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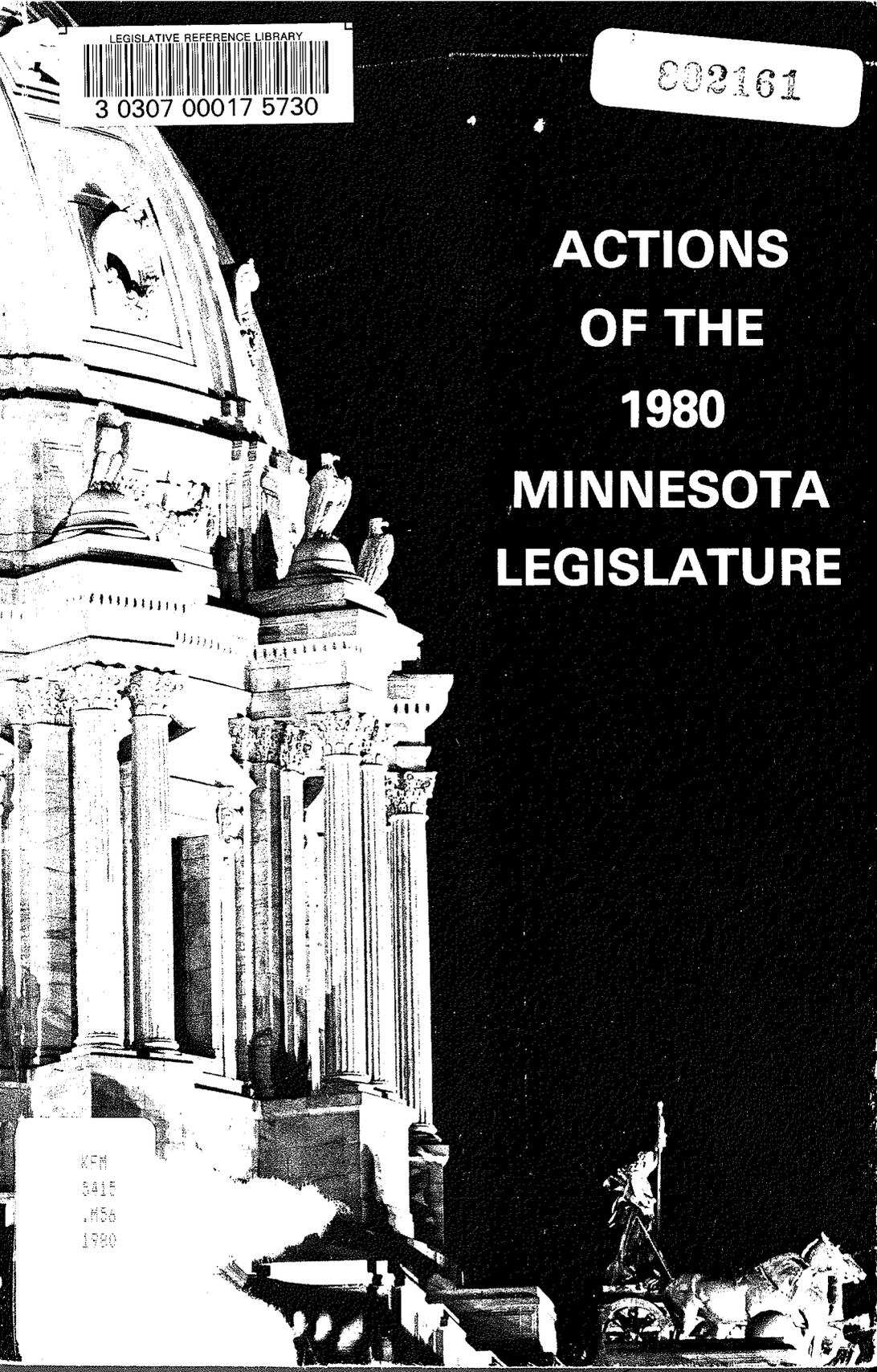


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ACTIONS OF THE 1980 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

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ACTIONS
OF THE
1980 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

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INTRODUCTION

"Actions of the 1980 Minnesota Legislature" consists of summaries of the various chapters of law enacted in 1980 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 If the number of a particular section of the statutes is known, the table in the back describing sections amended, repealed, or new may be used to find the chapter number of a particular provision.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 1980 Legislature" is the ninth time that "Actions" has been published. It continues the custom of providing an informational summary for all bills passed by the legislature. The booklet is published by custom only and without the authority of any law or rule. "Actions" is not an official construction of the laws passed by the legislature based on any inside knowledge as to the intent of the legislature. It is solely based on reading the enrolled bills and summarizing their content. The summaries represent the opinion of the many persons preparing the summaries. No legislator was consulted in preparing the summaries. A proper construction by any person or by a 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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House of Representatives Leadership

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Harry Sieben, Jr. - House Floor Leader
Rod N. Searle - IR Caucus Leader
Gerald C. Knickerbocker - IR Floor Leader

Assistant Caucus
Leaders DFL
Linda L. Berglin
George L. Mann
Robert E. Vanasek
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Assistant Caucus
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Bob Anderson
Douglas W. Carlson
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Appropriations
Commerce, Economic Development and Housing
Criminal Justice
Education
Energy and Utilities
Environment and Natural Resources
Financial Institutions and Insurance
General Legislation and Veterans Affairs
Governmental Operations
Health and Welfare
Judiciary
Labor-Management Relations
Local and Urban Affairs
Rules and Legislative Administration
Taxes
Transportation

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Commerce
Education
Elections
Employment
Energy and Housing
Finance
General Legislation and Administrative Rules
Governmental Operations
Health, Welfare and Corrections
Judiciary
Local Government
Rules and Administration
Taxes and Tax Laws
Transportation
Veterans' Affairs

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AGRICULTURE

WAREHOUSEMEN; FOOD LABELING; PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL CHANGES, Chapter 442, S.F. No. 1842, by Strand; companion is H.F. No. 1799, by Stowell.

This act prohibits the identification or sale as human food of a product previously labeled as animal food or seed, and it requires food originally designated as human food to be denatured and relabeled when diverted to animal food or seed use.

The act updates the state's adoption of certain federal food and drug regulations to those in effect April 1, 1980.

The act clarifies the definition of warehousemen to include those operating facilities in which the party storing goods rents and occupies space as a tenant and bears the risk of loss.

The act shifts certain grain storage and warehouse regulatory functions from the department of public service to the department of agriculture.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD, LIVESTOCK REGULATION, Chapter 467, S.F. No. 1734, by Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 1679, by D. Carlson.

This act changes the name of the state livestock sanitary board to the board of animal health. The qualifications of certain members of the board are clarified, and the specific authorization for staff, including an attorney, is withdrawn. The biennial report to the governor is changed to an annual report.

Authority for quarantining and killing domestic animals is withdrawn from local boards and made exclusive in the state board. Reports of contagious diseases are required to be made directly to the state board rather than indirectly through local boards. Certain procedures relating to quarantines are streamlined.

References to "glanders" and "Bangs disease" are eliminated and replaced by "brucellosis."

Limits on the appraised value of and payments for diseased horses are removed.

Indemnity payments are now allowed for certain animals which were brought from one county to another within the state.

Expenses of quarantine, killing and burial of diseased animals are removed from local government units and borne entirely by the state.

References to "enforcement inspectors" of the board are changed to "compliance representatives."

The lighted red stop signs on automobiles of board

officials may now be placed on hoods as well as right front fenders.

Certain limitations on penalties are removed and most violations of chapter 35 uniformly made misdemeanors.

The requirement that the board furnish copies of sanitation rules to railway companies and public stockyard companies is eliminated.

Effective January 1, 1981, anaplasmosis testing is required for breeding cattle entering the state; quarantine at the owner's expense is directed for cattle not tested or having a positive reaction to the test. All steers and certain other cattle are exempted from the requirement.

Notice of kennel license revocation hearings is changed from 20 days to "a minimum of 30 days."

Definitions of "person," "biological products," "manufacturer," "dealer," "Bang's disease," "hog cholera," "destroy," and "board," are repealed. The provisions specifically relating to hog cholera eradication are repealed. The provisions relating to distribution of tuberculin and mallein to veterinarians, and to testing of cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease are repealed. Provisions regulating manufacture and distribution of certain biological products, including hog cholera serum and Marek's disease vaccines, are repealed.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

FAMILY FARM CORPORATIONS, PROPERTY TAXES, LIABILITY OF DONORS OF DISTRESSED FOOD, Chapter 497, H.F. No. 1814, by B. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1990, by Menning.

This act changes the requirements for special valuation and property tax deferment of agricultural land by allowing the land to be the homestead of the owner in addition to the existing language permitting the land to be the homestead of the owner's survivors, and by changing the definition of family farm corporation so that a "family farm corporation" may have a majority rather than all of its shares held by family members.

The act also includes a "good samaritan law," which insulates food manufacturers, processors and others who donate food to the elderly or needy and charitable organizations which distribute food to the elderly or needy at no charge from liability for injury caused by the food unless the injury is caused by gross negligence, recklessness or intentional misconduct. The commissioner of agriculture retains his authority to regulate the use or consumption of distressed food donated, collected or received for charitable purposes.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

RATES OF INTEREST, LIMITS ON STATE BANKS, Chapter 343,
S.F. No. 687, by Tennessen; companion is H.F. No. 639, by
Pavlak.

Allows state chartered banks and savings banks to charge an interest rate of not more than one percent over the discount rate on 90 day commercial paper in effect at the federal reserve bank at the Ninth Federal Reserve District on any loan or discount made or upon any note, bill or other evidence of debt.

This act is effective February 12, 1980.

RATES OF INTEREST, OPEN END CREDIT SALES, Chapter 346,
S.F. No. 285, by Laufenburger; companion is H.F. No. 500,
by Friedrich.

This act increases to one and one-third percent per month the finance charge a seller may impose on an average daily account balance if the sales are made pursuant to an arrangement which permits the consumer to make purchases from time to time, permits the consumer to either pay for these purchases in full or in installments, and permits the merchant to impose a finance charge on the outstanding balance of these purchases.

No finance charge can be imposed on that part of the average daily balance consisting of purchases made during the current regular billing cycle.

The act is effective February 22, 1980, but does not apply to account balances outstanding on this date. The finance charge imposed on these account balances can be no more than one percent per month computed on the average daily balance of the account.

PROFIT AND NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS, MISCELLANEOUS
AMENDMENTS, Chapter 351, S.F. No. 54, by Davies; companion
is H.F. No. 331, by M. Sieben.

The restrictions on the number and types of positions that may be held by the same officer of a corporation formed under the Minnesota business corporation act have been removed.

The prohibitions against pecuniary gain to the shareholders or members of a nonprofit corporation have been clarified to exclude gains to shareholders or members which are themselves nonprofit corporations.

Nonprofit corporations may now be formed by one incorporator and managed by a board of directors of at least three members unless there are less than that number of shareholders or members in which case the number of directors cannot be less than the number of shareholders or directors.

The act is effective March 14, 1980.

CORPORATIONS, DIRECTOR INDEMNIFICATION, Chapter 352,
S.F. No. 482, by Sieloff; companion is H.F. No. 543, by

Drew.

Removes necessity for a court order in certain corporate indemnifications of directors, officers, employees or agents who are parties to litigation by or in the right of the corporation.

Permits attorneys' fees to be paid on behalf of a person by a corporation in advance of final disposition of litigation if the person agrees to repay the amount unless it is determined that the indemnification for attorneys' fees was proper.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

SMALL BUSINESS, UNIFORM DEFINITION, Chapter 361, S.F. No. 951, by Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 1092, by Reding.

This act defines "small business" and related terms and makes those definitions applicable wherever the term "small business" is used in Minnesota Statutes or administrative rules and programs established pursuant to statute, unless a clear and contrary indication exists.

The commissioner of administration is authorized by rule to limit or exclude participation of nonmanufacturing businesses under the Minnesota small business procurement act.

The act is effective October 1, 1980.

INTEREST RATES, CONTRACTS FOR DEED, Chapter 373, S.F. No. 273, by Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 805, by Evans.

The act applies to all contracts for deed under \$100,000 for the conveyance of real estate. It removes the statutory eight percent interest rate ceiling on contracts for deed. The maximum lawful rate of interest chargeable on these contracts is now determined in the same manner as conventional loans pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 47.20, Subdivision 4 or 4a, as applicable.

The act also regulates terminations of contracts for deed. It requires a vendor to serve a termination notice on the purchaser in the form prescribed by the act prior to any action. The notice must state when the contract will terminate, must inform the purchaser of what is required to prevent termination, and must inform the purchaser of the consequences of the termination.

County and district courts are authorized to temporarily restrain the termination of a contract for deed with or without the taking of any security. Upon a motion for a temporary injunction, the court must condition the granting of the order on the purchaser paying installments under the contract to the court or the vendor as they become due, or the giving of other security the court determines to be proper. A contract for deed will not terminate until 15 days after an order is entered dissolving or modifying the temporary restraining order or injunction.

The act is effective May 1, 1980.

LICENSING PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, Chapter 380, H.F. No.

1789, by Valento; companion is S.F. No. 1818, by Olson.

Extends the deadline for applying for certification to be a public accountant from January 1, 1980 to July 1, 1980.

This act is effective March 28, 1980.

INDIAN LOANS, Chapter 391, S.F. No. 1796, by Sieloff; companion is H.F. No. 1749, by Ainley.

This act makes several changes in the Indian loan program administered by the department of economic development. An eligible Indian must be an enrolled member of a Minnesota based band or tribe. The commissioner of economic development shall determine the amount going to reservation Indians based on a statutory formula. A fidelity bond in favor of the state treasurer shall be obtained by tribal councils to cover loans made to their members.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

CONDUCTING BUSINESS UNDER ASSUMED NAME, Chapter 396, H.F. No. 924, by Sherwood; companion is S.F. No. 1043, by Menning.

The filing fee for each certificate or amended certificate of assumed name has been reduced from \$20 to \$12. The certificate renewal fee has been reduced from \$10 to \$6. The misdemeanor penalty for failure to comply with the filing provisions of chapter 333 has been removed.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALESMEN, SERVICE OF PROCESS, Chapter 420, S.F. No. 1815, by Bang; companion is H.F. No. 2096, by Murphy.

The act provides for service of process on nonresident real estate brokers and salespersons. Service is made by filing a copy of the process with the commissioner of securities or the commissioner's representative. It is not effective unless the plaintiff sends the defendant or respondent notice of the service and a copy of the process by certified mail, and files an affidavit of compliance with the above requirements in the action or proceeding on or before the return day of the process. The time limit for filing the affidavit of compliance may be extended by a court or hearing examiner.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

MOBILE HOME SALES, REGULATION, Chapter 441, S.F. No. 1813, by Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 1941, by Den Ouden.

The act allows an owner of a licensed mobile home park to use the owner's residence as the established place of business in satisfaction of one of the statutory requirements for obtaining a dealers' license if the residence is in or adjacent to the park and unless prohibited by local zoning ordinance.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSTALLMENT SALES, INTEREST RATES,
Chapter 451, S.F. No. 2067, by Penny; companion is H.F. No.
2121, by Osthoff.

From April 4, 1980 until July 31, 1983, the maximum time price differential authorized for Class 1 motor vehicles will be \$10 per \$100 per year. A Class 1 motor vehicle bears a model year the same as, or not more than one year prior to, the year in which the sale is made. The time price differential continues to be enforceable until the indebtedness is satisfied. On July 31, 1983 the prior rate of \$8 per \$100 per year on Class 1 motor vehicles will be reinstated.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, MEDICAL DOCTORS, Chapter 452, S.F.
No. 2195, by Knoll; companion is H.F. No. 2206, by M.
Sieben.

The act excludes placement services exclusively for medical doctors from the definition of "employment agency" for purposes of the statutes which regulate employment agencies.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

LEGAL NEWSPAPERS, Chapter 471, H.F. No. 1286, by
Clawson; companion is S.F. No. 2046, by Sikorski.

The act changes some of the requirements that must be met in order for a newspaper to qualify as a medium of official and legal publication.

The column and sheet form equivalent in printed space requirement has been increased from 900 to 1,200 square inches. The content requirement now provides that at least half of the issues each year must have an average of not more than 75 percent of its printed space made up of advertising material and paid legal notices; and in all of its issues each year have at least 25 percent if published more often than weekly, or 50 percent, if weekly, of news columns devoted to news of local interest to the community it serves. No more than 25 percent of the total nonadvertising column inches in any issue may wholly duplicate another publication unless it is material taken from recognized general news services. The circulation requirement has been amended to delete the paid subscription provision. The requirement may now be met by newspapers which have at least 500 copies regularly distributed without charge to local residents.

The price requirements have been amended to allow newspapers distributed without charge to local residents to qualify as legal newspaper provided the remaining statutory prerequisites are met.

The newspaper must annually publish and submit to the secretary of state a sworn U.S. post office second-class statement of ownership. In the absence of this, the newspaper must annually publish and submit a statement of ownership and circulation verified by a recognized independent circulation auditing agency.

The act repeals the law requiring the state printer to

publish a pamphlet containing descriptions, styles and facsimile copy of all notices required by law to be published by public officials, and also repeals the law concerning controversies between public officials and publishers regarding the measurement of these notices.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY PROJECTS, Chapter 480, H.F. No. 1996, by Casserly; companion is H.F. No. 2130, by Humphrey.

This act amends the municipal industrial development act (MIDA) to declare that increased energy costs are a further reason for the MIDA. Projects authorized for MIDA purposes are expanded to include those involving the gathering, processing, generating, transmitting or distributing of energy from alternative energy sources and the construction, fabrication, sale or leasing of products therefor. A municipality may finance the acquisition and leasing or sale of equipment and products to others on an alternative energy project by issuing bonds.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

SECURITIES DIVISION RENAMING, CONTINUING CARE FACILITIES REGULATION, Chapter 516, S.F. No. 789, by Bang; companion is H.F. No. 887, by Pleasant.

This act renames the securities division of the department of commerce. The new name is the securities and real estate division.

This act also includes the "continuing care facility registration act." It defines "continuing care" as the furnishing to an individual, other than a relative, board and lodging together with nursing service, of medical service or other health related service, regardless of whether the lodging and service are provided at the same location, under an agreement effective for the life of the individual or for a period of more than one year, but does not include care furnished in a nursing home.

Unless a facility is registered under this act, no provider can enter into a contract to provide continuing care in the facility if it requires or permits the payment of an entrance fee. An application for registration must be filed with the commissioner of securities containing information prescribed by the commissioner.

The provider must deliver a disclosure statement to a person with whom a contract is to be made containing specific information about the provider organization and its administration and the services to be provided and the fees charged. The statement is to be approved by the commissioner and must be written in "plain language."

A resident may end his residency agreement at any time. An agreement may not require more than 120 days written notice nor any additional fees for termination of the residency.

When the facility is ready for occupancy, the commissioner shall file a lien on real and personal property of the provider or facility to secure the

obligations of the provider under existing and future contracts for continuing care. A lien shall be effective for ten years following filing and may be extended by the commissioner if he deems it advisable.

The act is effective November 1, 1980.

REAL ESTATE ASSURANCE ACCOUNT, Chapter 543, H.F. No. 1956, by Casserly; companion is S.F. No. 2347, by Knutson.

This act combines the tax forfeited land assurance account with the land registration assurance fund. The new account is called the real estate assurance account. The county land registration assurance funds are abolished and funds therein transferred to the new account.

The commissioner of banks is empowered to issue quit claim deeds to convey away state interests created through the department of rural credit, a defunct state agency.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

SMALL BUSINESS FINANCE AGENCY, Chapter 547, H.F. No. 2045, by Reding; companion is S.F. No. 1806, by Laufenburger.

The act establishes a small business finance agency to implement a loan program for small businesses in the state. The program is aimed at providing business loans and pollution control loans to small businesses.

The agency is authorized to issue and sell tax exempt obligations and to participate with financial institutions in the making and purchasing of business and pollution control loans.

The act defines the powers and duties of the small business finance agency and the financial institutions with whom it may participate in the loan program.

The act is effective April 12, 1980.

UNIFORM CONDOMINIUM AND LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ACTS, Chapter 582, S.F. No. 133, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 789, by Casserly.

Laws 1980, Chapter 582, enacts two uniform acts.

The uniform condominium act contains comprehensive provisions designed to unify and modernize the law of condominiums.

ARTICLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Contains definitions and general provisions applicable throughout the act. The article deals with such matters as applicability, separate titles and taxation, eminent domain, applicability of other statutes, and other general matters.

ARTICLE II CREATION, ALTERATION, AND TERMINATION OF CONDOMINIUMS

Provides for the creation, alteration, and termination of the condominium. The article provides flexibility to a developer in creating a condominium project designed to meet the needs of the real estate market, while imposing restrictions on developers' practices which have a potential for harm to unit purchasers.

ARTICLE III MANAGEMENT OF THE CONDOMINIUM

Concerns the administration of the unit owners' association. This article provides broad-ranging powers to the association, and covers such matters as insurance, tort and contract liability of the association.

ARTICLE IV PROTECTION OF PURCHASERS

Deals with consumer protection for condominium unit purchasers. In addition to treating specific abuses which have developed in the condominium industry in the past, the article requires substantial disclosure by developers, which must be made available to consumers before conveyance of a unit. To further promote disclosure, the article also requires that all owners of units in residential condominiums provide resale certificates to subsequent purchasers, regardless of when the condominium was created.

The condominium act is effective August 1, 1980.

The uniform limited partnership act (1976) is intended to modernize the prior uniform law while retaining the special character of limited partnerships as compared with corporations. The draftsman of a limited partnership agreement has a degree of flexibility in defining the relations among the partners that is not available in the corporate form. Moreover, the relationship among partners is by consent, and requires the general partner to seek approval of the partners (sometimes unanimous approval). The new act clarifies ambiguities and fills gaps in the prior uniform law by adding more detailed language and mechanics. In addition, some important substantive changes and additions have been made.

Sections 1 to 7 provide a list of all of the definitions used in the act, integrate the use of limited partnership names with corporate names and provide for an office and agent for service of process in the state of organization. All of these provisions are new.

Sections 8 to 16 collect in one place all provisions dealing with execution and filing of certificates of limited partnership and certificates of amendment and cancellation. The act recognizes that the basic document in any partnership, including a limited partnership, is the partnership agreement. The certificate of limited partnership merely reflects matters as to which creditors should be put on notice.

Sections 17 to 21 deal with the powers and potential liabilities of limited partners. Section 19 lists a number of activities in which a limited partner may engage without being held to have so participated in the control of the

business that he assumes the liability of a general partner. Moreover, it goes on to confine the liability of a limited partner who merely steps over the line of participation in control to persons who actually know of that participation in control. General liability for partnership debts is imposed only on those limited partners who are in effect, "silent general partners". With that exception, the provisions of the new act that impose liability on a limited partner who has somehow permitted third parties to be misled to their detriment as to the limited partner's true status confine that liability to those who have actually been misled.

The provisions relating to general partners are collected in sections 22 to 26.

Sections 27 to 30 on finance, make changes from the prior uniform law. The contribution of services and promises to contribute cash, property or services are now explicitly permitted as contributions. Those who fail to perform promised services are required, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, to pay the value of the services stated in the certificate of limited partnership.

A number of changes from the prior uniform law are made in sections 31 to 38, dealing with distributions from and the withdrawal of partners from the partnership. For example, section 38 creates a statute of limitations on the right of a limited partnership to recover all or part of a contribution that has been returned to a limited partner, whether to satisfy creditors or otherwise.

The assignability of partnership interests is dealt with in considerable detail in sections 39 to 43.

The provisions relating to dissolution appear in sections 44 to 47, which, among other things, impose a new standard for seeking judicial dissolution of a limited partnership.

Sections 48 to 55 deal with registration of foreign limited partnerships and specifying choice-of-law rules.

Finally, sections 56 to 60 authorize derivative actions to be brought by limited partners.

The new act governs partnerships formed after December 31, 1980. Older limited partnerships may elect to be covered by the new act.

OWNERSHIP OF DIES AND MOLDS, Chapter 584, S.F. No. 1875, by S. Keefe; companion is H.F. No. 2069, by Jacobs.

The act allows all rights to and title in a die, form or mold used to manufacture plastic products to transfer from the customer to the molder if the property is not claimed within three years following its last prior use.

The molder must notify the customer by certified mail of the intent to transfer. If no response is received within 90 days after the notice is sent, the transfer is effected by operation of law.

The three-year waiting period applies retroactively to dies, forms or molds in the possession of a molder as of

the effective date of the act.

The act is effective April 17, 1980.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, Chapter 586, S.F. No. 251,
by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 2273, by Albrecht.

Section 1 of the act retroactively validates all actions of a board of directors and elections of members to a board of directors which might otherwise be attacked as being invalid because a director was elected by mail voting.

Stockholders, including stockholders of a cooperative telephone association, may vote by mail for a director only if this practice is allowed by the association's articles or bylaws.

Ballot requirements are also detailed.

Section 2 authorizes voting by a spouse of a member or stockholder of a cooperative association on the member's or stockholder's behalf unless the member or stockholder indicates otherwise.

The act is effective April 18, 1980.

REGULATING MOBILE HOME TRANSACTIONS, Chapter 590, S.F. No. 630, by Schaaf; companion is H.F. No. 615, by Patton.

Section 1 of the act broadens the existing prohibition on entrance and transfer fees charged to a tenant or prospective tenant of a mobile home park. The prohibition now extends to an agent of a tenant or prospective tenant. Prior law protected the rights of a tenant to sell a mobile home or prohibit its removal from a mobile home park under certain circumstances.

Section 2 extends these rights to a party holding a security interest in the tenant's mobile home. Temporary vacancy for less than 90 days when a mobile home is being sold is not valid cause for removal if it is otherwise properly maintained.

Section 3 establishes an additional requirement which must be met by a mobile home park lessor in order to recover possession of the land upon which a mobile home is situated. If the action is based on nonpayment of rent or utilities, ten days written notice of action to recover possession must be given to the tenant and any secured party known to the lessor. Any default may be cured within this period.

The remaining sections of the act regulate mobile home dealers.

Section 8 increases the amount of the surety bond required of licensees from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Applicants are now required to establish trust accounts unless their business is limited to transactions concerning new mobile homes.

Section 10 requires dealers to retain specified documents for three years after the date of the closing of a transaction if it is consummated or from the date of the listing if not. The commissioner of administration is

authorized to examine these records as necessary.

Section 11 states that each dealer is responsible for the activities of employees or agents to the extent that these activities occur in the sale or attempted sale of a mobile home.

Section 12 requires dealers selling mobile homes, other than new mobile homes, to disclose certain charges, fees and payments to be made in connection with the sale. Trust accounts must also be maintained by dealers. The trust information detailed in this section must be provided to the proper parties. This section also prohibits the commingling of trust funds and a dealer's personal funds, except that up to \$100 of the dealer's funds can be placed in the account if so identified and if used to pay service charges on the account.

Section 13 prohibits the sale of mobile homes and advertising as a dealer by a person not licensed as a mobile home dealer. Net listing agreements are prohibited unless the agreement includes an enforceable promise by the dealer to purchase the mobile home at a price specified in the agreement if it is not sold in a certain period of time.

Section 14 makes violations of section 12 or 13 subject to the unlawful practices statute and Minnesota Statutes, Section 325.907.

Section 8 is effective July 1, 1980. Section 13 does not effect valid net listing agreements executed prior to April 24, 1980. These prior net listing agreements can only be renewed or extended in accordance with the provisions of section 13. The remainder of the act is effective April 24, 1980.

REGULATING PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, Chapter 591, S.F. No. 1398, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 2223, by Kroening.

This act clarifies the existing law related to licensing of accountants and makes several minor changes. It allows the licensing board to use the uniform certified public accountant examination. It also establishes a certificate program in addition to the licensing program for certified public accountants.

The act is effective April 24, 1980.

TRADE REGULATIONS, FORMALDEHYDE CONCENTRATION LIMITS, TRADE SECRETS, Chapter 594, S.F. No. 2100, by Knoll; companion is H.F. No. 2088, by Greenfield.

Sections 1 and 2 regulate the manufacture and sale of building materials and housing units containing urea formaldehyde.

The commissioner of health must, within 30 days after April 24, 1980, determine if a significant health problem is presented by the use of building materials that emit formaldehyde gas. If the determination is made that a problem does exist, then rules must be promulgated which establish standards governing the sale of building materials and housing units and certain obligations are placed on manufacturers and builders.

Manufacturers and builders of these products are required to provide a prescribed written disclosure which puts persons who are purchasing these products on notice of the possible health problems associated with the use of urea formaldehyde. This required disclosure also applies to persons along the chain of distribution of the product.

Section 2 requires manufacturers of products and builders of housing units containing materials made with urea formaldehyde to pay the reasonable cost of repair on relocation if the consumer can document that the housing unit has significant ambient air levels of formaldehyde and has documented medical records proving formaldehyde related illness.

Minnesota Statutes, Section 325.907 applies to violations of the disclosure provisions of section 2. A violation is also considered violation of the unlawful practices statute.

Sections 3 to 9 are the uniform trade secrets act. Actual or potential misappropriation of a trade secret is enjoined. Damages covering actual loss may be recovered as well as any unjust enrichment caused by the misappropriation and not counted in determining actual loss. Attorney's fees may be awarded to the prevailing party in instances of bad faith on the part of the other party. In all actions based upon misappropriation of a trade secret, the court must preserve the secrecy of the trade secret by reasonable means.

The statute of limitations on these actions is three years computed from the time the misappropriation is discovered or should have been discovered by the exercise of reasonable diligence.

Sections 1, and 2, subdivisions 4 and 5 are effective April 24, 1980. Section 2, subdivision 1 to 3 and 6 are effective January 1, 1981. Sections 3 to 9 are effective August 1, 1980.

SMALL BUSINESS CONFERENCE, Chapter 613, H.F. No. 2046,
by Pehler; companion is S.F. No. 1706, by Peterson.

The act establishes a state conference on small business. The conference will be directed by ten commissioners, who are to establish procedures for regional meetings of small business persons in the state. Delegates to the state conference will be elected at these regional meetings.

The state conference will be held in January of 1981 for the purpose of formulating proposals for action to help the development of small business. The legislature and the governor are to receive the conference's proposal by March 1, 1981.

\$10,000 is appropriated to the conference from the state's general fund for the purposes of this act.

The act is effective July 1, 1980.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

HIGHWAY BONDS, Chapter 549, H.F. No. 2289, by Osthoff; companion is S.F. No. 2203, by Schmitz.

This act proposes a constitutional amendment to the Minnesota Constitution, Article XIV (Public Highway System), Section 11. If adopted, the amendment would remove the \$150,000,000 limit on outstanding highway bonds and the five percent maximum interest rate limit on the highway bonds.

The question of adoption of the proposed amendment will be on the ballot at the November 1980 general election. It would become effective if approved by a majority of those voting at the election.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM AND CAMPAIGN FINANCING, Chapter 587, H.F. No. 2304, by Kempe; companion is S.F. No. 599, by McCutcheon.

This act makes a variety of changes in the constitution and laws which relate to the general subject of elections. It is divided into three articles each dealing with elections. Article I deals with initiative and referendum. Article II deals with contributions and expenditures in ballot question campaigns. Article III deals with the financing of election campaigns for political offices. Articles I and III each contain both a proposed constitutional amendment and implementing legislation.

ARTICLE I INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Section 1 of this article proposes a new section to be added to Article IV of the constitution providing a method by which voters may enact new laws and repeal old ones. The amendment sets up the basic principles for initiative and referendum and is not self-executing. All of the necessary implementation is provided in the subsequent statutory provisions.

