08, Subd. 1 (A)	560	13
*43A.08, Subd. 1a (N)	560	14
*43A.08, Subd. 1b (N)	634	9
*43A.08, Subd. 2 (A)	424	3
*43A.08, Subd. 2 (R)	560	65
*43A.08, Subd. 2a (N)	560	15
*43A.08, Subd. 3 (A)	560	16
*43A.08 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.081 (N)	560	63
*43A.11, Subd. 3 (A)	560	17
*43A.11, Subd. 4 (A)	560	18
*43A.11, Subd. 7 (A)	560	19
*43A.11, Subd. 8 (A)	560	20
*43A.13 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.13, Subd. 1 (A)	560	21
*43A.13, Subd. 4 (A)	560	22
*43A.13, Subd. 5 (A)	560	23
*43A.15 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.15, Subd. 6 (A)	560	24
*43A.15, Subd. 10 (A)	560	25
*43A.17, Subd. 2 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.17, Subd. 3 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.17, Subd. 4 (A)	560	26
*43A.18, Subd. 3 (A)	560	27
*43A.18, Subd. 3 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.18, Subd. 4 (A)	560	28
*43A.18, Subd. 4 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.18, Subd. 8 (A)	634	7
*43A.19, Subd. 1 (A)	560	29
*43A.24, Subd. 2 (A)	522	1
*43A.27, Subd. 2 (A)	424	5
*43A.27, Subd. 3 (A)	560	30
*43A.33 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.33, Subd. 1 (A)	560	31
*43A.33, Subd. 3 (A)	560	32
*43A.33, Subd. 4 (A)	560	33
*43A.34, Subd. 4 (A)	578	1
*43A.37, Subd. 1 (A)	560	34
*43A.38 (A)	560	35
*43A.38 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.39 (A)	560	36
*43A.40 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.41 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.41, Subd. 4 (A)	560	37
*43A.42 (A)	560	38
*43A.42 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.43 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.44 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.44, Subd. 2 (A)	560	39
*43A.45 (Other action)	560	61
*43A.465 (A)	578	I 1
45.071 (N)	473	1
46.07, Subd. 2 (A)	473	2
*46.09 (A)	473	3
47.01, Subd. 5 (A)	473	4
47.10 (A)	473	5
47.101 (N)	473	6
47.16, Subd. 2 (R)	473	30
*47.20, Subd. 4a (A)	424	7

*47.20, Subd. 4b (A)	424	8
*47.20, Subd. 4b (A)	632	1
47.561 (N)	473	7
47.75 (N)	473	8
48.01, Subd. 1 (A)	473	9
*48.06 (A)	473	10
48.153, Subd. 1 (R)	494	5
48.153, Subd. 1a (A)	494	1
48.153, Subd. 3 (R)	494	5
48.153, Subd. 3a (A)	494	2
48.159, Subd. 1 (R)	473	30
*48.159, Subd. 2 (R)	473	30
48.16 (A)	473	11
*48.195 (A)	494	3
48.21 (A)	473	12
48.25 (R)	473	30
*48.48 (A)	473	13
48.61, Subd. 4 (N)	632	2
48.76 (A)	473	14
49.47 (N)	372	1
49.48 (N)	372	2
50.157, Subd. 1 (R)	473	30
*50.157, Subd. 2 (R)	473	30
50.25 (A)	473	15
*51A.03, Subd. 5 (A)	473	16
51A.21, Subd. 16 (R)	473	30
51A.21, Subd. 16a (R)	473	30
51A.23, Subd. 6 (A)	473	17
52.02 (A)	429	1
52.061 (A)	473	18
52.08 (A)	429	2
52.09, Subd. 2 (A)	429	3
52.09, Subd. 3 (A)	429	4
52.10 (A)	429	5
52.135 (A)	429	6
52.135 (R)	473	30
*52.136 (R)	473	30
52.14, Subd. 1 (R)	494	5
52.14, Subd. 2 (A)	494	4
52.24 (A)	473	19
*53.01 (A)	547	1
*53.04, Subd. 3a (A)	547	2
53.04, Subd. 5 (A)	473	20
53.04, Subd. 5 (A)	547	3
53.07 (A)	473	21
55.04, Subd. 2 (A)	473	22
55.041 (N)	473	23
55.05 (A)	473	24
56.0001 (N)	547	4
*56.12 (A)	547	5
*56.12 (A)	642	13
*56.131, Subd. 1 (A)	473	25
*56.131, Subd. 1 (A)	547	6
*56.131, Subd. 5 (A)	547	7
*56.14 (A)	473	26
*56.155 (A)	547	8
60A.11, Subd. 5a (R)	424	9
60A.11, Subd. 5b (R)	424	9
*60A.11, Subd. 9 (A)	424	10
*60A.11, Subd. 10 (A)	424	11
*60A.11, Subd. 17 (A)	622	1
*60A.17, Subd. 6c (A)	622	2
*60A.17, Subd. 13 (A)	622	3
60B.09, Subd. 2 (A)	560	40
60C.02, Subd. 1 (A)	424	12
*60C.03, Subd. 8 (A)	555	1
*60C.03, Subd. 8 (A)	589	1
*60C.09, Subd. 1 (A)	555	2
*60C.09, Subd. 1 (A)	589	2
61A.24, Subd. 2 (A)	589	3
61A.24, Subd. 4 (A)	589	4
61A.24, Subd. 6 (A)	589	5

61A.24, Subd. 9 (A)	589	6
61A.24, Subd. 10 (A)	589	7
61A.24, Subd. 11 (A)	589	8
61A.24, Subd. 12 (A)	589	9
61A.24, Subd. 12 (N)	589	10
61A.24, Subd. 12a (N)	589	11
61A.24, Subd. 13 (A)	589	12
61A.24, Subd. 14 (A)	589	13
61A.24, Subd. 15 (N)	589	14
61A.25, Subd. 3 (A)	589	15
61A.25, Subd. 3a (A)	589	16
61A.25, Subd. 3b (N)	589	17
61A.25, Subd. 4 (A)	589	18
61A.25, Subd. 5 (A)	589	19
61A.25, Subd. 7 (A)	589	20
61A.25, Subd. 8 (N)	589	21
61A.275 (N)	555	3
*61A.282, Subd. 2 (A)	555	4
62A.145 (A)	555	5
62A.146 (A)	555	6
*62A.21, Subd. 2a (A)	555	7
*62A.21, Subd. 2b (A)	555	8
62B.04, Subd. 1 (A)	424	13
62C.142 (A)	555	9
62C.142, Subd. 3 (A)	642	15
62D.101 (A)	555	10
62D.101, Subd. 3 (A)	642	16
*62D.22, Subd. 6 (R)	614	12
62E.11, Subd. 3 (A)	426	1
62F.01, Subd. 2 (A)	374	2
62F.06, Subd. 1 (A)	374	1
65B.133 (N)	541	1
*69.011, Subd. 2 (A)	424	14
*69.011, Subd. 2 (A)	460	1
69.021, Subd. 4 (A)	460	2
*69.031, Subd. 5 (A)	424	15
*69.051, Subd. 1 (A)	460	3
69.051, Subd. 3 (A)	460	4
*69.77, Subd. 1 (A)	460	5
*69.77, Subd. 2 (A)	578	2
69.771, Subd. 3 (A)	460	6
*69.772, Subd. 2a (A)	465	1
69.772, Subd. 6 (A)	421	1
69.773, Subd. 6 (A)	421	2
72A.062 (R)	622	5
80A.24, Subd. 3 (R)	501	26
*80A.28, Subd. 2 (A)	475	1
*80E.03, Subd. 8 (A)	452	1
*80E.07, Subd. 1 (A)	452	2
*80E.09, Subd. 1 (A)	452	3
*80E.09, Subd. 2 (A)	452	4
*80E.09, Subd. 3 (A)	452	5
*80E.11, Subd. 2 (A)	452	6
*80E.11, Subd. 6 (A)	452	7
*80E.14, Subd. 2 (A)	452	8
80E.18 (N)	452	9
82.20, Subd. 9 (A)	478	1
84.028, Subd. 3 (A)	560	41
84.081, Subd. 1 (A)	560	42
84.111, Subd. 5 (N)	543	1
84.82, Subd. 3 (A)	580	1
84.82, Subd. 9 (N)	580	2
84.83 (A)	580	3
84.86, Subd. 1 (A)	594	2
85.015, Subd. 8 (A)	639	30
85.015, Subd. 13 (A)	639	31
85A.03, Subd. 2 (A)	560	43
86.72, Subd. 1 (A)	639	32
87.021, Subd. 2 (A)	373	1
87.021, Subd. 3 (A)	373	2
87.021, Subd. 4 (A)	373	3
87.021, Subd. 5 (A)	373	4

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87.022 (R)	373	9
87.0221 (A)	373	5
87.023 (A)	373	6
87.025 (A)	373	7
87.03 (A)	373	8
88.067 (N)	511	32
89.001, Subd. 8 (N)	511	2
89.001, Subd. 9 (N)	511	2
89.001, Subd. 10 (N)	511	2
89.001, Subd. 11 (N)	511	2
89.001, Subd. 12 (N)	511	2
89.001, Subd. 13 (N)	511	2
89.002 (N)	511	3
89.01, Subd. 6 (A)	511	4
89.011 (N)	511	5
89.012 (N)	511	6
89.013 (N)	511	7
89.014 (N)	511	8
89.021, Subd. 1 (A)	511	9
89.036 (A)	511	10
89.04 (N)	511	11
89.05 (N)	511	12
89.06 (N)	511	13
89.37, Subd. 2 (A)	511	14
89.37, Subd. 3 (A)	511	15
89.37, Subd. 3a (A)	511	16
89.37, Subd. 4 (A)	511	17
89.65 (N)	511	18
89.66 (N)	511	19
90.045 (N)	511	21
90.201 (A)	511	20
90.251, Subd. 1 (A)	511	22
90.251, Subd. 4 (A)	511	23
92.03, Subd. 4 (A)	424	16
92.06, Subd. 1 (A)	531	1
94.11 (A)	531	2
97.48, Subd. 24 (A)	462	1
97.48, Subd. 24 (A)	543	2
97.4841, Subd. 2 (A)	543	3
*97.4842, Subd. 1 (A)	543	16
*97.488, Subd. 8 (N)	424	17
97.49, Subd. 1a (A)	462	2
97.49, Subd. 1a (A)	543	4
97.49, Subd. 1b (N)	462	3
97.57 (A)	462	4
97.85, Subd. 1 (A)	594	1
98.45, Subd. 1 (A)	543	5
98.455 (A)	462	5
98.456 (N)	493	1
*98.46, Subd. 2 (A)	462	9
*98.46, Subd. 4 (A)	493	2
*98.46, Subd. 4 (A)	543	12
*98.46, Subd. 14 (A)	543	13
98.46, Subd. 20 (R)	543	21
98.46, Subd. 21 (A)	543	14
98.46, Subd. 26 (A)	543	15
98.47, Subd. 7 (A)	543	6
98.48, Subd. 16 (N)	552	1
*98.50, Subd. 5 (A)	543	17
98.52, Subd. 1 (A)	543	7
99.27, Subd. 1 (A)	543	8
100.27, Subd. 1 (A)	543	9
100.271, Subd. 3a (A)	493	3
100.29, Subd. 3 (A)	543	10
100.29, Subd. 5 (A)	543	19
100.29, Subd. 7 (A)	552	2
100.29, Subd. 9 (A)	543	11
100.29, Subd. 14 (A)	462	6
100.29, Subd. 18 (A)	462	7
100.29, Subd. 30 (A)	487	1
101.42, Subd. 1a (N)	543	20
101.42, Subd. 7 (A)	543	18