The proposed constitutional section provides that voters can directly initiate a statute or refer an existing statute for repeal. Either process is begun by a petition of at least five percent of the voters in each congressional district. An initiative or referendum is adopted if a majority of those voting on the question vote in favor of it. Neither initiative nor referendum may be used for constitutional amendments, appropriations or special laws. The governor cannot exercise a veto on initiative or referendum. If an initiative or referendum is adopted by the voters, it is immune from any legislative action for two years.

The proposed constitutional section also establishes a limited form of legislative referendum. The legislature may refer an act to a vote of the people only as a response to an initiative or referendum of the voters. If the original sponsors like the legislative response better than their own, they may abandon the initiative or referendum.

If it is abandoned, the legislative response goes into effect. If it is not abandoned, both the original initiative or referendum and the act referred to the voters by the legislature go on the ballot. A legislative response is not subject to a gubernatorial veto and becomes effective if a majority of those voting on it approve it.

The new constitutional section does not provide for "indirect" initiative. (Under indirect initiative, the petitioned measure is referred to the legislature for action before going on the election ballot.) Rather, direct initiative is provided for and the legislature is authorized to refer one of its own acts to the voters in response.

Section 2 states the proposition to be placed on the November 1980, general election ballot for the constitutional amendment providing for initiative and referendum.

The remainder of Article I (sections 3 to 41) is the statutory implementation of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Section 3 states the short title of the bill as "the initiative and referendum implementation act." The short title indicates the fact that the law is established pursuant to the constitutional authority that the legislature is to provide necessary implementation of the new constitutional provision.

Section 4 provides definitions of various terms used elsewhere in the act.

Section 5 sets out the procedure which sponsors of an initiative or referendum must follow before circulating petitions. Before March 1 of an odd-numbered year the sponsors must file a declaration with the secretary of state and pay a \$200 nonrefundable fee. The declaration identifies the sponsors and supporters of the initiative or referendum, indicates the nature of the law proposed for enactment or repeal, a citation of a law being referred, a short title for the measure, and the identity of the person authorized to approve the form of the initiative or referendum.

Section 6 sets out the next step after filing a declaration. The sponsors consult with the revisor of statutes who is directed to prepare a draft of the initiative or referendum measure in accordance with the sponsors' wishes. The revisor may also give the sponsors advice on the best form to accomplish their purpose and his opinion as to constitutionality of their proposal. The revisor must treat work for the sponsors as confidential. The form of an initiative or referendum generally conforms to that of a bill in the legislature. After receiving the revisor's advice, the sponsors then file with the secretary of state either the revisor's recommended draft or a waiver of revisor's assistance and the sponsors' own draft. If the sponsors fail to file anything, the process is terminated.

Section 7 sets out the form of an initiative or referendum petition. Each petition is headed by "Official Initiative (or Referendum) Petition", a short title and

summary, a statement of where a verbatim copy of the measure can be examined, space for voter signatures, and the circulator's affidavit. The form of the petition must be approved by the secretary of state before it can be used. After approval of the petition, the secretary of state notifies all county auditors that a petition is to be circulated.

Section 8 sets out the procedures for circulating initiative or referendum petitions. Circulation cannot begin before eight days after the secretary of state's approval of the petition form. The petition drive may be voluntarily abandoned. If a drive is abandoned or the petitions are never filed, they become invalid on June 1 of the year after they were signed which prevents their use in another petition drive for the same measure.

Section 9 requires that for an initiative or referendum to be placed on the ballot, petitions must be signed by voters in a number which is five percent or more of the number of voters in each congressional district in the last election. For the purpose of determining that number, if a precinct is divided between two congressional districts, the number voting in each district for that precinct is determined by the number voting in the congressional elections (this eliminates the need to determine, in split precincts, the congressional district of voters who did not vote for a congressman).

Section 10 requires the petitions to be filed with the secretary of state not later than October 1 of the year circulated. The petitions must be bound and can only be filed by the sponsors or their designees. (Since petitioning could begin as early as late January or as late as late March, the sponsors would have between six and nine months to circulate the petitions.)

Sections 11 to 13 set out the procedures used to verify the validity of the petition signatures after they are filed. First, the secretary of state counts the signatures to determine whether or not there is the minimum number of signatures. If the raw number of signatures is sufficient, then the verification begins. The county auditors must assist the secretary in verifying the signatures. Scientific random sampling techniques may be used rather than verifying all the signatures. The technique of random sampling is set out in the act. To be valid, a signature must be signed by the person named, be voluntarily signed, be that of an eligible voter of that congressional district, and be legible. Any eligible voter may contest the validity of any signature or the sufficiency of the number of signatures. The secretary of state hears and determines any contest. If it is determined that the number of valid signatures is insufficient, the sponsors may have either 21 or 35 days, depending on whether the deficiency is based on an actual count or an estimate from a random sample, to obtain additional signatures. Throughout the provisions on verification, time limits are set out for completion of each stage of the process. At the latest, it would be known by mid-February of the year after the petitions are circulated whether an initiative or referendum measure will be placed on the ballot.

Section 14 provides for the procedure to place an

initiative or referendum on the ballot. The executive council determines the ballot proposition. The proposition is to be in similar form to the propositions used for legislatively proposed constitutional amendments. The secretary of state then certifies a petition's sufficiency and the ballot proposition to be used.

Section 15 provides the procedure for the sponsors to abandon an initiative or referendum if the legislature responds to the proposal by referring one of its own to the voters for approval. If the legislature does respond by referring to the voters an act with a similar scope and purpose, then upon the agreement of at least four-fifths of the sponsors prior to June 1, the petitioned initiative or referendum may be abandoned.

Section 16 provides for the placement on the ballot of a legislative enactment which is within the scope and purpose of the initiative or referendum proposed by petition. Its placement on the ballot is similar to that of an initiative or referendum measure.

Section 17 provides for the sequential numbering of ballot propositions. The sequence numbering will be continuous from election to election so that a ballot proposition number used in one election will not be reused in a subsequent election.

Section 18 provides that initiative or referendum election procedures will be conducted in the same manner provided by the general election laws in Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 200 to 209.

Section 19 provides that voting on an initiative or referendum may only be conducted at general elections.

Section 20 provides that simultaneous petitions for the same initiative or referendum may be conducted. This is intended to prevent someone blocking another person's petition drive by filing first and then not pursuing the drive.

Section 21 requires that all costs to verify signatures be paid by the state rather than local governments. The county auditors "bill" the state for their costs. The costs, however, must be reasonable. The secretary of state is to provide by rule for what will be reimbursed as "reasonable" costs.

Section 22 provides for the resolution of conflicts between two or more initiatives or referendums, including legislatively referred measures, which were "adopted" by a majority vote at the polls. Any claimed conflict must be resolved by an action in court. If the court finds that any material provision of one is irreconcilable with a material provision of another measure, then the one with the highest number of votes prevails. Thus, if no court action is filed or if two measures do not conflict to the extent of the standard provided, then two or more measures dealing with the same general subject may simultaneously go into effect.

Section 23 provides that an adopted initiative or referendum is to be published in the Session Laws and Minnesota Statutes in substantially the same manner as for

legislative enactments.

Sections 24 and 25 require that all literature and advertisements on a petitioned measure or ballot proposition must include identification of its author or that it is a paid advertisement. A publisher may not charge advertising rates for an initiative or referendum which are higher than for other advertisements.

Section 26 redefines "political committee" as used in the ethics in government chapter of the statutes (chapter 10A), to include in it the sponsors of a petition and any group organized to promote or defeat a ballot question or whose members are implicitly or explicitly required to receive or expend money to promote or defeat a ballot issue. By including these groups within the definition, these groups will be required to disclose their contributors and expenditure of funds.

Section 27 provides criminal sanctions for certain activities connected with an initiative or referendum. Among the prohibitions are: to pay or be paid for signing a petition; to refuse to file a required statement of expenses; to publish literature or advertisements without the proper identification; to file any petitions without the sponsors' authorization; to induce a person to sign a petition by fraud, force or threat of force; to publish false information which affects a ballot issue campaign; to forge signatures on a petition; and, to intentionally sign a petition for the same measure more than once. Depending on the violation, a person could be guilty of either a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor.

Section 28 provides some organizational principles for the sponsors. First, the sponsors control any filing made in their name. Second, the chairman of the sponsors, or person authorized by the chairman, may act for all the sponsors. Third, any notices to the sponsors need only be given to the chairman.

Section 29 provides clarification of filing dates in the act. If time expires for a filing on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, the time is extended to the next working day. When filing is required, it must actually be filed not later than the last authorized day and not just mailed on that day.

Section 30 provides for judicial review of an initiative or referendum. The district court has jurisdiction of actions contesting the sufficiency of petition signatures, the resolution of conflicts between measures, and suits alleging the unconstitutionality of an adopted measure. All suits and criminal prosecutions involving an initiative or referendum must be filed in the district court for Ramsey County. A suit regarding the insufficiency of petition signatures must be filed within ten days of the final determination by the secretary of state that the number of signatures is sufficient or insufficient. A suit alleging conflicts between multiple measures must be filed before the effective date of the measures. The court may delay the effective date when such a suit is filed.

Section 31 deals with the relationship of initiative and referendum to the ethics in government chapter (chapter

10A). It requires an additional contribution or expenditure report be filed within five days of the date the secretary of state certifies that a question will be placed on the ballot.

Sections 32 to 36 amend existing law on the printing of ballots for ballot propositions. A new ballot in a blue color will be prepared for an initiative or referendum. These ballots will be deposited in a separate blue ballot box at the polls. The cost of printing the blue ballots is to be borne by the secretary of state but paid out of money otherwise unappropriated. The blue ballots are canvassed in a stipulated order with the other ballots from information furnished by the county auditors.

Section 37 prohibits corporations from deducting as expenses for tax purposes any expenditures to promote or defeat an initiative or referendum.

Section 38 prohibits corporations from using as a credit against taxes any gift to an organization for use in promoting or defeating an initiative or referendum measure.

Section 39 modifies the existing provisions of law relating to when a legislative enactment becomes law. An initiative or referendum becomes effective on December 31 following the general election at which it is adopted.

Section 40 appropriates \$25,000 to the secretary of state to carry out her duties under the law.

Section 41 provides that the laws implementing this proposed constitutional amendment do not go into effect unless the constitutional amendment itself is approved at the polls.

The constitutional amendment goes into effect if it is approved at the polls at the election to be held November 4, 1980. It contains a "sunset" provision so that the authorization of initiative and referendum will go out of existence on January 1, 1985 (unless another amendment is approved to remove the sunset provision).

ARTICLE II CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES IN BALLOT QUESTION CAMPAIGNS

This article makes many changes in the ethics in government chapter (chapter 10A) and fair campaign practices chapter (chapter 210A), which can generally be categorized as extending the same regulations to ballot issue campaigns that now apply to candidate campaigns. Included in "ballot issues" are state constitutional amendments proposed by the legislature, state initiative and referendum issues and any local ballot issues.

Section 1 excludes, as a reportable contribution, services provided without compensation on ballot issues.

Section 2 makes reportable any transfer of money to promote or defeat a ballot question.

Section 3 makes reportable any donation in kind to promote or defeat a ballot question.

Section 4 expands the definition of a reportable campaign expenditure to include any expenditure to promote or defeat a ballot question. Any expenditures in the nature of uncompensated services are not included.

Section 5 includes within the definition of a "political committee" any group organized to promote or defeat a ballot question. These groups must make contribution and expenditure reports.

Section 6 includes within the definition of reportable "political fund" any fund for the purpose of promoting or defeating a ballot question.

Section 7 adds a definition of "ballot question" to the ethics in government law. Included, without any exclusions, are all kinds of propositions on which the public may vote. The "promoting or defeating of a ballot question" includes the process of petitioning to put an initiative or referendum on the ballot.

Section 8 requires that each political committee sets up a "political fund" and that all expenditures to promote or defeat a ballot question must be made from that fund.

Section 9 requires the disclosure of the names of persons who make contributions in excess of \$100 for ballot issue campaigns, and the ballot issue question which the contribution is intended to promote or defeat must be identified.

Section 10 requires any individual who makes independent expenditures in excess of \$100 to promote or defeat a ballot issue to file reports otherwise required by chapter 10A.

Section 11 removes from the fair campaign practices chapter (chapter 210A) the provision that committees supporting or opposing constitutional amendments are bound by its provisions. The provision is removed because the regulation of all ballot issue campaign committees, including any concerned with constitutional amendments, are now regulated under the ethics in government chapter (chapter 10A).

Section 12 modifies the fair campaign practices chapter by providing for the reporting of contributions and expenditures on ballot issues conducted by local subdivisions in the state. Any individual or group which receives or expends in excess of \$100 supporting or opposing a local ballot issue must register, identify the ballot question in which they are interested and the total amount received and expended. The Secretary of State controls the forms for reporting but reports are actually filed with the local election official. The expenditure of funds to qualify a local measure for the ballot are included as reportable expenditures.

Section 13 modifies existing law to clarify that corporations are prohibited from making any type of contribution to any local candidate for a political office. The "contributions" prohibited are made similar to the "approved expenditures" defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 10A.01, Subdivision 10a.

Section 14 modifies existing law to clarify that corporations are prohibited from making independent expenditures to promote or defeat any local candidate. Formerly, the law prohibited "indirect" expenditures without further specification.

Section 15 modifies existing law to clarify that corporations may contribute to local ballot issue campaigns.

Section 16 clarifies existing law to indicate that regulations of the fair campaign practices chapter do not apply to news items or editorials in news media.

Section 17 provides that the provisions of Article II are effective April 23, 1980.

ARTICLE III CAMPAIGN FINANCING

This article presents to the voters the question of whether there should be campaign spending limits and disclosure of campaign spending for state political offices. It includes both a proposed constitutional amendment and modifications to existing statutory language to provide an inflation escalator to the existing statutory campaign spending limits. It also includes a repeal of existing statutory language providing for campaign spending limits and public reporting of contributions and expenditures. If the constitutional amendment is adopted by the people, then the statutory inflation escalator on campaign spending limits goes into effect. If the amendment is rejected, then the campaign spending limits are entirely repealed.

Section 1 provides for the language of the new constitutional provision. A new section, section 9, to the constitutional article on elections (article VII), is proposed to be added to the constitution. The new section would require the legislature to impose limitations on campaign spending and to require public disclosure of contributions and expenditures. (Under interpretation of the U. S. Constitution, limitations on campaign expenditures can only be imposed in connection with acceptance of public campaign financing.)

Section 2 is the ballot proposition to be voted on at the November 4, 1980, general election. It asks whether the Minnesota constitution should be amended to require campaign spending limits and campaign expenditure and contribution reports.

Section 3 provides for the modification of existing campaign expenditure limitations in 1984 and subsequent general election years. The amount of increase in the limits would be the same percentage increase as the percentage increase in the consumer price index from 1982 to 1984. The existing limits would also be increased for 1982. That increase would be the same percentage as the percentage increase in the consumer price index from 1974 to 1982.

Section 4 would increase the amount of the voluntary check-off for the state's election campaign fund from \$1 to \$2 per person. This fund is the source of money used to

finance the campaigns of those candidates who accept public campaign financing.

Section 5 increases the state income tax check-off amount from \$1 to \$2 for those who indicate they want the amount to go to the candidates of a particular political party.

Section 6 makes some stylistic changes in the existing statutory section dealing with the distribution of funds in the party accounts of the state campaign fund. A provision is added to restrict the reversion to the general fund of allocated but unspent funds to only unspent funds allocated to state senate and state representative campaigns. Funds allocated to campaigns for other offices and unspent remain available for reallocation in subsequent campaign years.

Section 7 provides that funds allocated from the state campaign fund for state senate and representative campaigns will revert to the general fund if there is no candidate of the party for a state senate or representative seat. Formerly, the funds reverted only if there was no candidate for any office. If funds are allocated to other offices and are unspent because there is no candidate, the funds are reallocated to the offices for which the party does have candidates.

Section 8 contains the repealers of all existing statutory provisions for campaign expenditure limits and disclosure.

Section 9 provides that the new statutory provisions in sections 3 to 7 will go into effect when the constitutional amendment in section 1 is ratified. If it is not ratified, the repealer in section 8 will go into effect.

The constitutional amendment and new statutory provisions will go into effect if the amendment is ratified by the people at the general election on November 4, 1980. If it is not ratified, the campaign expenditure limits and financial disclosure repealer provisions become effective December 31, 1981.

REAPPORTIONMENT, Chapter 588, S.F. No. 129, by Luther; companion is H.F. No. 38, by M. Sieben.

The act includes a proposed constitutional amendment to remove from the legislature the power to reapportion itself and to establish a commission to reapportion the legislature. Also included is statutory implementation legislation.

Section 1 of the act contains the constitutional language. Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution is modified to remove a reference to apportionment of legislative districts and to insert a provision that the number of state senators and representatives can only be changed when reapportionment is scheduled. This provision is inserted so that the legislature cannot force a new reapportionment, if it is dissatisfied with the reapportionment commission's work, by the device of changing the number of legislators.

Article IV, Section 3, is modified by deleting the

legislative authority to reapportion itself and congressional seats and inserting language specifically denying the legislature that authority.

A new article, Article XV, is added to the constitution. The new article provides for the structure and operation of the reapportionment commission.

Section 1 of the new article provides for the composition of the commission. The commission comes into existence each year ending in the number one or when otherwise ordered by a court. It consists of nine members: one appointed by the speaker of the house; one by the president of the senate; one each by the minority party or parties of each house; and the remaining five members by unanimous agreement of the original four members. All members must be appointed by March 15, or the supreme court fills the vacancy.

Section 2 of the new article provides for the apportionment standards. Multi-member districts are prohibited, and the present pattern of the boundaries of house districts matching senate district boundaries must be maintained. All districts of the same kind must be as equal as practicable in population and composed of compact and contiguous territory. Provided that the standards of equal population, compactness, and contiguity can be otherwise met, the boundaries of districts must follow the boundaries of cities, counties, towns, and any physical barriers. The boundaries cannot be drawn to favor a person or political party.

Section 3 of the new article provides that the commission must adopt a plan setting out all the new districts by a vote of at least six of its nine members on not later than December 1 of the year after the year the federal decennial census is taken.

Section 4 of the new article provides that the districts drawn by the commission govern elections held after the date the plan is adopted and all litigation is concluded.

Section 5 of the new article provides for judicial review of a new reapportionment plan. All legal actions relating to reapportionment are directly considered by the supreme court without the necessity of a lower court action. If the commission fails to adopt new districts, then the responsibility to do so switches to the supreme court. If court action is completed so late that any filing deadlines for office are exceeded, then those deadlines are extended.

Section 6 of the new article permits the legislature to enact laws to implement the constitutional provisions. However, the commission is governed by the law in existence on January 1 of the year it was appointed. This limitation is intended to prevent the legislature from crippling the commission if it does not like the commission's activities or result.

The next section of the act, section 2, provides the wording of the proposition regarding adoption or rejection of the new constitutional amendment which will be on the ballot in November 1980.

Section 3 of the act provides the citation of sections 3 to 14 of the bill as the "Reapportionment Implementation Act". The title indicates the status of the subsequent statutory provisions as implementing the prior constitutional amendment.

Section 4 of the act provides additional amplification and limitations, beyond the constitutional provisions, relating to the appointment of the reapportionment commission.

First, "political party" is defined as the party designation under which a legislator was elected. The definition is required because it is the political party caucuses that are central to the selection of the first four members of the commission. The definition is intended to prevent party switching by legislators which would frustrate or prevent a balanced partisan make-up of the commission.

Second, not more than five commission members can reside in either the metropolitan area or in the remainder of the state. This limitation is intended to prevent domination of the commission by either city or rural interests.

Third, no one can be appointed to the commission as one of the five members on which unanimous agreement is required, who, in some way, has an interest in the result. Included in the prohibition are current or recent state or federal officials, an officer in a political party or campaign, an employee of the legislature or congress, a relation of a legislator or congressman, or a lobbyist. Furthermore, none of these commission members can remain on the commission if they become a candidate for elective office. All of these requirements are intended to prevent any conflicts-of-interest by the disinterested commission members.

Fourth, the mechanics for the appointment of commission members is established. In general, notice is given to the various appointing officers that they must appoint their members of the commission. They then have a maximum number of days to make an appointment. If there is a failure to make an appointment within that time, notice is given to the supreme court which fills the vacancy.

Fifth, any vacancy on the commission after original appointment is filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Section 5 of the act provides for the commencement of business by the commission. Ordinarily, the first meeting must be held before April 1. The secretary of state calls the first meeting and presides until a permanent chairman or chairwoman is selected. The commission must adopt rules for its proceedings. The administrative procedure act does not apply to these rules.

Meetings can be called by the presiding officer or a majority of the commission members and must be open to the public. The commission must keep comprehensive records of its activities and these records are open to the public. The commission may administer oaths.

A simple majority is necessary for the commission to conduct business. Absent members can be compelled to attend commission meetings.

Section 6 of the act provides for the removal of commission members. Members can be removed by the supreme court, upon petition, if the member is convicted of a crime, is ineligible to serve or is incapable or unwilling to serve. A member is subject to automatic removal if he or she misses three successive meetings or a total of six meetings without any satisfactory excuse. Any vacancy is then filled in the manner of original appointment except that the removed member cannot be reappointed.

Section 7 of the act provides that the secretary of state, commissioner of administration, attorney general and revisor of statutes are to provide the support for the commission under the direction of its chairman or chairwoman. The commission can, however, hire or contract for its own staff.

Section 8 of the act provides for what must be included in an apportionment plan adopted by the commission. The plan must include descriptions of each district; maps of each district; map of the state showing each district; a statistical analysis of the population variations of the district; a justification of any deviation from perfect equality among districts which exceed .5 percent for congressional districts and 5 percent for legislative districts; an explanation of the standards used; and other pertinent information. The plan must ordinarily be adopted by September 1 (three months earlier than permitted by the Constitution). If a court invalidates a plan, the commission has 30 days to develop a new plan. Plans must be filed with the secretary of state within five days after adoption. Any commission member may have a minority report included with the commission's plan.

Section 9 of the act provides for the establishment of a commission at a time other than subsequent to the federal decennial census. This would occur if the new districts are invalidated after the first election under them or the number of the state representatives in congress is invalidated in mid-decade. If an "extraordinary" commission is established, the supreme court is to set a time schedule for its work which is consistent with the time schedule for an ordinary commission.

Section 10 of the act provides for the payment of per diem and expenses to commission members in the same amount and manner as for other state employees.

Section 11 of the act provides for the mechanics of the dissolution of the commission. The commission winds up its business and dissolves 30 days after any legal action or an adopted plan is decided upon; after adoption of an amended plan; or upon failure to adopt a plan within the time limits. Before dissolving, the commission prepares an official record, which consists of all of its significant documents, and deposits it with the secretary of state for preservation.

Section 12 of the act provides for the publication of the commission's report. One copy must be given to each county auditor, and sufficient additional copies for public

purchase. A summary must also be given to each newspaper and radio and television station in the state. The summary contains most of the information that is in the full report but is localized by the service area of the newspaper or station.

Section 13 of the act provides for judicial review of a plan. Any petition to review the plan must be filed within 30 days after the plan is filed. The petition must set out the facts or law which indicate that the plan is unconstitutional. The petition is served on the commission and the attorney general. The supreme court has 60 days to hear the facts and arguments and render an opinion. On an amended plan, the time is shortened to 30 days. If the court finds the plan invalid, it must specify how and give the commission one chance to correct the defects in an amended plan. If a federal court invalidates a plan and permits the commission to do so, it may also amend the plan to correct defects. If the commission fails to adopt a plan or an amended plan of the commission is found invalid, then the supreme court must adopt a plan. The plan must comply with the substantive requirements of the constitution on apportionment of the districts. The court has 60 days to create its plan.

Section 14 of the act provides that the attorney general is to represent the commission in any court proceeding and defend it and the plan. He is to seek expedition of any federal court proceedings.

Section 15 of the act provides an appropriation of \$100,000 to the commission to implement the new law. Also, \$150,000 is appropriated to the Legislative Coordinating Commission to develop computer support for the commission.

Section 16 repeals existing statutory provisions for the boundaries of legislative and congressional districts.

Section 17 provides that the implementing law is effective only if the constitutional amendment is approved and on the day after it is approved by the voters.

Section 18 provides that the ballot question on adoption of the constitutional amendment on reapportionment will precede any other ballot questions on the ballot at the November 1980 election.

The statutory portions of the act are effective November 5, 1980, provided that the constitutional amendment proposed is ratified by the people at the general election held on November 4, 1980. The appropriation provisions (section 15) are effective July 1, 1980.

NOTARIES, Chapter 592, S.F. No. 1550, by Gearty;
companion is H.F. No. 1619, by Norton.

This act proposes an amendment to the constitution which would remove the requirement that the senate advise and consent to the appointment of notaries public by the governor. The language in existing statutes requiring that advice and consent is removed.

The act is effective for notaries public appointed after January 1, 1981 if the proposed amendment is approved prior to that date, and has no effect otherwise.

STATE HOSPITALS, CONTRABAND, Chapter 390, S.F. No. 1722, by Renneke; companion is H.F. No. 1702, by Dempsey.

This act extends the prohibition against introduction of contraband into state correctional facilities to state hospitals. Contraband includes controlled substances, firearms, weapons and explosives. A person convicted of introducing contraband into either a state correctional facility or state hospital is guilty of a felony.

The act prohibits the introduction of intoxicating or alcoholic liquors or malt beverages into state correctional facilities. A violation of this provision is a gross misdemeanor.

The head of a state hospital may, under rules prescribed by the commissioner of welfare, provide for the search of all persons admitted into the hospital or upon state hospital grounds.

Any contraband found pursuant to either a search authorized by the chief executive officer of a correctional facility or the head of a state hospital is subject to confiscation.

For purposes of this act, a state hospital means a hospital under the authority of the commissioner of public welfare in which (a) mentally ill, mentally deficient, or inebriate persons, (b) sex offenders, or (c) persons with psychopathic personalities are treated.

This act is effective March 29, 1980, and applies to all crimes committed after that date.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, PRISONERS, Chapter 417, S.F. No. 1709, by Nelson; companion is H.F. No. 1929, by Laidig.

This act makes changes in corrections and sentencing law.

This act amends present law to require the commissioner to annually review correctional facilities to determine if they are in compliance with the minimum standards he has promulgated and requires him to grant a license to any facility in compliance or to any facility which he believes is making satisfactory progress toward "substantial conformity" with the standards. He may order any deficiencies to be remedied.

This act requires that a certain portion of an inmate's earnings shall be set aside for the purpose of assisting him when he leaves the facility.

The commissioner of corrections is authorized to request that money in the correctional industries revolving fund be invested by the state board of investment.

This act provides that a person sentenced for a crime committed before May 1, 1980 may be conditionally released for employment, or to participate in vocational training or educational programs if that person is eligible for parole.

Under rules promulgated by the commissioner of corrections, a portion of the wages earned by an inmate who is on work release will be set aside to assist him while he is on work release and upon final discharge. The commissioner may enter into agreements with city and county authorities for the confinement of and provision of services to conditionally released inmates. If an inmate willfully fails to report to or return from planned employment or educational or vocational training while on conditional work release, he is considered to have violated the prohibition against escape and is guilty of a felony.

This act provides that the corrections board may conditionally release a person sentenced for a crime committed on or after May 1, 1980 for employment or to participate in a vocational training or educational program in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as a person sentenced for a crime committed before May 1, 1980. An inmate is eligible for conditional release if he has served at least one half of his term of imprisonment reduced by good time.

The corrections board has discretionary authority to parole persons sentenced for crimes committed before May 1, 1980, subject to the proviso that a new rule or policy adopted by the board which has the effect of postponing eligibility for parole may apply in the future only and only to persons committing offenses after the effective date of the new rule or policy change.

This act provides that persons sentenced for crimes committed before May 1, 1980 will receive the same amount of good time as persons sentenced for crimes committed on or after May 1, 1980. In both categories, an inmate will now have his sentence reduced by one day for each two days he does not violate any prison disciplinary rules.

The commissioner of corrections must promulgate rules specifying disciplinary offenses which may result in the loss of good time. The law limits the commissioner's rulemaking authority by providing that no individual disciplinary offense may result in the loss of more than 90 days of good time. However, no inmate confined in segregation for violation of a disciplinary rule may be placed on supervised release until discharged from segregation and no inmate in segregation for violation of a disciplinary rule for which he could also be criminally prosecuted shall earn good time. A person sentenced for a crime committed on or after May 1, 1980 is eligible for supervised release after serving his presumptive, fixed term as reduced by good time. The corrections board must provide by rule for the placement and supervision of inmates on supervised release.

The changes in this act relating to licensing of correctional facilities, inmate earnings and work release, investment of correctional fund money, and postponing eligibility for parole are effective April 1, 1980. All the other changes in this act are effective May 1, 1980.

CRIMES, WOMEN VICTIMS, Chapter 544, H.F. No. 1981, by McCarron; companion is S.F. No. 2027, by Nelson.

There are shelters for women and their children who are being or have been assaulted by their spouses, male

relatives, or other males with whom they are residing throughout the state which offer emergency safe housing, a 24-hour phone answering service, legal, medical, police assistance and counseling advocacy.

This act provides that department of public welfare general assistance payments shall be made to shelter facilities for maintenance costs and security costs which are related to providing 24-hour staff coverage at the facility. The payments shall be made directly to the shelter facility on behalf of women and their children who are receiving, or who are eligible to receive, aid to families with dependent children or general assistance. The act specifies that asset limitations of the aid to families with dependent children law shall be used to determine eligibility of women and children for payment of general assistance under the act.

This act abolishes immunity from prosecution under the criminal sexual conduct offenses with respect to almost all legal spouses and cohabiting couples. A small number of legal spouses and cohabiting couples will remain free from prosecution under the criminal sexual conduct offenses. The spouses and cohabiting couples remaining immune from prosecution for criminal sexual conduct offenses for the most part will be the very young.

This act is effective April 12, 1980, and the provisions abolishing immunity from prosecution for sexual criminal conduct for legal spouses and cohabiting couples applies to all crimes committed on or after that date.

PEACE OFFICERS, TRAINING, LICENSING, IDENTIFICATION,
Chapter 578, S.F. No. 364, by McCutcheon; companion is H.F.
No. 848, by Lehto.

This act makes a number of changes in the law relating to peace officer training and licensing requirements and also provides for uniform colors and identification for law enforcement motor vehicles and uniforms of peace officers and security guards.

Constables are required to meet the training and licensing requirements of part-time officers set by the board of peace officer standards and training. Part-time officers appointed or employed to new positions after May 31, 1979 are required to meet the training and licensing requirements of the board for full-time peace officers. Any individual appointed or employed as a part-time officer to a position filled by a part-time officer between January 1, 1978 and May 31, 1979 must satisfy board selection standards within six months, complete a board certified course within 12 months, and pass a board examination within 24 months. The act provides certain limited exceptions to these requirements.

No person employed or acting as an agent of a political subdivision may carry a firearm on duty unless licensed pursuant to the provisions of law governing peace officer licensing.

Police departments, the highway patrol, the county sheriffs' offices, other law enforcement agencies, and security guards are each assigned specific colors in order to enhance public identification of their respective

personnel and motor vehicles.

This act is effective April 15, 1980.

JUVENILES, Chapter 580, H.F. No. 1896, by Kelly; companion is S.F. No. 2149, by Sikorski.

This act amends the legislative purpose or policy statement of the juvenile court act so that juvenile courts, in construing the provisions of the act, will give due consideration to promoting public safety and reducing juvenile delinquency through maintaining the integrity of substantive criminal law.

Prior law authorized juveniles charged with committing crimes to be referred to adult court to be prosecuted as adults only if the juvenile court found either that the child was not suitable to treatment or that the public safety was not served by having the child adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court.