101.42, Subd. 10 (R)	543	21
101.42, Subd. 18 (A)	462	8
105.463 (A)	512	7
105.482, Subd. 1 (A)	523	1
105.482, Subd. 8 (N)	523	2
105.482, Subd. 9 (N)	523	3
106.011, Subd. 20 (A)	424	18
106.021, Subd. 2 (A)	424	19
106.041 (A)	512	8
106.081, Subd. 1 (A)	424	20
106.091, Subd. 2 (A)	424	21
106.271 (A)	540	23
106.471, Subd. 1 (A)	540	24
106.631, Subd. 2 (A)	512	9
111.421 (N)	424	22
112.35, Subd. 19 (A)	540	1
112.35, Subd. 22 (N)	509	12
112.37, Subd. 1 (A)	509	13
112.37, Subd. 1 (A)	540	2
112.37, Subd. 7 (N)	509	14
112.39, Subd. 1 (A)	540	3
112.42, Subd. 3 (A)	509	15
112.42, Subd. 3 (A)	540	4
112.42, Subd. 3a (N)	509	16
112.42, Subd. 5 (A)	540	5
112.42, Subd. 6 (A)	540	6
112.43, Subd. 1 (A)	540	7
112.43, Subd. 1b (N)	509	17
112.43, Subd. 1c (N)	540	8
112.43, Subd. 3 (A)	540	9
112.46 (A)	540	10
112.47 (A)	540	11
112.48, Subd. 1 (A)	540	12
112.48, Subd. 2 (A)	540	13
112.48, Subd. 4 (A)	540	14
112.49, Subd. 1 (A)	540	15
112.49, Subd. 7 (A)	540	16
*112.53, Subd. 1 (A)	540	17
112.58 (A)	540	18
112.61, Subd. 3 (A)	540	19
112.62, Subd. 1 (A)	540	20
112.64 (A)	540	21
112.65, Subd. 2 (A)	540	22
*115A.06, Subd. 4 (A)	569	1
*115A.06, Subd. 13 (A)	569	2
115A.071 (N)	569	3
115A.08, Subd. 5a (N)	569	4
*115A.11, Subd. 1 (A)	569	5
115A.15, Subd. 1a (N)	569	6
115A.15, Subd. 2 (A)	569	7
115A.15, Subd. 6 (A)	569	8
*115A.21, Subd. 3 (A)	569	9
*115A.24, Subd. 1 (A)	569	10
*115A.24, Subd. 3 (N)	569	11
115A.42 (A)	569	12
115A.46 (A)	569	13
115A.62 (A)	569	14
115A.69, Subd. 10 (A)	569	15
115A.70, Subd. 1 (A)	569	16
115A.70, Subd. 2 (A)	569	17
115A.70, Subd. 3 (A)	569	18
116.03, Subd. 3 (A)	458	1
*116.07, Subd. 4 (A)	425	17
116.07, Subd. 4b (A)	569	19
116.07, Subd. 5 (A)	458	2
116.082 (N)	569	37
116.42 (N)	482	1
116.43 (N)	482	2
116.44 (N)	482	3
116.45 (N)	482	4
*116C.03, Subd. 2 (A)	524	1
116C.03, Subd. 2a (A)	524	2

*116C.03, Subd. 3 (R)	524		9
116C.03, Subd. 3a (N)	524		3
*116C.03, Subd. 4 (A)	524		4
116C.03, Subd. 5 (N)	524		5
116C.03, Subd. 6 (N)	524		6
116C.04, Subd. 8 (R)	524		9
116C.04, Subd. 9 (R)	524		9
116C.05 (R)	524		9
116C.07 (R)	524		9
*116C.69, Subd. 3 (A)	482		5
116H.02, Subd. 5 (A)	561		1
116H.02, Subd. 15 (N)	563		2
*116H.07 (A)	563		3
*116H.088, Subd. 1 (A)	563		4
116H.088, Subd. 2 (R)	563		17
*116H.095, Subd. 4 (A)	563		5
*116H.095, Subd. 5 (A)	563		6
*116H.10, Subd. 4 (A)	563		7
*116H.11, Subd. 1 (A)	563		8
*116H.11, Subd. 1a (N)	561		3
*116H.12, Subd. 4 (A)	563		9
116H.12, Subd. 8 (R)	563		17
*116H.128 (A)	563		10
*116H.129, Subd. 1 (A)	424		23
*116H.129, Subd. 5 (A)	424		24
*116H.129, Subd. 6 (A)	424		25
*116H.13, Subd. 8 (A)	561		2
116H.15, Subd. 1 (A)	563		11
*116H.15, Subd. 2 (A)	563		12
116H.15, Subd. 3 (A)	563		13
116H.18 (A)	563		14
*116H.31, Subd. 1 (A)	561		10
*116H.31, Subd. 2 (A)	561		11
117.195 (A)	601		1
120.17, Subd. 4a (A)	424		28
120.17, Subd. 4a (A)	548	III	1
120.17, Subd. 5 (A)	424		29
*120.17, Subd. 5a (A)	548	III	2
*120.17, Subd. 6 (A)	548	III	3
120.181 (N)	548	I	1
120.68 (A)	548	IV	1
*120.78, Subd. 1 (R)	563		17
120.84 (N)	548	IV	2
121.11, Subd. 7a (N)	548	IV	23
121.11, Subd. 12 (A)	548	IV	4
121.166 (N)	470		2
121.21, Subd. 4a (A)	639		33
121.88, Subd. 5 (N)	548	VI	1
121.904, Subd. 2 (A)	548	VII	1
121.904, Subd. 4 (A)	548	VII	2
121.904, Subd. 4a (N)	3Sp2	IV	1
121.904, Subd. 4a (A)	548	VII	3
121.904, Subd. 4a (A)	642		17
121.904, Subd. 4b (N)	3Sp2	IV	2
121.904, Subd. 4b (R)	548	VII	13
*121.904, Subd. 7 (A)	548	III	4
121.908, Subd. 3 (A)	548	IV	5
*121.912, Subd. 1 (A)	548	V	1
121.96 (R)	548	II	9
*122.542, Subd. 3 (A)	548	VI	2
*122.542, Subd. 4 (A)	548	VI	3
123.21 (A)	424		30
123.32, Subd. 1 (A)	548	IV	6
123.32, Subd. 28 (N)	548	IV	7
123.35, Subd. 9a (N)	548	VI	4
123.351, Subd. 8a (N)	548	V	2
123.3511 (N)	618		2
123.3512 (N)	618		3
123.37, Subd. 1b (A)	548	IV	8
123.37, Subd. 3 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 4 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 5 (R)	548	VI	32

123.37, Subd. 6 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 7 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 8 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 9 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 10 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 11 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 12 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 13 (R)	548	VI	32
123.37, Subd. 14 (R)	548	VI	32
*123.702, Subd. 1a (A)	548	VI	5
*123.705 (A)	548	VI	6
123.78, Subd. 1 (A)	424		31
123.78, Subd. 1 (A)	548	II	1
123.932, Subd. 1a (A)	424		32
123.933, Subd. 3 (A)	642		10
*124.01, Subd. 1 (A)	548	III	5
124.14, Subd. 6 (N)	548	VII	4
124.155, Subd. 1 (N)	548	VII	8
124.155, Subd. 2 (N)	548	VII	9
124.155, Subd. 3 (N)	548	VII	10
*124.17, Subd. 2 (A)	548	III	6
124.19, Subd. 1 (A)	548	IV	9
124.19, Subd. 5 (N)	548	IV	10
*124.20, Subd. 3 (R)	3Sp2	II	19
124.201 (N)	548	III	7
*124.212, Subd. 1 (A)	548	I	2
*124.2121, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp2	II	4
*124.2121, Subd. 5 (A)	3Sp2	IV	4
*124.2121, Subd. 5 (A)	548	VII	5
*124.2122, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	II	5
*124.2122, Subd. 1 (A)	548	I	3
*124.2122, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	II	6
*124.2122, Subd. 2 (A)	548	I	4
*124.2124, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	II	7
*124.2124, Subd. 1 (A)	548	I	5
*124.2125, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	II	8
*124.2125, Subd. 1 (A)	548	I	6
*124.2125, Subd. 1 (A)	642		20
*124.2125, Subd. 2 (A)	548	I	7
*124.2126, Subd. 3 (A)	548	I	8
*124.2128, Subd. 1 (A) (to be renumbered)	548	I	10
124.2128 (N)	548	I	9
*124.2129, Subd. 3 (A) (to be renumbered)	548	I	11
*124.223 (A)	548	II	2
124.225 (A)	548	II	3
*124.225, Subd. 8a (A)	3Sp2	II	9
*124.245, Subd. 1 (A)	548	VI	7
*124.245, Subd. 1a (A)	548	VI	8
124.245, Subd. 1b (N)	548	VI	9
*124.246, Subd. 2 (A)	548	VI	10
*124.246, Subd. 2a (N)	548	VI	11
*124.247, Subd. 3 (A)	548	VI	12
*124.251 (A)	548	VI	13
*124.26, Subd. 1 (A)	548	VI	14
124.26, Subd. 1a (N)	548	VI	15
*124.271, Subd. 2 (A)	548	VI	16
*124.273, Subd. 1 (A)	548	III	8
*124.273, Subd. 1b (N)	548	III	9
*124.273, Subd. 2 (A)	548	III	10
*124.273, Subd. 2b (N)	548	III	11
*124.32, Subd. 1 (A)	548	III	12
*124.32, Subd. 1a (A)	548	III	13
*124.32, Subd. 1b (A)	548	III	14
124.32, Subd. 1e (N)	548	III	15
124.32, Subd. 2 (A)	548	III	16
124.32, Subd. 2a (N)	548	III	17
*124.32, Subd. 5 (A)	548	III	18
124.32, Subd. 5a (N)	548	III	19
124.32, Subd. 7 (A)	548	III	20
124.32, Subd. 10 (A)	548	III	21
*124.38, Subd. 7 (A)	548	VI	17
*124.41, Subd. 3 (A)	560		44

*124.5621, Subd. 12 (A)	548	V	3
124.5621, Subd. 12a (N)	548	V	4
*124.5624, Subd. 3 (A)	548	V	5
*124.5624, Subd. 4 (A)	548	V	6
*124.5627, Subd. 3 (A)	548	V	7
*124.5627, Subd. 4 (A)	548	V	8
124.5627, Subd. 5 (A)	548	V	9
124.572, Subd. 2 (A)	548	V	10
124.572, Subd. 2a (N)	548	V	11
*124.573, Subd. 2 (A)	548	V	12
124.573, Subd. 2a (N)	548	V	13
124.573, Subd. 3a (A)	548	V	14
124.573, Subd. 3b (N)	548	V	15
*124.574, Subd. 2 (A)	548	V	16
124.574, Subd. 3 (A)	548	V	17
124.574, Subd. 3a (N)	548	V	18
124.615, Subd. 3 (R)	560		65
124.645, Subd. 3 (A)	560		45
*124.73, Subd. 1 (A)	642		18
124.781 (R)	3Sp1	I	9
125.05, Subd. 4 (N)	448		1
125.12, Subd. 3 (A)	424		33
*125.611, Subd. 5 (A)	548	IV	11
126.03 (A)	605		1
126.031 (N)	605		2
126.115 (N)	583		3
126.262, Subd. 1 (A)	548	III	22
126.264, Subd. 3 (A)	548	III	23
126.265 (A)	548	III	24
126.267 (A)	548	III	25
128.05 (R)	548	IV	24
128A.02, Subd. 3 (A)	560		46
129.121, Subd. 1 (A)	424		34
134.34, Subd. 5 (N)	548	VI	18
134.34, Subd. 6 (N)	576		1
134.34, Subd. 6 (R)	642		1
136.015 (A)	424		35
136.12, Subd. 1 (A)	603		1
136.13 (A)	603		2
136.88, Subd. 5 (A)	603		3
136A.035 (N)	568		10
136A.55, Subd. 4 (A)	560		47
*136A.81, Subd. 1 (A)	548	IV	12
138.161 (A)	573		2
138.17, Subd. 1 (A)	573		3
138.17, Subd. 1a (N)	573		4
138.17, Subd. 1b (N)	573		5
138.17, Subd. 1c (N)	573		6
138.17, Subd. 6 (A)	573		7
138.17, Subd. 7 (A)	573		8
138.18 (R)	573		14
138.19 (A)	573		9
138.20 (A)	573		10
138.21 (A)	573		11
138.225 (N)	573		12
138.226 (N)	573		13
138.56, Subd. 7 (A)	417		1
138.58, Subd. 69 (N)	392		1
140.01 (R)	576		19
140.02 (R)	576		19
140.03 (R)	576		19
140.04 (R)	576		19
140.05 (R)	576		19
140.06 (R)	576		19
140.07 (R)	576		19
140.08 (R)	576		19
140.09 (R)	576		19
140.10 (R)	576		19
140.11 (R)	576		19
140.12 (R)	576		19
140.13 (R)	576		19
140.14 (R)	576		19

140.15 (R)	576	19
140.16 (R)	576	19
140.17 (R)	576	19
140.18 (R)	576	19
140.19 (R)	576	19
140.20 (R)	576	19
*140.21 (R)	576	19
140.212 (R)	576	19
140.22 (R)	576	19
140.23 (R)	576	19
140.24 (R)	576	19
140.25 (R)	576	19
140.26 (R)	576	19
140.27 (R)	576	19
140.28 (R)	576	19
140.29 (R)	576	19
140.30 (R)	576	19
140.31 (R)	576	19
140.32 (R)	576	19
140.33 (R)	576	19
140.34 (A)	576	2
140.35 (A)	576	3
140.36 (A)	576	4
140.37 (A)	576	5
140.38 (A)	576	6
140.39 (A)	576	7
140.40 (A)	576	8
140.401 (N)	576	9
140.41 (R)	576	19
140.42 (R)	576	19
140.421 (N)	576	10
140.422 (N)	576	11
140.423 (N)	576	12
140.43 (R)	576	19
140.431 (N)	576	13
140.435 (R)	576	19
140.44 (A)	576	14
140.45 (A)	576	15
140.46 (A)	576	16
140.47 (N)	576	17
144.1761, Subd. 1 (A)	584	1
144.1761, Subd. 2 (R)	584	6
144.1761, Subd. 3 (R)	584	6
144.1761, Subd. 4 (R)	584	6
144.1761, Subd. 5 (R)	584	6
144.651 (A)	504	1
144.659 (N)	419	1
144.705 (N)	614	2
144A.01, Subd. 7 (A)	633	1
144A.04, Subd. 4 (A)	633	2
144A.04, Subd. 5 (A)	614	3
144A.04, Subd. 6 (A)	633	3
144A.08, Subd. 3 (A)	633	4
144A.10, Subd. 4 (A)	633	5
144A.11, Subd. 2 (A)	633	6
144A.11, Subd. 3a (N)	633	7
144A.52, Subd. 2 (A)	560	48
145.365 (N)	591	1
145.424 (N)	521	1
145.61, Subd. 2 (A)	424	133
145.61, Subd. 2 (A)	546	1
145.832 (R)	614	12
145.833 (R)	614	12
145.833, Subd. 5 (A)	614	4
145.833, Subd. 9 (A)	424	36
145.833, Subd. 10 (A)	424	37
145.833, Subd. 11 (A)	424	38
*145.834 (R)	614	12
145.835, Subd. 3 (A)	614	5
145.835, Subd. 4 (A)	614	6
145.835 (R)	614	12
145.836 (R)	614	12

145.837 (R)	614	12
145.838 (R)	614	12
145.839 (R)	614	12
145.84 (R)	614	12
145.841 (R)	614	12
145.842 (R)	614	12
145.843 (R)	614	12
145.844 (R)	614	12
*145.845 (R)	614	12
145.88 (N)	431	1
145.881 (N)	431	2
145.882 (N)	431	3
145.98 (N)	453	1
148.57, Subd. 3 (A)	388	5
148.571 (N)	388	1
148.572 (N)	388	2
148.573 (N)	388	3
148.574 (N)	388	4
152.01, Subd. 18 (N)	557	1
152.01, Subd. 18 (A)	642	22
152.09, Subd. 1 (A)	599	2
152.092 (N)	557	2
152.093 (N)	557	3
152.094 (N)	557	4
152.095 (N)	557	5
152.096 (N)	557	6
152.097 (N)	599	1
152.15, Subd. 2b (N)	599	3
152.19, Subd. 1 (A)	557	7
152.19, Subd. 3 (A)	557	8
152.19, Subd. 5 (A)	557	9
152.205 (N)	557	11
*156A.02, Subd. 6 (A)	424	39
156A.06, Subd. 1 (A)	483	1
160.05, Subd. 1 (A)	424	40
160.283, Subd. 3 (A)	617	1
161.115, Rte. No. 129 (A)	617	2
161.115, Rte. No. 278 (discontinued)	617	3
161.12 (A)	628	1
161.1245, Subd. 1 (A)	628	2
161.1245, Subd. 2 (R)	628	3
161.20, Subd. 4 (N)	641	I 3
161.36, Subd. 3 (A)	376	1
161.38, Subd. 7 (A)	376	2
161.41 (A)	617	4
*161.465 (A)	617	5
*168.011, Subd. 7 (A)	3Sp1	II 1
*168.011, Subd. 10 (A)	3Sp1	II 2
168.011, Subd. 28 (N)	3Sp1	II 3
168.011, Subd. 29 (N)	3Sp1	II 4
168.012, Subd. 3a (N)	549	1
168.012, Subd. 10 (N)	523	XV 1
*168.013, Subd. 1c (A)	3Sp1	II 5
*168.013, Subd. 1c (A)	424	41
*168.013, Subd. 1e (A)	3Sp1	II 6
*168.013, Subd. 1i (A)	3Sp1	II 7
168.10, Subd. 1c (A)	3Sp1	II 8
168.12, Subd. 2b (N)	467	1
168.125 (N)	593	1
168.325, Subd. 1 (A)	560	49
168.66, Subd. 8 (A)	473	27
168A.02, Subd. 3 (A)	526	III 1
168A.141 (N)	526	III 2
169.01, Subd. 24 (A)	468	1
169.01, Subd. 24a (N)	468	2
169.045 (N)	549	2
169.09, Subd. 13 (A)	545	22
169.09, Subd. 13 (A)	617	6
169.121, Subd. 1 (A)	423	2
169.121, Subd. 2 (A)	423	3
169.121, Subd. 3 (A)	423	4
169.121, Subd. 4 (A)	423	5

169.121, Subd. 6 (A)	423		6
169.121, Subd. 8 (N)	423		7
169.121, Subd. 9 (N)	423		8
169.123 (A)	423		9
169.1231 (N)	423		10
169.21, Subd. 5 (A)	468		3
169.28 (A)	444		1
169.29 (A)	444		2
169.522 (A)	549		3
169.743 (A)	400		1
169.762 (N)	617		8
169.80, Subd. 1 (A)	617		7
169.80, Subd. 2 (A)	444		3
169.80, Subd. 2a (A)	444		4
169.81, Subd. 1 (A)	617		9
*169.81, Subd. 3 (A)	617		10
*169.825, Subd. 8 (A)	617		11
*169.825, Subd. 10 (A)	424		42
*169.825, Subd. 10 (A)	617		12
*169.825, Subd. 12 (R)	617		27
*169.825, Subd. 12a (N)	617		13
*169.86, Subd. 5 (A)	617		14
*169.861 (R)	617		27
*169.87, Subd. 2 (A)	617		15
*169.871, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	14
*169.871, Subd. 5 (A)	3Sp2	I	15
169.872, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	16
*169.974, Subd. 2 (A)	548	IV	13
171.015, Subd. 1 (A)	560		50
*171.04 (A)	548	IV	14
171.06, Subd. 2a (N)	583		1
171.131 (N)	479		1
171.182 (N)	598		1
171.183 (N)	598		2
171.184 (N)	598		3
171.185 (N)	598		4
171.19 (A)	423		11
171.30, Subd. 1 (A)	423		12
*171.36 (A)	424		43
173.02, Subd. 2 (A)	617		16
174.025 (N)	617		26
174.03, Subd. 1 (A)	617		17
174.03, Subd. 2 (A)	617		18
174.21 (A)	586		1
174.22, Subd. 9 (N)	586		2
174.22, Subd. 10 (N)	586		2
174.22, Subd. 11 (N)	586		2
174.22, Subd. 12 (N)	586		2
174.22, Subd. 13 (N)	586		2
174.23, Subd. 7 (N)	586		3
174.23, Subd. 8 (N)	586		4
174.24, Subd. 1 (A)	586		5
174.24, Subd. 2 (A)	586		6
*174.24, Subd. 3 (A)	586		7
*174.24, Subd. 3a (A)	3Sp2	I	17
174.24, Subd. 5 (N)	586		8
174.245 (A)	444		5
174.25 (R)	586		10
174.26 (R)	586		10
*174.265, Subd. 4 (A)	586		9
174.29 (A)	556		1
174.30 (A)	556		2
*174.31, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	18
*174.31, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	19
175.35 (A)	424		44
176.021, Subd. 5 (A)	610		1
*176.131, Subd. 10 (A)	3Sp2	I	20
176.281 (A)	405		1
*176.306, Subd. 2 (A)	424		45
176.421, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	21
*176.421, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp2	I	22
*176.421, Subd. 5 (A)	3Sp2	I	23

*176.521, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	24
*176.521, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	25
176.521, Subd. 2a (N)	3Sp2	I	26
177.23, Subd. 4 (A)	424		46
177.23, Subd. 7 (A)	424		47
177.23, Subd. 7 (A)	625		14
177.23, Subd. 10 (A)	424		48
177.27 (A)	424		49
177.28 (A)	424		50
177.29 (A)	424		51
177.30 (A)	424		52
177.31 (A)	424		53
177.32 (A)	424		54
177.33 (A)	424		55
177.34 (A)	424		56
177.35 (A)	424		57
179.63, Subd. 4 (A)	588		1
179.66, Subd. 7 (A)	568		2
179.72, Subd. 7 (A)	568		3
179.72, Subd. 7a (R)	568		14
179.72, Subd. 7b (A)	568		4
179.72, Subd. 7b (Other action)	568		6
*179.74, Subd. 4 (A)	459		1
179.741, Subd. 1 (A)	459		2
179.7411 (N)	560		64
180.03, Subd. 2 (A)	639		34
183.375, Subd. 2 (A)	379		1
183.38 (A)	379		2
183.39, Subd. 1 (A)	379		3
183.39, Subd. 2 (R)	379		27
183.41, Subd. 2 (A)	379		4
183.42 (A)	379		5
183.44 (A)	379		6
183.45 (A)	379		7
183.46 (A)	379		8
183.465 (A)	379		9
183.466 (N)	379		10
183.48 (A)	379		11
183.50 (A)	379		12
183.501 (N)	379		13
183.502 (N)	379		14
183.51 (A)	379		15
*183.52 (A)	379		16
183.53 (A)	379		17
183.54 (A)	379		18
183.545 (A)	379		19
*183.56 (A)	379		20
*183.57, Subd. 2 (A)	379		21
183.57, Subd. 4 (N)	379		22
*183.59 (A)	379		23
183.60 (A)	379		24
183.61 (A)	379		25
183.62 (A)	379		26
184.30, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	27
190.081 (R)	560		65
190.095 (R)	560		65
192.205, Subd. 4 (N)	481		1
192.51, Subd. 2 (A)	409		1
193.38 (N)	484		1
196.19 (N)	513		1
196.20 (N)	513		2
196.21 (N)	513		3
196.22 (N)	513		4
196.23 (N)	513		5
196.24 (N)	513		6
196.25 (N)	513		7
196.26 (N)	513		8
197.23 (A)	3Sp2	I	28
197.447 (A)	511		33
198.065 (N)	503		1
*204B.06, Subd. 6 (A)	501		14
*204B.11, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	29

*204B.31 (A)	424		58
*204B.34, Subd. 3 (A)	501		15
210A.22 (R)	523	V	3
214.04, Subd. 3 (A)	595		1
214.14, Subd. 1 (A)	424		59
216A.04, Subd. 3 (A)	560		51
216B.16, Subd. 1 (A)	414		1
*216B.16, Subd. 1a (A)	414		2
216B.16, Subd. 2 (A)	414		3
216B.16, Subd. 3 (A)	414		4
216B.16, Subd. 5 (A)	414		5
216B.16, Subd. 7 (A)	414		6
*216B.241, Subd. 2 (A)	561		4
216B.36 (A)	378		1
216B.49, Subd. 5 (A)	378		2
218.021, Subd. 1 (A)	561		5
*218.031, Subd. 1 (A)	561		6
*218.041, Subd. 2 (A)	561		7
218.041, Subd. 4 (A)	561		8
218.071, Subd. 1 (A)	561		9
219.21 (R)	444		7
*221.011, Subd. 22 (A)	617		19
221.032 (N)	617		20
221.67 (A)	3Sp2	I	30
*221.81 (A)	617		21
222.49 (A)	600		3
*222.63, Subd. 4 (A)	424		60
*223.01 (R)	635		9
*223.02 (R)	635		9
*223.03 (R)	635		9
223.04 (R)	635		9
*223.05 (R)	635		9
223.07 (R)	635		9
223.08 (R)	635		9
223.09 (R)	635		9
223.10 (R)	635		9
223.11 (R)	635		9
223.15 (N)	635		2
223.16 (N)	635		3
223.17 (N)	635		4
223.18 (N)	635		5
223.19 (N)	635		6
*231.16 (A)	508		7
232.01 (R)	635		9
*232.02, Subd. 1 (R)	635		9
*232.02, Subd. 2 (R)	635		9
*232.02, Subd. 3 (R)	635		9
232.02, Subd. 4 (R)	635		9
232.02, Subd. 5 (R)	635		9
232.02, Subd. 6 (R)	635		9
232.02, Subd. 7 (R)	635		9
232.02, Subd. 8 (R)	635		9
232.02, Subd. 9 (R)	635		9
232.03 (R)	635		9
232.04 (R)	635		9
*232.06, Subd. 1 (R)	508		12
232.06, Subd. 2 (R)	508		12
232.06, Subd. 3 (R)	508		12
232.06, Subd. 4 (R)	508		12
232.06, Subd. 5 (R)	635		9
232.06, Subd. 6 (R)	508		12
232.06, Subd. 7 (R)	508		12
232.07 (R)	508		12
232.08 (R)	508		12
232.09 (R)	508		12
232.10 (R)	508		12
232.11 (R)	508		12
232.12 (R)	508		12
232.13 (R)	508		12
232.14 (R)	508		12
232.15 (R)	508		12
232.16 (R)	508		12