This act 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.

However, this act will make it easier for prosecutors to refer juveniles who are 16 or 17 years old to adult court. This act gives guidance to juvenile court judges by providing that if the child was at least 16 years of age at the time of the alleged offense, a number of specific factors will trigger reference to adult court. The act provides that a prosecutor will establish a prima facie case for reference if he is able to establish any of the following with respect to the child:

(a) The child is alleged to have committed an aggravated "felony against the person" and (i) in committing the offense, the child acted with particular cruelty or disregard for the life or safety of another or (ii) the offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning by the juvenile. "Felony against the person" is specifically defined in the law to include forms of murder, assault, criminal sexual conduct, arson and other violent crimes; or

(b) The child is alleged to have committed murder in the first degree; or

(c) The child has been adjudicated delinquent for a felony offense within the preceding 24 months and is alleged to have committed murder in the second or third degree, or other serious crimes against the person; or

(d) The child has been adjudicated delinquent for two felony offenses within the preceding 24 months and is alleged to have committed manslaughter in the second degree, or other serious crimes against the person of a less culpable nature than those specified in clause (c); or

(e) The child has been adjudicated delinquent for three felony offenses within the preceding 24 months and is alleged to have committed any felony other than those described in clauses (b), (c) or (d).

If a prosecutor establishes any of the elements described in clauses (a) through (e) with respect to a child who was at least 16 at the time of the alleged offense, the child can be referred to adult court unless the child's counsel is able to overcome the prosecutor's prima facie case by introducing evidence which would convince the juvenile court judge that, notwithstanding the prosecutor's case, in applying the "suitability to treatment" or "public safety" criteria, the child should be kept in juvenile court for juvenile court processing.

The act further specifies that the juvenile court must provide written findings of fact and conclusions of law if the court orders reference. If the court decides not to order reference, it must also supply written reasons as to why reference was not ordered.

The crime control planning board is directed to evaluate the effect of the new reference for prosecution law and report to the legislature on or before January 1, 1982.

This act modifies the jurisdiction of the juvenile court so that if a child is at least 16 years old and commits a minor traffic offense he will be tried in adult court according to adult court procedures. A minor traffic offense is defined in the act as a violation of a traffic law punishable only by a fine of not more than \$100.

When a juvenile is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and is adjudicated a major traffic offender, the court may require the child to pay a fine of up to \$500.

This act requires the rules of evidence, promulgated by the supreme court, and the law of evidence as found in case law, to be applied in adjudicatory hearings involving a child alleged to be delinquent and in reference for prosecution hearings.

The supreme court is required to promulgate rules of procedure for juvenile courts which should be published and distributed on or before September 1, 1981. Currently there are three sets of procedural rules in juvenile court; a set of rules in Ramsey juvenile court and in Hennepin juvenile court, and a set of rules that apply in all other juvenile courts in the state.

This act requires the juvenile court to maintain records pertaining to delinquent adjudications until the person reaches 23 years of age. This provision allows adult criminal courts access to juvenile records for the purpose of sentencing a convicted defendant. The new sentencing guidelines system which became effective May 1, 1980 includes a juvenile's history as a determinant in sentencing.

A juvenile court, upon finding a child to be delinquent, may impose a fine of up to \$500.

A parent's civil liability for the malicious act of

his child which causes personal injury or property damage is increased from \$100 to \$500.

In delinquency cases a person named in the charging petition as being damaged in person or property may be notified, upon his request, of the date of the adjudicatory or reference for prosecution hearing and the disposition of the case.

The commissioner of corrections has promulgated rules establishing minimum standards for correctional institutions, including rules for group homes. This act provides that the rules shall require that children in the group foster parents' natural family be counted in the number of children actually residing in the group home for the purpose of establishing the maximum number of children permitted to reside in a group home.

The law currently requires that a case plan be prepared within 30 days after any child is placed in a foster home by the social service agency responsible for foster home placement. This act expands coverage of the case plan provisions by making preparation of plans necessary for residential facilities. A residential facility is defined by this act to mean family foster homes, group homes or any other publicly supported out-of-home residential facility, including any out-of-home residential facility under contract with the state, county or other political subdivision or any agency thereof, to provide those services.

Waiver of any right which a child has under the juvenile court must be express and intelligently made after the child has been fully and effectively informed of the right.

Juvenile court referees in Ramsey County may hear contested case motions or preside at contested case hearings or trials unless either party to the case objects in writing.

The provision of this act relating to juvenile court referees in Ramsey County is effective April 16, 1980 and expires July 31, 1981. All the other provisions of this act are effective August 1, 1980 and apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

LOCAL JAILS, FINANCING, Chapter 597, H.F. No. 1047, by G. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 376, by Schaaf.

This act authorizes cities to issue revenue bonds for jail construction. Cities will construct jail facilities and then lease them to counties.

This act limits the amount of general obligation bonds a county board may issue for jail construction in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 475, the chapter which governs municipal bonding. The amount of all bonds issued for jail construction and all interest on them which is due and payable in any year may not exceed an amount equal to four mills times the assessed value of taxable property within the county, as last determined before the bonds are issued.

This act provides for the issuance of revenue bonds

for the construction of jail facilities by using Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 474, the Minnesota municipal industrial development act. Briefly, a statutory or home rule charter city constructs a county jail in accordance with plans approved by the commissioner of corrections and finances the construction by issuance of revenue bonds in accordance leases it to the county which operates the jail. The county under terms of the lease agrees to pay sufficient rent to produce revenue for the prompt payment of the bonds, including interest. Upon completion of payment, the county acquires title to the jail. In order to protect all parties involved in the issuance of the bonds, including the city and county governments involved and bondholders and taxpayers, this act includes safeguard provisions relating to proper payment of rents, mortgaging of the jail facility and taxes.

There currently is enabling legislation which permits two or more contiguous counties to establish, operate and maintain regional jails. This act provides that a regional jail board, the governing body of a regional jail, may by resolution enter into a lease agreement with any statutory or home rule charter city situated within any of the counties in the same manner and with the same force and effect as a county acting under the provisions of chapter 474 as described above. The lease agreement must be approved by the county board of each county cooperating in the regional jail project. Regional county jails thus may be financed in whole or part by issuance of general obligation bonds by the cooperating counties or by revenue bonds issued by a city situated in one of the counties, secured by a lease agreement in accordance with the municipal industrial development act, as modified by this act.

This act also provides for the admission and withdrawal of counties from county jail systems, including provisions necessary to fairly allocate financial burdens of new and withdrawing counties relating to bond debt service and lease rental payments.

This act authorizes any statutory or home rule charter city to send persons in custody of the city for committing crimes to county regional jails.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, Chapter 602, H.F. No. 1816,
by Clawson; companion is S.F. No. 1944, by Solon.

This act updates the law governing the operation of jails and other correctional facilities, including provisions relating to the care and custody of prisoners. For the most part, the changes made by this act are stylistic and technical in nature, and are intended to conform law to changes made in correctional law during recent decades. This act reflects recent correctional law emphasis on the safety, health and welfare of prisoners.

Whoever is found in possession of contraband while within any jail, lockup or other correctional facility or upon the grounds of a jail, lockup or other correctional facility is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Whoever is found in possession of a dangerous weapon while within or upon the grounds of a jail, lockup or other correctional

facility is guilty of a felony.

This act provides for transfer of criminal offenders in county jails, workhouses, correctional or work farms by means of court orders. Basically, this permits transfer between local correctional facilities if judicial authorization is obtained.

A number of obsolete provisions of law relating to jails and work farms, primarily archaic provisions of law relating to jails and work farms in St. Louis County are repealed.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

EDUCATION

TEACHER LICENSING, Chapter 345, S.F. No. 618, by Hughes; companion is H.F. No. 584, by Kelly.

This act defines supervisory and support personnel for purposes of teacher licensure and transfers the authority to license those supervisory and support personnel previously licensed by the board of teaching to the state board of education. It provides that all teacher licenses will be issued by the licensing section of the department of education. Licenses shall expire and be renewed in accordance with rules promulgated by the board which has jurisdiction over the license. Applications for all supervisory or support personnel licenses shall be accompanied by a processing fee set by the state board of education by rule. The act provides for the payment and deposit of fees for all teacher licenses. It authorizes the state board of teaching to waive or reduce license fees for applicants who apply at the same time for more than one license, even if the licenses are under the jurisdiction of different boards. It provides for the suspension or revocation of a teacher's license by the board which issued the license. The state board of education is authorized to issue a supervisory or support personnel license to an applicant trained in another state. The law provides that the rules of the board of teaching for licensure shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 15, and removes a requirement that they be approved by the board of education. The rules shall be written so as to encourage teacher educators to obtain periodic classroom teaching experience.

The act reduces the number of members on the board of teaching and changes its composition. It provides that the expenses of the board of teaching in administering certain sections shall be paid from appropriations to the board of teaching.

This act is not to affect the validity of a permanent license or certificate issued before August 1, 1979.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

ATHLETICS, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EACH SEX, Chapter 355, H.F. No. 455, by C. Johnson; companion is S.F. No. 526, by Merriam.

The act requires each educational institution or public service to provide equal opportunity for members of both sexes to participate in its athletic program. It sets forth some of the criteria to be used to determine if equal opportunity exists.

Athletic teams for children 11 or younger or in the sixth grade or below are generally to be operated without restrictions on the basis of sex; however, when overall athletic opportunities for members of one sex have previously been limited and the members of that sex demonstrate an interest in a separate team, the educational institution or public service may provide a team restricted to members of that sex.

Membership on athletic teams for children 12 and older or in the seventh grade or above may be restricted to participants of one sex whose overall athletic opportunities have previously been limited.

Whenever an educational institution or public service provides two teams in the same sport, one team may be restricted to members of a sex whose overall athletic opportunities have previously been limited, and members of either sex may try out for the other team. The two teams are to be treated equally.

The act permits separate seasons in the same sport for athletic competition and tournaments for teams which are restricted to members of one sex and for teams whose membership is not so restricted.

The state board of education is to promulgate rules to prevent discrimination in elementary and secondary school athletic programs. The department of human rights is to investigate charges of sex discrimination in athletic programs governed by the law.

The act makes the Minnesota state high school league a state agency for purposes of the state open meetings law.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 535, Chapter 371, H.F. No. 1932, by Zubay; companion is S.F. No. 1904, by Brataas.

This act allows the board of Independent School District No. 535 to organize at the next regularly scheduled meeting following receipt of certificates of election by newly elected board members.

The act is effective upon approval by the school board of the district.

PUPIL RESIDENCE AND ATTENDANCE, Chapter 375, S.F. No. 1609, by Pillsbury; companion is H.F. No. 1994, by Jude.

Two repealed statutes allowed a pupil to enroll in a district other than his district of residence. The privilege was tied to ownership of or residence on land in the district. This act allows a pupil who was enrolled in a school district of which he was not a resident on April 5, 1978, pursuant to either of the repealed statutes, to continue in enrollment in the district. A child who was under school age on April 5, 1978 but who otherwise would have qualified pursuant to either of the repealed statutes for enrollment in a school district of which he was not a resident may enroll in the district. A pupil enrolled on April 5, 1978 in a nonpublic school in a district of which he was not a resident who would have qualified for enrollment in that district as a resident pursuant to either of the repealed statutes may attend the public schools of the district as a resident. The enrollment privileges granted by the act also apply to any brother or sister of a qualified pupil and to any foster child of the pupil's parents. The enrollment privileges are subject to the provisions of the repealed statutes.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 466, LAND SALE,
Chapter 403, H.F. No. 1778, by Kvam; companion is S.F. No. 1526, by Bernhagen.

Independent School District No. 466, Dassel-Cokato, may sell the property specifically described in this law notwithstanding its possible continued use for school purpose.

This act is effective April 1, 1980.

EQUALIZATION AID REVIEW COMMITTEE, Chapter 429, H. F. No. 1834, by Kalis; companion is S.F. No. 2220, by Penny.

The commissioner of agriculture is made a member of the equalization aid review committee.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

TEACHER MOBILITY INCENTIVE; RURAL HEALTH COOPERATIVES,
Chapter 454, S.F. No. 210, by Hughes; companion is H.F. No. 693, by Carlson.

The state board for community colleges and the state university board may grant an extended leave of absence without salary to a full time teacher who has been employed by the board for at least five years and has at least ten years of allowable service as defined by the teachers retirement act. A leave shall be for at least three but no more than five years. A teacher taking an extended leave shall, provided the teacher gives the required notice, have the right to be reinstated to the same or a similar position within the department or program from which the leave was granted at the beginning of a school year which follows a year of the leave unless the teacher is discharged, placed on retrenchment or lay off, or his contract is terminated while he is on the leave. A teacher shall not accrue seniority during the leave, but the reinstated teacher shall not lose tenure or credit for previous seniority in the employing community college or state university because of the leave. The years spent by the teacher on the leave shall not be included in the determination of the teacher's salary upon reinstatement. Credits earned during the leave shall not be included in the determination of the teacher's salary upon reinstatement for a period of time equal to the time of the leave. A teacher on an extended leave may receive allowable service credit toward retirement benefits by paying an employee contribution based upon the teacher's salary during the school year preceding the leave. The state shall pay employer contributions into the fund based upon the same salary.

A community college or state university teacher who has 20 or more years of allowable service or full time teaching service may by agreement with the employing board be assigned to a part time teaching position, and employee and employer contributions to the teachers retirement fund for the teacher and the teacher's accrual of service credit shall continue upon the same basis as if the teacher were working full time, for up to ten years. If the teacher is employed on a less than 75 percent time basis, the teacher shall be eligible for state paid insurance benefits as if the teacher were employed full time.

The provisions of an existing law providing retirement incentives for certain part time elementary, secondary and area-vocational technical school teachers are extended to teachers who were previously excluded because they were not in the bargaining unit as defined by PELRA during the year preceding the period of part time employment.

\$25,000 is appropriated to the University of Minnesota for the development of two new rural health cooperatives.

This act is effective April 4, 1980.

STUDENT INSURANCE, COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES, Chapter 469, H.F. No. 1090, by Wynia; companion is S.F. No. 1207, by Luther.

The state boards for community colleges and vocational education may contract for hospital and medical benefits coverage for students under their respective jurisdictions in the same manner as the state may contract for those benefits for certain state employees.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

STATE UNIVERSITIES, VARIOUS AMENDMENTS, Chapter 500, H.F. No. 1884, by Stoa; companion is S.F. No. 1788, by Schaaf.

The tuition exemption authority of the state university board is modified so that the board may waive tuition for persons under 21 who are wards of the commissioner of public welfare, provided they are qualified for admission to the state universities and contribute toward their expenses by gainful employment if they are physically able to work. The board may continue to waive tuition for persons removed from the guardianship until they reach 21 provided they were under the guardianship when they reached 18, are qualified for admission to the state universities, and contribute toward their expenses by gainful employment if they are physically able to work.

The state university board's rules for resident status shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or of any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general before adoption.

The state universities may charge a placement service registration fee in an amount set by the state university board.

The purpose of the state university board's required visit to each state university is redefined as to meet with administrators, faculty, students and the community to discuss such matters as facilities, modes of instruction, curriculum, extracurricular programs and management.

The act repeals a requirement that the state university board report to the governor and the legislature in each even numbered year on the condition of the state universities and a requirement that the president of each state university make an annual report to the commissioner of education and the higher education coordinating board. It also eliminates a provision which allows the state university board to temporarily suspend state university

rules which conflict with the provisions of a collective bargaining contract and which requires the board to repeal, suspend or modify the temporarily suspended rules within a certain time.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (Minneapolis), Chapter 525, S.F. No. 2184, by Stokowski; companion is H.F. No. 2303, by Long.

The school district's comprehensive long range building plan shall project the school district's needs for at least the next five years.

In addition to its power to sell bonds in each calendar year in an amount not to exceed one-half of one percent of the assessed value of the taxable property of the district, and subject to the same restrictions, the school board may by a two-thirds majority vote of all its members issue and sell for each of the calendar years 1980 through 1984 bonds in an amount not to exceed 50 percent of the amount of indebtedness to be retired during the calendar year. Any amount of bonds authorized for sale in a specific year and not sold may be sold in the year immediately following.

This act is effective April 8, 1980.

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD; BONDS; Chapter 537, H.F. No. 1763, by Kroening; companion is S.F. No. 1884, by Penny.

The aggregate amount of outstanding revenue bonds issued directly by the higher education coordinating board to obtain funds for student loans, not including refunded bonds or otherwise defeased or discharged bonds, is increased from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

The act is effective April 12, 1980.

STATE AID, MAXIMUM EFFORT SCHOOL AID LAW, Chapter 545, H.F. No. 2019, by M. Nelsen; companion is S.F. No. 2041, by Merriam.

Maximum effort debt service levy means the lesser of two alternatives. This act changes the first alternative to a levy in a total dollar amount computed at 15, rather than 20, mills on the adjusted assessed value of the district. The act modifies the formula for computing the maximum amount of a capital loan to a school district from the maximum effort school loan fund by changing those parts of the formula based on 30 percent of adjusted assessed value to 22.5 percent of adjusted assessed value.

A school board which submits the question of authorizing the borrowing of funds for facilities to the voters of the district shall state the total amount to be borrowed for the facilities from all sources. The source of funds needed in addition to those provided from the maximum effort school loan fund is no longer limited to bonds sold at public sale.

The commissioner of finance may sell an additional \$20,000,000 of bonds for purposes of the maximum effort

school aid law, and the proceeds of the sale are appropriated to the maximum effort school loan fund.

This act is effective April 12, 1980.

CORRESPONDENCE, TRADE AND BUSINESS SCHOOLS, Chapter 559, H.F. No. 870, by McEachern; no companion.

Each school which is regulated under the private business, trade and correspondence school act, or an agent thereof, shall deliver the catalog or brochure required under the law to each prospective student in a time or manner which will provide the prospective student ample opportunity to read it before the student signs a contract or enrollment agreement or is accepted by a school which does not use a written contract or enrollment agreement. A school which does not use a written contract or enrollment agreement shall refund all tuition, fees and other charges paid by a student if the student gives written notice of cancellation within five business days after the day on which the student is accepted, even if the course of instruction has started. If a student's enrollment in a school is cancelled for any reason, the school shall give notice of the cancellation within 30 days to any agency known to the school to be providing financial aid to the student. The provisions of the private business, trade and correspondence school act shall not apply to a class, course or program intended to fulfill the continuing education requirements for licensure or certification in a profession if the class, course or program has been approved by a legislatively or judicially established board or agency responsible for regulating the practice of the profession and is offered primarily to a person who currently practices the profession.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

OMNIBUS SCHOOL AIDS, Chapter 609, H.F.No. 1781, by McEachern; companion is S.F. No. 1666, by Merriam.

ARTICLE I FOUNDATION AID

The school aids bill has eight articles. Article I, the foundation aid article, provides a method for computing the grandfather levy, the replacement levy and the corresponding foundation aid for reorganized school districts. It also provides those districts with a method for determining the discretionary levy mill rates, so that discretionary aid can be computed.

The article excludes agricultural aid, grandfather aid, replacement aid, and discretionary aid in the computation of summer school foundation aid entitlements. It increases from \$600 to \$800 a pupil unit the amount from which certain subtractions are made in computing the minimum foundation aid for school districts in which the assessed valuation of agricultural land comprises 60 percent or more of the assessed valuation of the district. It removes the agricultural, grandfather, replacement and discretionary aids from the computation to determine the foundation aid reduction of a district which levies less than 95 percent of its basic maintenance levy limitation. The article changes the computation for the basic

maintenance levy limitation in any school district which has 950 or more pupil units and which is ineligible for foundation aid. Those districts shall not receive certain aids if they are eligible to levy for the aids and the proceeds of the levies shall be used to reduce aids in a specified order.

The article removes the requirement that districts make the maximum referendum and replacement levies in order to qualify for the discretionary levy. It increases the amount of the discretionary levy which districts may certify in 1981 and thereafter, and it provides that the number of signatures needed on a petition to call a reverse referendum on the discretionary levy shall be the greater of 50 voters or 15 percent of the number of voters who voted in the district at the most recent regular school board election. The article changes the maximum fund balance which districts may accumulate before being required to reduce the discretionary levy. The fund balance is changed from that in the general fund to the balance in all operating funds, and the ceiling amount is changed from \$150 a pupil unit to \$165 a pupil unit.

This article extends to other schools a provision which formerly allowed only elementary schools to count certain instructional hours which exceed the minimum number of hours required for a school day toward fulfilling the minimum number of school days. An existing method for computing the grandfather levy in reorganized districts is repealed.

Effective April 25, 1980, the date for the expiration of the sparsity aid is changed to the date of the final 1980 payment, and a \$36,000 appropriation for a deficiency in the 1979-1980 school year appropriation for sparsity aid becomes available. The article contains a \$685,000 deficiency appropriation for 1979 summer school programs. It was to have become available April 25, but the governor vetoed the appropriation.

ARTICLE II TRANSPORTATION AID

Article II, the transportation aid article, authorizes state transportation aid to school districts for the necessary transportation of handicapped pupils during the school day to other buildings within or outside the district where services are provided, and it provides that aid for the transportation of handicapped pupils between home and school shall not be subject to the requirement that the pupil reside at least one mile from school. It also allows state transportation aid for summer school transportation to, from or between educational facilities located in any of two or more school districts jointly offering academic classes approved by the commissioner or secondary vocational classes not provided at a secondary vocational center which are approved by the commissioner for resident pupils of any of the districts.

The transportation aid entitlement formula is substantially revised. The definition section is modified. Beginning with the 1980-1981 school year, "region" means development region, except that certain development regions are combined. "Total authorized cost"

or "total authorized expenditure" is defined to include depreciation on mobile units so that aid can be paid on them. "Total authorized predicted cost" is defined in terms of a multiple, rather than linear, regression formula. The definition of "regular and summer school authorized FTE's (full-time equivalent) transported" is limited to the 1979-1980 school year. "Transportation category" is defined, as are the following transportation categories: "regular transportation"; "secondary vocational center transportation"; "handicapped transportation"; "board and lodging"; "between schools transportation"; "shared time regular transportation"; "shared time special education transportation"; "to and from board and lodging facility transportation"; "cooperative academic and vocational transportation"; and "nonpublic health, guidance and counseling transportation". "Pupil weighting factor" is defined as the ratio of the actual regional average cost per FTE in a particular transportation category to the actual regional average cost per FTE in the regular transportation category. "Weighted FTE's" are defined as the number of FTE's in each transportation category multiplied by the pupil weighting factor for that category. Mobile unit is defined, and a mobile unit is declared to be a neutral site when located off nonpublic school premises.

Some changes in the transportation formula will affect transportation aid for the 1979-1980 school year. The requirement that the linear regression formula be determined so that the total transportation aid for the 1979-1980 school year does not exceed the amount appropriated for transportation aid for that school year is abolished. The cost escalator for determining 1979-1980 transportation aid is increased from 17 to 27 percent.

Other changes in the formula will affect transportation aid beginning with the 1980-1981 school year. In computing transportation aid for that year and thereafter, the department of education is to establish the pupil weighting factors for each transportation category for each region using transportation cost data for the second prior school year. It is to use the statewide pupil weighting factor for any transportation category for which a region had no experience during the second prior year. The department is to determine a multiple regression formula through stepwise multiple regression analysis for each region to maximize the amount of variance accounted for between total actual authorized cost per weighted FTE for the 1978-1979 school year and the total authorized predicted cost per weighted FTE for the 1978-1979 school year. The formula determined for each region shall be used to determine a total predicted cost per weighted FTE for the 1978-1979 school year. Previously, unweighted FTE's were used. The requirement that the formula be determined so that the total transportation aid for all districts for the 1980-1981 school year does not exceed the amount appropriated for transportation aid for the 1980-1981 school year is eliminated. Each regional multiple regression formula is to use the following terms and their squares for each district in the region:

- (1) district area in square miles;
- (2) average daily membership;
- (3) total authorized FTE's transported;
- (4) percent of total authorized FTE's transported in

each of the following categories:

- (a) handicapped;
 - (b) shared time special education;
 - (c) to and from board and lodging facilities;
 - (d) board and lodging;
 - (e) between schools;
 - (f) shared time regular transportation;
 - (g) secondary vocational center;
- (5) number of authorized FTE's transported per square mile in the regular category;
- (6) number of authorized FTE's transported per square mile in the handicapped category;
- (7) number of authorized FTE's transported in the regular transportation category as a percentage of average daily membership;
- (8) an index of the district's shape;
- (9) the percent of the district covered by water or marshland;
- (10) the number of 40-acre land parcels contiguous to or intersected by unpaved roads as a percentage of the number of 40-acre parcels contiguous to or intersected by roads, paved or unpaved;
- (11) percent of the district area having a slope of land greater than six percent; and
- (12) percent of authorized FTE's in the regular category who are transported to nonpublic schools.

The cost escalator for determining transportation aid for the 1980-1981 school year is increased from 17 to 29 percent. Beginning in the 1980-1981 school year, if a district's cost per weighted FTE as predicted by the regression formula exceeds the district's actual expenditure per weighted FTE, the district's aid entitlement shall be adjusted by subtracting 20 percent of the first \$10 of difference per weighted FTE, 40 percent of the next \$10; 60 percent of the next \$10; and 75 percent of any difference over \$30. If a district's cost per weighted FTE as predicted by the regression formula is less than the district's actual expenditure per weighted FTE, the district's aid entitlement shall be adjusted by adding to the predicted cost per weighted FTE 20 percent of the first \$10 of difference; 40 percent of the next \$10; 60 percent of the next \$10; and 75 percent of any difference over \$30.

A district's transportation aid entitlement for the 1980-1981 school year and thereafter shall equal the district's aid entitlement per weighted FTE times the total number of authorized weighted FTE's transported that school year minus the amount raised by a one mill levy. In addition, for the 1980-1981 school year the state will pay aid to certain districts for the excess costs of providing transportation for handicapped children. The aid will be paid to a district in which average daily membership is 2,500 or fewer pupils, the total actual authorized expenditures exceed the aid entitlement and the actual authorized expenditure per weighted FTE in the handicapped and board and lodging categories exceeds 140 percent of the aid entitlement per weighted handicapped and board and lodging FTE. The aid is equal to 80 percent of the difference between (a) the actual authorized expenditure per weighted handicapped and board and lodging FTE and (b) 140 percent of the aid entitlement for those students. Both components shall exclude amounts attributable to depreciation. The aid shall not exceed the difference between the district's total authorized expenditures and

its aid entitlement.

The article requires school districts to report to the department of education the data the department needs to compute the district's actual authorized expenditure per weighted FTE and its actual total number of weighted FTE's transported. The article corrects accounting terminology regarding the money set aside by districts for bus purchases, and it requires a school district which owns mobile units to transfer annually from the unappropriated fund balance account in its transportation fund to the appropriated fund balance account for bus purchases in its transportation fund at least an amount equal to 12-1/2 percent of the original cost of the mobile unit until the original cost is fully amortized. A change in the language of the transportation levy will allow districts to levy for mobile units and bus reconditioning by the department of corrections.

A school bus alcohol fuel demonstration program is established, and \$30,000 is appropriated for the program. The commissioner of education may make grants to school districts for the purpose of converting school buses to the use of alcohol fuel and for alcohol fuel storage facilities. Up to \$700 a bus may be provided for conversion and up to \$1,000 for storage. The grants are to be distributed among several types of districts. The commissioner and the grant recipients are required to make reports on the program.

The department of education shall report to the legislature on proposed measures for economy and cost effectiveness in school transportation and related services and shall provide technical assistance to school districts which request help developing computer assisted bus routing plans. The department may increase its staff complement for these purposes and may contract with consultants or hire temporary personnel to develop the report. The governor vetoed the appropriation for this section.

The article repeals a section which authorized districts to purchase buses on the installment plan.

The article appropriates an additional \$2,000,000 for transportation aid for fiscal year 1980 and \$13,688,300 for fiscal year 1981.

Article II is effective April 25, 1980, except that the provisions of the transportation aid entitlement section relating to mobile units are effective July 1, 1980.

ARTICLE III SPECIAL EDUCATION

Article III is the special education article. It removes a requirement that the school census include an enumeration of children of limited English speaking ability by race and national origin, and it changes the description of the children to be enumerated from children of "limited English speaking ability" to children of "limited English proficiency".

The article authorizes the board of teaching to grant a license in English as a second language. A teacher

employed in an English as a second language program shall not be employed to replace a presently employed teacher who would not otherwise be replaced. The board of teaching may approve college or university programs for the purpose of licensing English as a second language teachers. Any person licensed by the board of teaching as an English as a second language teacher is eligible for employment in a school district's English as a second language program in which the language for which he is licensed is taught or used as a medium of instruction, and a school board may prescribe only those additional qualifications approved by the board of teaching.

The article requires the state planning agency, in cooperation with the departments of education, economic development, economic security, and corrections, to prepare a comprehensive study of the educational, economic and social needs of American Indians in Minnesota and to present the study to the legislature by February 1, 1981. It continues the American Indian language and culture education pilot project grants for the 1981 fiscal year and changes the language of the law governing program accounts and receipts to conform to UFARS principles and accounting terminology.

The article requires the commissioner of education, in cooperation with the commissioners of health and public welfare, to conduct a statewide assessment of the special education and related service needs of handicapped children younger than four. By January 1, 1981, each school district shall report to the commissioner of education an estimate of the number of such children receiving special education and services pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 120.17. The commissioner shall report this information to the legislature by September 1, 1981. The statewide assessment section is effective April 25, 1980.

This article establishes a program of grants to school districts for the education of pupils of limited English proficiency. "Pupil of limited English proficiency" is defined to mean a pupil in any of grades kindergarten through 12 who, as declared by his parent or guardian, first learned a language other than English, comes from a home where the language usually spoken is other than English or usually speaks a language other than English and scores at least one-third of a standard deviation below the district average for pupils of the same age in a nationally normed English reading or language arts achievement test. A grant may be used for a bilingual education program, an English as a second language program or both. A bilingual education program is a program in which instruction is given in both English and the primary language of the pupil to the extent necessary to allow the pupil to progress effectively through the educational system and to attain basic English language skills so that he will be able to perform ordinary classroom work successfully in English. An English as a second language program is one which instructs pupils of limited English proficiency in the English language skills of reading, writing, listening and speaking. A grant may equal up to 70 percent of the salary of one full time equivalent essential instructional person for each 45 pupils in a funded program, or a pro rata amount for fewer than 45 pupils. A district which has 22 or fewer pupils of limited English proficiency may receive 70 percent of one half-time teacher's salary.

A district may receive aid on behalf of limited English proficient pupils in nonpublic schools, but if it does it must offer those pupils, at a public school or neutral site, the same programs on the same terms that it provides to public school pupils. The nonpublic school pupils shall be counted in computing shared time foundation aid for the district. An application for aid must be submitted before September 15 of a school year. Districts may submit joint applications, and those with fewer than 45 limited English proficient pupils are encouraged to do so. The commissioner of education shall establish procedures by which a district may submit an additional application for aid during a school year if the district has a substantial increase in the number of limited English proficient pupils after it first receives aid for the year. The department of education shall inform a district of its aid entitlement by October 15 if the district's application was received by September 15, and it shall pay the aid by December 1. A school district may obtain other government and private funds for its program for pupils of limited English proficiency. The district of residence of a pupil enrolled in a program for limited English proficient pupils shall, no later than ten days after the enrollment, notify the parent or guardian of the enrollment in both English and the primary language of the parent or guardian. The notice shall contain a nontechnical description of the program and inform the parent or guardian about how to obtain a conference about the program and about his right to visit the program or to withdraw his child from the program. The department of education shall, at the request of a district, prepare the notice in the primary language of the parent or guardian. A parent or guardian has the right to withdraw his child from the program for limited English proficient pupils at the time of the original notification of enrollment or at the close of any semester thereafter by providing written notice of that intent to the principal of the school in which the child is enrolled or to the superintendent of the district in which the child resides. A district which receives a grant for pupils of limited English proficiency shall encourage parental involvement in the program and seek parental evaluation of it, avoid isolating pupils of limited English proficiency for a substantial part of the school day, and provide those pupils the opportunity to participate fully and on an equal basis with other pupils in predominantly nonverbal subjects and extracurricular activities. The commissioner of education may grant a district an exemption from the licensure requirement in the hiring of teachers for programs for limited English proficient students if compliance with the requirement would impose a hardship on the district in securing teachers. The commissioner shall notify the board of teaching of any exemption granted.