232.17 (R)	508		12
232.18 (R)	508		12
232.19 (R)	508		12
232.20 (N)	508		1
232.21 (N)	508		2
232.22 (N)	508		3
232.23 (N)	508		4
232.24 (N)	508		5
232.25 (N)	508		6
*233.08 (A)	508		8
236.02 (A)	508		9
237.075, Subd. 1 (A)	414		7
*237.075, Subd. 1a (A)	414		8
237.075, Subd. 2 (A)	414		9
237.075, Subd. 3 (A)	414		10
237.075, Subd. 5 (A)	414		11
237.075, Subd. 6 (A)	414		12
238.02, Subd. 3 (A)	514		11
238.02, Subd. 3 (A)	515		1
238.03 (A)	514		12
238.05, Subd. 7 (A)	515		2
238.05, Subd. 18 (N)	514		13
238.05, Subd. 19 (N)	515		3
238.06, Subd. 6 (A)	514		14
238.09, Subd. 6 (A)	514		15
238.09, Subd. 6 (A)	515		4
238.09, Subd. 7 (A)	514		16
238.09, Subd. 7 (A)	515		5
238.09, Subd. 11 (N)	515		6
238.11, Subd. 2 (A)	514		17
238.12, Subd. 1 (A)	514		18
238.12, Subd. 1 (R)	515		8
238.12, Subd. 1a (N)	515		7
238.12, Subd. 2 (A)	514		19
238.12, Subd. 2 (R)	515		8
241.01, Subd. 3a (A)	527		1
242.19 (A)	615		2
*242.44 (A)	615		3
243.51, Subd. 3 (N)	1Sp2		1
244.09, Subd. 1 (A)	536		1
244.09, Subd. 2 (A)	536		2
244.09, Subd. 2 (A)	536		3
244.09, Subd. 2 (A)	642		3
245.70 (A)	607		1
245.71 (A)	607		2
245.711 (N)	607		3
245.712 (N)	607		4
245.713 (N)	607		5
245.714 (N)	607		6
245.715 (N)	607		7
245.716 (N)	607		8
245.717 (N)	607		9
245.718 (N)	607		10
245.825, Subd. 1 (N)	637		1
245.825, Subd. 2 (N)	637		2
*245.84, Subd. 2 (A)	607		11
246.017, Subd. 2 (A)	560		52
246.50, Subd. 5 (A)	641	I	4
246.50, Subd. 6 (A)	641	I	5
246.51 (A)	641	I	6
*246.511 (A)	641	I	7
246.53 (A)	641	I	8
246.57 (A)	530		1
248.07, Subd. 8 (A)	395		1
*250.05, Subd. 4 (A)	614		8
*252.27, Subd. 2 (A)	607		12
253A.01 (R)	581		25
253A.02 (R)	581		25
253A.03 (R)	581		25
253A.04 (R)	581		25
253A.05 (R)	581		25
253A.06 (R)	581		25

253A.07 (R)	581	25
253A.075 (R)	581	25
253A.08 (R)	581	25
253A.09 (R)	581	25
253A.10 (R)	581	25
253A.11 (R)	581	25
253A.12 (R)	581	25
253A.14 (R)	581	25
253A.15 (R)	581	25
253A.16 (R)	581	25
253A.17 (R)	581	25
253A.18 (R)	581	25
253A.19 (R)	581	25
253A.20 (R)	581	25
253A.21 (R)	581	25
253A.22 (R)	581	25
253A.23 (R)	581	25
253B.01 (N)	581	1
253B.02 (N)	581	2
253B.03 (N)	581	3
253B.04 (N)	581	4
253B.05 (N)	581	5
253B.06 (N)	581	6
253B.07 (N)	581	7
253B.08 (N)	581	8
253B.09 (N)	581	9
253B.10 (N)	581	10
253B.11 (N)	581	11
253B.12 (N)	581	12
253B.13 (N)	581	13
253B.14 (N)	581	14
253B.15 (N)	581	15
253B.16 (N)	581	16
253B.17 (N)	581	17
253B.18 (N)	581	18
253B.19 (N)	581	19
253B.20 (N)	581	20
253B.21 (N)	581	21
253B.22 (N)	581	22
253B.23 (N)	581	23
*254A.03, Subd. 1 (A)	560	53
*254A.03, Subd. 1 (A)	607	13
254A.16, Subd. 3 (N)	607	14
254A.16, Subd. 4 (N)	607	14
256.12, Subd. 14 (A)	3Sp3	1
256.12, Subd. 20 (N)	3Sp3	2
256.12, Subd. 21 (N)	3Sp3	3
256.12, Subd. 22 (N)	3Sp3	4
*256.73, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp3	5
256.73, Subd. 3a (A)	3Sp3	6
256.73, Subd. 5 (A)	3Sp3	7
256.73, Subd. 6 (A)	3Sp3	8
256.736, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp3	9
256.736, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp3	10
256.74, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp3	11
256.74, Subd. 1 (A)	640	1
256.74, Subd. 1a (N)	3Sp3	12
256.74, Subd. 1a (A)	640	2
256.82 (A)	553	1
256.851 (N)	3Sp3	13
*256.872, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp3	14
*256.872, Subd. 1 (A)	488	2
*256.872, Subd. 2 (A)	488	3
*256.872, Subd. 4 (N)	3Sp3	15
256.874 (R)	488	8
*256.875 (R)	488	8
*256.877 (R)	488	8
256.878 (R)	488	8
256.935, Subd. 2 (R)	3Sp3	20
*256.966 (A)	640	9
256.978 (A)	488	1
256.99 (A)	3Sp3	16

*256B.02, Subd. 8 (A)	3Sp2	I	31
*256B.02, Subd. 8 (A)	562		2
256B.04, Subd. 14 (N)	640		3
256B.05, Subd. 2 (A)	640		4
*256B.06, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	32
*256B.06, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp3		17
*256B.06, Subd. 1 (A)	553		6
256B.06, Subd. 3 (A)	640		5
256B.07 (A)	3Sp3		18
256B.091, Subd. 2 (A)	455		1
256B.091, Subd. 4 (A)	455		2
256B.091, Subd. 6 (A)	455		3
*256B.091, Subd. 8 (A)	455		4
256B.091, Subd. 9 (N)	455		5
256B.14 (A)	640		6
256B.19, Subd. 1 (A)	640		7
256B.27, Subd. 2a (A)	476		1
256B.27, Subd. 3 (A)	640		8
256B.35, Subd. 4 (A)	476		2
*256D.03, Subd. 4 (A)	623		2
*256D.05, Subd. 1 (A)	633		8
256D.05, Subd. 1a (N)	633		9
*256E.03, Subd. 2 (A)	607		15
*256E.05, Subd. 3 (A)	607		16
*256E.07, Subd. 2 (R)	607		19
*256E.07, Subd. 3 (A)	607		17
256E.09, Subd. 4 (A)	607		18
*257.021 (R)	3Sp3		20
257.071, Subd. 5 (N)	553		2
259.40, Subd. 2 (A)	553		3
259.40, Subd. 3 (A)	553		4
259.40, Subd. 10 (A)	553		5
259.405 (N)	553		7
259.46 (N)	584		2
259.47 (N)	584		3
259.48 (N)	584		4
259.49 (N)	584		5
260.015, Subd. 5 (A)	544		1
260.015, Subd. 15 (R)	469		10
260.015, Subd. 16 (A)	469		1
260.015, Subd. 17 (A)	469		2
260.015, Subd. 19 (N)	544		2
260.015, Subd. 20 (N)	544		3
260.015, Subd. 21 (N)	544		4
260.015, Subd. 22 (N)	544		5
260.015, Subd. 23 (N)	544		6
260.111, Subd. 1 (A)	544		7
260.121, Subd. 1 (A)	544		8
260.121, Subd. 2 (A)	544		9
*260.125, Subd. 3 (A)	544		10
260.132 (N)	544		11
260.155, Subd. 1 (A)	544		12
260.171, Subd. 2 (A)	469		3
260.171, Subd. 4 (A)	469		4
260.171, Subd. 5 (A)	469		5
260.171, Subd. 5a (N)	469		6
260.171, Subd. 6 (A)	469		7
260.172, Subd. 1 (A)	469		8
260.173, Subd. 3 (A)	544		13
260.173, Subd. 4 (A)	596		1
260.181, Subd. 4 (A)	615		4
260.194 (N)	544		14
260.195 (N)	544		15
260.51 (A)	371		1
268.011, Subd. 2 (A)	445		1
268.04, Subd. 9 (A)	1Sp1		1
268.04, Subd. 25 (A)	1Sp1		2
268.04, Subd. 29 (A)	1Sp1		3
268.05, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp1		4
268.06, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1		5
268.06, Subd. 3a (A)	1Sp1		6
268.06, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp1		7

268.06, Subd. 8 (A)	1Sp1	8
268.06, Subd. 19 (A)	1Sp1	9
268.06, Subd. 22 (A)	1Sp1	10
268.06, Subd. 25 (A)	1Sp1	11
268.06, Subd. 28 (A)	1Sp1	12
268.07, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	13
268.07, Subd. 2a (N)	1Sp1	14
268.07, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	15
268.07, Subd. 4 (R)	1Sp1	43
268.071, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	16
268.071, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	17
268.071, Subd. 5 (A)	1Sp1	18
268.071, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp1	19
268.071, Subd. 8 (N)	1Sp1	20
268.071, Subd. 9 (N)	1Sp1	21
268.072 (N)	1Sp1	22
268.08, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	23
268.08, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	24
268.08, Subd. 6 (A)	1Sp1	25
268.09, Subd. 1 (A)	619	1
268.09, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	26
268.09, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	27
268.09, Subd. 8 (N)	1Sp1	28
268.10, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	29
268.10, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	30
268.12, Subd. 12 (A)	416	1
268.12, Subd. 12 (A)	545	23
268.12, Subd. 12 (A)	1Sp1	31
268.12, Subd. 13 (A)	1Sp1	32
268.121 (N)	1Sp1	42
268.15, Subd. 3 (A)	1Sp1	33
268.16, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	34
268.16, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	35
268.16, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	33
268.16, Subd. 3 (R)	1Sp1	43
268.161 (N)	1Sp1	36
268.18, Subd. 1 (A)	1Sp1	37
268.18, Subd. 2 (A)	1Sp1	38
268.18, Subd. 4 (A)	1Sp1	39
268.18, Subd. 5 (N)	1Sp1	40
268.18, Subd. 6 (N)	1Sp1	40
*268.52, Subd. 1 (A)	571	1
*268.52, Subd. 2 (A)	571	2
*268.52, Subd. 4 (A)	571	3
*268.53, Subd. 1 (A)	571	4
*268.53, Subd. 1a (N)	571	5
*268.53, Subd. 2 (A)	571	6
*268.53, Subd. 6 (N)	571	7
*268.53, Subd. 7 (N)	571	8
*268.54, Subd. 2 (A)	571	9
270.06 (A)	523	II
*270.063 (A)	523	II
270.07, Subd. 1 (A)	523	II
270.10, Subd. 1 (A)	523	II
*270.66 (A)	523	II
270.67 (N)	523	II
270.68 (N)	523	II
270.69 (N)	523	II
270.70, Subd. 1 (A)	523	II
270.70, Subd. 2 (A)	523	II
270.70, Subd. 3 (A)	523	II
270.70, Subd. 5 (A)	523	II
270.70, Subd. 13 (N)	523	II
270.70, Subd. 14 (N)	523	II
270.70, Subd. 15 (N)	523	II
270.70, Subd. 16 (N)	523	II
270.701 (N)	523	II
270.702 (N)	523	II
270.703 (N)	523	II
270.704 (N)	523	II
270.705 (N)	523	II
270.706 (N)	523	II

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270.707 (N)	523	II	23
270.708 (N)	523	II	24
270.709 (N)	523	II	25
270.71 (N)	523	II	26
*270.75 (A)	3Sp2	III	1
*270.75, Subd. 4 (A)	523	I	67
*270.75, Subd. 5 (A)	523	I	68
*270.75, Subd. 6 (N)	523	II	27
270.75, Subd. 7 (N)	523	XXVI	1
272.02, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXVII	4
272.162 (N)	564		1
*272.46 (A)	523	XIX	1
*273.11, Subd. 1 (A)	424		61
*273.11, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XIX	2
273.11, Subd. 5 (A)	424		62
*273.11, Subd. 7 (A)	523	XXI	1
273.111, Subd. 9 (A)	523	XXII	1
273.111, Subd. 11 (A)	523	XXII	2
273.111, Subd. 11a (N)	523	XXII	3
273.121 (A)	523	XXIII	1
273.123 (N)	523	XXXIII	1
273.13, Subd. 7c (A)	523	XXIII	2
*273.13, Subd. 9 (A)	523	VI	1
*273.13, Subd. 9 (A)	642		9
*273.13, Subd. 15b (A)	3Sp1	I	2
273.13, Subd. 17d (A)	523	XIV	1
273.1312 (N)	523	VI	2
273.1313 (N)	523	VI	3
273.133, Subd. 3 (N)	523	XXXVI	1
273.1392 (N)	641	II	12
273.42 (A)	523	XVI	1
273.425 (A)	523	XVI	2
273.73, Subd. 10 (A)	523	XXXVIII	1
273.73, Subd. 13 (A)	523	XXXVIII	2
273.74, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXXVIII	3
*273.74, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXXVIII	4
273.74, Subd. 3 (A)	523	XXXVIII	5
273.74, Subd. 4 (A)	523	XXXVIII	6
273.75, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXXVIII	7
273.75, Subd. 3 (A)	523	XXXVIII	8
273.75, Subd. 4 (A)	523	XXXVIII	9
273.75, Subd. 4 (A)	577		5
273.75, Subd. 4 (A)	523	XXXVIII	10
273.75, Subd. 5 (A)	523	XXXVIII	11
273.75, Subd. 6 (A)	523	XXXVIII	12
273.75, Subd. 7 (N)	523	XXXVIII	13
273.76, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXXVIII	14
273.76, Subd. 4 (A)	523	XXXVIII	15
273.77 (A)	523	XVIII	1
274.19, Subd. 3 (A)	548	II	4
*275.125, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	IV	7
275.125, Subd. 1a (N)	548	VII	13
275.125, Subd. 1a (R)	548	I	12
*275.125, Subd. 2d (A)	3Sp2	II	19
*275.125, Subd. 2f (R)	548	VI	19
275.125, Subd. 2g (N)	548	VI	20
275.125, Subd. 2h (N)	548	III	26
275.125, Subd. 2i (N)	548	VI	21
275.125, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp2	II	10
275.125, Subd. 5 (A)	548	II	5
275.125, Subd. 5b (N)	548	II	6
275.125, Subd. 6d (N)	548	I	13
*275.125, Subd. 7a (A)	548	I	14
*275.125, Subd. 11a (A)	548	VI	22
275.125, Subd. 21 (N)	548	VII	6
275.48 (A)	548	VI	23
*275.50, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXXV	1
*275.50, Subd. 2 (A)	641	II	1
*275.50, Subd. 5 (A)	3Sp2	IV	9
275.50, Subd. 7 (N)	507		20
*275.51, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	IV	10
*275.51, Subd. 3e (A)	3Sp2	IV	11

*275.515 (R)	3Sp2	IV	16
276.11 (A)	3Sp2	IV	8
278.01 (A)	523	XVII	1
278.03 (A)	3Sp2	I	34
278.05, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XVII	2
278.05, Subd. 4 (A)	523	XXIII	3
278.08 (A)	523	XXXIX	1
*279.03 (A)	523	XXXIX	2
279.37, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXXIX	3
279.37, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXXIX	4
282.01, Subd. 1 (A)	424		63
282.01, Subd. 1 (A)	511		24
282.01, Subd. 3 (A)	511		25
282.01, Subd. 4 (A)	523	XXXIX	5
282.01, Subd. 7a (N)	523	XXXIX	6
282.014 (A)	523	XIX	3
282.02 (A)	511		26
282.031 (R)	511		36
282.032 (R)	511		36
282.033 (R)	511		36
282.034 (R)	511		36
282.035 (R)	511		36
282.036 (R)	511		36
282.037 (R)	511		36
282.038 (N)	511		27
282.039 (N)	511		28
*282.04, Subd. 1 (A)	511		29
282.04, Subd. 1a (N)	523	XXXIX	7
282.08 (A)	523	XXXIX	8
282.09, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XIX	4
282.132 (A)	511		30
282.15 (A)	531		3
282.222, Subd. 4 (A)	531		4
282.261 (A)	523	XXXIX	9
282.35 (R)	531		5
*284.28, Subd. 8 (A)	567		1
*290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	3Sp2	III	2
*290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	523	I	1
*290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	523	VII	1
*290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	523	XL	1
*290.01, Subd. 27 (A)	523	I	2
290.01, Subd. 28 (N)	523	XL	2
290.012, Subd. 2 (A)	523	I	3
290.02 (A)	523	I	4
290.03 (A)	523	I	5
290.032, Subd. 5 (A)	523	I	69
*290.05, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	6
*290.05, Subd. 4 (A)	523	I	7
*290.06, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	III	3
290.06, Subd. 2e (N)	3Sp2	III	4
290.06, Subd. 3c (R)	523	I	72
290.06, Subd. 9 (A)	523	I	8
290.06, Subd. 9a (A)	523	I	9
*290.06, Subd. 14 (A)	523	X	1
290.06, Subd. 15 (N)	523	XXIX	1
290.067, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XL	3
290.068 (N)	3Sp2	III	6
290.068 (A)	523	IX	1
290.068, Subd. 3 (A)	523	I	70
*290.075 (A)	523	I	10
*290.077, Subd. 4 (A)	424		111
290.0781 (R)	523	I	72
290.079, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	11
290.079, Subd. 2 (R)	523	I	72
290.079, Subd. 3 (R)	523	I	72
290.079, Subd. 4 (R)	523	I	72
290.079, Subd. 5 (R)	523	I	72
*290.079, Subd. 6 (R)	523	I	72
290.08, Subd. 21 (R)	523	I	72
*290.081 (A)	523	I	12
*290.081 (A)	523	XXVIII	1
*290.09, Subd. 1 (A)	523	VII	2

*290.09, Subd. 2 (A)	523	V	2
*290.09, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	III	7
*290.09, Subd. 4 (A)	523	I	13
*290.09, Subd. 7 (A)	3Sp2	III	8
*290.09, Subd. 7 (A)	523	XL	4
*290.09, Subd. 15 (A)	424		112
*290.09, Subd. 15 (A)	523	I	14
290.09, Subd. 16 (A)	523	I	15
290.09, Subd. 17 (A)	523	I	16
*290.09, Subd. 17a (R)	523	I	72
290.09, Subd. 24 (R)	523	I	72
*290.09, Subd. 29 (A)	523	XL	5
*290.091 (A)	3Sp2	III	9
*290.091 (A)	523	I	17
*290.091 (A)	523	XL	6
290.095, Subd. 3 (A)	523	XXIX	2
290.095, Subd. 4 (A)	523	I	18
*290.095, Subd. 11 (A)	523	I	19
*290.095, Subd. 11 (A)	523	XL	7
*290.10 (A)	523	I	20
290.13, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	21
290.13, Subd. 2 (R)	523	I	72
290.13, Subd. 4 (R)	523	I	72
290.13, Subd. 10 (R)	523	I	72
*290.131, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	22
*290.131, Subd. 2 (R)	523	I	72
*290.131, Subd. 3 (R)	523	I	72
*290.132, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	23
*290.132, Subd. 2 (R)	523	I	72
290.133, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	24
*290.133, Subd. 2 (R)	523	I	72
*290.136, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	25
290.136, Subd. 8 (R)	523	I	72
*290.14 (A)	523	I	26
290.16, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp2	III	10
290.16, Subd. 15 (A)	3Sp2	III	11
290.16, Subd. 15 (A)	523	XL	8
290.16, Subd. 16 (A)	3Sp2	III	12
290.16, Subd. 16 (A)	523	XL	9
*290.17, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	III	13
*290.17, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXVIII	2
*290.18, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	27
*290.18, Subd. 2 (A)	523	I	28
*290.18, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp1	I	4
290.19, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	29
290.19, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXVIII	3
*290.21, Subd. 3 (A)	523	I	30
*290.21, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp2	III	14
*290.21, Subd. 4 (A)	523	XXIX	3
*290.21, Subd. 7 (R)	523	I	72
*290.23, Subd. 3 (A)	523	I	31
*290.26, Subd. 1 (R)	523	I	72
*290.26, Subd. 3 (R)	523	I	72
290.26, Subd. 5 (R)	523	I	72
290.281, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	32
*290.281, Subd. 2 (R)	523	I	72
290.281, Subd. 3 (R)	523	I	72
290.281, Subd. 4 (R)	523	I	72
290.281, Subd. 6 (R)	523	I	72
*290.31, Subd. 3 (A)	523	I	33
*290.31, Subd. 4 (A)	523	I	34
290.31, Subd. 5 (A)	523	I	35
*290.31, Subd. 6 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 7 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 8 (R)	523	I	72
*290.31, Subd. 8a (R)	523	I	72
*290.31, Subd. 9 (R)	523	I	72
*290.31, Subd. 10 (R)	523	I	72
*290.31, Subd. 11 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 12 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 13 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 14 (R)	523	I	72

290.31, Subd. 15 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 16 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 17 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 18 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 19 (A)	523	I	36
290.31, Subd. 20 (R)	523	I	72
*290.31, Subd. 21 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 22 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 23 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 24 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 25 (R)	523	I	72
290.31, Subd. 26 (R)	523	I	72
*290.32 (A)	523	I	37
290.34, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	III	15
290.34, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXIX	4
290.36 (A)	523	I	38
290.361, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	III	16
*290.37, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	39
*290.41, Subd. 2 (A)	523	I	40
290.41, Subd. 3 (A)	424		113
*290.42 (A)	523	I	41
*290.431 (A)	523	I	42
290.45, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	43
290.45, Subd. 2 (A)	523	II	28
290.48, Subd. 1 (R)	523	II	49
*290.48, Subd. 2 (R)	523	II	49
290.48, Subd. 3 (A)	523	II	29
290.48, Subd. 4 (A)	523	II	30
290.48, Subd. 6 (A)	523	II	31
290.48, Subd. 8 (A)	523	II	32
290.48, Subd. 9 (R)	523	II	49
290.49, Subd. 3 (A)	523	I	44
290.49, Subd. 7 (A)	523	I	45
290.49, Subd. 11 (N)	523	I	46
290.50, Subd. 6 (N)	523	IV	1
290.51 (R)	523	II	49
290.521 (N)	523	XXXI	1
290.523 (N)	523	XXXI	2
*290.53, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	III	17
290.53, Subd. 2 (A)	523	II	33
290.53, Subd. 5 (A)	523	II	34
290.53, Subd. 7 (N)	523	I	47
290.531 (N)	3Sp2	III	18
290.54 (A)	523	II	35
*290.61 (A)	416		2
*290.61 (A)	523	XX	1
290.65, Subd. 2 (R)	523	XL	15
290.65, Subd. 3 (R)	523	XL	15
290.65, Subd. 4 (R)	523	XL	15
290.65, Subd. 5 (R)	523	XL	15
290.65, Subd. 6 (R)	523	XL	15
290.65, Subd. 7 (R)	523	XL	15
290.65, Subd. 9 (A)	523	I	48
290.65, Subd. 11 (A)	523	I	49
290.91 (A)	523	I	50
*290.92, Subd. 2a (A)	523	I	51
290.92, Subd. 4a (A)	523	XXVIII	4
*290.92, Subd. 5 (A)	523	I	52
*290.92, Subd. 5a (A)	523	I	53
*290.92, Subd. 6 (A)	523	I	54
*290.92, Subd. 6 (A)	523	II	36
290.92, Subd. 13 (A)	523	I	55
*290.92, Subd. 15 (A)	523	II	37
*290.92, Subd. 15 (A)	523	XL	10
290.92, Subd. 23 (A)	523	II	38
*290.93, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	56
*290.93, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XL	11
290.93, Subd. 9 (A)	523	I	57
*290.93, Subd. 10 (A)	523	I	58
*290.934, Subd. 4 (A)	523	XL	12
290.936 (A)	523	I	59
290.971, Subd. 7 (R)	424		121