A teacher who receives an exemption may not use more than one year of exempt service, or two years in cities of the first class, to count towards tenure. The state board of education shall provide technical assistance to school districts receiving the grants for the education of pupils of limited English proficiency and to post-secondary institutions. The technical assistance may relate to preservice and inservice training of teachers employed in programs for limited English proficient students, teaching methods, curriculum development, testing and testing mechanisms, and the development of instructional materials. The state board may apply for federal funds for limited

English proficient pupils. The program for limited English proficient pupils shall not be deemed to violate the statute prohibiting improper classification of students or the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 363.

The state department of education shall develop recommendations for a system for identifying out of school youths who have left school without necessary learning, social and employment skills. It shall identify the problems of those youths and alternative methods of serving them and submit a report and recommendations to the legislature by February 2, 1981. It shall also develop a system for facilitating cooperative action among the educational system, the employment and training system, the juvenile justice system and community service agencies in dealing with these youths. The provisions of this paragraph are effective April 25, 1980.

Bilingual pilot program provisions and references to American Indian education duties of the state board which have been completed are repealed.

This article appropriates \$600,000 for American Indian education pilot programs for fiscal 1981. It also appropriates \$398,000 for fiscal 1981 for Indian education in certain school districts. The appropriation is contingent upon the approval of the governor after consultation with the legislative advisory commission; compliance of those districts with state laws; and unavailability of federal or other operational support funds. The following districts may receive up to the amount listed from the appropriation: Park Rapids, Pine Point School, \$125,000; Cook County, \$22,000; Mahanomen, \$34,000; Waubun, \$32,000; Nett Lake, \$96,000; and Red Lake, \$89,000. Before a district may receive the funds, it must submit to the commissioner evidence that it has complied with certain requirements. The commissioner of education, in consultation with the commissioner of finance, shall make recommendations to the legislative advisory commission about release of the money.

This article appropriates \$3,450,000 for aid to educational programs for limited English proficient students in fiscal 1981. Of that amount, \$87,000 may be used by the department to increase its staff complement. The article appropriates \$33,000 to the department of education for fiscal 1981 for the out of school youth program. Of that amount, \$31,000 is for statewide meetings and the establishment of a task force. \$75,000 is appropriated for fiscal 1981 for the council on quality education to fund programs designed for adults and handicapped adults.

ARTICLE IV OTHER AIDS AND LEVIES

Article IV is entitled other aids and levies. Effective April 25, 1980, it changes the method of apportioning categorical grants for early childhood and family education programs. The grants shall be apportioned among eligible programs in proportion to the estimated number of low income participants in each program compared to the estimated number of low income persons in all eligible programs. The estimated number of low income

participants in a program shall equal the total number of participants in the program times the percentage of elementary pupils in the area served by the program who are eligible for free type A school lunches.

The article defines "individualized instructional materials" as materials which are designed primarily for individual pupil use in a class or program in the school the pupil regularly attends; are secular, neutral, nonideological and not capable of diversion for religious use; and are available to Minnesota public school pupils. It lists particular items which are included and excluded in the definition. It includes individualized instructional materials among the materials which school districts or intermediary service areas must, under certain conditions, provide for use to nonpublic school pupils. An inflation adjustment equal to the percent of increase in the foundation aid formula allowance from the second preceding school year to the current school year is added to the formula which limits the expenditures for materials for nonpublic school students. The department of education shall assure that the individualized instructional materials loaned to nonpublic school pupils are secular, neutral, nonideological and incapable of diversion to religious use. The materials shall not be used for religious activity. They may be loaned to a pupil only upon request of the pupil or his parent or guardian on the authorized form. The state board shall promulgate rules to terminate the eligibility for a loan of a nonpublic school pupil who uses the materials in a manner contrary to law or the rules of the state board. If any provision of the individualized instructional material loan law or the loan of any particular material is declared invalid, the remaining provisions and the loan of the other materials shall remain valid. If a provision is invalid in an application or circumstance, its validity in another application or circumstance shall not be affected.

Effective April 25, 1980, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for aid to nonpublic school children for fiscal 1980 shall not cancel but shall remain available for fiscal 1981.

A section removes the requirement that a district's revenue loss exceed one dollar a pupil unit for the district to qualify for abatement aid. It modifies the formula for computing the abatement adjustment by adding a district's replacement and discretionary levy limitations to the numerator of the ratio and excluding the amounts levied for bus purchases or because of extraordinary traffic hazards from the calculation of the ratio.

Beginning with the 1981-1982 school year, the capital expenditure equalization aid increases to \$90 a pupil unit (\$95 in growing districts) minus the amount raised by seven mills times the adjusted assessed valuation of the taxable property of the district. Declining enrollment and growth pupil units shall be used to compute capital expenditure equalization aid for the 1980-1981 school year in spite of the expiration of the clauses authorizing those pupil unit computations. Effective April 25, 1980, the use by the department of education of declining enrollment and growth pupil units in computing 1979 payable 1980 capital expenditure levy limitations and the certification of capital expenditure levies by districts in accordance with

those levy limitations is ratified. A district which made its 1979 payable 1980 capital expenditure levy without using declining enrollment and growth pupil units in the computation may increase its levy for the next year by the corresponding amount. Starting with the 1980 payable 1981 levy, a district's capital expenditure levy limit is \$90 a pupil unit or \$95 a pupil unit in growing districts. The maximum allowable mill rate for the levy is 7 EARC. Effective immediately, proceeds of the tax may be used to make capital improvements to certain leased schoolhouses.

The community school aid is rewritten to provide that effective April 25, 1980, to be eligible for the aid a district must levy the lesser of \$1 per capita or \$1 per capita reduced by any deduction to the community service levy pursuant to a clause requiring deductions for certain mineral tax receipts. The definition of special state aid is expanded to include any state aid provided by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 124. The formula for the community education levy is modified to provide that a district may levy the greater of \$2.50 per capita or 110 percent of the amount certified in 1976. Before computing an authorized reduction in a community service levy, the commissioner of education shall ascertain from an affected district the amount it proposes to levy, and the reduction shall be computed on the basis of that amount.

A school district which finds it economically advantageous to rent or lease existing buildings, in addition to school buildings, for instructional purposes may apply to the commissioner for an additional levy to do so if the proceeds of its capital expenditure levy are insufficient.

During the 1980-1981 school year each school board shall adopt a comprehensive policy and procedures to minimize chemical use problems among pupils in grades kindergarten through 12 and pupils in area vocational-technical institutes. It may designate the citizens advisory council for community schools or any other citizens task force to do the job. The department of education, in cooperation with the department of welfare and the commissioner of health, shall develop comprehensive community approaches to support school district efforts to reduce chemical use among pupils, and it shall provide technical assistance to school boards which request assistance in developing policies and procedures. The department may increase its staff complement by three professionals to perform these duties. By February 15, 1981, the department shall report to the legislature on the policies and procedures developed by the districts and on the needs of school districts relating to minimization of chemical use problems among pupils. The provisions of this paragraph are effective April 25, 1980.

A district which submits a written plan describing its chemical use policies and procedures by February 1, 1981, shall receive a grant equal to the greater of one dollar a pupil or \$1,000 for inservice training of school staff.

This article requires the revisor of statutes to change the statutory references to "community school" to "community education".

Appropriations include \$162,000 for fiscal 1980 and

\$160,000 for fiscal 1981 for the payment of deficiencies in school lunch aid, and \$1,000,000 for the biennium ending June 30, 1981 for the chemical dependency programs. Of that amount, \$850,000 is for inservice grants to school districts and \$150,000 to increase the staff complement in the department of education. The appropriations are effective April 25, 1980.

ARTICLE V VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Article V is the vocational education article. It removes the requirement that beginning with the 1981-1982 school year post-secondary vocational instructional aid will be paid on the basis of an annual student count and provides that the aid will continue to be computed on the basis of average daily membership. The dates for payment of supply aid and support services aid are changed to August 1, November 1, February 1 and May 1. Eighty percent of post-secondary vocational capital expenditure aid shall be paid by August 1 and the remainder by May 1. Additional post-secondary vocational supply, support services and capital expenditure aid may be distributed on or before May 1, rather than March 1 and June 1.

Effective April 25, 1980, the article removes some obsolete references to the disposition of budgets for AVTI's. For the 1981-1982 school year and thereafter, average daily membership rather than annual student count will continue to be used for purposes of computing the student growth or decline factor for post-secondary vocational instructional aid. Effective April 25, 1980, the state board for vocational education shall make rules specifying minimum ratios of average daily membership to each full time staff equivalent in each of the following subject areas: agriculture; distributive education; health; home economics; business and office; technical; and trade and industrial. Also effective April 25, 1980, the commissioner's report on the AVTI equipment inventory shall include the estimated remaining useful life of the equipment rather than its amortization schedule.

Money in the post-secondary vocational contingency fund shall be spent only for the start up costs of new full time post-secondary vocational programs, and not for new job training at the request of business or industry. A separate adult new jobs fund is established to fund the short term training of employees at the request of business and industry, when that training is specialized and not available from any other source. Unexpended money from a previous appropriation to the contingency fund is reapportioned between the two funds. \$70,000 is appropriated for the short term training of employees at the request of business and industry, and at least \$130,000 is appropriated for start up costs of new full time post-secondary vocational programs. The state board for vocational education shall establish rules for the administration of both the contingency fund and the new jobs fund. It shall also adopt rules for tuition for AVTI programs which begin or end during a quarter. The provisions in this paragraph are effective April 25, 1980.

This article replaces the present veterans' post-secondary vocational-technical school tuition

exemption with a tuition exemption for the veterans who entered active military service between July 2, 1961 and June 30, 1978, were Minnesota residents at the time of induction and for the six months preceding induction and were not dishonorably discharged. The exemption is for the lesser of 360 school days or the equivalent of one post-secondary vocational program begun after the effective date of the exemption. The exemption does not apply to a veteran whose tuition is paid by any federal or state agency.

A person who teaches in an adult AVTI program not more than six hours a quarter is exempt from licensure, and the state shall pay a district 75 percent of the salary of that teacher if the teacher is essential.

A district maintaining a post-secondary AVTI may levy for its local share of the cost of construction of facilities if the construction is authorized by a specific legislative act which requires that 85 percent of the cost of construction be financed by the state and 15 percent be financed by the school district. The levy may equal the local share of the cost of construction minus the amount of any unappropriated net balance in the district's post-secondary vocational-technical building construction fund. The district may spread the amount of the levy over no more than three years. The levy is subject to a reverse referendum. A district may not levy for any project for which it issues bonds.

A person holding a part time adult supplementary vocational-technical school license who renders part time teaching service in a vocational-technical school is exempt from the definition of public employee for purposes of public employees' retirement if the service is incidental to the person's regular nonteaching occupation, the school stipulates in advance that the part time teaching service will not exceed 300 hours in a fiscal year and the part time teaching service actually does not exceed 300 hours. A person who teaches in an adult vocational-technical program no more than six hours a quarter is also exempt from the definition of public employee for purposes of the public employees' retirement law. The same persons are also exempt from mandatory participation in a teachers' retirement program. Mandatory participation in the teachers' retirement program is extended to certain part time employees of schools and institutions who were previously exempted if they were not required to contribute to the fund during the current fiscal year and certified annually that they were contributing to an individual account based on nonteaching employment.

This article increases the post-secondary vocational support services aid appropriation for fiscal 1981 by \$500,000 and decreases the post-secondary vocational capital expenditure appropriation for fiscal 1981 by \$500,000. The increase in the state appropriation is intended to offset a decrease in federal funds. The decrease in the state appropriation is intended to offset an expected increase in federal funds.

ARTICLE VI MISCELLANEOUS

Article VI is the miscellaneous article.

Section 1 allows a pupil who has continuously been enrolled since January 1, 1977 in a school district of which he was not a resident to remain enrolled in that district. If the pupil remains enrolled, he shall be considered a resident of that district and thus be excused from paying tuition.

Section 2 allows a child born on or before January 1, 1978, but adopted after that date to qualify for enrollment in a district of which he is not a resident under the grandfather provisions applying to the repealed 40 acre law and the repealed nonresident ownership of land law.

Section 3 allows a sibling of a pupil qualifying for enrollment in another district pursuant to section 1 or 2 and a foster child of that pupil's parents to also enroll in that district. The enrollment shall remain subject to the provisions of the repealed laws as they read on January 1, 1978.

Section 4 allows the state board of education to permit a pupil who enrolls in a district of which he is not a resident to be deemed a resident pupil of that district. The pupil or his parent or guardian must submit an application to the state board explaining why the nonresident district is the appropriate district for attendance of the pupil. The state board must consider two criteria in granting or denying the application: whether attending school in the district of residence creates a hardship for the pupil and whether the circumstances of the pupil are similar or analogous to the exceptions permitted by Minnesota Statutes, Section 120.075. It must render its decision within 60 days of receipt of an application. The state board shall adopt the procedures necessary to implement the section.

Section 5 provides that a pupil may enroll in a school district of which he is not a resident and be deemed a resident of that district if the school boards of both his district of residence and district of attendance approve the enrollment.

Section 6 requires the state board of education to promulgate rules permitting a district outside the seven county metropolitan area which requests to operate a four day school week to qualify for a flexible school year program.

Section 7 provides that a district which discontinues operation of a district-owned bus fleet may make permanent transfers from the bus purchase fund to the capital expenditure fund with the approval of the commissioner of education. The district's capital expenditure levy shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount transferred.

Section 8 defines permanent transfer to include creating a deficit in a nonoperating fund for a period past the end of the current fiscal year which is covered by money in an operating fund.

Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 30, 31 and 34 replace the statutory term "resident freeholders" with "eligible voters, as defined in section 123.32, subdivision 1a."

Section 14 changes from June 1 to March 1 the date by which pairing school districts must negotiate compatible teacher layoff plans to avoid application of the statutory layoff plan.

Section 16 provides that if a substitute teacher is hired to replace a regular teacher on a leave of absence, each full year of the substitute's employment for that purpose shall count as one year towards the teacher's probationary period of employment.

Section 17 regulates the use of the proceeds from the lease of a school house. In districts with outstanding bonds, the net proceeds of the lease shall be first deposited in the debt retirement fund of the district in an amount sufficient to meet when due the principal and interest payments for all outstanding bonds. Any remaining net proceeds in these districts and all net proceeds in districts without outstanding bonds shall be deposited in the capital expenditure fund of the district. The section also authorizes the school board to make capital improvements to a schoolhouse, not exceeding in cost the replacement value of the schoolhouse, to facilitate its rental. The lease of an improved schoolhouse shall charge rentals which will recover the cost of the improvements over the initial term of the lease. Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, that portion of the rentals covering the cost of the improvements shall be deposited in the capital expenditure fund of the district, and the balance shall be deposited as provided by law for use of the proceeds from the lease of a schoolhouse.

Section 18 governs proceeds from the sale or exchange of school buildings or real property of the school district. In districts with outstanding bonds the proceeds shall first be deposited in the debt retirement fund in an amount sufficient to meet when due the principal and interest payments for all outstanding bonds. Any remaining proceeds in these districts and all proceeds in districts without outstanding bonds shall be deposited in the capital expenditure fund of the district. However, a district with outstanding bonds which sells a building or property in order to purchase a replacement may apply to the commissioner of education to place the proceeds of the sale in its capital expenditure fund in an amount necessary to purchase the replacement, provided the district places a sufficient amount in its debt retirement fund to meet when due the principal and interest payments for all outstanding bonds on the building or property which is sold.

Section 19 provides that law relating to independent districts shall apply to each special district unless the special laws and charter provisions governing the special district provide otherwise.

Section 20 defines "nonsectarian nonpublic school" as a nonpublic school which is not church related, is not controlled by a church and does not promote a religious belief.

Section 21 includes a nonsectarian nonpublic school in the definition of neutral site at which certain services may be provided to nonpublic school pupils.

Sections 22 and 23 make some technical changes

correcting accounting terminology in the law governing programs for gifted and talented students.

Section 24 provides that initial employment of a teacher in a district shall be by written contract, signed by the teacher, the school board chairman and the clerk, but subsequent employment need not meet the same conditions if there is a master agreement covering the employment of the teacher. The section removes language requiring that a contract specify the wages per year and general assignment of the teacher and giving the teacher only ten days after receipt of the contract to consider, demand corrections, execute and return it.

Section 25 provides that a hearing held when a school board places a teacher on unrequested leave of absence without pay or fringe benefits because of discontinuance of position, lack of pupils, financial limitations or merger of classes caused by consolidation shall be public and may be consolidated by the school board.

Section 27 provides that a teacher on an extended leave of absence shall receive all the health care benefits which the teacher would receive if not on an extended leave provided that the teacher request the coverage, the coverage is available from the school district's insurer, and the teacher pays the cost of the coverage.

Section 28 reenacts the teacher early retirement incentive law with a few changes. A teacher who wishes to participate in the program must apply to the school board on or before June 1 of the school year at the end of which the teacher wishes to retire. A school board must act upon the application within 30 days after it is received and notify the teacher by mail of its decision within seven days after the decision is made. The school board must apply to the commissioner for authorization to make the early retirement contract with the teacher. Its application must be received by the commissioner by the July 15 after the board's approval of the teacher's application. The commissioner may approve a late application from a school board if the teacher's application to the school board was submitted on time and in the form required, unless the failure of the school board to meet the time limit was caused by conduct of the teacher. This provision is made retroactive to include persons retiring at the end of the 1978-1979 school year. The section extends to teachers retiring after the 1980-1981 and 1981-1982 school years the special early retirement incentive grant schedule for teachers in school districts implementing a desegregation plan ordered by federal court or approved by the state board.

Section 29 adds January 15 as Martin Luther King Jr. Day to the days designated for special observance in the public schools.

Section 33 provides that a school district which operates a public library created with donated funds may, if authorized by a majority vote of both all members of the school board and all members of the governing body of the city, permanently transfer responsibility for maintaining the library to the city. The authorization applies to libraries in cities of less than 2,000 inhabitants not levying a tax for public library purposes.

Sections 35 and 36 provide that the Minneapolis school district shall have all the powers and duties of independent school districts, unless a special law or charter provision provides otherwise.

Sections 37 and 38 remove the \$4,000 maximum limit on severance pay for employees of the St. Paul school district and provide that the same severance pay limits apply to St. Paul as to all other districts.

Sections 39, 40 and 41 provide that the special governing board authorized by Laws 1979, Chapter 69 for a district created through a consolidation of Golden Valley and another district may exercise the statutory powers and duties of a "newly elected board" to govern the new district and deal with teachers. That special governing board may lay off Golden Valley teachers in the year preceding consolidation.

Section 42 provides that a previous appropriation for teacher mobility benefits applies to the early retirement incentive program as reenacted in this article.

Section 43 allows the St. Louis Park school district to transfer a surplus of up to \$500,000 from its debt retirement fund to its capital expenditure fund.

Sections 45 and 46 provide for the transfer of specific territory between Osseo and Brooklyn Center. The transfers are effective only upon compliance with local approval requirements.

Section 48 repeals an obsolete reporting requirement in the pairing law, a bond requirement for school district treasurers, a discontinuance of schools provision, a teacher early retirement incentive provision which is substantially reenacted in this article, and a penalty for selling schoolbooks in the state without a license.

Sections 1 to 4, 7 to 13, 15, 17 to 19, 25, 26, 28, 30 to 36, 39 to 44, 47 and 48 are effective April 25, 1980.

ARTICLE VII STATEWIDE EDUCATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Article VII provides for a statewide educational management information system. It shall consist of two components: ESV-1S and SDE-1S. "ESV-1S" or "elementary, secondary and vocational education management information system" means that component of the system which provides administrative data processing and management information services to districts. "District" means a school district, an educational cooperative service unit, a cooperative center for vocational education, a cooperative center for special education, an area vocational-technical institute, or an intermediate service area. "SDE-1S" or "state department of education information system" means that component of the system which provides data processing and management information services to the department of education.

The statewide educational management information system shall have the following purposes:

(1) to provide comparable, accurate educational information in a timely, economical manner;

(2) to provide computerized research capability for analysis of educational information;

(3) to provide school districts and the state a capability for the collection and processing of educational information which will meet their management needs.

The system shall be governed by the state board of education. The state board shall have the following duties: to develop a systems architecture plan for providing administrative data processing to school districts, the department of education and the legislature; to develop a long-range plan for providing administrative data processing to elementary, secondary and vocational school districts, the department of education and the legislature; and to provide for the development of applications software. The state board may provide state or federal funds for the development of software for an alternative management information system only if it determines that the system has statewide applicability. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, the state board may approve grants pursuant to any appropriate statute. The state board shall adopt rules containing standards for financial, student and payroll/personnel data and any other data included in ESV-1S; and it shall monitor and enforce compliance with the data standards. It shall also approve or disapprove the creation or alteration of regional management information centers; the use by a district of an alternative management information system to ESV-1S; annual and biennial regional management information center plans and budgets; and expenditures by districts, other than fees to regional centers, for computer activities. Approval or disapproval shall be on the basis of criteria prescribed in rules which the state board shall adopt. The state board shall also adopt rules specifying the criteria and process for determining which data and data elements are included in the data element dictionary and the annual data acquisition calendar and rules requiring regional management information centers to use cost accounting procedures which will account by district for resources consumed at the center for support of each ESV-1S subsystem and of any approved alternative financial management information system. The adoption of the systems architecture plan and the long range plan shall be exempt from the rule-making procedures of the administrative procedure act.

The department of education shall maintain a current data element dictionary for the system and a current annual data acquisition calendar specifying the reports that districts and regional management information centers must provide to the department and when these reports are due. The development of the data element dictionary and the annual data acquisition calendar are, with one exception, exempt from the rule-making requirements of the administrative procedure act. The department shall develop and operate SDE-1S, which must meet certain statutory requirements. The department shall consult with certain named bodies about their information needs from SDE-1S.

The state board and the department may delegate or contract for the implementation and technical support of ESV-1S and SDE-1S. They may not delegate to the Minnesota educational computing consortium any of their powers and

duties to develop policy and to plan for ESV-1S and SDE-1S, to monitor and enforce compliance with rules and data standards or to approve the actions of districts and regions.

The article establishes an 11 member ESV computer council to advise the state board and the department in the exercise of their powers and duties relating to the statewide education management information system. The state board shall employ one data processing professional to provide staff assistance to the council, and it shall provide the council with the necessary materials and assistance.

The article allows school districts to combine to create regional management information centers, with the approval of the state board. Every center has the following duties: to assist its affiliated districts in complying with statutory reporting requirements; to respond within 15 days to department requests for information about elements in the data element dictionary; to operate financial management information systems consistent with the uniform financial accounting and reporting standards; to allow all affiliated districts to participate fully in all subsystems of ESV-1S; to develop a plan for providing services during a system failure or disaster; and, starting in 1981, to submit the annual financial report on behalf of school districts. A regional center may not spend money for administrative or management computer activities unless it receives state board approval of an annual plan, budget and financial report for the activities. The annual financial report shall be accompanied by a summary statement of the accounting by district of resources consumed in support of the ESV-1S subsystems and any other management information systems. Regional centers shall submit to the department biennial budget estimates for administrative and management computer activities. The department shall prepare a biennial budget summary from these estimates. In any year when a regional center's annual plan and budget are approved, the center shall receive a regional reporting subsidy grant from the department in an amount allocated by the state board. Regional management information centers may charge fees to affiliated districts. In certain cases, the commissioner may set the fee if the district and region disagree about the amount.

The article requires that by July 1, 1980, each district perform financial accounting and reporting operations on a financial management accounting and reporting system utilizing multi-dimensional accounts and records defined in accordance with UFARS. It also requires that by July 1, 1980, each district shall be affiliated with one and only one regional management information center for at least the purposes of (a) the center providing reports to the department of education for the district to the extent required by the data acquisition calendar and (b) the district using the ESV-1S finance subsystem through the center to process every detailed financial transaction of the district. However, a district with not more than 3,000 pupils in average daily membership may submit its financial transactions to the center in summary form if before July 1, 1980, a three person team approves the summary form and confirms that the district's financial accounting and reporting system conforms to

UFARS. A district may purchase computer services, other than those required for affiliation, from a center other than the center with which it is affiliated. After July 1, 1980, a district may be exempted from the ESV-1S regional center subsystem requirement if it receives state board approval to use an alternative financial management information system. (A district permitted before July 1, 1980, to submit its financial transactions in summary form to a regional management information center may continue to submit transactions in the approved form without obtaining state board approval.) A district desiring to use an alternative system shall submit a detailed proposal to the state board, the ESV computer council and the regional management information center with which it is affiliated. The regional management information center shall evaluate the proposal and submit its evaluation to the state board and ESV computer council. The ESV computer council shall evaluate the proposal and submit its recommendation to the state board. If the state board approves the proposal the district may proceed with it. With certain exceptions, the alternative system shall be developed and purchased at the expense of the district.

The department shall report to the legislature on the number and status of districts which have received approval to operate alternative systems. A district may not spend funds for administrative or management computer activities without state board approval, except for the payment of fees to regional management information centers.

State board criteria for the creation or alteration of a regional management information system and for approval of an alternative management information shall include the following: the provisions of the systems architecture and long range plans of the state board; its cost effectiveness; its effect on existing regional management information centers; and its ability to comply with certain laws.

State board criteria for approval of the annual plan and budget of a regional management information center shall include the following: the provisions of the systems architecture and long range plans of the state board; its cost effectiveness; and the ability of the center to comply with the statute governing regional management information centers.

This article creates two nine member advisory task forces, one on uniform data standards for student reporting and one on data standards for personnel/ payroll. Each task force shall report to the legislature by January 1, 1981, recommendations on policy standards for school district reporting of student data or payroll/personnel data. Each shall recommend specific data standards for student data or personnel/payroll to the state board.

The article exempts ESV-1S from the authority of the commissioner of administration to approve computer activities, but clarifies that the commissioner's authority does apply to SDE-1S and computer related services provided to the department of education by the department of administration's information services bureau.

The article appropriates \$130,000 to pay the expenses of the ESV computer council and the advisory task forces on

payroll/personnel and student reporting and to support four additional complement positions in the department. It requires the department to use \$100,000 of a 1979 telecommunications appropriation to hire a consultant to help the department implement recommendations contained in the 1979 interim evaluation of the regional management information system. It also requires the department and the Minnesota educational computing consortium to use \$100,000 of the 1979 telecommunications appropriation to review the Ortonville microcomputer finance system and to develop and pilot test a microcomputer finance system which will meet UFARS standards. The department shall report to the legislature by December 31, 1980, on the progress of the microcomputer finance system project. The council on quality education may continue to fund and evaluate the Ortonville project in the use of a microcomputer for administrative data processing. The article also releases immediately to the department for regional support aid \$1,300,000 of a previous appropriation to the contingent fund. It provides that no regional center shall receive an amount for fixed and overhead costs in fiscal 1981 which is less than the amount of state regional support aid the region used in fiscal 1980 for those costs.

Finally, for the purpose of some sections of the article, the term "uniform financial accounting and reporting system" is changed to "uniform financial accounting and reporting standards".

The article is effective April 25, 1980.

ARTICLE VIII RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Article VIII requires the state board of education to make up to 15 grants to school districts for research and development for the 1980-1981 and 1981-1982 school years. The governor vetoed the \$250,000 appropriation for the grants. The article is effective April 25, 1980.

Except as otherwise noted, the provisions of the school aids bill are effective July 1, 1980.

ELECTIONS

HENNEPIN COUNTY, CAMPAIGN FINANCING AND DISCLOSURE,
Chapter 362, S.F. No. 1010, by Luther; companion is H.F.
No. 1550, by L. Carlson.

This act regulates the financing of campaigns for county elections in Hennepin County and for city elections in cities with populations of 75,000 or more located wholly within Hennepin County. The law also requires disclosure of economic interests by candidates and elected officials in those jurisdictions. The law supersedes conflicting state campaign financing provisions in affected jurisdictions.

The act requires every candidate to have a single political committee with one treasurer for its accounts. All contributions and expenditures must be made through the committee.

Anonymous contributions of more than \$20 are prohibited; committees are directed to forward any received to the state general fund.

Except for political committees and associations with political funds, no association may contribute more than \$100 in a year to any one candidate.

Limitations similar to those on political committees are imposed on political funds within "associations", which includes businesses, corporations, partnerships, labor organizations, clubs and other groups. Political funds within associations may derive their funds from dues and membership fees. The treasurer, however, must report the names of individuals whose total contributions in a year exceed \$50.

The act requires political committees, political funds and principal campaign committees to register with county election officials and to make a detailed statement with the registration. The law also regulates bookkeeping and accounting procedures, and requires reports before and after elections and on January 31 of each year. The content of the reports is specified in the law.

Individuals not otherwise covered who spend \$100 or more for campaign purposes in a year must also file campaign reports, unless the expenditures are not related to a clearly identified candidate or ballot question.

Economic reprisals against an individual or association for making political contributions are prohibited.

Candidates and elected officials in affected jurisdictions are required to disclose economic interests, specified in the law, within 14 days of filing for office, or, in the case of incumbents, within 60 days of the time forms are available from county election officials. Annual supplementary statements are required.

Reports and statements required by this law must be certified, and statements must be updated within ten days

of an event prompting a change or correction.

Certain late filing fees are imposed on persons required to file statements or reports; knowing violation of any of the major provisions of this law constitutes a misdemeanor.

The act assigns administration duties to the state ethical practices board and enforcement duties to the county attorney and the attorney general.

The act is effective March 19, 1980 but applies only in elections for which the filing period opens on or after July 1, 1980.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS, TIME OFF FROM WORK, Chapter 406, H.F. No. 2051, by Begich; companion is S.F. No. 2053, by Johnson.

This act provides that when a person elected to a public office must take time off from his employment without pay in order to attend official meetings, his employer must attempt to let him make up the time with other hours when he is available.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM AND CAMPAIGN FINANCING, Chapter 587, H.F. No. 2304, by Kempe; companion is S.F. No. 599, by McCutcheon; see CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, VOLUNTEER WORKERS, Chapter 384, S.F. No. 1273, by Willet; companion is H.F. No. 1511, by Sherwood.

This act broadens authority of commissioner of natural resources to utilize volunteer personnel in any programs administered by the commissioner, rather than only in connection with parks. Authority is continued to provide fringe benefits such as transportation, uniforms, lodging and subsistence and provides workers' compensation coverage for volunteer workers.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

RACCOON HUNTING, Chapter 394, H.F. No. 593, by Redalen; companion is S.F. No. 773, by Gunderson.

The act clarifies conditions under which raccoons may be taken by hunters at night while using artificial lights, dogs and firearms. A raccoon is no longer required to be treed before a light can be turned on.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT ADMINISTRATION, Chapter 397, H.F. NO. 942, by Stowell; companion is S.F. No. 2534, by J. Ulland.