*290.971, Subd. 7 (R)	523	I	72
*290.9725 (A)	523	I	60
290.9726 (N)	523	I	61
290.973 (R)	523	I	72
*290.974 (A)	523	I	62
*290A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	523	I	63
*290A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	523	XL	13
*290A.03, Subd. 8 (A)	523	VIII	1
*290A.03, Subd. 12 (A)	523	XXXVI	2
*290A.03, Subd. 13 (A)	523	I	64
*290A.07, Subd. 2 (R)	641	II	13
290A.07, Subd. 2a (A)	523	I	65
*290A.07, Subd. 2a (A)	641	II	2
*290A.07, Subd. 3 (A)	641	II	3
*290A.11, Subd. 1 (A)	523	I	66
290A.111 (N)	523	XXXI	3
290A.112 (N)	523	XXXI	4
*291.005, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	VI	1
291.015 (A)	3Sp2	VI	2
291.015 (A)	523	XXVI	2
*291.03 (A)	3Sp2	VI	3
*291.03, Subd. 3 (A)	523	XXVI	3
291.051, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	VI	4
291.051, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXVI	4
291.051, Subd. 2 (R)	3Sp2	VI	7
291.051, Subd. 3 (R)	3Sp2	VI	7
291.09, Subd. 1a (A)	3Sp2	VI	5
291.09, Subd. 1a (A)	523	XXVI	5
291.132, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp2	VI	6
291.15 (A)	523	XXVI	6
295.44 (N)	523	XXVII	5
296.01, Subd. 8 (A)	523	II	39
296.05, Subd. 2 (A)	606		1
296.05, Subd. 3a (N)	606		2
*296.12, Subd. 4 (A)	523	II	40
296.14, Subd. 1 (A)	523	II	41
296.17, Subd. 11 (A)	523	II	42
297.041 (N)	523	XIX	5
*297A.01, Subd. 3 (A)	523	XXXIV	1
*297A.01, Subd. 3 (A)	641	II	4
*297A.02 (A)	3Sp2	V	1
*297A.25, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	V	2
*297A.25, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XV	2
*297A.25, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXXIV	2
*297A.25, Subd. 1 (A)	641	II	5
297A.275 (N)	3Sp2	V	3
297A.33, Subd. 2 (A)	523	II	43
297A.33, Subd. 6 (R)	523	II	49
297A.36 (R)	523	II	49
297A.39, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	V	4
297A.39, Subd. 2 (A)	523	II	44
297A.39, Subd. 5 (A)	523	II	45
297A.39, Subd. 6 (R)	523	II	49
297A.391 (N)	3Sp2	V	5
297A.40, Subd. 2 (R)	523	II	49
*297A.43 (A)	523	XX	2
297B.03 (A)	523	XV	3
297B.035, Subd. 4 (N)	583		2
*298.225 (A)	523	XXX	1
*298.24, Subd. 3 (A)	523	XXX	2
*298.28, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XLI	1
*298.28, Subd. 1 (A)	548	I	15
298.294 (A)	3Sp2	VII	6
*298.75 (A)	523	XIII	1
*298.76 (R)	523	XIII	3
299.08 (A)	3Sp2	III	19
299.10 (A)	3Sp2	III	20
299C.041 (R)	568		13
299D.03, Subd. 2 (A)	568		5
299D.03, Subd. 3 (R)	568		13
*299D.03, Subd. 5 (A)	617		22
299E.01, Subd. 1 (A)	560		54

299F.01, Subd. 2 (A)	560	55
*299F.011, Subd. 1 (A)	424	114
299F.015 (N)	447	1
300.06 (A)	496	8
300.07 (R)	496	11
*300.083, Subd. 2 (A)	497	71
300.14, Subd. 2 (A)	496	9
300.45 (A)	496	10
300.451 (N)	473	28
*300.49, Subd. 1 (A)	497	72
301.06, Subd. 3 (R)	496	11
301.07 (R)	496	11
301.071, Subd. 1 (R)	496	11
*301.071, Subd. 2 (A)	496	1
301.33, Subd. 3 (R)	496	11
301.42, Subd. 4 (A)	496	2
*302A.011, Subd. 4 (A)	497	2
*302A.011, Subd. 10 (A)	497	3
*302A.011, Subd. 17 (A)	497	4
*302A.011, Subd. 21 (A)	497	5
*302A.011, Subd. 25 (A)	497	6
*302A.011, Subd. 29 (A)	497	7
*302A.011, Subd. 30 (A)	497	8
*302A.011, Subd. 31 (A)	497	9
*302A.011, Subd. 35 (R)	497	73
*302A.021, Subd. 2 (A)	497	10
*302A.021, Subd. 4 (A)	497	11
*302A.021, Subd. 7 (A)	497	12
*302A.021, Subd. 8 (A)	497	13
*302A.111, Subd. 2 (A)	497	14
*302A.111, Subd. 3 (A)	497	15
*302A.111, Subd. 4 (A)	497	16
*302A.115, Subd. 2 (A)	497	17
*302A.123 (A)	497	18
*302A.131 (A)	497	19
*302A.135, Subd. 2 (A)	497	20
*302A.135, Subd. 4 (A)	497	21
*302A.181, Subd. 3 (A)	497	22
*302A.201, Subd. 2 (A)	497	23
*302A.207 (A)	497	24
*302A.235 (A)	497	70
*302A.239, Subd. 1 (A)	497	25
*302A.241, Subd. 1 (A)	497	26
*302A.241, Subd. 2 (A)	497	27
*302A.241, Subd. 3 (R)	497	73
*302A.243 (A)	497	28
*302A.251, Subd. 2 (A)	497	29
*302A.251, Subd. 3 (A)	497	30
*302A.255, Subd. 1 (A)	497	31
*302A.401, Subd. 2 (A)	497	32
*302A.403, Subd. 2 (A)	497	33
*302A.403, Subd. 4 (A)	497	34
*302A.405, Subd. 1 (A)	497	35
*302A.413, Subd. 4 (A)	497	36
*302A.431, Subd. 2 (A)	497	37
*302A.433, Subd. 1 (A)	497	38
*302A.433, Subd. 2 (A)	497	39
*302A.435, Subd. 1 (A)	497	40
*302A.437, Subd. 1 (A)	497	41
*302A.443 (A)	497	42
*302A.445, Subd. 1 (A)	497	43
*302A.445, Subd. 6 (A)	497	44
*302A.455 (A)	497	45
*302A.457, Subd. 1 (A)	497	46
*302A.457, Subd. 2 (A)	497	47
*302A.461, Subd. 2 (A)	497	48
*302A.463 (A)	497	49
*302A.467 (A)	497	50
*302A.521, Subd. 2 (A)	497	51
*302A.551, Subd. 1 (A)	497	52
*302A.551, Subd. 2 (A)	497	53
*302A.559, Subd. 1 (A)	497	54

*302A.613, Subd. 2 (A)	497		55
*302A.613, Subd. 3 (A)	497		56
*302A.661, Subd. 2 (A)	497		57
*302A.721, Subd. 2 (A)	497		58
*302A.723, Subd. 1 (A)	497		59
*302A.727, Subd. 2 (A)	497		60
*302A.729, Subd. 1 (A)	497		61
*302A.731, Subd. 2 (A)	497		62
*302A.733, Subd. 1 (A)	497		63
*302A.741 (A)	497		64
*302A.751, Subd. 2 (A)	497		65
*302A.751, Subd. 3 (A)	497		66
*302A.781, Subd. 1 (A)	497		67
*302A.821, Subd. 4 (A)	497		68
*302A.821, Subd. 5 (A)	497		69
*302A.901, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	35
*303.05, Subd. 1 (A)	496		3
303.07 (A)	3Sp2	I	36
303.08, Subd. 3 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
303.12 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
303.13, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	37
303.14, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	38
303.14, Subd. 2 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
303.14, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	39
303.14, Subd. 3 (A)	496		4
303.14, Subd. 5 (A)	3Sp2	I	40
303.15 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
303.16, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	41
303.16, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp2	I	42
303.17, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp2	I	43
303.18, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	44
303.19, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	45
303.19, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	46
303.21, Subd. 1 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
303.21, Subd. 2 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
303.21, Subd. 3 (N)	3Sp2	I	47
303.22 (A)	3Sp2	I	48
303.23, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	49
308.06, Subd. 4 (A)	3Sp2	I	50
308.14, Subd. 3a (N)	495		1
308.85 (A)	3Sp2	I	51
309.52, Subd. 9 (N)	585		1
309.52, Subd. 10 (N)	585		2
309.53, Subd. 6 (N)	585		3
309.53, Subd. 7 (N)	585		4
309.532, Subd. 7 (N)	585		5
309.534, Subd. 3 (N)	585		6
317.04, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	52
317.04, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	53
317.11 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
317.16, Subd. 2 (A)	420		1
317.19, Subd. 3 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
317.20, Subd. 8 (A)	420		2
317.22, Subd. 11 (N)	420		3
317.36 (A)	3Sp2	I	54
317.42, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	55
317.43 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
317.67, Subd. 1 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
317.67, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	56
*322A.16 (A)	496		5
325E.015 (N)	563		15
326.337, Subd. 1 (A)	595		2
327.01 (R)	517		9
327.02 (R)	517		9
327.03 (R)	517		9
327.04 (R)	517		9
327.05 (R)	517		9
327.06 (R)	517		9
327.07 (A)	516		1
327.07 (R)	517		9
327.07 (Other action)	642		6
327.08 (R)	517		9

327.09 (R)	517		9
327.091 (R)	517		9
327.095 (R)	517		9
327.131 (N)	642		7
327.14 (A)	526	III	3
327.14, Subd. 8 (A)	516		2
327.14, Subd. 8 (A)	642		8
327.14, Subd. 8 (Other action)	642		6
327.16, Subd. 2 (A)	526	III	4
327.20, Subd. 1 (A)	526	III	5
327.24, Subd. 3 (N)	526	III	6
327.26 (A)	526	III	7
327.27, Subd. 2 (A)	526	III	8
327.27, Subd. 2a (N)	526	III	9
327.41 (R)	526	II	20
327.42 (R)	526	II	20
327.43 (R)	526	II	20
*327.44 (R)	526	II	20
*327.441 (R)	526	II	20
327.45 (R)	526	II	20
327.451 (R)	526	II	20
327.452 (R)	526	II	20
327.46 (R)	526	II	20
327.47 (R)	526	II	20
327.51 (R)	526	I	14
327.52 (R)	526	I	14
327.53 (R)	526	I	14
327.54 (R)	526	I	14
327.55 (R)	526	I	14
*327.55, Subd. 1a (R)	526	I	14
327.551 (R)	526	I	14
327.552 (R)	526	I	14
*327.553, Subd. 1 (R)	526	I	14
327.553, Subd. 2 (R)	526	I	14
327.553, Subd. 3 (R)	526	I	14
327.553, Subd. 4 (R)	526	I	14
327.554 (R)	526	I	14
327.56 (R)	526	I	14
327.62, Subd. 2 (A)	526	III	10
327.63 (A)	526	III	11
327.65 (A)	526	III	12
327.66 (A)	526	III	13
327.70 (N)	517		1
327.71 (N)	517		2
327.72 (N)	517		3
327.73 (N)	517		4
327.74 (N)	517		5
327.75 (N)	517		6
327.76 (N)	517		7
327B.01 (N)	526	I	1
327B.02 (N)	526	I	2
327B.03 (N)	526	I	3
327B.04 (N)	526	I	4
327B.05 (N)	526	I	5
327B.06 (N)	526	I	6
327B.07 (N)	526	I	7
327B.08 (N)	526	I	8
327B.09 (N)	526	I	9
327B.10 (N)	526	I	10
327B.11 (N)	526	I	11
327B.12 (N)	526	I	12
327C.01 (N)	526	II	1
327C.02 (N)	526	II	2
327C.03 (N)	526	II	3
327C.04 (N)	526	II	4
327C.05 (N)	526	II	5
327C.06 (N)	526	II	6
327C.07 (N)	526	II	7
327C.08 (N)	526	II	8
327C.09 (N)	526	II	9
327C.10 (N)	526	II	10
327C.11 (N)	526	II	11

327C.12 (N)	526	II	12
327C.13 (N)	526	II	13
327C.14 (N)	526	II	14
327C.15 (N)	526	II	15
330.01, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	57
333.001, Subd. 2 (A)	496		6
333.001, Subd. 3 (A)	496		7
*334.02 (A)	547		9
*334.03 (A)	547		10
340.031, Subd. 2 (A)	612		1
340.035, Subd. 1 (A)	528		1
*340.11, Subd. 10 (A)	597		1
340.11, Subd. 10b (N)	630		1
340.11, Subd. 11 (A)	631		1
340.11, Subd. 11b (A)	638		1
340.11, Subd. 21 (N)	528		2
340.119, Subd. 10 (N)	597		2
340.12 (A)	528		3
340.353, Subd. 8 (N)	528		4
340.405 (A)	612		2
340.492 (A)	3Sp2	III	21
340.73, Subd. 1 (A)	528		5
340.73, Subd. 3 (A)	528		6
340.95 (A)	528		7
340.951 (A)	528		8
340.951 (A)	642		11
340.986 (N)	641	II	6
341.115 (N)	375		1
341.115 (A)	405		5
344.011 (N)	616		1
344.20 (N)	616		2
345.32 (A)	3Sp2	I	58
345.32 (A)	495		2
345.33 (A)	3Sp2	I	59
345.34 (A)	3Sp2	I	60
345.37 (A)	3Sp2	I	61
345.38 (A)	3Sp2	I	62
345.39 (A)	3Sp2	I	63
345.39 (A)	495		3
349.14 (A)	538		1
349.26, Subd. 9 (A)	538		2
349.26, Subd. 9 (A)	570		1
*349.26, Subd. 15 (A)	570		2
349.26, Subd. 15a (N)	570		3
352.04, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	64
352.04, Subd. 2 (A)	641	I	9
352.04, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	65
352.04, Subd. 3 (A)	641	I	10
352.04, Subd. 8 (A)	578	I	2
352.85, Subd. 1 (A)	575		1
352.85, Subd. 3 (A)	575		2
352.86 (N)	575		3
352.92, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	66
352.92, Subd. 1 (A)	641	I	11
352.92, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	67
352.92, Subd. 2 (A)	641	I	12
*352B.02, Subd. 1 (A)	397		1
*352B.08, Subd. 2 (A)	397		2
352B.11, Subd. 1 (A)	397		3
*352B.11, Subd. 2 (A)	397		4
352B.265 (N)	397		5
352C.10 (N)	578	I	3
*352D.02, Subd. 1 (A)	399		1
*352D.02, Subd. 1 (A)	560		56
352D.02, Subd. 1a (N)	560		57
*352D.04, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	I	68
352D.09, Subd. 7 (A)	3Sp2	I	69
*353.01, Subd. 2a (A)	404		1
*353.01, Subd. 2a (A)	424		115
*353.01, Subd. 2b (A)	404		2
*353.01, Subd. 6 (A)	424		64
353.01, Subd. 6 (A)	424		125

353.01, Subd. 12 (A)	404		3
353.01, Subd. 16 (A)	404		4
353.01, Subd. 34 (R)	404		10
353.017, Subd. 4 (R)	404		10
*353.023 (R)	404		10
*353.27, Subd. 4 (A)	404		5
353.30, Subd. 1 (A)	519		1
353.30, Subd. 1a (A)	519		2
353.30, Subd. 1b (R)	519		4
*353.30, Subd. 1c (A)	519		3
*353.31, Subd. 1 (A)	578	I	4
353.35 (A)	404		6
*353.36, Subd. 2 (A)	404		7
*353.64, Subd. 1 (A)	404		8
353.657, Subd. 2a (A)	404		9
354.06, Subd. 4 (A)	578	I	5
*354.091 (A)	578	I	6
*354.46, Subd. 1 (A)	578	I	7
*354.46, Subd. 2 (A)	578	I	8
354.465 (N)	578	III	17
*354.47, Subd. 1 (A)	578	III	3
*354.48, Subd. 4a (R)	578	III	19
*354.48, Subd. 10 (A)	578	III	4
354.531 (N)	427		1
354.532 (N)	427		2
*354.66, Subd. 4 (A)	578	III	5
*354.66, Subd. 6 (A)	548	IV	15
354A.094, Subd. 4 (A)	578	III	6
354A.11 (A)	578	I	9
*354A.12, Subd. 1 (A)	578	III	7
354A.35, Subd. 2a (N)	578	III	8
*355.11, Subd. 5 (A)	424		65
356.301 (N)	449		1
*356.371, Subd. 1 (A)	578	III	9
*356.371, Subd. 2 (A)	578	III	10
356.41 (A)	578	III	11
*356.60, Subd. 1 (R)	578	I	19
356.60, Subd. 2 (R)	578	I	19
356.60, Subd. 3 (R)	578	I	19
356.61 (N)	578	I	10
*357.09, Subd. 2 (A)	595		3
358.32 (A)	481		2
360.015, Subd. 2 (A)	617		23
360.017, Subd. 1 (A)	617		24
361.02, Subd. 17 (N)	565		1
361.03, Subd. 3 (A)	365		2
361.03, Subd. 12 (A)	365		3
361.141, Subd. 1 (A)	466		1
362.43 (N)	641	I	13
*362.452, Subd. 2a (A)	413		1
*362.453 (R)	3Sp2	I	75
*362.50, Subd. 5 (A)	498		2
*362.50, Subd. 9 (A)	498		3
362.51, Subd. 1 (A)	641	I	14
362.52, Subd. 2 (A)	641	I	15
362.52, Subd. 3 (A)	498		4
362.53, Subd. 13 (A)	641	I	16
362A.01, Subd. 2 (A)	498		1
363.01, Subd. 10 (A)	619		2
363.01, Subd. 10a (N)	619		3
363.01, Subd. 32 (N)	492		1
363.02, Subd. 2 (A)	492		2
363.02, Subd. 2a (N)	526	II	16
363.03, Subd. 10 (N)	517		8
363.10 (R)	501		26
367.03, Subd. 1 (A)	595		4
367.03, Subd. 2 (A)	463		1
367.03, Subd. 2 (A)	595		5
367.03, Subd. 3 (A)	595		6
367.10 (A)	507		1
367.15 (A)	507		2
367.22 (A)	595		7

367.40, Subd. 3 (A)	595		8
367.40, Subd. 4 (A)	595		9
367.41 (A)	595		10
*367.42, Subd. 1 (A)	595		11
368.01, Subd. 1 (A)	507		3
368.01, Subd. 1a (N)	507		4
368.01, Subd. 30 (A)	507		5
368.01, Subd. 31 (N)	507		6
375.07 (A)	435		1
375.12, Subd. 1 (A)	572		1
375.13 (A)	435		2
*375.167, Subd. 1 (A)	489		1
375.168 (N)	536		4
375B.01 (N)	507		8
375B.02 (N)	507		9
375B.03 (N)	507		10
375B.04 (N)	507		11
375B.05 (N)	507		12
375B.06 (N)	507		13
375B.07 (N)	507		14
375B.08 (N)	507		15
375B.09 (N)	507		16
375B.10 (N)	507		17
375B.11 (N)	507		18
375B.12 (N)	507		19
*382.28 (R)	595		12
386.42 (A)	454		1
386.43 (A)	454		2
386.46 (A)	377		1
394.22, Subd. 12 (A)	520		2
394.25, Subd. 3 (A)	490		1
395.08 (A)	381		1
400.16 (A)	569		20
400.162 (A)	569		21
401.01, Subd. 2 (A)	559		1
401.02, Subd. 1 (A)	559		2
401.02, Subd. 3 (A)	559		3
401.02, Subd. 4 (A)	559		4
401.06 (A)	559		5
401.08, Subd. 1 (A)	559		6
401.08, Subd. 2 (A)	559		7
401.13 (A)	559		8
*414.0325, Subd. 5 (A)	424		116
*422A.06, Subd. 1 (A)	578	III	12
*422A.06, Subd. 3 (A)	578	III	13
*422A.06, Subd. 4 (A)	578	III	14
*422A.06, Subd. 5 (A)	578	III	15
*423.808 (A)	403		1
423.815 (R)	578	I	19
423A.01, Subd. 2 (A)	578	III	16
423A.05 (N)	574		7
423A.06 (N)	610		2
423A.10 (N)	578	I	11
423A.11 (N)	610		3
423A.12 (N)	610		4
423A.13 (N)	610		5
423A.14 (N)	610		6
423A.15 (N)	610		7
424.01 (A)	465		2
424.02 (A)	465		3
424.04 (A)	465		4
424.16 (A)	465		5
424.17 (A)	465		6
424A.01, Subd. 3a (N)	460		7
*424A.02, Subd. 1 (A)	460		8
424A.02, Subd. 3 (A)	465		7
424A.02, Subd. 9 (A)	465		8
424A.02, Subd. 10 (A)	421		3
*447.45, Subd. 1 (A)	614		9
*458.14 (A)	387		1
458.192, Subd. 15 (A)	424		66
459.31 (N)	590		1

459.32 (N)	590	2
459.33 (N)	590	3
459.34 (N)	590	4
461.03 (R)	572	3
461.04 (R)	572	3
461.05 (R)	572	3
461.06 (R)	572	3
461.12 (A)	572	2
461.14 (R)	572	3
462.352, Subd. 2 (A)	507	21
462.352, Subd. 10 (A)	520	3
462.353, Subd. 4 (N)	415	1
462.357, Subd. 1 (A)	490	2
462.357, Subd. 6 (A)	507	22
462.358, Subd. 1a (A)	507	23
462.358, Subd. 3b (A)	415	2
462.358, Subd. 4 (R)	415	3
462.3585 (N)	507	24
462.3595 (N)	507	25
462.36, Subd. 1 (A)	507	26
462.415, Subd. 4 (A)	424	67
462.415, Subd. 6 (A)	424	68
462.421, Subd. 1 (A)	424	69
462.421, Subd. 2 (A)	424	70
462.421, Subd. 20 (A)	424	71
462.421, Subd. 14 (A)	590	5
462.425, Subd. 7 (A)	424	72
462.426, Subd. 1 (A)	424	73
462.427, Subd. 2 (A)	424	74
462.428, Subd. 3 (A)	424	75
*462.432, Subd. 1 (A)	471	1
*462.432, Subd. 2 (A)	471	2
462.445, Subd. 1 (A)	424	76
462.445, Subd. 4 (A)	424	77
462.445, Subd. 5 (A)	424	78
462.445, Subd. 10 (N)	590	6
462.445, Subd. 11 (N)	590	7
462.445, Subd. 11a (N)	577	6
462.445, Subd. 12 (N)	590	8
462.445, Subd. 13 (N)	590	9
462.445, Subd. 14 (N)	471	3
462.451, Subd. 2 (A)	424	79
462.461, Subd. 1 (A)	424	80
462.461, Subd. 2 (A)	424	81
462.485 (A)	424	82
462.511 (A)	424	83
462.541, Subd. 2 (A)	424	84
462.545, Subd. 1 (A)	424	85
462.545, Subd. 1 (A)	590	10
462.545, Subd. 2 (A)	424	86
462.545, Subd. 3 (A)	424	87
462.545, Subd. 6 (A)	424	88
462.555 (A)	424	89
462.561 (A)	424	90
462.571 (A)	424	91
462.581 (A)	424	92
462.591, Subd. 1 (A)	424	93
*462.601 (A)	424	94
*462.605 (A)	424	95
462.621, Subd. 1 (A)	424	96
462.621, Subd. 3 (A)	424	97
462.631, Subd. 1 (A)	424	98
462.635 (A)	424	99
462.645, Subd. 1 (A)	424	100
462.645, Subd. 5 (A)	424	101
462.645, Subd. 7 (A)	424	102
462.665 (A)	424	103
462.671 (A)	424	104
462.701 (A)	424	105
462.705 (A)	424	106
462.712 (A)	424	107
462.713 (A)	424	108

*462A.04, Subd. 8 (A)	560		58
462C.01 (A)	624		1
462C.02, Subd. 3 (A)	624		2
462C.02, Subd. 4 (A)	624		3
462C.02, Subd. 5 (A)	624		4
462C.02, Subd. 8 (N)	624		5
462C.02, Subd. 9 (N)	624		6
462C.03 (A)	624		7
462C.04, Subd. 2 (A)	624		8
*462C.05, Subd. 1 (A)	624		9
462C.05, Subd. 2 (A)	624		10
*462C.05, Subd. 3 (A)	624		11
462C.05, Subd. 5 (A)	624		12
462C.07, Subd. 1 (A)	624		13
*462C.07, Subd. 2 (R)	624		15
*462C.09 (A)	624		14
465.71 (A)	523		4
*465.74, Subd. 6 (N)	561	XV	12
466.03, Subd. 6a (N)	423		13
471.59, Subd. 10 (N)	507		27
471.61, Subd. 2a (A)	602		1
471.98, Subd. 2 (A)	507		28
473.149, Subd. 1 (A)	569		22
473.153, Subd. 6a (N)	569		23
473.153, Subd. 6b (N)	569		24
473.167 (A)	520		4
473.195, Subd. 1 (A)	424		109
473.408, Subd. 3 (A)	3Sp2	I	70
*473.446, Subd. 1 (A)	3Sp2	I	71
473.553, Subd. 4a (N)	625		15
473.597 (R)	501		26
473.701, Subd. 1 (A)	579		1
473.701, Subd. 2 (A)	579		2
473.701, Subd. 3 (A)	579		3
473.701, Subd. 5 (R)	579		9
473.701, Subd. 6 (R)	579		9
473.702 (A)	579		4
473.703, Subd. 1 (A)	579		5
473.704, Subd. 17 (A)	579		6
473.705 (A)	579		7
473.711, Subd. 2 (A)	579		8
473.713 (R)	579		9
473.717 (R)	579		9
473.802 (A)	569		25
473.803, Subd. 1 (A)	569		26
*473.803, Subd. 1a (A)	569		27
473.803, Subd. 1c (N)	569		28
473.811, Subd. 7 (A)	569		29
473.811, Subd. 10 (N)	569		30
473.823, Subd. 3 (A)	569		31
473.827, Subd. 1 (A)	569		32
473.827, Subd. 2 (R)	569		39
473.827, Subd. 3 (R)	569		39
473.827, Subd. 4 (R)	569		39
473.827, Subd. 5 (R)	569		39
473.827, Subd. 6 (R)	569		39
473.827, Subd. 7 (N)	569		33
*473.831, Subd. 1 (A)	569		34
473.831, Subd. 2 (A)	569		35
473.875 (N)	509		18
473.876 (N)	509		19
473.877 (N)	509		20
473.877, Subd. 1 (A)	642		14
473.878 (N)	509		21
473.879 (N)	509		22
473.881 (N)	509		23
473.882 (N)	509		24
473.883 (N)	509		25
473H.02, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXXII	1
473H.02, Subd. 11 (N)	523	XXXII	2
473H.04, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXXII	3
473H.04, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXXII	4