The authority of the pollution control agency is broadened to permit using up to two percent of federal water pollution control construction grant funds for administration of all aspects of the federal water pollution control act rather than merely administration of construction grants.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

LUCE LINE TRAIL, CONVEYANCE, Chapter 398, H.F. No. 1349, by DenOuden; companion is S.F. No. 2307, by Setzepfandt.

The commissioner of natural resources is authorized to quitclaim to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway a 100 foot wide strip of land erroneously conveyed to the state for trail purposes by the railroad.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

BADOURA STATE FOREST, BOUNDARIES, Chapter 424, S.F. No. 1979, by Willet; companion is H.F. No. 2172, by Sherwood.

Territory consisting of 120 acres in Hubbard County is added to Badoura State Forest.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

DESIGNATING HISTORIC SITES, Chapter 434, S.F. No. 2168, by Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 2197, by D. Carlson.

The Sandstone school in the city of Sandstone and the

Canadian National Depot in the city of Warroad are added to the appropriate registries of state historic sites. Notice to the Minnesota historical society is required in the event the Canadian National Depot is acquired by the state or governmental subdivision.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS, Chapter 447, S.F. No. 1962, by Dunn; companion is H.F. No. 2211, by Pehler.

This act substantially alters the procedure for preparation and submission of environmental impact statements to the environmental quality board. The applicability of the procedure is limited to instances of governmental action, whereas private action was formerly included. An environmental impact worksheet is provided to aid in assessing the need for a statement. The environmental quality board is required to establish categories of actions which require a worksheet, a statement, both or neither. Specific provision is made for judicial review of the need for a worksheet and the need or adequacy of a statement and authority is granted to require a bond as a condition of the judicial review.

This act is effective April 4, 1980.

LANDOWNERS' BILL OF RIGHTS, Chapter 458, S.F. No. 1240, by Willet; companion is H.F. No. 1590, by Eken.

This act enumerates the rights of landowners and the duties of the state in connection with the acquisition of land for natural resource purposes. Condemnation of land by the commissioner of natural resources is prohibited except on request of the landowner or legislative act. Landowner's rights are specified to include: information as to the intended use; fair price; purchase price payable in up to four installments if the landowner requests; on-site appraisal by the state; a copy of the appraisal report; independent appraisal, relocation assistance or payments regardless of disputes as to the purchase price, right to counsel; and a clear explanation of the foregoing rights. The state's duties are: open and fair dealing; no price discussion prior to appraisal; the use of private fee appraisers when practicable; and prompt acquisition and payment. Many of the above rights and duties already exist as principles of common law. A landowner is expressly given the right to an action against the commissioner for violation of the act.

The commissioner of natural resources is given power to convey state lands with approval of executive council, for purpose of correcting boundaries. The responsibilities of the commissioner of administration in connection with land acquisitions for natural resource purposes are repealed.

Landowner rights and state duties provisions are effective July 1, 1980. The remainder of the act is effective April 4, 1980.

TRAPPING, USE OF SNOWMOBILES, Chapter 474, H.F. No. 1723, by I. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1858, by Lessard.

The use of snowmobiles or all-terrain vehicles is authorized for checking beaver or otter traps and transporting carcasses or pelts in Koochiching County.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

STATE PARKS, Chapter 489, H.F. No. 1451, by Vanasek; companion is S.F. No. 2291, by Anderson.

This act adds and deletes lands from Camden, Fort Snelling, Itasca, Jay Cooke, Lake Maria, Mille Lacs Kathio, St. Croix Wild River, and Scenic State Parks. An exchange of described land within Sibley State Park with Kandiyohi County is authorized. All but certain specified privately owned lands are excluded from Whitewater State Park in return for scenic easements. The commissioner of natural resources is authorized to purchase excluded land if it is subsequently offered for sale. Trail easements over excluded land may be purchased. Land in Traverse des Sioux State Park is conveyed to the city of St. Peter for park purposes. The historic site in Traverse des Sioux State Park is transferred to the Minnesota historical society and the remainder of land to the department of transportation, thus eliminating Traverse des Sioux State Park.

This act is effective April 8, 1980.

ACID PRECIPITATION, Chapter 490, H.F. No. 1655, by Lehto; companion is S.F. No. 1685, by Willet.

This act recognizes the severity of the acid precipitation problem arising from industrial and commercial operations within and without the state. Funds are appropriated to the pollution control agency, department of natural resources and health department for the conduct of programs designed to identify, control and abate acid precipitation, which may be in conjunction with federal, state and provincial authorities. A public education program by the Minnesota environmental education board on the acid precipitation problem is mandated.

This act is effective April 8, 1980.

WATERSHED DISTRICTS, Chapter 501, H.F. No. 1904, by Pleasant; companion is S.F. No. 1905, by Bang.

The Nine Mile Creek and Riley-Purgatory Creek Watershed Districts in Hennepin and Carver counties are authorized to establish water maintenance and repair funds for the purpose of maintaining and repairing ditches, drains, dams or other watercourses to be financed by a levy not in excess of \$15,000 per year in each district, except that the limit for the first year is \$30,000 in the Nine Mile Creek District.

The act is effective as to each district upon approval by the appropriate board of managers and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

DNR WILDLIFE LAND ACQUISITIONS, Chapter 515, S.F. No. 768, by Luther; companion is H.F. No. 860, by Rothenberg.

This act specifies a procedure for submission of proposed acquisitions of wildlife lands by the commissioner of natural resources to the county board of the county in

which the lands are located for approval or disapproval within 90 days or 120 days if the time for approval is extended by the commissioner. Provides for appeal to the courts by the commissioner or landowner in cases of disapproval. If courts find disapproval was arbitrary or capricious or based on invalid reasons or if the county board fails to act or give reasons, the commissioner or landowner may submit the proposed acquisition to the land exchange board for decision after notice and hearing within 60 days.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

GAME AND FISH, FISH HOUSES, Chapter 517, S.F. No. 797,
by Nichols; companion is H.F. No. 319, by Ludeman.

This act authorizes nonresidents to utilize fish houses during winter fishing season upon obtaining a \$15 annual license (resident fee is \$3). The house must be collapsible and portable and shall not be left unattended. All other requirements of law apply when not inconsistent.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

POLLUTION, MOTORBOAT NOISE, Chapter 530, H.F. No. 902,
by M. Sieben; companion is S.F. No. 1067, by Sikorski.

Under this act, no person may sell, operate, or modify a marine engine or motorboat which exceeds the noise standards established by the act. The standard is 84 decibels on the A scale measured at a distance of 50 feet or an equivalent noise level at other distances which can be specified by the commissioner of natural resources for marine engines and motorboats manufactured before January 1, 1982 and 82 decibels for those manufactured after January 1, 1982. There are some exceptions made for boats in races or on trial runs.

This act is effective April 12, 1980.

EXPLORATORY DRILLING, Chapter 535, H.F. No. 1513, by
Munger; companion is S.F. No. 1552, by Luther.

This act amends various provisions of water well drilling statutes to include persons engaged in exploratory boring for oil, natural gas and metallic minerals within the licensing and regulatory jurisdiction of the commissioner of health. Adds two exploratory boring representatives to water well contractors and exploratory boring advisory council. Provisions applicable only to exploratory boring require licensing under the water well drillers statutes, qualification by examination for all but registered engineers or geologists, registration of companies and agents with commissioner of natural resources, maps locating boring sites and a surety bond in the discretion of the commissioner. The commissioner of health and natural resources, director of the pollution control agency and local health authorities are granted access to drilling sites for inspection and sampling purposes. Persons conducting exploratory boring are required to notify above officials of occurrence which may pose a threat to health or environment. A detailed report is required upon abandonment of a boring. Submission of boring data and samples to the commissioner of natural resources is required, and provision is made for

safeguarding the confidentiality of data submitted when the release thereof would impair the competitive position of the explorer submitting the data. Local authority to regulate exploration is preserved when consistent with state law. The environmental quality board is directed to study and report to the legislature its findings and recommendations on uranium exploration and mining.

Effective May 1, 1980, except for licensing and penalty provisions which are deferred until January 1, 1981.

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS, Chapter 546, H.F. No. 2035, by C. Johnson; companion is S.F. No. 1986, by Johnson.

This act adds property to Split Rock Lighthouse historic site and changes the status of Traverse des Sioux historic site to that of a state monument.

The act memorializes the United States congress to enact pending legislation aiding veterans of World War I.

This act is effective July 1, 1980.

WATER PLANNING BOARD, Chapter 548, H.F. No. 2353, by C. Johnson; companion is S.F. No. 2025, by Willet.

The water planning board is extended until 90 days after a permanent successor is chosen or until June 30, 1982, whichever comes sooner. Its membership has been altered to include three citizen members to be appointed by the governor and approved by the senate. Its duties will include coordination of long range water resources planning, evaluation of local water management agencies' relationships, and review of state agency budgets related to water planning and management. No money may be expended by the board until its work programs are approved by the legislative commission on Minnesota resources.

This act is effective July 1, 1980.

WASTE MANAGEMENT, Chapter 564, H.F. No. 2023, by Casserly; companion is S.F. No. 1980, by Merriam.

Articles I to VIII of this act are the waste management act of 1980. The purposes emphasize resource recovery and coordinated and orderly waste management. "Waste" means solid waste, sewage sludge, and hazardous waste. "Waste management" is concerned with waste generation, collection, processing, and disposal.

A waste management board (WMB) is established. The WMB consists of nine permanent members appointed by the governor. Eight members will be appointed, one from each congressional district, to represent diverse areas and interests within the state. The ninth member will be a full-time chairperson and the chief executive officer of the board. Six temporary members representing local interests will be added to the WMB during each project review when a facility is suggested for a specific local area. The WMB will establish a solid waste and a hazardous waste advisory council composed of citizen, local government, and industry representatives. In addition the WMB will establish a technical advisory council representing concerned state agencies. The WMB will cease to exist on June 30, 1987, unless extended by new

legislation.

The WMB may acquire sites for hazardous waste facilities, by eminent domain if necessary, but may not build or operate facilities. The sites must be leased to private operators at a rate sufficient to recover the costs of acquisition. The WMB shall develop a comprehensive plan outlining the need and selecting sites for commercial hazardous waste processing that will be needed through the year 2000.

There will be a three year review process before preemptive state permits, which override local ordinances, are granted for one or more commercial hazardous waste land disposal facilities.

By August 1981, the WMB must select six locations in the state as candidate sites for commercial hazardous waste disposal facilities. The pollution control agency (PCA) must certify the geologic and hydrogeologic suitability of each candidate site based on preliminary environmental analysis of the site. Throughout the selection procedure the WMB is required to consult with the PCA and private industry as well as the affected communities. A moratorium will be imposed on development at the six candidate sites until six months after final action by the WMB selecting one or more of the sites for facility development.

By May 1982, on the basis of and consistent with its hazardous waste management plan adopted at the same time, the WMB must issue a certificate or certificates of need for disposal facilities. The WMB is directed to prefer all feasible and prudent alternatives to disposal, but it is required to certify need for at least one commercial disposal facility in the state. The certification is unamendable for five years. After additional review procedures, final sites will be determined.

This act also establishes a legislative commission on waste management composed of ten legislators, five from each house. The commission will conduct legislative research, develop legislative recommendations, supervise and review the hazardous waste management reports and plans of the WMB, and generally oversee agency waste management activity. The commission, like the WMB, will cease to exist on June 30, 1987, unless extended by new legislation.

A resource recovery and waste management program in state government will be administered by the commissioner of administration. The program will have three purposes: to reduce waste generated by state agencies, to promote the separation and recovery of recyclable and reusable commodities by state agencies, and to increase the procurement by state government of recyclable commodities and commodities containing recycled materials.

A solid waste management planning assistance program will provide technical and financial assistance to political subdivisions to encourage and improve regional and local planning.

A solid waste management demonstration program administered by the PCA and the WMB will provide technical and financial assistance to solid waste management projects of potential state-wide significance. Financial assistance

will be in two forms: the PCA will administer grants for waste reduction and waste separation projects, and the WMB will administer grants and loans for the capital costs of waste processing facilities.

Counties wishing to form a solid waste management district may file a petition with the WMB demonstrating their inability to achieve their purpose through joint powers agreements. There is a procedure established for local review and comment on the petition. The petitioning counties may request that one or more other counties be compelled by the WMB to join the district. If approved by the WMB, the district would be a public corporation and political subdivision of the state governed by a board of managers appointed by the county boards of the member counties.

By June 1981, each county in the metropolitan area must propose four sites within its boundaries for the disposal of mixed municipal solid waste and one for the disposal of demolition debris in accordance with statutory standards and subject to approval by the metropolitan council. The PCA must certify the suitability of each site for the use intended based on preliminary environmental analysis.

By October 1981, the council must adopt a metropolitan inventory of eligible disposal sites and buffer areas, as proposed by the counties and approved by the council. A moratorium is imposed on development at the sites until October 1, 1983.

By January 1983, the council must allocate among the counties the needed disposal capacity. The council must also prescribe a schedule for the development of disposal facilities through the year 2000. Between January and June 1983, county site selection authorities in each county must select for acquisition specific land disposal sites from the inventory of disposal sites within the county. The site selection authorities must include representatives from each city or town containing a site in the disposal site inventory.

Counties are required to acquire the selected sites, and may override local restrictions to do so. Local communities may continue to establish reasonable conditions respecting the eventual construction and operation of disposal facilities at the sites subject to council approval. The council will provide acquisition grants to counties, using proceeds from up to \$15,000,000 in metropolitan general obligation bonds. Debt service on the bonds is to be allocated by the council among cities and towns in a manner favorable to communities that reduce the need for land disposal. Cities and towns containing disposal facilities are to be exempted forever from payment on the bonds.

No new solid waste disposal facilities may be permitted in the metropolitan area without a certificate of need issued by the council showing that no feasible and prudent alternatives are available.

The metropolitan waste control commission (MWCC) will also go through a siting procedure for facilities to dispose of solid waste and sewage sludge.

The MWCC is authorized to use sludge as a soil conditioner on private property and, for a period no longer than four years, on its own property. All sewage sludge disposal facilities and sites will be required to have a PCA permit and to be regularly monitored by the MWCC and inspected by the PCA. The MWCC is authorized to continue using existing facilities for disposal of its solid waste for a period of four years. Local jurisdictions may impose reasonable restrictions on any MWCC waste facility subject to approval by the metropolitan council and the PCA.

Each county is authorized to override local restrictions to establish resource recovery facilities within the county, if the council approves of the facility following a review and hearing procedure.

The act has a variety of effective dates and deadlines such as those mentioned heretofore.

WATERCRAFT, Chapter 568, H.F. No. 1201, by D. Carlson; companion is S.F. 2351, by Dunn.

This act establishes new classifications of watercraft for registration purposes and increases registration fees. Authorizes temporary license certificates. Adopts U.S. Coast Guard standards for watercraft capacity plates. Gives the commissioner of natural resources broader authority in prescribing standards for personal flotation or lifesaving devices, lights, sound-producing warning devices and anti-backfire devices. Grants immunity to governmental agencies marking navigational hazards from liability for failure to mark all hazards. Clarifies inspection authority of law enforcement officers and the marking or identification required on watercraft used in law enforcement. Increases funds available to counties for watercraft safety and equipment law enforcement and tightens budgetary and fiscal controls over enforcement programs and expenditures.

This act is effective January 1, 1981.

GAME AND FISH, Chapter 571, H.F. No. 1818, by Reding; companion is S.F. No. 1785, by Peterson.

This act removes bear from the category of fur bearing animals. Dedicates at least \$1 of each deer license fee to deer habitat improvement. Requires licenses of persons acting as bear hunting guides for hire. Requires tagging of bear taken. Removes prohibition on licensed fur buyers also trapping beaver. Removes the one-time fee on permanent fishing licenses issued to a mentally retarded person or to disabled veterans. Grants commissioner of natural resources permanent authority to establish moose seasons. Lengthens muskrat season from 60 to 90 days maximum. Extends landowner or tenant preference in license lottery for turkey licenses and further defines extent of land ownership or control required to qualify for turkey or moose licenses. Gives commissioner broader authority to set hours for taking protected wild animals. Changes closing date of fishing seasons from February 15th to the third Monday in February. Requires display of tags and registration of all bear bait locations. Permits purchase, sale and transportation of bear claws.

Effective August 1, 1980, except for free fishing

license and muskrat season provisions which are effective for seasons commencing after March 1, 1981.

GAME AND FISH, HANDGUNS, Chapter 576, S.F. No. 682, by Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 613, by Battaglia.

This act authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to allow the use of handguns in taking wild animals.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

OMNIBUS ENERGY BILL, Chapter 579, H.F. No. 1710, by Nelson; companion is S.F. No. 1631, by Humphrey.

This act appropriates \$9,000,000 to the department of economic security for supplementing federal grant funds available for weatherization of residences of low income families in instances where total household income is less than 125 percent of the federal poverty level. A maximum of 9-1/2 percent is allocated for state and local administrative expenses.

Appropriates \$2,000,000 to the Minnesota housing finance agency for grants for energy conservation rehabilitation measures in owner occupied housing. Grant maximum is \$2,000 per household and can be made to households experiencing fuel costs in excess of 120 percent of the regional average and which are precluded from federal assistance because of the need for rehabilitation measures.

Appropriates \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 1980 and \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1981 for a program of grants to county boards, community action agencies or nonprofit agencies for the purpose of providing emergency residential heating grants to low income households not eligible for federal energy crisis aid. Administered by department of economic security. Eligibility standard is household income of \$5,100 plus \$1,650 for each member of the household in addition to the head thereof. Maximum grant is limited to the lesser of 50 percent of heating cost paid or anticipated or a dollar amount ranging from \$111 to \$600 for the heating season and scaled according to a rather complex formula which takes into account household size, income, fuel type and maximums under the federal program. A maximum of seven percent is allocated for state and local administrative expenses. The legislative auditor is directed to audit the program.

This act also establishes a program of energy planning grants to counties and cities through the Minnesota energy agency and appropriates \$1,250,000 for grants plus \$40,000 for administration.

A temporary legislative commission on energy is created. The consumer services section of the department of commerce is directed to represent the interests of residential utility consumers in certain federal energy related proceedings. Fees for timber salvage permits on state lands are increased and the amount of timber allowed to be cut is reduced. Legislative policy regarding energy is restated, and increased effort is directed in the area of energy conservation and alcohol fuel information dissemination.

The Minnesota energy agency is directed to develop a state plan for energy audits of residential and commercial buildings, as required by federal law.

The commissioner of transportation is directed to establish and encourage park and ride and ride sharing programs.

Public utilities are prohibited from charging more than \$10 for a residential energy audit requested by a customer pursuant to federal law, with any excess of costs to be included in the rate base of the utility. The public service commission is directed to initiate a pilot program under which at least one public utility is required to participate in a program of subsidization of energy conservation improvements by customers, with the costs thereof to be included in the utilities rate base.

The governor is directed to submit a state plan for delivery of money received by the state under the federal home energy assistance act of 1980, and required elements of the plan are specified. The energy agency is directed to develop programs for education of building design and construction personnel in maximizing energy efficiency, and to prepare a plan for the creation and organization of a biomass center to formulate and develop programs for the production of biomass energy from sources such as grain, biowaste and cellulosic materials. The university is directed to construct and operate a small scale ethanol production plant, and to make available information thereon through agricultural extension service facilities. Public utilities imposing late fees or delinquency charges on past due bills are required to clearly state the terms thereof on billings.

The act is effective April 16, 1980. The legislative commission on energy expires July 1, 1987, and the emergency residential heating grant program expires January 2, 1982.

DAMS, REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION, Chapter 585, S.F. No. 2134, by Willet; companion is H.F. No. 2253, by Lehto.

The act includes the furtherance of hydroelectric power generation among the objectives of the repair and reconstruction of dams owned by state and local government. It authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to make grants to local government in amounts up to 90 percent of the cost for hydroelectric power generation feasibility studies. Includes generation capability as a factor in determining whether to proceed with dam repair or reconstruction. Exempts dam repair and reconstruction loans from local voter approval requirements. Reappropriates on a nonexpiring basis \$500,000 appropriated for dam repair and reconstruction in 1979. Increases by \$500,000 dam repair and reconstruction bonding authority granted in 1979.

This act is effective April 17, 1980.

NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY, Chapter 611, H.F. No. 1842, by Kahn; companion is S.F. No. 2023, by Luther.

This act requires the director of emergency services in the department of public safety to develop emergency

response plans for dealing with incidents at nuclear power plants which pose radiological or other health hazards. Specifies particular elements required of the plan. Assesses each operator of a nuclear power plant \$250,000 per plant for initial costs of the plan plus \$50,000 per plant on an annual basis for ongoing costs related to the emergency response plan. Assessments are to be deposited in the general fund. Appropriates \$500,000 to the department of public safety for study and analysis of existing and potential emergency response actions.

This act is effective April 25, 1980.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, FIDUCIARY SUBSTITUTION,
Chapter 383, S.F. No. 978, by S. Keefe; companion is H.F.
No. 2229, by Corbid.

The act allows banks and trust companies who wish to be substituted in every fiduciary capacity held by an affiliated bank or other bank or trust company to apply to the appropriate district court for a court order granting substitution.

The substitution hearing is held only after the notice provisions of the act have been complied with. Persons beneficially interested in an account subject to the substitution order may file objections to the substitution and appear and be heard on the objection.

Designations in a will or other instrument of named fiduciaries are deemed a designation of the bank or trust company substituted unless the will or instrument is executed after a substitution and its language expressly negates the application of this act.

Upon substitution, all assets become property of the substituted fiduciaries without the necessity of document of transfer or conveyance.

The act is effective March 29, 1980.

BANKS, EMPLOYEE LOANS, Chapter 399, H.F. No. 1427, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 1536, by Bang.

The act allows directors, officers or employees of a bank to obtain a loan of up to \$25,000 without prior approval of the board of directors. Prior law limited these loans to \$3,000 or less.

The act is effective July 1, 1980.

BANKS; ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, Chapter 444, S.F. No. 1900, by Bang; companion is H.F. No. 1675, by Blatz.

The act allows banks to establish, in addition to other detached facilities authorized by law, one drive-in or walk-up facility located between 150 to 1,500 feet of the main banking house or a detached facility if the commissioner determines that the site of the main banking house or detached facility is so physically limited that it precludes the addition of a drive-in or walk-up facility. These additional facilities must in all other respects comply with requirements of the detached facilities statutes.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

BANKS, AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS, Chapter 445, S.F. No. 1922, by Tennessen; companion is H.F. No. 1856, by Brinkman.

A bank or trust company organized under the laws of this state may now invest up to 20 percent (increased from ten percent) of its capital and surplus in the capital stock of an agricultural credit corporation organized under

the laws of this state and entitled to discount privileges with any federal intermediate credit bank.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

BANKS; DETACHED FACILITIES; SERVICE, Chapter 468, H.F. No. 753, by Voss; companion is S.F. No. 1909, by Tennesen.

The act removes the existing restrictions on services that may be provided by a detached facility. A detached facility may now provide any service or perform any function performed at the bank's main banking house.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER, Chapter 486, H.F. No. 1145, by D. Johnson; companion is S.F. No. 1533, by Bang.

The act authorizes the commissioner of banks to adopt temporary rules to implement the statutory provisions relating to electronic funds transfer facilities and also permits a county to make electronic funds transfers in accordance with procedures established by the county board.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

CREDIT UNIONS, RESERVE FUND, OUTSTANDING LOAN AND RISK ASSETS, COMPUTATION, Chapter 492, H.F. No. 1765, by Simoneau; companion is S.F. No. 1876, by Sikorski.

The act provides that for purposes of meeting statutory reserve fund requirements, credit unions should not include certain loans in computing outstanding loan and risk assets.

Loans to other credit unions; loans secured by savings in the lending credit union at least equal to the amount of the loan; and loans obtained from liquidating or merging credit unions and guaranteed by the state or federal government or any of their agencies or instrumentalities, but only to the amount of the insurance or guarantee, shall not be included in the computation.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

INDUSTRIAL LOAN AND THRIFT COMPANIES, Chapter 503, H.F. No. 2067, by Sviggum; companion is S.F. No. 2353, by Luther.

This act modifies the residence requirements for directors of industrial loan and thrift companies. At least three-fourths of the directors must now be residents of the county in which the loan and thrift has its principal place of business, an adjacent county or any county in which the loan and thrift maintains a place of business.

A loan and thrift is required to file a written report with the commissioner of banks within 30 days following a change in controlling ownership of its capital stock. The report must detail the nature of the change in stock ownership.

Not later than July 1, 1983, all loan and thrifts authorized to sell or issue certificates of indebtedness for investment and not pledged as security for a

contemporaneous loan must obtain a commitment for insurance or guarantee of the certificates which is acceptable to the commissioner. The insurance or guarantee must provide for the redemption of the investment in the event of liquidation, insolvency or bankruptcy and must at all times be in effect and insure an amount equal to the lesser of the company's liability under the certificate or \$40,000. The commissioner is authorized to grant extensions until July 1, 1985 in order for a loan and thrift to obtain a commitment for insurance or guarantee. Extensions will be granted upon satisfactory evidence that the company is making a substantial effort to comply with this requirement. The certificates of indebtedness are exempted from the registration requirements of state securities law.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, DETACHED FACILITIES, Chapter 514, S.F. No. 704, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 629, by Adams.

In addition to the maximum of two detached facilities now authorized by law, a mutual savings bank may now establish five additional detached facilities in the territories of Hennepin and Anoka counties. These additional facilities must be established pursuant to the provisions of the detached facilities statutes.

Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis is presently the only state chartered mutual savings bank in Minnesota.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

INSTALLMENT AND OTHER LOANS, INTEREST RATES, Chapter 522, S.F. No. 2062, by Laufenburger; companion is H.F. No. 2101, by Adams.

Section 1, subdivision 1 allows state and national banks operating in this state to make installment loans not in excess of \$35,000 at a maximum interest rate of 12 percent per year.

Section 1, subdivision 1a supercedes section 1 from the effective date of this act until June 30, 1982. It allows state and national banks to charge an interest rate on these installment loans of up to a maximum of either 12 percent or four and one-half percent in excess of the discount rate on 90 day commercial paper in effect at the Federal Reserve Bank which serves Minnesota, whichever is greater.

Section 1, subdivision 3 allows state chartered savings banks to make installment loans for consumer purposes not in excess of \$25,000 at a maximum interest rate of 12 per cent per year.

Section 1, subdivision 3a also contains an interest rate paragraph which supercedes subdivision 3 until June 30, 1982. It is identical in its substantive provisions to section 1, subdivision 1a.

Section 2 extends to state and federally chartered savings associations and savings and loan associations the same power given to banks to loan money on open end credit

plans, credit cards or other overdraft plans.

Section 3 allows credit unions to charge interest on the unpaid balance of loans at a rate not in excess of one percent per month or four and one-half percent in excess of the federal discount rate on 90 day commercial paper in effect at the Federal Reserve Bank which serves Minnesota, whichever is greater. This provision supercedes present law from the effective date of this act until June 30, 1982.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

BANK LIABILITIES, RESTRICTIONS, Chapter 523, S.F. No. 2071, by Solon; companion is H.F. No. 2286, by Ellingson.

The act provides that the loan limitation applicable to written agreements to purchase or lease personal property where a bank has a written certification stating that the bank is relying primarily upon the purchaser or lessee for payment shall be 20 percent of its capital actually paid in cash and of its actual surplus fund.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

RENEGOTIABLE RATE MORTGAGES, Chapter 524, S.F. No. 2117, by Spear; companion is H.F. No. 2356, by D. Johnson.

Section 1 of the act allows savings banks to invest in renegotiable rate mortgages. The notes or bonds must not exceed 95 percent of the appraised value of the security.

Renegotiable rate mortgage loans are issued for a term of three to five years and are secured by a mortgage which matures within 30 years. The loan itself is payable in equal monthly principal and interest installments in an amount sufficient to amortize the loan at this rate over the remaining life of the mortgage.

These loans are automatically renewable by the borrower after the life of the three to five year loan term. No costs may be charged to the borrower upon renewal. The interest rate of the loan on renewal is determined by the savings bank's current market rate of interest on similar loans. An increase in the interest rate upon renewal of the loan is limited to one-half of one percent per year multiplied by the number of years in the loan term, with a maximum net increase of five percent over the life of the mortgage. Savings banks must decrease interest rates upon renewal if the current market rate of interest on similar loans decreases. Increases of the interest rate upon renewal are discretionary.

The act sets forth detailed notice and disclosure requirements applicable to the loans.

Section 2 of the act amends the definition of "direct reduction loan" in the savings association act to include renegotiable rate notes or bonds secured by mortgages or trust deeds where these notes or bonds do not exceed 95 percent of the appraised value of the security. These loans are subject to the same statutory requirements as discussed in section 1.

Section 3 includes a unit in a residential cooperative within the definition of "home property" for purposes of

the savings association act.

Section 4 expands the definition of "primary lending area" for purposes of the savings association act to include the whole state.

Section 6 allows savings associations to rent safe deposit boxes or to act as a bailee for the storage and safe-keeping of valuable personal property without complying with the bonding and licensing requirements generally applicable to safe deposit companies.

Sections 1 and 2 of the act are effective on April 3, 1980 which is the date 12 C.F.R. section 546.6-4a was adopted by the federal home loan bank board. The remainder of the act is effective April 8, 1980.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC FUNDS, INDUSTRIAL LOAN AND THRIFT COMPANIES, Chapter 551, S.F. No. 1132, by Laufenburger; companion is H.F. No. 1130, by Brinkman.

The act authorizes savings banks to invest in bonds or other interest bearing obligations payable from revenues, other than property tax revenues, issued by other states or their subdivisions or instrumentalities created for public purposes. The obligations must be rated among the highest three quality categories used by a nationally recognized rating agency. These obligations are part of the class three authorized securities of savings banks.

Financial institutions which are designated as depositories of funds of a municipality are allowed to deposit bonds, including industrial development bonds, and other interest bearing obligations in lieu of surety bonds to secure the funds of a municipality. Any securities deposited as collateral may be substituted by obligations of the United States if the market value of these obligations is at least ten percent more than the amount of the deposit that would be permitted if a surety bond was provided.

Industrial loan and thrift companies are granted temporary authority to increase interest rates on certain loans secured by personal property. From April 12, 1980 to June 30, 1982, 36 month loans may provide an interest rate not in excess of nine percent discount per year; 36 to 48 month loans may provide an interest rate not in excess of eight and three-eighths percent discount per year; and 48 to 60 month loans may provide an interest rate of seven and three-fourths percent discount per year.

The act is effective April 12, 1980.

LENDING POWERS, USURY, CREDITORS' REMEDIES, Chapter 599, H.F. No. 1302, by Ellingson; companion is S.F. No. 1452, by Bang.

Section 1 broadens a bank or trust company's authority to take junior liens on real estate. A bank or trust company is authorized to take a junior lien in real estate to secure a loan if the total outstanding liens against the property are less than 80 percent of its appraised value.

Section 2 permits savings banks to invest in notes or

bonds secured by mortgages or trust deeds on real estate where the total outstanding liens against the property are less than 80 percent of its appraised value.

Section 3 requires the commissioner of banks to analyze the effect of recently enacted federal legislation which preempts state mortgage laws on real estate lending in the state. The analysis is to be included in the commissioner's next annual report to the legislature.

Section 4, which is effective December 31, 1981, overrides the federal legislation which preempts state mortgage laws. The federal legislation removes all interest rate limitations on loans, mortgages, credit sales or advances. When the state override takes effect, the state usury laws will govern these transactions.

Section 5 allows a greater time price differential to be taken in a retail installment sale of a mobile home between August 1, 1980 and July 31, 1983. Between these dates the time price differential may not exceed a rate of 12 percent per year or 4-1/2 percent over the discount rate on 90 day commercial paper then in effect at the federal reserve bank serving Minnesota, whichever is greater.