473H.05, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXXII	5
473H.05, Subd. 3 (N)	523	XXXII	6
473H.06, Subd. 1 (A)	523	XXXII	7
473H.06, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXXII	8
473H.06, Subd. 5 (A)	523	XXXII	9
473H.08, Subd. 4 (A)	523	XXXII	10
473H.13 (R)	512		17
473H.14 (A)	523	XXXII	11
473H.15, Subd. 10 (N)	523	XXXII	12
473H.16, Subd. 3 (A)	523	XXXII	13
473H.18 (N)	523	XXXII	14
474.01, Subd. 7a (A)	405		2
474.01, Subd. 7b (A)	405		3
474.02, Subd. 1b (A)	523	XXXVII	1
*474.03 (A)	405		4
*474.03 (A)	523	XXXVII	2
*474.03 (A)	614		10
474.06 (A)	523	III	1
475.55 (A)	523	III	2
475.55, Subd. 2 (A)	642		19
475.60, Subd. 2 (A)	523	III	3
475.61, Subd. 1 (A)	548	IV	16
475.61, Subd. 3 (A)	548	IV	17
475.61, Subd. 4 (A)	548	IV	18
475.61, Subd. 3 (A)	642		2
*477A.03, Subd. 2 (A)	3Sp2	IV	12
*477A.04, Subd. 2 (A)	523	XXXV	2
480.01 (A)	501		16
480.011 (N)	501		23
480.09, Subd. 5 (A)	576		18
480.24 (N)	489		2
480.241 (N)	489		3
480.242 (N)	489		4
480.243 (N)	489		5
480.244 (N)	489		6
480A.01 (N)	501		3
480A.02 (N)	501		4
480A.03 (N)	501		5
480A.04 (N)	501		6
480A.05 (N)	501		7
480A.06 (N)	501		8
480A.07 (N)	501		9
480A.08 (N)	501		10
480A.09 (N)	501		11
480A.10 (N)	501		12
480A.11 (N)	501		13
484.011 (N)	398		3
484.012 (N)	398		23
484.63 (A)	501		17
*484.70, Subd. 1 (A)	609		1
486.055 (N)	568		1
487.03, Subd. 6 (N)	398		4
487.04 (A)	608		1
*487.08, Subd. 2 (A)	608		2
487.15 (A)	398		5
487.16 (A)	398		6
487.18 (A)	398		7
487.191 (N)	398		8
487.30, Subd. 1 (A)	398		9
487.30, Subd. 4 (N)	542		1
487.39, Subd. 1 (A)	501		18
487.39, Subd. 1 (A)	641	I	17
487.39, Subd. 2 (A)	501		19
488A.01, Subd. 4 (A)	398		10
488A.01, Subd. 6 (A)	398		11
488A.01, Subd. 8 (A)	398		12
488A.01, Subd. 14 (A)	501		20
488A.12, Subd. 3 (A)	398		13
488A.12, Subd. 3 (A)	542		2
488A.14, Subd. 4 (A)	542		3
488A.14, Subd. 6 (A)	398		14
488A.16, Subd. 2 (A)	542		4

488A.16, Subd. 5 (A)	542	5
488A.16, Subd. 6 (A)	542	6
488A.17, Subd. 2 (A)	542	7
488A.17, Subd. 3 (A)	542	8
488A.18, Subd. 4 (A)	398	15
488A.18, Subd. 7 (A)	398	16
488A.18, Subd. 9 (A)	398	17
488A.18, Subd. 13 (A)	398	18
488A.27, Subd. 11 (A)	592	1
488A.29, Subd. 3 (A)	398	19
488A.29, Subd. 3 (A)	542	9
488A.31, Subd. 4 (A)	542	10
488A.31, Subd. 6 (A)	398	20
488A.33, Subd. 2 (A)	542	11
*488A.34, Subd. 2 (A)	542	12
488A.34, Subd. 12 (A)	542	13
*488A.34, Subd. 2 (A)	626	3
490.025, Subd. 2 (A)	578	12
490.025, Subd. 3 (A)	578	13
490.133 (N)	501	24
491.03, Subd. 4 (A)	398	21
491.04, Subd. 1 (A)	398	22
500.20, Subd. 1 (A)	500	1
500.20, Subd. 2 (R)	500	5
500.30 (A)	563	16
504.24, Subd. 2 (A)	424	110
508.25 (A)	523	46
508.82 (A)	382	1
508A.01 (N)	396	1
508A.02 (N)	396	2
508A.03 (N)	396	3
508A.04 (N)	396	4
508A.05 (N)	396	5
508A.06 (N)	396	6
508A.07 (N)	396	7
508A.08 (N)	396	8
508A.09 (N)	396	9
508A.10 (N)	396	10
508A.11 (N)	396	11
508A.12 (N)	396	12
508A.13 (N)	396	13
508A.14 (N)	396	14
508A.17 (N)	396	15
508A.21 (N)	396	16
508A.22 (N)	396	17
508A.24 (N)	396	18
508A.25 (N)	396	19
508A.27 (N)	396	20
508A.29 (N)	396	21
508A.30 (N)	396	22
508A.31 (N)	396	23
508A.32 (N)	396	24
508A.33 (N)	396	25
508A.34 (N)	396	26
508A.35 (N)	396	27
508A.351 (N)	396	28
508A.36 (N)	396	29
508A.37 (N)	396	30
508A.38 (N)	396	31
508A.39 (N)	396	32
508A.40 (N)	396	33
508A.41 (N)	396	34
508A.42 (N)	396	35
508A.43 (N)	396	36
508A.44 (N)	396	37
508A.45 (N)	396	38
508A.46 (N)	396	39
508A.47 (N)	396	40
508A.48 (N)	396	41
508A.49 (N)	396	42
508A.50 (N)	396	43
508A.51 (N)	396	44

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508A.52 (N)	396	45
508A.53 (N)	396	46
508A.54 (N)	396	47
508A.55 (N)	396	48
508A.56 (N)	396	49
508A.57 (N)	396	50
508A.58 (N)	396	51
508A.59 (N)	396	52
508A.60 (N)	396	53
508A.61 (N)	396	54
508A.62 (N)	396	55
508A.63 (N)	396	56
508A.64 (N)	396	57
508A.65 (N)	396	58
508A.66 (N)	396	59
508A.67 (N)	396	60
508A.68 (N)	396	61
508A.69 (N)	396	62
508A.70 (N)	396	63
508A.71 (N)	396	64
508A.72 (N)	396	65
508A.73 (N)	396	66
508A.76 (N)	396	67
508A.77 (N)	396	68
508A.78 (N)	396	69
508A.79 (N)	396	70
508A.80 (N)	396	71
508A.82 (N)	396	72
508A.835 (N)	396	73
508A.836 (N)	396	74
508A.84 (N)	396	75
508A.85 (N)	396	76
510.05 (A)	621	1
*510.05 (A)	641	18
514.011, Subd. 2 (A)	433	1
*514.011, Subd. 4a (A)	424	132
514.011, Subd. 5 (A)	433	2
517.041 (N)	499	1
518.175, Subd. 3 (A)	537	1
518.41 (R)	436	37
518.42 (R)	436	37
518.43 (R)	436	37
518.44 (R)	436	37
518.45 (R)	436	37
518.46 (R)	436	37
518.47 (R)	436	37
518.48 (R)	436	37
518.49 (R)	436	37
518.491 (R)	436	37
518.50 (R)	436	37
518.51 (R)	436	37
518.52 (R)	436	37
518.53 (R)	436	37
518.54, Subd. 5 (A)	464	1
*518.551, Subd. 1 (A)	488	4
*518.551, Subd. 2 (A)	488	5
*518.551, Subd. 7 (A)	3Sp3	19
518.552 (A)	535	1
*518.58 (A)	464	2
*518.611, Subd. 1 (A)	488	6
518.645 (N)	488	7
518C.01 (N)	436	1
518C.02 (N)	436	2
518C.03 (N)	436	3
518C.04 (N)	436	4
518C.05 (N)	436	5
518C.06 (N)	436	6
518C.07 (N)	436	7
518C.08 (N)	436	8
518C.09 (N)	436	9
518C.10 (N)	436	10
518C.11 (N)	436	11

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518C.12 (N)	436		12
518C.13 (N)	436		13
518C.14 (N)	436		14
518C.15 (N)	436		15
518C.16 (N)	436		16
518C.17 (N)	436		17
518C.18 (N)	436		18
518C.19 (N)	436		19
518C.20 (N)	436		20
518C.21 (N)	436		21
518C.22 (N)	436		22
518C.23 (N)	436		23
518C.24 (N)	436		24
518C.25 (N)	436		25
518C.26 (N)	436		26
518C.27 (N)	436		27
518C.28 (N)	436		28
518C.29 (N)	436		29
518C.30 (N)	436		30
518C.31 (N)	436		31
518C.32 (N)	436		32
518C.33 (N)	436		33
518C.34 (N)	436		34
518C.35 (N)	436		35
518C.36 (N)	436		36
524.3-706 (A)	529		1
524.3-805 (A)	621		2
524.3-805 (A)	641	I	19
524.5-104 (N)	472		1
525.03 (A)	592		2
*525.145 (A)	621		3
*525.145 (A)	641	I	20
*525.55, Subd. 1 (A)	472		2
*525.55, Subd. 3 (A)	472		3
*525.551, Subd. 3 (A)	472		4
*525.551, Subd. 5 (A)	424		117
*525.5515, Subd. 2 (A)	472		5
*525.5515, Subd. 3 (R)	472		11
*525.58, Subd. 1 (A)	401		1
525.6165 (A)	472		6
525.618, Subd. 5 (N)	472		7
525.618, Subd. 6 (N)	472		8
*525.6196 (A)	472		9
525.6197 (N)	472		10
*525.6198 (A)	424		118
525.74 (R)	501		26
540.152 (A)	3Sp2	I	72
541.07 (A)	546		2
543.08 (A)	3Sp2	I	73
549.21 (A)	601		2
550.371 (N)	461		1
559.205 (N)	500		2
559.21, Subd. 1 (A)	500		3
559.21, Subd. 1a (N)	500		4
559.21, Subd. 5 (N)	523	II	47
561.051 (N)	462		10
561.19 (N)	533		1
566.18, Subd. 2 (A)	526	II	17
566.18, Subd. 7 (A)	526	II	18
566.18, Subd. 8 (A)	526	II	19
566.25 (A)	492		3
566.29, Subd. 4 (A)	492		4
571.57 (A)	550		1
580.15 (A)	523	II	48
580.23, Subd. 1 (A)	473		29
589.35 (N)	611		1
*595.02 (A)	558		3
604.06 (N)	601		3
609.341, Subd. 9 (A)	469		9
609.341, Subd. 13 (A)	385		1
609.485, Subd. 3 (A)	557		10
609.523 (N)	539		1

609.53, Subd. 1 (A)	613	1
*609.53, Subd. 1a (A)	613	2
609.53, Subd. 2 (R)	613	7
*609.53, Subd. 2a (R)	613	7
609.53, Subd. 3 (A)	613	3
*609.53, Subd. 4 (A)	613	4
609.58, Subd. 2 (A)	613	5
609.60 (A)	408	1
609.605 (A)	408	2
609.86 (N)	442	1
609.87 (N)	534	1
609.88 (N)	534	2
609.89 (N)	534	3
617.241 (A)	604	1
617.246, Subd. 4 (A)	604	2
617.247 (N)	604	3
624.21 (A)	440	1
624.74 (N)	525	1
*626.556, Subd. 2 (A)	393	1
626.556, Subd. 3 (A)	636	1
626.556, Subd. 7 (A)	636	2
*626.556, Subd. 11 (A)	636	3
626.556, Subd. 12 (N)	393	2
626.556, Subd. 13 (N)	636	4
626.557, Subd. 2 (A)	393	3
626.557, Subd. 12a (N)	636	5
626.557, Subd. 19 (A)	393	4
626.557, Subd. 19 (A)	636	6
626A.05, Subd. 2 (A)	613	6
628.26 (A)	432	1
631.045 (N)	558	4
632.14 (N)	501	21
634.15 (A)	423	14
641.09 (A)	527	2
643.29, Subd. 1 (A)	527	3
645.071 (A)	384	1