The remaining sections of the act establish additional property categories which are exempt from executions, garnishments or attachments.

Section 6 exempts rights of action for personal injury to the debtor or a relative.

Section 7 exempts the debtor's total interest not in excess of \$4,000 in any accrued dividend, interest in or loan value of any unmatured life insurance contract owned by the debtor or a person on whom the debtor is a dependent.

Section 8 exempts payments made to the debtor under certain employment plans or contracts for illness, death, disability, age and length of service. The exemption only applies to amounts reasonably necessary to support the debtor or any dependent.

Section 9 repeals the statutory provisions which prohibit banks from extending over \$7,500 and savings banks over \$5,000 of credit to an account debtor on an open end account. The limitations on the purposes for which and the persons to whom credit was being extended by a savings bank have also been removed.

Sections 1 to 3 and 5 to 9 of the act are effective April 24, 1980. The remaining effective dates are as cited above.

ENFORCEMENT, EXAMINATION, Chapter 604, H.F. No. 2268,
by Ellingson; companion is S.F. No. 2161, by Luther.

Section 1 of the act authorizes the commissioner of banks to examine the records of a bank holding company which relate to specific transactions involving a state bank affiliate.

Section 2 amends the provisions relating to cease and desist proceedings brought by the commissioner. The commissioner may now consider the conduct of any

institution or a director, officer, employee, agent or other person participating in the affairs of an institution when determining whether to institute cease and desist proceedings. The commissioner may issue temporary cease and desist orders where appropriate. These orders are effective upon service on the appropriate parties and remain effective until a final order is issued or the charges are dismissed. Parties served with these temporary orders may, within ten days after service, apply to district court for an injunction against these orders pending the completion of the administrative proceedings on the original notice of charges.

Sections 3 and 4 contain the identical commissioner's report and federal preemption override provisions as are found in Laws 1980, Chapter 599.

The act is effective August 1, 1980, except that the federal mortgage interest override is effective December 31, 1981.

CHECKS, DATED, Chapter 605, H.F. No. 2302, by Dempsey; companion is S.F. No. 2284, by Laufenburger.

The act requires that checks or similar instruments drawn on an account opened at a financial institution after July 1, 1980 must display on the face of the instrument the month and date the account was opened. This requirement does not apply to temporary instruments or to any account where the applicant shows the existence of a prior account either by producing monthly statements of that account or by representing in writing, under penalty of perjury, that such an account existed.

This act applies only to deposit accounts opened by natural persons and used primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

Unintentional failures by financial institutions or printers to comply with this act does not result in the imposition of any liability.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

LENDING POWERS, USURY, Chapter 606, H.F. No. 2429, by Corbid; companion is S.F. No. 1562, by Solon.

Section 1 of the act authorizes state and federally chartered savings associations and savings and loan associations to make certain installment loans. These loans are subject to the same requirements and restrictions imposed by law on savings banks making similar loans. The loans must be made for consumer purposes, cannot exceed \$25,000, and cannot extend beyond 12 years and 32 days. From April 24, 1980 until June 30, 1982 savings associations and savings and loan associations may charge a rate of interest on these loans of not more than 12 percent per year or 4-1/2 percent over the discount rate on 90 day commercial paper in effect at the federal reserve bank serving Minnesota; thereafter the maximum rate of interest chargeable will be 12 percent per year.

Sections 2, 3 and 4 provide that institutional lenders are not subject to the existing statutory penalties which would otherwise be applicable after a usurious loan is

made. All actions taken against institutional lenders for the making of a usurious loan must be commenced within two years after the transaction occurred. Recovery is limited to twice the amount of interest paid on the transaction.

The act is effective April 24, 1980.

GENERAL LEGISLATION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

VIETNAM VETERANS, EMPLOYMENT OUTREACH PROGRAM, Chapter 350, S.F. No. 1848, by Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 1858, by Osthoff.

A "Vietnam era disabled veteran's outreach program" is established within the state employment service. Under the program, unemployed or underemployed disabled veterans will be located and suitable employment found for them.

Those eligible to be assisted must be permanent residents of Minnesota, have served on active duty in an armed service during the period from August 5, 1964, to May 7, 1975, have received disabling injuries in the service, and now be unemployed or underemployed.

The program is authorized to use federal funds to fund unclassified state positions to staff the outreach program. Those that staff the programs are to be disabled veterans themselves. Limitations on either the amount of time the new positions can continue in the unclassified service or the amount of time one person can fill a position, are prohibited.

The act became law March 11, 1980, and on that date was effective retroactively to March 1, 1980. It is effective only until January 30, 1981.

SCUBA DIVING, REGULATING HOURS, Chapter 363, S.F. No. 1215, by Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 14, by R. Anderson.

Scuba or skin diving is prohibited from one hour after sunset to sunrise unless the diver has in his possession a light visible from 150 feet when above water. A light is not required in an emergency, salvage, repair or construction operation. Scuba or skin diving while in possession of a spear is absolutely prohibited from sunset to sunrise.

This act is effective June 15, 1980.

INTERTRIBAL BOARD, Chapter 374, S.F. No. 759, by Chmielewski; companion is H.F. No. 1040, by Ainley.

The act specifies that the term of at large members of the Indian affairs intertribal board shall expire on April 20, 1981. The act prescribes the time for election of at large members and specifies the term of those elected as four years.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

MILITARY TRAINING, LAND ACQUISITION, Chapter 407, H.F. No. 2119, by Hokanson; companion is S.F. No. 1798, by Sieloff.

Under existing Minnesota Statutes 1978, Chapter 190, the adjutant general is authorized to condemn land for the military field training center at Camp Ripley or elsewhere in the state. A military land fund is the source to pay the owners of condemned lands.

The act removed language under which the adjutant general's power to condemn land will expire on June 30, 1980. The adjutant general will, after August 1, 1980, have the permanent power to condemn lands.

In addition to tax revenue, the adjutant general deposits in the military land fund any revenue from the land (the income is principally derived from the sale of timber). The act continues this provision for the deposit of revenue into the fund but removes the provision for depositing tax revenue. This makes the land fund a revolving fund with revenue from condemned land deposited in the fund and the fund used to pay for additional land acquired through condemnation.

The act also makes a variety of minor corrections to Chapter 190. It removes all references to "naval" training and obsolete references to a state-wide property tax to fund the military land fund (the last year the tax could have been levied was 1958).

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

VETERANS, VETERANS AFFAIRS, VARIOUS AMENDMENTS,
Chapter 414, S.F. No. 1633, by A. Ueland; companion is H.F.
No. 2441, by I. Anderson.

The act makes various changes relating to the department of veterans affairs.

The commissioner of veterans affairs is authorized to accept the voluntary uncompensated services of public agencies, private agencies or individual persons. Any services that assist in the discharge of the department's functions can be accepted. The commissioner may pay the travel expenses of the volunteers. Volunteers are eligible for workers' compensation benefits if injured while working as a volunteer.

The powers of the commissioner to act as an agent for veterans is expanded from matters relating solely to pensions, bounties or back pay to any matters relating to benefits from service in the armed forces.

After a veteran is released from hospitalization, the commissioner is empowered to determine how long the assistance of the department to the veteran is necessary. Presently, the assistance is furnished as long as it is "necessary". However, it is not indicated whether the commissioner or the veteran makes that determination. The change will have the commissioner make the determination to terminate the department's post-hospitalization assistance to a veteran.

The quarterly report of the department to the governor on the department's investigations of treatment of veterans in public institutions is changed to an annual report.

The existing law is changed to clarify that the department may act as the guardian of the estate of a veteran or a veteran's dependent but not the personal guardian of a veteran.

The provisions for eligibility for admission to the veterans home is restricted to those who served in an armed

force for more than 181 consecutive days on active duty, or during a war, or who were injured while on active duty. Presently, persons with brief active duty can qualify for admission to the veterans home.

The act also makes a variety of other changes of a purely technical nature in the law relating to veterans.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, POWERS, Chapter 433, S.F. No. 1797, by Sieloff; companion is H.F. No. 1822, by Kempe.

The violation of a rule of the board of the Minnesota zoological garden is changed from a misdemeanor to a petty misdemeanor and specifically authorizes the board to prescribe ejection from the grounds for violating designated rules. The misappropriation or unauthorized use of the name, trademark, logo, etc. of the Minnesota zoological garden is a misdemeanor and injunctions are authorized to halt violations.

This act is effective April 2, 1980.

CEMETERIES, PRESERVATION OF BURIAL GROUNDS, Chapter 457, S.F. No. 975, by J. Ulland; companion is H.F. No. 834, by Clark.

The legislature declares that all human burials and skeletal remains shall be accorded equal treatment and respect without reference to ethnic origin, cultural backgrounds, or religious affiliations.

The desecration or unauthorized disturbing of unmarked burial grounds is made a misdemeanor. Indian burial grounds may be posted with signs listing the activities prohibited therein. Archeologists approved by the Indian affairs intertribal board (IAIB) and the state archeologist may, upon request by authorized groups, authenticate and identify Indian burial grounds. The cost of identification and marking of burial grounds shall be paid by the state. The state historical society must approve signs marking burial grounds.

Unidentified burial grounds outside of recorded cemeteries and dating prior to 1886 A.D. are accorded special treatment and divided into two classes. If they date prior to 1700 A.D. or contain no manufactured trade goods, they shall be dealt with according to provisions established by the state archeologist. If they date after 1700 A.D., the state archeologist and the IAIB shall attempt to establish their tribal identity. The remains may be turned over to contemporary tribal leaders for disposition.

The state shall make efforts to purchase and protect large Indian burial grounds rather than removing them. State agencies and departments are required to cooperate to preserve, protect, or remove Indian burial grounds.

The act is effective July 1, 1980.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

STATE AUDITOR, POWERS, Chapter 431, H.F. No. 2047, by Simoneau; companion is S.F. No. 2101, by Penny.

This act raises the limit on the balance allowed to remain in the state auditor's revolving fund. It also directs the state auditor to establish a personnel recruitment, hiring, promotional, and salary plan for non-clerical positions in the auditor's office. The plan must be approved by the commissioner of personnel.

The act is effective April 2, 1980.

STATE DEPARTMENTS, POWERS AND DUTIES, Chapter 460, S.F. No. 1541, by Penny; companion is H.F. No. 1591, by Sviggum.

This act transfers the supervisory duties over the inspection, grading, sampling and analysis of hay and straw from the commissioner of transportation to the commissioner of agriculture.

Obsolete provisions relating to railroad regulation are repealed.

Federal standards for rail trackage safety are adopted for state purposes.

Procedures are established for maintaining railroad grade crossings. The owner or lessee of the track has primary responsibility for maintenance but state and local financial aid is provided. The commissioner of transportation is empowered to order repair of particular grade crossings. The commissioner is also authorized to approve all new grade crossings and to order the details of the construction. Miscellaneous technical amendments are made to other railroad grade crossing laws. Authority is granted the commissioner to permit temporary construction which would otherwise be an encroachment on railroad trackage property.

The department of public service is authorized to regulate railroad car and freight weighing and to supervise and reject track scales.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS, TERMS, Chapter 464, S.F. No. 1665, by Knoll; no companion.

This act provides for monthly progress payments to be made to contractors on public contracts other than personal service contracts. The payments are not deemed acceptance or approval of the work or waiver of any defects. The public contracting agency is authorized to reserve up to five percent of the progress payments as retainage, either directly or by requiring deposit of bonds or securities by the contractor in lieu of retainage. Accrued interest on the bonds or securities held is payable to the contractor. The act specifies certain acceptable forms of bonds and securities. Any costs to the public agency of the deposit procedure in lieu of retainage may be recovered from the contractor by reducing the final contract payment.

The progress payment and retainage provisions of this act do not apply to public contracts in which federal financing is conditioned on contract terms inconsistent with those provisions.

The interest rate on amounts due to highway contractors after the expiration of the 90 day period following completion of the work is changed from four percent to a rate equal to the monthly index of long term United States bond yields for the month prior to the month in which the obligation was incurred. The contract amount limit for a conditional exemption from the 90 day requirement and interest provisions on highway contracts is changed from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

In contracts for the construction or improvement of county or municipal state-aid highways and streets and other contracts for municipal improvements, the permissible retainage from progress payments is reduced from ten to five percent, and the release of retainage is permitted after 95, rather than 90, percent of the work is completed. Delay caused by the contractor is added as a possible reason for withholding interest on amounts due the contractor.

This act is effective July 1, 1980 and applies to contracts entered into on or after that date.

STATE EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, Chapter 466, S.F. No. 1690, by Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 2086, by Elioff.

This act directs the commissioner of administration to establish a program for training, diagnostic, and referral services for state employees and their dependents. The governor will appoint an advisory committee of up to 15 members to advise the commissioner on the operational policies of the program.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

BOUNDARY WATER COMMISSIONS, Chapter 476, H.F. No. 1871, by Mehrkens; companion is S.F. No. 1822, by Engler.

This act provides that the terms of the Minnesota members of the Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary area commission must be staggered.

The act also creates a South Dakota-Minnesota boundary waters commission and designates its members. The commission will have essentially the same powers as the commissioner of natural resources formerly exercised with respect to the boundary waters. The commission will establish a local advisory committee which must be consulted prior to all commission activities.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

STATE CLAIMS APPROPRIATION, Chapter 479, H.F. No. 1963, by Kempe; companion is S.F. No. 1778, by Menning.

This act appropriates money to pay claims by individuals against the state. Veterans bonus claims are included in the act.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR, ACCESS TO DATA, Chapter 484, H.F. No. 2314, by Moe (for the committee on governmental operations); companion is S.F. No. 2385, by Pillsbury.

This act clarifies the duties and powers of the legislative auditor and the members of the legislative audit commission in relation to the collection and dissemination of data. The auditor, commission members, and their agents are subject to the provisions of the government practices act which classifies data and sets penalties for some improper uses of the data.

Members of the legislative audit commission may have access to private, confidential, or nonpublic data used by the legislative auditor only if authorized by resolution of the commission. However, even a commission resolution cannot authorize the members to have access to private or confidential data on individuals related to the collection of a tax.

This act also classifies data collected by the legislative auditor during financial audits, program evaluations, and investigations.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

CENSUS TAKING, Chapter 487, H.F. No. 1169, by Weaver; companion is S.F. No. 1112, by Anderson.

This act changes the responsibility for approval of school district population estimates from the director of planning to the state demographer.

The state demographer is given the additional duty of preparing annual population estimates for governmental subdivisions. The estimates for governmental subdivisions will be used in the computation of tax levy limits and local government aid. Notice must be published if the population estimate will allow a higher tax levy. Governmental subdivisions may challenge the accuracy of the demographer's estimate.

Special censuses will be done by the federal bureau of the census rather than the secretary of state.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

HISTORICAL MEMORIALS, Chapter 499, H.F. No. 1841, by Clawson; companion is S.F. No. 1863, by Kirchner.

This act directs a five member commission of elected and appointed public officials to design and erect appropriate memorials to commemorate the first two state capitol buildings, two meeting places of the territorial government, and the meeting place of the state constitutional convention in 1857. The memorials shall be installed by July 1, 1981.

The act is effective July 1, 1980, and expires July 1, 1981.

STATE CEREMONIAL BUILDING COUNCIL, Chapter 510, H.F. No. 2374, by Moe; companion is S.F. No. 2330, by Stumpf.

This act creates a state ceremonial building council to develop a restoration plan for the state-owned mansion and grounds which the governor uses, and to approve any alterations made in the building. The council will be composed of representatives of various architectural societies, legislators, public members, and the heads of several state agencies.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

SECRETARY OF STATE FEES, Chapter 541, H.F. No. 1899,
by Jaros; companion is S.F. No. 1654, by Solon.

This act adjusts various filing fees charged by the office of secretary of state. The fee is \$10 for filing articles of incorporation, for service of process on certain motor carriers, foreign corporations, and unions, and for many other recording or filing actions.

The act is effective July 1, 1980.

HOUSING PROGRAMS, Chapter 593, S.F. No. 2099, by Knoll;
companion is H.F. No. 1991, by Schreiber.

This act increases the size of the grants that may be made to low and moderate income persons for rehabilitation of houses or for buying houses to rehabilitate. The grant maximum is changed from \$5,000 to \$6,000. It also allows a housing finance agency to limit the assumability of its mortgages if necessary to maintain tax exempt status of agency bonds.

A veterans housing assistance program is established to assist a veteran or a veteran's surviving spouse in making the down payment on a house. The program involves interest-free loans.

Minor changes also are made in the municipal housing law passed in 1979, including a provision which allows limits on the assumability of mortgages.

The act is effective April 24, 1980.

PRIVACY, GOVERNMENT DATA, Chapter 603, H.F. No. 2040,
by Stoa; companion is S.F. No. 2039, by Tennesen.

This act makes a number of changes in the Minnesota government data practices act.

A summary of how government data is classified for data privacy purposes will assist in understanding this act.

Government data includes all data collected by state or local governmental agencies. A subcategory of government data is "data on individuals" which includes governmental data in which an individual can be identified. "Data on individuals" is further classified as public, private, or confidential. "Public data on individuals" is accessible to the public. "Private data on individuals" is data made by statute or federal law not public and is accessible to the individual. "Confidential data on individuals" is data made by statute or federal law not public and is not accessible to the individual.

Usually "government data" is public unless classified

by statute, federal law, or granted a temporary classification as not public, or with respect to data on individuals, as private or confidential. Public government data is accessible to the public.

This act further refines the data privacy classificatory system. "Data on individuals" now includes data relating to dead persons. If the appearance of a person's name is incidental to the data and the data cannot be accessed by the name, the data is not includible as "data on individuals". A new classification "data not on individuals" is created which includes all government data which is not "data on individuals". "Data not on individuals" is classified as either (a) "non-public data" which means data not on individuals which is made by statute or federal law not public and accessible to the subject of the data and (b) "protected non-public data" which means data not on individuals which is made by statute or federal law not public and is not accessible to the subject of the data.

This act provides that certain civil and criminal investigatory data may be classified as confidential until July 31, 1981. The classification of data in possession of an agency shall change if required to comply with either judicial or administrative rules pertaining to the conduct of legal actions or with a specific statute applicable to the data.

Governmental agencies which wish to keep certain data not public may apply to the commissioner of administration for permission to classify data on a temporary basis. This act changes the temporary classification provisions of the data privacy law. A new procedure is created whereby the commissioner can temporarily classify certain types of similar data for more than one agency at a time. Temporary classifications granted under privacy data law prior to April 24, 1980 and still in effect and all future temporary classifications shall expire on July 31, 1981 or 18 months after the classification is granted, whichever occurs later. This act requires the commissioner to submit all temporary classifications in effect on January 1 of each year in bill form to the legislature.

An individual may request agencies whether he is the subject of stored data and whether it is classified as public, private or confidential. This act enables the agency to require the requesting person to pay the actual costs of making copies of the data.

Data consisting solely of testing or examination materials used in public service appointments or promotions and in licensing and academic contexts, the disclosure of which would compromise the fairness of the testing or examination process, is classified as non-public except pursuant to court order.

This act defines "security information", "trade secret information", "labor relations information" and then classifies such information as non-public data with regard to data not on individuals and private data with regard to data on individuals.

Deferred assessment data is data collected by political subdivisions which indicate the amount or

location of cash or valuables kept in the homes of applicants for deferred assessments. This act classifies deferred assessment data as private data.

This act classifies certain data of the department of revenue, including criteria used in the computer processing of income tax returns to determine which returns are selected for audit, as protected non-public data.

All data appearing on copies of certain surplus line insurance policies collected by the insurance division of the department of commerce is classified as private data.

This act classifies certain federal contract data as either private or non-public depending on whether the data is data on individuals or data not on individuals.

The names of individuals who complain to state agencies or political subdivisions concerning violations of law relating to use of property are classified as confidential data.

This act provides that all library records are subject to the data privacy law. The portions of library records which link a library patron to materials borrowed or specific subjects are classified as private data and cannot be disclosed except pursuant to court order.

This act defines investigative detention data to mean government data created and collected by criminal justice agencies which, if revealed, would disclose the identity of informants and likely subject the informants to physical reprisal by others. This act provides that investigative detention data is confidential data which can only be disclosed pursuant to court order or for other limited reasons.

Data collected and used by the welfare system in an investigation is confidential data pursuant to specific statute. This data will be classified as public upon its submission to a hearing examiner or court in an administrative or judicial proceeding.

Personnel data on governmental employees is classified as either public or private data by statute. The data privacy law is extended to cover persons who perform volunteer services with the government, independent contractors working with government, and members of advisory boards or commissions.

Educational data collected and used by educational institutions is classified as private data by statute and may not be disclosed except in specific instances. This act authorizes the disclosure of educational data to appropriate health authorities but only to the extent necessary to administer immunization programs.

Medical data collected on patients or clients of hospitals and other health care institutions is classified as private data by statute and cannot be disclosed except pursuant to court order or in other limited circumstances. A patient has a right to data relating to his medical record pursuant to section 144.335. This act defines "medical data".

Employee assistance data created and collected by the department of administration to administer the employee assistance program is classified as private data.

This act is effective April 24, 1980.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS AND "GARBAGE BILL", Chapter 614, H.F. No. 2476, by Voss; no companion.

Sections 1 to 34 contain appropriations for various state programs and departments. The governor line vetoed \$4,308,000 of the appropriations.

Sections 35 and 36 both deal with legislative approval of the use by state agencies of funds received from the federal government.

Section 35 permits the legislative advisory commission to approve the use only of a portion of federal funds. Former language permitted them to approve the use of federal funds only on an all or nothing basis.

Section 36 approves all requests to spend federal funds or to add federally funded employee positions, which were submitted to the 1980 legislature after consideration by the legislative advisory commission. Those requests not covered by the blanket approval are referred to the next meeting of the legislative advisory commission.

Sections 37 to 39 eliminate the annual standing appropriations for the payment of refunds of contributions to legislative retirement plans.

Section 40 changes the definition of "noncampaign disbursement" for the purposes of ethics in government to include services for a constituent by a legislator or constitutional officer during the 60 days after adjournment.

Section 42 requires the secretary of state to annually update agency data for publication in the state register on or about November 15.

Sections 43 to 46 set out some new time limits for notifying the public that there are vacancies on state boards, commissions, committees and councils. Existing boards must notify the secretary of state at least 45 days before any membership terms will expire. New and existing boards must give the notification within 15 days of a vacancy which occurs for a reason other than the expiration of a term. Every 21 days, the secretary of state will publish in the state register a list of vacancies. Twenty-one days after this publication, the secretary of state will send to the board all the applications received for the vacancies. The applications will be public information.

Sections 47 and 48 both deal with changes in the existing authorization law for the capital area architectural and planning board.

Section 47 deals with the basic purposes and structure of the board. The purposes of the board are expanded to not only preserve the capitol but to enhance it. The membership of the board is expanded from seven to ten members. One of the new members is appointed by the president of the senate; one by the speaker of the house;

the third new member is appointed by the mayor of St. Paul. Currently, the governor is empowered to appoint four members of the board, this will change to only three members when a governor's appointee resigns. At that time, membership on the board would drop to nine notwithstanding the provisions of this amendment (nobody would have authority to appoint the tenth member). One of the persons appointed by the mayor of St. Paul must be a resident of the district planning council area containing the capitol.

Section 48 deals with the operational authority of the board. The board is granted authority to include design review procedures and standards in its zoning rules. No construction can begin in the capitol area until the board approves the construction as complying with the design procedures and standards. Presently the board is required to have competition for the planning of any public building project costing more than \$500,000. The minimum limit is increased to \$1,000,000 if the plans are considered by the board's advisory committee. Presently, no competition or consultation is required for public building projects costing less than \$200,000 if in conformity with the capitol area comprehensive plan. This minimum limit is increased to \$400,000. Another new provision requires the city of St. Paul to advise the board.

Section 49 requires the state court administrator to perform the duties of the defunct personnel board to approve salaries for certain judicial positions.

Section 50 removes the need for legislative advisory commission approval for state leases of up to five years by the commissioner of administration.

Section 51 requires a clause in contracts between state and local government units and vendors which provides for availability for audit of the vendor's records with regard to the contract.

Section 52 directs the commissioner of administration to establish standards and procedures for approving or disapproving proposed activities of state agencies which involve computer systems. No state agency may undertake a computer activity which is not approved by the commissioners of administration and finance. The commissioners will report to the legislature on all approved computer activities. The commissioner of administration will also establish a methodology for the development of data processing systems which state agencies must use.

Section 53 removes language placing the state building inspector in the unclassified civil service and making his service at the pleasure of the commissioner of administration.

Section 57 provides that if a direct appropriation for contributions, benefits or administrative expenses of a retirement fund or plan is insufficient to meet the state's obligation, the agency administering the plan shall certify the amount of the deficiency to the senate finance and house appropriations committees and the commissioner of finance who shall then transfer the amount required to the appropriate account. This section is directly related to the elimination of annual standing appropriations contained

in sections 37 to 39, 136 to 145, and 148.

Section 60 abolishes the personnel board and transfers its personnel to the department of personnel. Sections 61 to 68 and 70 to 73 reassign the duties of the board to the commissioner of personnel, the governor and the office of hearing examiners.

Section 69 amends the state affirmative action program to include as protected persons veterans who served during the period from August 5, 1964 to May 7, 1975 (formerly the dates were July 1, 1964 to December 31, 1976).

Section 74 prohibits health maintenance organizations from including provisions in their health maintenance contracts which deny or reduce benefits to covered individuals because that person is eligible for or receives medical assistance of the type referred to in the section.

Section 75 increases from \$20 to \$40 the fee payable by real estate brokers and salespersons to the commissioner of securities for payment to the real estate education, research and recovery fund.

Section 76 makes the fee increase referred to in section 75 applicable to persons who receive new licenses after July 1, 1980. A \$5 fee is established for all license renewals after this date. After January 1, 1981 the commissioner is empowered to assess a fee of up to \$35 for any year in which the balance of the education, research and recovery fund is less than \$400,000. The commissioner will determine the amount of the assessment to be made in order to restore this balance in the fund. The commissioner is authorized to expend moneys from this fund to pay the costs of the real estate advisory council and to pay certain costs, excluding attorney's fees, incurred in defending actions against the education, research and recovery fund. The fund's aggregate liability to all persons on claims against a licensee has been increased to \$25,000. When a claim is paid, a licensee is automatically suspended and will only be reinstated upon payment of twice the amount paid on the claim plus interest at 12 percent and upon obtaining a surety bond in the amount of \$40,000. The sum of \$158,900 is appropriated from the education, research and recovery fund to the commissioner, and the securities division staff is increased by three positions.

Section 78 authorizes increased fees for permits to salvage timber on state lands for fuel use. Fees are based on the value of timber.

Section 79 increases from \$5,000 to \$20,000 the estimated value figure above which an appraisal is required prior to the sale of surplus state land by the commissioner of administration.

Section 80 authorizes deduction of expenses of sale of surplus state lands before deposit of the proceeds of sale in the general fund.

Sections 81 to 83 authorize the commissioner of natural resources to enter into agreements with the White Earth and Leech Lake Bands of the Chippewa Indian Tribe under which the bands would receive amounts equal to 2-1/2 and 5 percent respectively of the proceeds of specified

game and fish licenses sold within the state in exchange for allowing persons who are not members of the tribe to hunt, fish or trap within the reservation. This agreement would replace the special licenses required pursuant to an earlier agreement and costs involved would be shared 60 percent from the game and fish fund and 40 percent from the general fund, for which a standing appropriation is provided.

Section 84 extends the procedures for authorizing improvements to public drainage systems to repairs of drainage systems affecting public waters in Anoka County when certain conditions are met.

Sections 85 and 86 alter procedures for repairs to and improvements in certain drainage systems located in the metropolitan area and in the Red Lake Watershed District. The Nine Mile Creek, Riley-Purgatory Creek and Red Lake Watershed Districts are authorized to establish administrative funds for general administrative expenses and for beneficial construction and maintenance work. The funds are to be maintained by a property tax levy.

Section 87 amends the power plant siting law eminent domain procedure regarding the right of a landowner to require a utility to acquire more than just the land it originally proposed to take. The utility can be required to take additional land only if it constitutes a commercially viable tract. The rights of contract for deed vendors and vendees is clarified. The time when the utility must dispose of the additional land is changed to ensure that the land need not be sold at a loss.

Section 88 provides that an environmental impact statement for large electric power facilities need not analyze the potential impact of elections described under section 87 above.

Section 89 eliminates the standing appropriation for the employer's contributions to the teachers retirement fund on behalf of state university faculty members. See section 57.

Section 90 provides that the state may pay an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the cost of construction of one nonstate owned historical interpretive center project in each development region. It designates the projects which may receive aid in regions 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11, and it sets out a selection process for designation of projects which may receive aid in the other regions. The Minnesota historical society may seek appropriations for the grants-in-aid.

Section 91 authorizes the commissioner of health to make grants to counties to provide home-based services to physically impaired adults capable of residing in a family setting or home community. The grants must be used to expand existing programs or to start new programs.

Section 92 decreases from six to three the number of meetings a local community health services advisory committee must have in a year.

Section 93 establishes a THC (marijuana) therapeutic research program. The aim of the program is to investigate

and report on the therapeutic uses of marijuana or THC for cancer patients under strictly controlled circumstances. Only patients and physicians who are part of the research program could legally use or dispense the substance. The funds necessary to establish the program are not available, however, because of a line item veto by the governor.

Section 94 allows the board of cosmetology to waive the requirement that manager-operators have practical experience in Minnesota before being licensed here as manager-operators. They must have experience in another jurisdiction, however, and must take the Minnesota examination.

Section 95 amends the definition of "retail installment contract" for the purposes of the motor vehicle retail installment sales act by providing that the definition relates to that type of sale of a motor vehicle purchased primarily for personal, family or household use, and not for use in business.

Section 96 requires funding requests of the metropolitan transit commission to be informally reviewed by the commissioner of transportation.

Section 99 modifies the existing authorization of the department of veterans affairs to pay the tuition, fees, and other college expenses of the children of veterans who have died as a result of their service in the military. The maximum amount which can be expended, cumulatively, and in one year on one child, are both increased from \$250 to \$350.

Section 100 allows the commissioner of health to change fees charged by the department without having a public hearing on the change.

Sections 101 to 123 change the name of the public service commission to the public utilities commission and provide for the necessary transfer of functions, appropriations, employees and equipment and the vesting of statutory powers and duties. An executive secretary position is created which is to be the chief administrative position in the commission. Coordination between the public utilities commission and the public service department is mandated. The department may file complaints against utilities with the commission. The attorney general is to provide legal services for the department. The commission is given concurrent jurisdiction with the department over telephone companies.

Section 124 allows municipalities to establish joint cable communications commissions. The commissions are empowered to adopt, grant, administer and enforce cable communications franchises and to establish rates.

Section 125 extends to boarding homes licensed by federally recognized tribal governments the liability insurance coverage which the department of public welfare currently provides for foster parents.

Section 126 removes an obsolete reference to the personnel board.

Section 127 directs the commissioner of public welfare

to appoint a planning committee for each state hospital. The committee will make recommendations related to setting institutional goals, identify the staff and financial resources necessary to meet the goals, and evaluate whether or not the goals are met. The commissioner may provide technical assistance to the committees.

Section 128 specifically provides that the commissioner of public welfare has the authority to designate which state mental hospital a criminal defendant shall be confined in when a court orders a mental evaluation. Prior to this act the court in its order for a mental evaluation would usually designate at which state mental hospital the defendant would receive the evaluation.

Section 129 clarifies the authority of the commissioner of public welfare to set personnel standards based on merit in order to comply with federal requirements that such standards exist for federally aided programs. With some exceptions, the standards will apply to all employees of county boards which administer community social services or income maintenance programs, all employees of county welfare boards, and all employees of human services boards which have adopted The Minnesota Merit System.

Section 130 removes the equity limit on homes and the value limit on cars for AFDC applicants and recipients. It also raises the personal property limit for a one-child AFDC household from \$300 to \$600 and raises the limit for a multi-child household from \$500 to \$1,000. This personal property limit does not apply to necessary household furniture, a car, a child's earnings, and several other items.

Section 131 sets the personal needs allowance for recipients of general assistance who live in congregate living settings at the same level as for recipients of medical assistance (\$35).

Section 132 creates a state adoption exchange with a photographic book, updated monthly containing a description of each child available for adoption. Child placing agencies are required to send photos and information to the exchange. Procedures for keeping the book current, checking the status of listed children, and deferred listing of certain children are established.

Section 133 makes a minor \$2 per month change in the salary schedule for a highway patrol corporal.

Section 134 establishes alternative state bonding and insurance requirements for applicants for water conditioning contractor or installer licenses who are required by political subdivisions to meet bonding or insurance requirements for licensure. The section also provides an employer exemption from the bonding and licensing requirements and authorizes the commissioner of health to establish by rule an additional fee chargeable to applicants for the costs of administering the bonding and insurance requirements of the section.

Section 135 eliminates an obsolete reference to the state personnel board which has been abolished.

Sections 136 to 145 eliminate annual standing appropriations for the payment of administrative costs, refunds, benefits and contributions by the Minnesota state retirement system, highway patrolmen's and elective state officers retirement funds, the public employees retirement association, the teacher's retirement association and teachers retirement associations in cities of the first class. Also eliminated are standing appropriations for the payment of employers social security taxes on behalf of teachers and state employees. These sections are related to the method of handling deficiencies in retirement appropriations stated in section 57.

Section 146 provides that any county or group of counties which qualify for participation in the community corrections subsidy program, in order to conform to the community corrections act, may establish, organize and reorganize an administrative structure and provide for the budgeting, staffing and operation of court services, and probation, juvenile detention and correctional facilities and other activities after consultation with the judges of all the courts having jurisdiction in the county or group of counties. However, this administrative reorganization shall not apply in Ramsey County or to the counties in the arrowhead region. In Hennepin County the county board and the judges of all the courts in the county must prepare and implement a joint plan for reorganization of correctional services, subject to the approval of the commissioner of corrections, before January 15, 1981. The components of the plan must include the same type of correctional services indicated above for other counties participating in the community corrections act.

Section 147 allows public utilities who incur reimbursable expenses for maintaining local emergency telephone service to certify those costs to the commissioner of administration who is required to pay these costs. The commissioner is required to estimate the amount needed to reimburse utilities and the governor is required to include this amount in the biennial budget request.

Section 148 eliminates the annual standing appropriation for employer contributions to the Minneapolis municipal employees retirement fund. See section 57.

Sections 149 to 150 authorize the housing finance agency to make grants to nonprofit sponsors for housing to be used as temporary shelter for low and moderate income persons. The funds for this program were vetoed by the governor.

Section 151 makes largely technical changes in the law governing the payment of severance pay to city, county, town and school district employees. Increases the maximum amount which may be paid from 100 days to 1 year of pay.

Section 152 allows persons 65 years of age and older whose income is below 150 per cent of federal poverty guidelines to ride buses free in off-peak hours. Such people must apply to the metropolitan transit commission for a card exempting them from the fare.

Section 154 prohibits the metropolitan airports commission from spending money to construct air facilities to expand or upgrade an existing metropolitan airport from

minor to intermediate use.

Section 155 eliminates the annual standing appropriation for payment of expenses of the judges' retirement fund. See section 57.

Section 156 limits the legal liability of sellers of defective manufactured products. This section provides that when a person who has been injured by an allegedly defective product sues the retail seller who sold him the product or some other person engaged in the distribution of the product such as a wholesaler, the defendant must answer by filing an affidavit certifying the correct identity of the manufacturer of the product. This certification requirement only exists when the plaintiff bases his legal theory of recovery in whole or part on strict liability in tort. Once the plaintiff files a complaint against the manufacturer of the allegedly defective product, the court must dismiss the suit against the certifying defendant unless the defendant created the defect in the product which caused the injury, the defendant exercised some significant control over the design or manufacture of the product, or the defendant had actual knowledge of the defect in the product which caused the injury. In addition, at any time after the court has dismissed the certifying defendant from the action, the plaintiff may have the certifying defendant reinstated under a number of grounds designed to assure that the plaintiff will have a reasonable opportunity to litigate and recover on his claim.

Section 157 changes the maximum permissible severance pay for St. Paul city employees from \$4,000 to 100 days pay.

Section 158 limits the general fund liability for cost of living raises for certain state, university of Minnesota, and state historical society employees to \$17,535,000.

Section 159 provides that employees paid from a 1979 appropriation to the commissioner of natural resources from the state building fund are in the unclassified service and that their continued employment depends on the availability of funds in that appropriation.

Section 160 provides that employees of the department of economic security represented by the administrative hearing officers association may receive a bonus provided by the 1979 legislature. Certain contract provisions between the state and the Minnesota nurses association covering employees of the state department of health are validated. Employees of the university of Minnesota hospitals are withdrawn from the definition of essential employees contained in Minnesota Statutes, Section 179.63, Subdivision 11.

Section 161 increases the salary range of the state chief pilot.

Section 162 authorizes the temporary payment of travel expenses for certain district court judges.

Section 163 authorizes subdivision and sale at public auction by the commissioner of natural resources, of former railroad land acquired for the Luce Line Trail and in excess of the needs of the state.

Section 164 authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation described segments of the abandoned Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific right-of-way in Mower, Fillmore and Houston counties for the development of a state recreational trail and related public uses.

Section 165 declares a certain described tract of land in Ramsey county to be wetlands within the meaning of statutes regulating the preservation, management and use thereof.

Section 166 authorizes the conveyance of state land to the city of Willmar.

Section 167 authorizes the school board of Independent School District No. 166, Cook County, to sell excess steam from its existing wood fueled steam generating plant to any customer on the terms and conditions it deems reasonable. It authorizes the board of commissioners of Cook County to buy the steam for its public buildings on any terms and conditions and for any time agreed to by the parties. An agreement between the school board and the board of county commissioners of Cook County for the sale of the excess steam may provide for separate or joint ownership and construction of the facilities necessary to accomplish the purpose of the agreement. The parties may acquire the easements necessary to accomplish the purpose of the agreement by gift, lease or purchase. The act also provides for the financing of the agreement.

Sections 168 to 180 are the "St. Paul People Mover Act". The city of St. Paul is authorized to construct a people mover system in downtown St. Paul and to levy taxes for that purpose. No state money is provided for the system nor may metropolitan transit commission funds be used to subsidize an operating deficit or to acquire or better the system. Expedited metropolitan council review procedures are provided. The city is granted bonding powers to finance the people mover.

Section 181 requires the state planning and pollution control agencies and the departments of health and natural resources to review the Minnesota Regional Copper Nickel Study by January 1, 1981. They shall report to the legislature concerning changes in law and policy necessary or desirable in response to the development of copper and nickel resources.

Section 182 creates an interim transportation finance study commission composed of ten legislative and nine public members. The commission shall report to the legislature by January 1, 1981. The commission shall study the total state transportation system, its present and future needs and sources of transportation revenue. The commission is specifically directed to study financing methods and improved use of resources. The commission shall survey communities to determine if they are being served by rail or nine ton roads, the costs of upgrading roads to nine ton capacity and other information concerning improvement of transportation services to communities. The commission expires January 1, 1981.

Section 183 extends the existence of the committee composed of legislators and representatives of the

correctional department and community corrections act participating and nonparticipating counties which was established in 1979 to study the funding of correctional services and the community corrections act from January 1, 1980 to January 1, 1981.

Section 184 will allow additional state reimbursement to nursing homes for nursing hours up to 3.2 hours per day for skilled nursing care and 2.45 hours per day for intermediate care of recipients of medical assistance. The increased reimbursement is available only for nursing hours in calendar year 1979 for facilities submitting cost reports between July 1, 1980, and July 1, 1981.

Section 185 requires that usable portions of trees removed from public utility, pipeline, railroad, state or local governmental property be offered to the public for use as firewood prior to disposal by burning or deposit in a landfill.

Section 187 sets up a "State Council on Black Minnesotans". The council consists of eleven members. Seven are appointed by the governor and are to broadly represent the Black community of the state. Two members are appointed by the speaker of the house and two members by the subcommittee on committees of the senate rules and administration committee. The legislative members are ex-officers and non-voting members. The council is directed to advise the governor and the legislature on black issues; advise them on legislation needed; recommend revisions in the states affirmative action program; perform other functions of the nature of information, referral and liaison for blacks with the government; undertake studies on finding solutions to black problems; implement programs to solve the problems; and publicize their accomplishments to black people. All departmental applications for federal funds which will primarily effect black Minnesotans must be submitted to the council for review and recommendation before submission to the federal government. The council may contract in its own name and hire an executive director. Other state agencies are to assist the council in its functions. The council is to prepare a report on its activities and accomplishments each two years and list its objectives for the next two years.

Section 188 requires the commissioner of administration to submit a report to the chairman of the house appropriations committee and senate finance committee before December 15, 1981. The report shall recommend ways of coordinating the efforts, facilities and staff of the Council on Black Minnesotans, the Council on Spanish-Speaking People, the Council on the Economic Status of Women, the Council on the Handicapped, and the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board.

Section 189 provides a bonus for certain state employees who did not receive a similar bonus granted by the 1979 legislature.

Section 190 repeals the 1980 omnibus tax bill increase of the property tax levy of the metropolitan transit commission for regular bus operations from 1.72 mills to an amount not exceeding 2 mills, and reenacts the mandatory levy of 1.72 mills.

Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective April 25, 1980. Section 55 is effective retroactive to April 1, 1980. Sections 87 and 88 are effective for any notice of the objects of the petition served after the day following final enactment. Sections 85 and 86 are effective for each district named in section 86 upon approval by a majority of the board of managers of the respective districts, and upon compliance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 645.021. Sections 168 to 180 are effective upon approval by resolution of the St. Paul city council. The resolution shall be adopted after published notice to the public and public hearing. Sections 37 to 39, 49, 51, 57, 60 to 68, 70 to 74, 79, 81 to 83, 89, 101 to 123, 126, 128, 135 to 145, 148, 152, and 155, are effective July 1, 1980. Section 187 is effective July 1, 1980 and expires June 30, 1983. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 645.023, Subdivision 1, Clause (b), section 155 is effective without local approval July 1, 1980. Section 157 is effective March 1, 1981 and applies to causes of action accruing on or after that date. Section 191, subdivision 2 is effective July 1, 1981.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES, RULES, Chapter 615, H.F. No. 874, by Kroening; companion is S.F. No. 1608, by Schaaf.

This act provides for comprehensive modifications in the manner that administrative rules are adopted and published.

Section 1 modifies the procedures as to how the legislature itself deals with agency rules. The legislative commission to review administrative rules (LCRAR), may now consider rules adopted by any agency, not just those agencies whose rules are otherwise subject to the administrative procedure act (APA). The LCRAR can request an agency to hold hearings on LCRAR recommendations designed to promote "adequate and proper rules" by an agency. If the LCRAR recommends suspension of a rule, the suspension can become effective 60 days after referral of the question of suspension to the speaker of the house and the president of the senate. Presently, the suspension is effective 60 days after the speaker and the president refer the question of suspension to the appropriate legislative standing committees for their recommendations. The rule can be suspended before 60 days expire if the committees make a recommendation to the LCRAR before that time.

Section 2 modifies the list of agencies which are subject to the APA. Presently, the corrections board and pardon board, the employment insurance program of the department of economic security, the director of mediation services, the workers' compensation division of the department of labor and industry, the workers' compensation court of appeals, and the board of pardons are totally exempt from the APA. The act exempts them only from the contested case procedures of the APA. They would be subject to the APA's rule making procedures.

Section 3 sets up a new procedure allowing an agency to grant a variance from a rule. An agency must promulgate rules for the procedures to obtain a variance and the standards for granting a variance. The reasons for granting a variance must be in writing. An agency may not grant a variance from statutory standards.

Section 4 changes the publication of the guidebook of state agencies from an annual to biennial publication.

Section 5 permits the revisor of statutes to provide any agency with technical and legal assistance in drafting rules.

Section 6 changes the ordinary procedure for an agency to adopt rules.

Each agency will maintain its own list of persons desiring to be notified of proposed rule changes. It will give the persons on the agency's list a notice of proposed rulemaking at least 30 days prior to the date set for any hearing. The law permits the periodic updating of the list by removing the names of persons no longer interested in receiving rulemaking notices. Presently, a common list for all agencies is maintained by the secretary of state and each person on that list is notified of proposed rulemaking for all agencies. Each agency may also notify others, including the press, of proposed new rules.

If an agency is amending a rule, the notice in the state register need only contain enough of a rule to put people on notice of the proposed change. Repeals and renumberings do not require reprinting of an entire rule.

The limitation on incorporations by reference into the rule of "materials" in excess of 3,000 words is extended to include federal law and rules.

The free copy of the proposed rule, which must be made available to the public, is to be a copy of the notice and rule as it appears in the state register and must be available 30 days prior to the hearing on the rule.

An agency may rely not only on its own presentation in the hearing to establish the need or reasonableness of a rule, but also on any facts presented by others in support of the rule.

If a hearing examiner finds that a rule is either substantially changed from the way it was proposed or that the agency has not fully complied with the statutory procedure to adopt a rule, the rule cannot be finally adopted until the agency makes corrections recommended by the chief hearing examiner. If the hearing examiner finds that an agency has not established the need and reasonableness of the rule, the agency may, nevertheless, adopt the rule. However, before doing so it must first submit the rule to the LCRAR for its advice.

If an agency changes a rule after hearing in a way other than that recommended by the hearing examiner, the rule and hearing record must be again submitted to the hearing examiner. If the hearing examiner finds that the change is substantial, the rule cannot be adopted until the rule is corrected as required by the hearing examiner.

When the rule and record are submitted to the attorney general for review, the agency must give notice to those who requested it on the day the record is submitted. Formerly, no date for the notice was specified.

Section 7 provides for a new procedure for the

adoption of noncontroversial rules. If used, the procedure eliminates the public hearing phase of rule adoption. To use the procedure, an agency must first publish notice of its intent to adopt a rule without public hearing. For 30 days, the agency must also have available a statement of the need and reasonableness of the proposed rules. If seven or more people object, the agency must have a public hearing. If no objections are received, the agency can submit the rule, the need and reasonableness statement and any public comments, to the attorney general. The attorney general reviews the rule as to form and legality, and, if he approves the rule and finds that it has not been substantially changed from the proposed rule, files the rule with the secretary of state. The rule can then be published in the state register and it becomes effective on that date.

Section 8 requires the attorney general to prepare a notice to be placed in the state register and mailed to all persons currently on the secretary of state's list advising them of the change in notice requirements.

Section 9 deals with temporary rules and provides that the temporary rule procedure shall be used when a specific provision of law requires the use of those procedures. Presently, the procedures can only be used when there is not sufficient time to adopt the rules by the usual procedures. The change recognizes that the law may require use of the temporary rule procedures even if the regular rule procedures could be followed.

Section 10 requires that within six months of the effective date of a law requiring an agency to adopt rules, the agency must begin the rule making process. If it fails to do so, the failure must be reported to the legislature.

Section 11 requires that an agency must complete the rule making process within six months of the hearing examiner's report or it must start over. It must also report the failure to the legislature.

Section 12 provides that a rule goes into effect five working days after its publication. The time used to be 20 days. If any discrepancy exists between the version of the rules published in the state register and as filed with the secretary of state, the filed rules govern.

Section 13 provides that the amendment, suspension or repeal of a rule is effective five days after publication in the state register. The time used to be 20 days.

Section 14 modifies the contested case procedure. It requires all contested case procedures to be in accordance with the APA unless there is a specific contrary requirement in a law. Ordinarily, the record of a contested case will not contain a transcript. It will contain a transcript if requested by the agency, a party or the hearing examiner. The agency pays the cost of the transcript if it or the hearing examiner makes the request. The party pays for the transcript if he or she requests it.

Section 15 changes the standard of evidence in contested cases from that of a reasonable "man" to a reasonable "person".

Section 16 deals with what records must be included in the hearing record on a rule. It expands the exemption of records which need not be included in the hearing record from just tax records to any records not public under the law. Only information and evidence in the record can be used to decide a case. The hearing examiner may have closed hearings when discussing information which is not public information.

Section 17 deals with agencies taking official notice of facts in a contested case. It restricts the use of official notice of facts to evidence "in the hearing record". Formerly, any evidence "presented to them" could be officially noticed.

Section 18 simplifies the requirements of what must be included in a decision of a contested case. Written decisions are required in all cases and not just when adverse to a party. The decision may not just be a part of the record of the proceeding. A decision must be made on a case within 90 days of the submission of the hearing examiner's report to the agency. A party may obtain a court order to force a decision.

Sections 19 to 23 deal with the appeal of a decision in a contested case. The changes delete references to "tentative decisions" and otherwise simplify existing wording.

Section 24 requires the commissioner of administration to provide ten free copies of MCAR to the legislative reference library and the state law library.

Section 25 requires the commissioner of administration to obtain bids for any work on the state register which cannot be performed within the department of administration.

Sections 26 to 38 are largely technical clarifications of the law. References to "the office of hearing examiners" are changed to the "office of administrative hearings"; the authority of the chief hearing examiner to hire contract personnel is clarified; references to archaic administrative procedures are removed; provisions relative to private data are included; and references to nonfunctional administrative provisions are removed.

Sections 39 to 59 are comprehensive changes shifting publication of the compiled rules from the department of administration to the revisor of statutes.

Before any rule making procedures can begin, a rule must be given to the revisor of statutes for his approval as to form. Only when the approval is received can the other procedures begin. When presented for approval, the revisor "flags" duplication of statutory language for the hearing examiner to consider.

The present functions of the attorney general as to the form of a rule are switched to the revisor. The attorney general retains the power to disapprove a rule if the form of a rule affects substantive matters.

The authority of an agency to propose rules solely to renumber rules is removed. The revisor will control the numbering of rules.

Agencies can incorporate certain specified materials by reference into their rules, provided that the revisor has found that the materials are conveniently available.

The number of copies of a rule filed with the secretary of state is increased from one to two. One of the copies is forwarded to the revisor.

Before the filing of a rule with the secretary of state, the revisor must have approved the rule's form. The filing cannot be completed without the approval.

The financing of MCAR is removed from the department of administration's revolving fund. The revisor will finance it through direct appropriations.

The state register cannot make form changes in rules filed with it for publication.

The revisor is directed to assist the state register, if requested, by providing computer tapes of rules in the revisor's computer data base.

The revisor is granted authority to publish agency rules as part of Minnesota Statutes and to publish pamphlets of extracts from the statutes and rules.

The revisor is charged with developing a comprehensive plan for the publication of the rules and given authority to publish in accordance with the plan. In addition, the revisor can recommend adoption of rules to clarify existing rules, draft rules for agencies upon request, publish a rules drafting guide, and copyright any compilation of the rules.

The revisor is given comprehensive authority to compile rules including changes in their existing form and numbering. Omission from the compilation is not the repeal of a rule.

The revisor is to use procedures similar to existing bill drafting procedures to draft and publish the rules. The revisor is given direction on the general outline the compilation is to take. The revisor is authorized to sell the rules compilation and all revenue is to be deposited in the state treasury.

The revisor is empowered to contract for the composition and printing of the rules if it cannot be performed by his office.

Section 59 prohibits the department of administration from recompiling the rules before the revisor takes over the work.

Section 62 repeals the authority of the department of administration to publish MCAR.

Section 63 provides the effective date of the changes. Generally the procedures for adopting administrative rules are effective August 1, 1980, or earlier. The involvement of the revisor in rules publication is phased in over the next two years.

Section 64 corrects the tax bill, H.F. No. 1121,

passed late in the legislative session relating to hearings on liability for child support and the set-off of amounts due from the individual's income tax refund. The hearings will be conducted by a hearing examiner and not the department of administration.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, CORRECTIONS, Chapter 618, S.F. No. 2419, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 2487, by Faricy.

This act corrects miscellaneous technical mistakes in acts passed earlier in the 1980 session.

The act is effective April 26, 1980.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

WELFARE, ASSISTANCE FOR MEDICAL CARE, PREVENTION OF FRAUD, Chapter 349, S.F. No. 1257, by Olhoff; companion is H.F. No. 1289, by Heinitz.

This act applies to people and vendors who receive state aid for medical care under the following three programs: the catastrophic health expense protection act, the medical assistance program, and general assistance medical care. Recipients under these programs must allow the commissioner of public welfare to look at their medical records. Information from the records can only be used by the commissioner to determine if the vendor of the health services has submitted fraudulent claims to the state for reimbursement.

The commissioner must give 24-hour notice to a vendor before looking at the medical records, and no civil or criminal penalty can be applied against any vendor for letting the commissioner look at records which he has authority to examine under this law.

The commissioner of public welfare is directed to adopt rules setting criteria for identifying and investigating fraud, theft, and abuse by medical care vendors participating in each of the three state aid programs. The commissioner may seek monetary recovery from the vendors and impose other penalties for violating the rules and laws related to fraud, theft, and abuse.

This act puts restrictions on who can make a decision whether a proposed treatment is medically necessary for a person receiving state aid for medical care.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

TUBERCULOSIS RELATED STATUTES, Chapter 357, S.F. No. 888, by Kirchner; companion is H.F. No. 1573, by Reif.

This act eliminates obsolete language from statutes which relate to the detection and treatment of tuberculosis. Most of the language changes made by this law reflect the fact that the state tuberculosis sanatorium at Glen Lake has not operated as a sanatorium for several years. There is no longer a county system of sanatoriums either. Therefore, references to "sanatoriums" in the statutes are either eliminated or changed to "hospitals". Police officers, employees of public institutions, and persons who are wards of the state for instance, are now directed to enter a hospital rather than a sanatorium if they contract tuberculosis. No change is made in the state's responsibility for the cost of that care.

One other change made by the act makes it more consistent with modern medical practices. The old law required all new employees of state correctional institutions and state institutions under the direction of the commissioner of public welfare to have a chest X-ray to detect tuberculosis. The new law requires chest X-rays only if a standard intradermal tuberculin test is positive.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

PUBLIC WELFARE, COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES,
Chapter 367, S.F. No. 1296, by Purfeerst; companion is H.F.
No. 1173, by Niehaus.

This act authorizes the commissioner of public welfare to make operating capital grants to public and nonprofit community residential facilities for mentally retarded and cerebral palsied persons. The grants may cover up to three months of operating costs after the facility begins processing applications for admission and prior to reimbursement for services. The grants must be repaid to the commissioner at the end of the facility's first fiscal year, or at the conclusion of the interim rate period, whichever occurs first.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, Chapter 368, S.F. No. 920, by
J. Ulland; companion is H.F. No. 839, by Jaros.

This act allows members of local boards of health to receive up to \$25 per day while performing their official duties in addition to being reimbursed for expenses they incur. Board members formerly received no per diem compensation.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

WELFARE, AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN,
RELATIVES' RESPONSIBILITY, Chapter 408, H.F. No. 2135, by
Hokanson; companion is S.F. No. 2146, by Dieterich.

This act limits financial responsibility for a child who receives state aid under the AFDC program to the child's parents. Any brother, sister, or grandparent being held financially responsible by the state for the child's care is relieved of that responsibility.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS AND OTHER HEALTH RELATED
OCCUPATIONS, Chapter 412, S.F. No. 802, by Solon; companion
is H.F. No. 1491, by Clark.

This act makes changes in the statutes which regulate physical therapists. The former examining committee is replaced with a physical therapy council with membership expanded to include an aide or assistant to a physical therapist and a public member. The council will advise the board of medical examiners with respect to what the qualifications for physical therapists should be. The board will establish a minimum education program for physical therapists which shall include 60 college semester credits and an accredited course in physical therapy. The board will also administer a written examination which must be passed by an applicant who wants to be licensed as a physical therapist. No one may practice as a physical therapist without a license, nor can a licensed physical therapist delegate any tasks to an aide or assistant unless allowed to do so by a rule of the board of medical examiners.

This act also sets up procedures for the commissioner of health to use to investigate complaints made about persons who are licensed to practice in health related

fields.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

SOCIAL SERVICES, VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS, GRANTS, Chapter 455, S.F. No. 654, by Staples; companion is H.F. No. 1131, by Berglin.

This act directs the board on aging to assist retired senior volunteer programs with staff, material support, and financial grants. The board must consult with the office of volunteer services before making grants and must report to the governor and legislature by July 1, 1981, on the use of the money, the number of retired persons in the state aided programs, and the number of recipients of the seniors' volunteer services. The amount of money available to the board on aging for staff support and grants is \$200,000 until June 30, 1981.

This act is effective July 1, 1980.

STATE CHILDREN'S CENTER, Chapter 472, H.F. No. 1653, by Clawson; companion is S.F. No. 2285, by Anderson.

This act removes from the statutes the former authorization for the Minnesota State Children's Center.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

IMMUNIZATIONS, SCHOOLS, Chapter 504, H.F. No. 2075, by Swanson; companion is S.F. No. 1770, by Solon.

The existing law governing immunization of school children is modified to provide that a child shall not be allowed to either enroll or remain enrolled in a public, private or parochial elementary or secondary school or day care facility until the child submits to the principal or supervisor of the school or facility evidence that the child has received immunizations against the following: red measles after reaching the age of 11 months, 15 days; German measles or rubella; and mumps. The child must also submit evidence that he has received or begun a series of immunizations for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio. No child who has begun immunizations for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis or polio may remain in school after 18 months of enrollment without submitting evidence of completion or commencement of the immunizations. Additional exemptions from the immunization requirement are provided. A child who is at least seven shall not be required to be immunized against pertussis or mumps. A female who is at least 12 shall not be required to be immunized against rubella. If a physician submits a statement that an immunization should not be given for medical reasons or that laboratory confirmation of the presence of adequate immunity exists, the immunization specified in the statement shall not be required. A child under 15 months is not required to be immunized against red measles, German measles, rubella or mumps. A child may substitute a statement about immunizations from a parent or guardian in lieu of the statement from a physician or clinic. If the commissioner of health finds that any of certain statutory requirements is not necessary to protect the public's health, he may suspend that requirement for one year.

A child who changes schools has 30 days to submit the required immunization statement to the new school.

Each school shall maintain immunization records for all children in attendance, allow access to the records by the department of health and its local board of health, and help parents to transfer a child's record to the new school when the child changes schools. The principal or supervisor of the school shall file certain required reports about pupil immunization with the commissioner of education. The commissioner of education shall supply the reports to the commissioner of health who shall provide summary reports to local boards of health.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE, DUTIES, MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS, Chapter 506, H.F. No. 2149, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 2003, by S. Keefe.

This act clarifies the authority of the commissioner of public welfare regarding approval of public and private mental health centers for purposes of having their services covered under private health insurance policies. The commissioner must adopt rules to govern the approval procedures and criteria. At a minimum, the rules will require a multidisciplinary team of professional staff, written treatment plans for outpatients, and mechanisms for quality assurance.

The act is effective July 1, 1980. Mental health centers currently approved will remain approved until new rules are promulgated.

SECURITIES DIVISION RENAMING, CONTINUING CARE FACILITIES REGULATION, Chapter 516, S.F. No. 789, by Bang; companion is H.F. No. 887, by Pleasant.

This act renames the securities division of the department of commerce. The new name is the securities and real estate division.

This act also includes the "continuing care facility registration act." It defines "continuing care" as the furnishing to an individual, other than a relative, board and lodging together with nursing service, of medical service or other health related service, regardless of whether the lodging and service are provided at the same location, under an agreement effective for the life of the individual or for a period of more than one year, but does not include care furnished in a nursing home.

Unless a facility is registered under this act, no provider can enter into a contract to provide continuing care in the facility if it requires or permits the payment of an entrance fee. An application for registration must be filed with the commissioner of securities containing information prescribed by the commissioner.

The provider must deliver a disclosure statement to a person with whom a contract is to be made containing specific information about the provider organization and its administration and the services to be provided and the fees charged. The statement is to be approved by the commissioner and must be written in "plain language."

A resident may end his residency agreement at any time. An agreement may not require more than 120 days written notice nor any additional fees for termination of the residency.

When the facility is ready for occupancy, the commissioner shall file a lien on real and personal property of the provider or facility to secure the obligations of the provider under existing and future contracts for continuing care. A lien shall be effective for ten years following filing and may be extended by the commissioner if he deems it advisable.

The act is effective November 1, 1980.

SUPPLEMENTAL INCOME; MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, Chapter 527, H.F. No. 160, by Berglin; companion is S.F. No. 723, by Staples.

Income disregards for supplemental aid and medical assistance recipients are changed by this law. In computing the amount of assistance to be given a person under either of these programs, all actual work expenses will be deducted from the person's income and the amount of earned income disregarded will be the same as for the supplemental security income program. Disabled noninstitutionalized persons would be able to keep earnings of \$330 plus one-half of any amount over that without losing eligibility for assistance.

This act is effective July 1, 1980.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE, Chapter 536, H.F. No. 1603, by Greenfield; companion is S.F. No. 1581, by S. Keefe.

This act redefines general assistance medical care (GAMC), clarifies the administrative and eligibility criteria, and makes payment levels the same as for the medical assistance program.

As of January 1, 1981, in determining earned income for GAMC, work expenses will be deducted, and the first \$50 of earned income will be disregarded. As of January 1, 1981, property and liquid assets for GAMC will be the same as for AFDC. Grants shall be payable on the first day of each month rather than at the discretion of the commissioner of public welfare.

County agencies will make work training and vocational counseling available to GAMC recipients.

Other than the dates specifically mentioned above, this act is effective July 1, 1980.

ABUSE OF VULNERABLE ADULTS, Chapter 542, H.F. No. 1942, by Hokanson; companion is S.F. No. 1943, by Spear.

This act establishes procedures for reporting abuse or neglect of vulnerable adults. Vulnerable adults are persons in places like nursing homes or facilities for mentally retarded, or any person who is unlikely to report his own abuse or neglect because of physical, mental or emotional impairment.

Reporting requirements are generally the same as for

reporting abuse or neglect of children. Persons who care for vulnerable adults must report suspected abuse or neglect to the local police department, sheriff, welfare agency, or an appropriate licensing agency. Intentional failure to report suspected abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor. Intentional or negligent failure to report can make one liable for damages caused by the failure. Local welfare agencies will investigate reports and will remove the vulnerable adult from his or her caretaker if necessary for protection.

Licensed facilities must have abuse prevention plans or their licenses will be withdrawn. A facility cannot retaliate against a person who reports suspected abuse or neglect at the facility if the report was made in good faith.

The act is effective January 1, 1981.

CHILDREN, FOSTER CARE, Chapter 555, S.F. No. 1726, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 2346, by Long.

This act provides an exception to the requirement that children voluntarily placed in foster homes must, after being in foster care for 18 months, be returned to their parents or be the subject of a petition for termination of parental rights. In the case of a developmentally disabled child, after 18 months in foster care the social service agency must petition for court review of the foster care rather than for termination of parental rights. A guardian ad litem is appointed for the child. Dispositions available to the court are: (1) continued foster care with another review in two years; (2) an order that the social service agency or parents take other action necessary for the child's welfare; or (3) an order that the social service agency petition for termination of parental rights.

The act is effective April 12, 1980.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN, PATERNITY, TERMINATION, Chapter 561, H.F. No. 1727, by Faricy; companion is S.F. No. 2348, by Davies.

This act provides that a parent named on the original certificate of birth of a child who has been adopted and issued a supplementary certificate may obtain a certified copy of the original certificate marked "Not For Official Use" and from which the registration number has been deleted. Similarly, a parent of a person born out of wedlock may obtain information about the birth.

The act provides that the mother and father of an illegitimate child may make a written, notarized declaration that they are the biological parents of the child. The declaration has a number of specified legal consequences and is conclusive evidence of all the matters stated. The declaration does not affect the rights or duties of a non-signatory who claims to be a parent of the child.

A minor parent of an illegitimate child is given the right to an opportunity to consult with an attorney, a clergyman or a physician before consenting to adoption of the child. The advice of the attorney, clergyman or physician is not binding. Provision is made for advice to

indigent minor parents.

Consents to adoption or placement for adoption are required to contain, in addition to previously required items, a notice to the consenting parent of his right to withdraw his consent. This act provides for withdrawal of a consent to adoption for any reason within ten working days after the consent is given. The withdrawal of consent must be in writing and must be received by the agency having custody of the child no later than that tenth day, after which the consent is irrevocable unless a court finds it was obtained by fraud. Conflicting provisions are repealed.

The time a child must live in a proposed adoptive home before a petition for adoption may be granted is reduced from six to three months.

Certain grounds for termination of parental rights are changed. New language includes: (1) refusal or neglect to comply with parental duties; (2) continuous failure, without good cause, to comply with an order to contribute financial aid or support; and (3) "palpable unfitness" to be a parent because of a consistent pattern of specific conduct.

The "clear and convincing evidence" standard is imposed on termination proceedings. It is made clear that all rights and obligations of the parent are severed, except for any existing unpaid support obligation, and that the order does not affect any benefits due the child from third persons, agencies or governments, including any rights as an Indian. Existing statutory language relating to guardianship and custody of the child is rearranged and the provisions are clarified with no substantive changes.

The provisions relating to birth information and the declaration of parentage are effective April 15, 1980. The remainder of the act is effective August 1, 1980, with the provisions relating to adoption being effective for consents, agreements and pre-adoption residences commenced on or after that date.

NURSING HOMES, PERSONAL NEEDS ALLOWANCE, Chapter 563, H.F. No. 729, by Greenfield; companion is S.F. No. 750, by Vega.

This act raises the personal needs allowance for a nursing home resident who receives medical assistance from \$30 to \$35 per month. The allowance may be given to a third party to spend for the resident only if the resident, guardian, or conservator certifies in writing that the third party is authorized to receive the money. Any person who uses money for purposes other than for the resident is guilty of theft. A civil action for damages may also be brought against a person who violates this act.

The increase in the personal needs allowance is effective January 1, 1981. The other provisions are effective July 1, 1980.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, Chapter 565, H.F. No. 1995, by Swanson; companion is S.F. No. 1668, by Staples.

This act specifies under what circumstances the comprehensive health expense protection program (CHEPPS) will cover health care services administered outside Minnesota. Generally, such services will be covered only if an emergency situation precludes return to Minnesota without complications.

The state comprehensive health insurance plan will not cover the services of a private duty nurse on an outpatient basis or any charges for treatment in a hospital outside Minnesota for mental or nervous disorders.

The CHEPPS provisions are effective April 15, 1980. The other provisions apply to hospitalizations occurring on or after August 1, 1980.

PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, Chapter 567, H.F. No. 1435, by Forsythe; companion is S.F. No. 1547, by Knaak.

This act allows physicians from other states to practice without a Minnesota license if they are treating patients from their home state while they are participating together in outdoor recreation in Minnesota. The physicians must, however, register with the Minnesota board of medical examiners.

This act also abolishes the hospital administrator registration program.

The act is effective April 16, 1980.

NURSING HOMES, HOSPITALS, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE, Chapter 570, H.F. No. 1847, by Clawson; companion is S.F. No. 1883, by Sikorski.

This act directs the commissioner of public welfare to evaluate revisions suggested by a previous study of the current rate reimbursement system for nursing homes under the medical assistance program. The commissioner will report on the study by December 31, 1980.

The commissioner is directed to promulgate rules which will allow nursing home owners to provide as many nursing hours as necessary within the total cost limitations of the per diem set under the nursing home reimbursement formula.

Under this act, the commissioner of health will establish programs for residents of nursing homes which promote dental health. The programs will expire June 30, 1981, unless extended by the 1981 legislature.

This act requires courts to appoint counsel guardians for persons they commit for an indeterminate period to institutions for the mentally ill, mentally deficient, or chemically dependent. A counsel guardian must monitor the committed person's condition and treatment program and report to the court at the end of a treatment plan. The report must indicate the type of treatment used, its length and cost, and the results obtained. The commissioner of public welfare will keep statistics derived from these reports and send summaries of the statistics to each committing court. The judges of probate court may establish a panel to analyze this information. These provisions related to commitments will expire June 30,

1983, unless extended by a future legislature.

This act is effective April 16, 1980.

HANDICAPPED, OMNIBUS BILL, Chapter 574, S.F. No. 1141,
by Staples; companion is H.F. No. 851, by Heinitz.

This act contains several provisions related to handicapped persons. It includes the hearing impaired services act and requirements that state agency meetings be accessible to handicapped persons.

The hearing impaired services act directs the commissioner of economic security to establish eight regional service centers to aid hearing impaired persons. The service centers will refer persons to places to get services they need, loan equipment and resource materials to them, and provide interpreters to help them obtain services. The commissioner will also set up a centralized interpreter referral service to maintain a directory of certified interpreters and provide technical assistance to the regional centers. The commissioner is directed to implement a plan to deal with the underemployment of hearing impaired persons.

State agencies are required to supply auxiliary aids necessary for a handicapped person to effectively participate in a public meeting provided the person gives reasonable notice of his or her needs. The commissioner of administration can grant exemptions to this requirement after consulting with the council for the handicapped.

The hearing impaired services act is effective July 1, 1980. The other provisions are effective April 16, 1980.

NURSING HOME PRE-ADMISSION SCREENING TEAMS, Chapter 575, S.F. No. 702,
by Staples; companion is H.F. No. 785,
by Berglin.

This act establishes a one-year experimental program through which the commissioner of public welfare will designate a number of county agencies to provide for screening teams to assess the health and social needs of all medical assistance recipients before they are admitted to nursing homes. This pre-admission screening would also be required for any person in these counties who would become eligible for medical assistance within 90 days of entering a nursing home. The purpose of the screening is to prevent inappropriate nursing home placements. Reimbursement under the Minnesota medical assistance plan will not be provided for any recipient placed in a nursing home in opposition to a screening team's recommendation after January 1, 1981; except that reimbursement will still be provided in emergency situations, or while a person appeals the screening decision, or if no other long term supportive services are available.

Persons who are not medical assistance recipients can also request the screening services, but must pay for the screening based on a sliding fee scale.

This act is effective April 16, 1980.

POISON INFORMATION CENTER, Chapter 577, S.F. No. 480,
by Staples; companion is H.F. No. 448, by Onnen.

This act appropriates money to the commissioner of health to be awarded as a grant to a nonprofit corporation or unit of government to establish a poison information center in Minnesota. Applicants for the grant must be able to provide 24 hour per day telephone services to the public to provide medical information related to poisons. They must also provide public and professional educational services if awarded the grant. Grants will be awarded on an annual basis but may be terminated in 30 days for inadequate performance of the grant contract.

This act also directs the commissioner of health to establish an advisory council of nurses, physicians, and pharmacists to advise him in awarding the grant.

The act is effective April 16, 1980.

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, DENTIST REGULATION, INSURANCE AGENTS, Chapter 596, H.F. No. 644, by Berkelman; companion is S.F. No. 786, by Strand.

One area covered by this act is the profession of dentistry. The act allows the board of dentistry to prohibit an applicant for licensing as a dentist, dental hygienist, or registered dental assistant who fails a clinical examination twice from taking the exam again without additional education and training. Licensed dentists, dental hygienists, and registered dental assistants must report their changes in address within 30 days of the change. There are standards in the act relating to the name under which a dentist may practice. Prior law required the dentist to use his or her proper name. In general, this act merely prohibits a dentist from using any name that is deceptive or which implies superiority to another dentist. The board of dentistry may regulate the use of names by rule.

This act also relates to the insurance profession. Temporary licenses are authorized for insurance agents after they have passed the insurance examination.

The temporary joint underwriting association act is extended until September 1, 1982.

The act allows licensed professionals to advertise in any manner consistent with statutory limitations or rules enacted pursuant to statutory limitations.

The sections of the act are effective as follows: those related to the joint underwriting association act, April 24, 1980; those related to temporary insurance licenses, June 1, 1980; those related to advertising by professionals, January 1, 1981; and those related to the dental profession, July 1, 1981.

HUMAN RIGHTS

FAMILY STATUS, HOUSING DISCRIMINATION, Chapter 531, H.F. No. 1012, by Clark; no companion.

This act prohibits certain housing discrimination against families with children. The act would not apply, however, to condominiums created prior to the act, condominiums created after the act unless they were converted from a residential building that was not an adults only building, an unoccupied unit in a building where a majority of units are occupied or available to be occupied by persons over age 55, or an owner occupied building containing four or fewer units. A building owner may also set aside one-third of a building or one-third of the buildings in a housing complex for adults only. The owner may set aside one building for adults if he or she owns two buildings in a complex. There is a certification procedure to follow for some exempt buildings.

No tenant may be evicted, denied a continuing tenancy, or denied a renewal of a lease because of familial status commenced during the tenancy unless one year has elapsed from the commencement of the familial status and the lessor has given the tenant six months prior notice in writing.

The act is effective April 12, 1980, except that it does not apply to adults only residential buildings until either all the written leases in effect on April 12 pertaining to rental units in the buildings have expired or until April 12, 1982, whichever occurs earlier.

DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES, Chapter 540, H.F. No. 1895, by Wynia; companion is S.F. No. 1991, by Dieterich.

This act amends the human rights act in several ways. It prohibits employers from discriminating against persons because of their membership or activity in a local rights commission. It prohibits reprisals by owners, lessors, lessees and real estate brokers and salespersons against persons because of their activity related to human rights. The parameters of a class for purposes of a class action suit under the human rights act are defined as individuals affected by an unfair practice occurring within six months prior to the filing of the charge from which a complaint originates. Possible punitive damages under the act are raised from \$500 to \$1,000.

The act is effective April 12, 1980, except that the provisions related to class actions do not apply to cases pending before the department of human rights on that date.

INSURANCE

POLICY READABILITY REQUIREMENTS, Chapter 353, S.F. No. 693, by Sikorski; companion is H.F. No. 1687, by M. Sieben.

This act exempts insurance policies or contracts which are securities subject to federal jurisdiction from the requirements of the readability of insurance policies act.

The commissioner of insurance is now authorized to grant readability filing compliance delays of not more than one year for accident and health policies.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

INSURANCE, POLICY CANCELLATION, LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACT ON A VARIABLE BASIS, Chapter 354, S.F. No. 998, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 943, by Wynia.

This act regulates the amount of refund to a policy holder upon cancellation of life insurance contracts written on a variable basis.

The act is effective May 17, 1980 which is 60 days after the governor signed it. It applies to all life insurance contracts on a variable basis executed, issued, amended, renewed or delivered after this date.

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE, WAIVER OF PREMIUM UPON TOTAL DISABILITY, CONTINUATION, Chapter 376, S.F. No. 1187, by Tennesen; companion is H.F. No. 1142, by D. Johnson.

The act requires all group life insurance policies containing a waiver of premium benefits upon total disability of an employee to provide that termination of the master policy is without prejudice to a claim of any covered employee who is suffering from a disability.

The commissioner of insurance may supersede this provision by rule.

The act applies to all group life policies written and delivered on or after August 1, 1980; existing policies with an anniversary date on the first anniversary date after October 1, 1980; and existing policies without an anniversary date on August 1, 1981.

GROUP DISABILITY INCOME POLICIES, CONTINUATION OF BENEFITS, Chapter 377, S.F. No. 1188, by Tennesen; companion is H.F. No. 1143, by D. Johnson.

The act requires all master policies of group disability income insurance to contain a provision providing that termination of the policy is without prejudice to claims originating prior to the termination. The commissioner of insurance may supersede this requirement by rule.

The act is effective as to all policies written after December 1, 1980. It is effective as to all policies written prior to December 1, 1980 on their annual renewal date. If no annual renewal date is provided for, the act applies to those policies as of August 1, 1981.

LIFE AND HEALTH GUARANTY ASSOCIATION, MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS, Chapter 401, H.F. No. 1623, by Casserly; companion is S.F. No. 1588, by S. Keefe.

Section 1 clarifies the scope of the Minnesota life and health guaranty association act to exclude health insurance policies except policies issued by a life insurance company or its agent or by a company whose corporate charter permits the writing of life insurance, but which is only authorized to write health insurance in the state.

Section 2 allows the association board of directors to appoint an executive committee from their members to act for the board during the interval between meetings and create additional committees upon the unanimous affirmative action of the board. The board or an executive committee may take action without a meeting if all its members authorize this action by a signed writing. The board or executive committee members may also participate at meetings by way of conference calls.

Section 3 provides for the accrual of interest at a rate of six percent after the due date of assessments. The board specifies the date the assessments are due.

Sections 4 and 5 include expenses incurred in conducting examinations of member insurers in class A assessments and authorize the board to make these assessments on a pro rata basis. The minimum class B and C assessment is \$10.

Section 6 removes the requirement that the association issue a certificate of contribution to each insurer paying a class A assessment.

Section 7 allows the association to indemnify certain persons, including the power to purchase and maintain insurance on their behalf, to the same extent as allowed under Minnesota Statutes, Section 300.082.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

BUSINESS TRUSTS, RECIPROCAL INTERINSURANCE CONTRACTS, Chapter 409, H.F. No. 2222, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 2234, by Perpich.

The act allows business trusts to exchange reciprocal or interinsurance contracts with other business trusts, individuals, partnerships or public or private corporations.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

NO-FAULT COVERAGE, TRAILERS, Chapter 426, H.F. No. 1207, by Sviggum; companion is S.F. No. 1976, by Laufenburger.

The act prohibits the commissioner of public safety from requiring the owner of a boat, snowmobile or utility trailer registered for a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or less to furnish evidence that reparation security required by the Minnesota no-fault automobile act has been provided.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

MASS MARKETED INSURANCE, REGULATION; RULES ON UNFAIR PRACTICES, Chapter 436, S.F. No. 1749, by Bang; companion is H.F. No. 1810, by Ellingson.

This act prohibits the solicitation, delivery or issuance of mass marketed life or health insurance to persons in this state if the total charges for the insurance are unreasonable in relation to the benefit provided. A finding of unreasonableness must be made pursuant to the contested case provisions of the state administrative procedures act. After a finding of unreasonableness, the commissioner may impose a fine of not more than \$100 and may issue a cease and desist order against the solicitation, delivery or issuance of the insurance. The order is effective until the total charges for the insurance are found to be reasonable in relationship to the benefits provided. Insurers who issue this insurance from outside the state under a group or blanket policy to Minnesota residents, must comply with the advertising and claims settlement practices of this state and, if requested by the commissioner, make available any policy or certificate and advertising material used in Minnesota in connection with the insurance.

These insurers need not obtain a certificate of authority from the commissioner in order to do business in the state if the total charges on the policies are not unreasonable in relationship to the benefits provided. The commissioner may require the issuer of the master policy to submit information reasonably required in order to determine if probable cause exists to convene a hearing as to the reasonableness of the total charges on the policy.

The act also gives the commissioner authority to promulgate rules relating to unfair methods and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the insurance business.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

AUTOMOBILE DAMAGE APPRAISALS, Chapter 456, S.F. No. 744, by Sikorski; companion is H.F. No. 535, by Rose.

The act requires appraisers to carry appraiser identification cards and display them, upon request, to interested parties. Copies of an appraisal must be given to the vehicle owner and, if requested by the repair shop, to the repair shop designated by the owner. The repair shop in turn, must provide a copy of the appraisal to both the owner and the insurers involved in the loss. The appraisal must contain the information specified by this act.

Appraisers or adjusters may not deal in auto salvage for personal gain if the salvage was obtained as a result of an appraisal, nor can they require that repairs be made at a specified repair facility. Appraisers must reinspect damaged vehicles when supplementary allowances are requested or when damages are in dispute, unless the insurer waives the reinspection.

Representatives of an insurer are prohibited from: limiting freedom of choice in selecting repair shops; requiring loss adjustment or inspection on claims to be handled at a facility controlled by an insurer; engaging in oppressive tactics in negotiating repairs on vehicles they

insure; or, except in emergency situations, attempting to secure authorization to act in behalf of an insured or claimant in choosing a repair facility.

Repair shops are prohibited from: coercing owners to boycott insurer controlled claims facilities; attempting to secure, except in emergency situations, the owner's authorization to act on the owner's behalf in selecting a repair shop; unreasonably denying access to an insurer's representative during business hours for the purpose of inspection or reinspection of damaged vehicles; or charging more than the usual or customary charges for towing and storage of damaged vehicles. Added charges may be imposed for special towing or storage costs resulting from the special handling of damaged vehicles due to their condition.

The act is effective July 1, 1980.

GROUP COVERAGE, CONTINUATION, Chapter 459, S.F. No. 1293, by Strand; companion is H.F. No. 1203, by Pavlak.

The act provides that benefits under group life, group accidental death and dismemberment, group disability income or group medical expense insurance can not be denied solely because of a change in the group contract or the insurance company writing the coverage. The commissioner is directed to promulgate rules to carry out the provisions of this act. An employer, union or association may reduce benefits under any group policy or plan.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

HEALTH COVERAGES REQUIRED, Chapter 496, H.F. No. 1800, by Minne; companion is S.F. No. 1917, by Staples.

This act regulates some of the benefits which must be available under many private health insurance contracts. One benefit which must be available is reconstructive surgery following other surgery on the body part to be reconstructed. Reconstructive surgery benefits must also cover dependents with congenital diseases or anomalies which have resulted in functional defects.

Policies designed primarily to provide per diem payments and accident only policies need not provide benefits for treatment of alcoholism, chemical dependency, reconstructive surgery or drug addiction.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

TITLE INSURANCE, REINSURANCE, MAXIMUM RISK, Chapter 505, H.F. No. 2122, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 2295, by Laufenburger.

This act allows title insurance companies to insure or reinsure up to one-half of its net assets in a single risk. Limits on other companies remain at one-tenth of their net assets.

The term "single risk" as it relates to title insurance risks means the insured amount of any policy or contract. If more than one policy is issued simultaneously on different estates in the same real property, the term means the insured amounts of all policies or contracts on that property. A policy or contract insuring a mortgage

interest that is excepted in a fee or leasehold policy or contract and which does not exceed the limits expressed in those documents, is excluded in determining the amount of the single risk.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SELF INSURERS, Chapter 528, H.F. No. 251, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 291, by Gunderson.

Section 1 of the act establishes licensing procedures and requirements for persons engaged in the business of administering self insurance plans in the state. The commissioner of insurance is given the power to supervise and examine the administration of self insurance plans to insure the solvency, efficiency and fairness of the operation. The commissioner is also given rule making authority.

Section 2 clarifies the statutory provisions which relate to group insurance bidding requirements of governmental units. A political subdivision may provide in any group insurance bid specifications that self insured health benefit plans will not be considered. The terms "lowest responsible bidder" and "cost" have been redefined so that self insurance plans may be included in and are subject to the requirements of these bid provisions.

Section 3 allows statutory or home rule charter cities, counties or school districts which have more than 100 employees to obtain self insurance on employee health benefits, except long term disability or life benefits, if authorized by ordinance or resolution. Any two or more of these governmental units may jointly self insure. The commissioner of insurance is authorized to promulgate rules regarding these self insurance pools.

Self insurance plans covering fewer than 1,000 employees must provide excess or stop-loss coverage by a licensed insurer.

This section also requires political subdivisions to notify its employees' exclusive representative in writing ten days prior to the adoption of any plan and provides employee protection against unauthorized disclosure of information concerning the individual.

Section 1 is effective July 1, 1980. The remainder of the act is effective August 1, 1980.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SELF INSURANCE, Chapter 529, H.F. No. 262, by Brinkman; companion is S.F. No. 403, by Gunderson.

The act allows a political subdivision to self insure itself and its employees for tort liability, damage to its property and other specified risks if authorized by ordinance or resolution.

A political subdivision may establish a self insurance revolving fund to cover its expenses; participate in self insurance pools with other political subdivisions pursuant to by-laws established by the pool's members; participate as a member in a mutual insurance company; and exchange reciprocal or interinsurance contracts.

The commissioner of insurance is authorized to oversee the establishment and operation of joint self insurance pools, including the authority to promulgate rules governing the formation, operation, administration and dissolution of these pools.

The act is effective July 1, 1980.

NO-FAULT AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE, Chapter 539, H.F. No. 1878, by Kelly; companion is S.F. No. 1699, by Davies.

The act clarifies the right to benefits provision of the no-fault automobile statute. Persons entitled to benefits have a right to basic economic loss benefits if an accident causes injury outside this state in the United States or its possessions and in Canada. Reparation obligors may extend economic loss benefit coverage beyond these geographic areas if the extension is expressly stated in the policy.

Section 2 establishes medicare benefits as primary benefits when received as a result of injury arising out of the maintenance or use of a motor vehicle. Reparation obligors are required to make appropriate premium deductions where workers' compensation or medicare benefits are paid or payable.

If weekly workers' compensation disability benefits are paid or payable, then disability and income loss benefits are payable under a plan of reparation security only in an amount which, when added to the workers' compensation disability benefits, equals the maximum benefits allowable under the no-fault statute for disability and income loss.

Similar provisions coordinate workers' compensation dependency allowances and survivors' economic loss benefits under the no-fault statute and medicare benefits and medical expense benefits under the no-fault statute.

Persons 14 years old or younger who have converted a motor vehicle and sustained injury are allowed to participate in the assigned claims plan established by the no-fault automobile statute.

This act is effective April 12, 1980.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOLDING COMPANY SYSTEMS, Chapter 554, S.F. No. 1358, by Bang; no companion.

The act amends the statutory provision relating to approval by the commissioner of insurance prior to any acquisition of control of a domestic insurer. The burden of showing that the statutory impediments to acquisition do not exist has been shifted to the acquiring party.

The time period within which an acquisition hearing must be held has been extended from 30 to 60 days from the date the acquirer files a statement of intention with the commissioner. All discovery proceedings must be concluded not later than five days prior to the start of an acquisition hearing.

Acquisition of voting security which immediately prior to the acquisition was not issued or outstanding is no

longer exempt from the statutory provisions relating to the acquisition of control of a domestic insurer.

The act is effective April 12, 1980.

JUDICIARY

PROBATE COURT APPEALS, Chapter 344, S.F. No. 1361, by Gearty; no companion.

An aggrieved party may appeal from a probate court in accordance with the statutes governing appeals from county or county municipal court to district court. The appeal shall be confined to a determination upon the record.

Appeals from probate court are heard by a panel of three district court judges in the district in which the probate matter was heard.

By statute, rules of appellate procedure promulgated by the supreme court shall govern the manner and form of appeals from probate court to the three-judge district court panel.

An appeal may be taken from the three-judge district court panel to the supreme court.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

DOG ATTACKS, LIABILITY, Chapter 347, S.F. No. 1042, by Menning; companion is H.F. No. 1450, by Erickson.

This act removes the requirement that an unprovoked attack by a dog must be in an urban area before the person attacked has an action for damages against the owner of the dog.

In the event of an unprovoked dog attack, a person harboring or keeping a dog who is not also the owner shall have secondary liability and the owner shall have primary liability.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

GUARDIANSHIP, APPOINTMENT CRITERIA, Chapter 348, S.F. No. 1248, by Spear; companion is H.F. No. 1492, by Kahn.

This act provides guidelines for courts in selecting conservators or guardians for persons who lack capacity or who fail to nominate a conservator or guardian. The court is directed to consider the prospective guardian or conservator's interest in the welfare of the proposed ward or conservatee. The court may consider kinship as a factor, but is directed not to make that factor conclusive in making the appointment.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, JUVENILE COURT CLERK, Chapter 381, H.F. No. 1798, by Byrne; companion is S.F. 1836, by Dieterich.

This act authorizes the judicial district administrator of the second judicial district which is geographically coextensive with Ramsey county to appoint the clerk of juvenile court.

The clerk's appointment is subject to the approval of

the chief judge, assistant chief judge, and the presiding juvenile court judge of the second judicial district. The clerk shall serve at the pleasure of the judges of the district and be supervised by the judicial district administrator.

The Ramsey county board of commissioners is authorized to fix the salary of the clerk.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING SERVICES, Chapter 382, H.F. No. 1892, by Kahn; companion is S.F. No. 2036, by McCutcheon.

This act allows any court to acquire electronic data processing equipment or services through any existing contract which the Minnesota supreme court has with a seller of such equipment or services.

In order to acquire electronic data processing equipment or services through an existing supreme court contract under the provisions of this law, an appropriate official of any court or a local government unit, providing equipment or services to any court, must get authorization to do so from the state court administrator and approval from the seller of the equipment or services to become a party to the contract.

An additional limitation in the law provides that the state court administrator may authorize the acquisition of electronic data processing equipment or services through an existing supreme court contract only if the court seeking the equipment or services is going to use the equipment or services to implement a justice information system which is compatible with systems participating on the Minnesota criminal justice information systems communications network administered by the department of public safety.

The Minnesota criminal justice information system is a computerized statistics system based on an accounting of individual offenders and includes the criminal justice reporting system program which is used in collection of uniform crime reports. The purpose of authorizing acquisition of electronic data processing equipment or services under this law only if there is system compatibility is to assure effective management and coordination of the data handled by the Minnesota courts system.

This act is effective March 28, 1980.

SUPREME COURT RULE ADOPTIONS, HEARINGS, Chapter 387, S.F. No. 1645, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1997, by Forsythe.

This act requires the supreme court to distribute copies of proposed rules of the district, county, or county municipal courts to attorneys in the state for their consideration and suggestions.

The act also provides that the district court judges association, Minnesota county court judges association, or the municipal court judges association may petition the supreme court for a hearing to consider any suggestions the

petitioning association may have with respect to an existing or proposed rule.

The act authorizes the supreme court to grant a hearing upon the petition of any person who has suggestions with respect to an existing or proposed rule.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

WRITS OF EXECUTION, ISSUANCE, Chapter 388, S.F. No. 1646, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 2277, by M. Sieben.

The act presently provides that when a person obtains a judgment against another person in a civil action he may seek enforcement of that judgment by a judicial remedy called a writ of execution. A writ of execution puts into effect the judgment: the person with the judgment, the judgment creditor, may seek to satisfy the judgment by getting the court to issue a writ of execution against any real or personal property of the person who lost the action, the judgment debtor.

This act provides that when the writ of execution is against the personal property or money of the judgment debtor which is located in a county other than the county of judgment, the writ may be issued to the sheriff of the county where the property or money is located from the district, county, or county municipal court where the judgment was originally docketed or entered onto the official court records. Formerly, the law required the judgment creditor first to go to the county of judgment, get a transcript of the judgment from the proper court, and then get the judgment docketed in the county where the judgment debtor's property or money was located, before he could get the sheriff to execute the writ, a burdensome procedure for judgment creditors.

The act still provides that when a writ of execution is sought against real property of the judgment debtor located in a county other than the county of judgment that the judgment must be docketed in the county where the real property is located before issuance of a writ of execution. Retention of the docketing requirement for real property provides notice protection to purchasers of real property.

This act is effective March 29, 1980, which is the day after final enactment.

GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS, Chapter 493, H.F. No. 1779, by Jude; companion is S.F. No. 1799, by Spear.

This act rearranges, clarifies and makes changes in the laws relating to guardians and conservators.

The terms "guardian," "conservator," "ward," "conservatee," and "incapacitated person" are defined. Procedures for appointment of guardians or conservators, or both, for incapacitated persons are set up, and clear and convincing evidence of incapacity is required. A person may be put under guardianship or conservatorship (a) voluntarily, or (b) involuntarily, if the person is unable to manage his affairs, has property that will be wasted or needs funds for support, and could not be protected by less restrictive intervention. Appointment of a guardian is

made evidence of the ward's incompetency; appointment of a conservator is not made evidence of the conservatee's incompetency and does not affect any of his civil or legal rights.

Language relating to guardians and conservators for minors is stricken from existing law.

The contents of a petition for guardianship or conservatorship is specified; several items are added.

Contracts made by a conservatee are made void only if the letters of conservatorship restrict the conservatee's right to transfer property or to contract.

The persons to whom notice of proposed guardianship or conservatorship must be given are specified, and the style and contents of the notice are prescribed. The process server is directed to read the notice to the proposed ward or conservatee if requested to do so.

Procedures for the hearing on a petition for guardianship or conservatorship are set forth. The proposed ward or conservatee is to attend the hearing unless he is outside the state or medically incapacitated. Inability to attend the hearing for medical reasons is not to be considered in determining incapacity.

The right to cross-examine and a presumption of capacity are given to the proposed ward or conservatee, and the rules of evidence are set out. A record of any contested hearings is to be kept.

The form of the court's judgment is specified. Letters of guardianship or conservatorship may be issued upon filing of a bond. If the ward or conservatee is a state hospital patient or a ward or conservatee of the commissioner of public welfare, the court must notify the commissioner of its action.

The ward or conservatee, or his attorney, must be sent a copy of the order appointing the guardian or conservator, specifying his right to appeal. The required contents and distribution of letters of guardianship or conservatorship are indicated.

A detailed list of the powers and duties of a guardian or conservator is set forth.

The guardian or conservator's annual account is required to be filed with the court within 30 days of the anniversary date of his appointment. A copy must be given to the ward or conservatee. The court is directed to review the file annually to determine whether these requirements have been complied with.

Except where waived by the court, a guardian or conservator must annually notify the ward or conservatee of his right to petition for restoration of capacity or modification of the court's order.

The ward or conservatee is given the right to petition for a hearing on any account rendered by the guardian or conservator, and the court or a conservatee are given the right to petition the conservator for payment to the

conservatee of an allowance.

A 14 day notice requirement is added to the procedure for appointing a successor guardian or conservator, and the ward or conservatee is entitled to nominate the successor.

The guardian's or conservator's liability for his acts prior to the termination and his obligation to account for funds and assets under his control is clarified.

The required proof for restoration to capacity is set forth. The court may appoint a medical person and a social worker to assist in determining the mental condition and functional ability of the ward or conservatee.

A guardian or conservator is authorized to sell the ward's or conservatee's real estate without a reappraisal by two persons if it was already reappraised within three months prior to the sale.

The court is authorized to order certain conveyances or leases only when notice is given to the ward or conservatee.

Attorneys' fees in guardianship or conservatorship proceedings are assigned to the respective parties, except that a petitioner who acted in bad faith must pay the attorneys' fees of the proposed ward or conservatee. Provision is made for indigent wards and conservatees.

Guardianship commences on acceptance of appointment by will or by a court and continues until terminated regardless of location of either the guardian or ward.

Testamentary appointment of a guardian is effective on acceptance of the appointment, and the appointment by the parent who dies later has priority in cases of conflict. Notice of the acceptance must be given within five days to the minor and other interested persons. A minor 14 or more years old, or an interested adult, may object to the appointment of a guardian, and such objections may be withdrawn.

The conditions for court appointment of a guardian for a minor are set out. Venue for the proceedings is in the place where the minor resides or is present. A minor 14 or more years old may nominate his guardian, subject to the court's approval.

The guardian's powers and duties are enumerated.

Termination of a guardianship occurs on the death, resignation or removal of the guardian or death, adoption, marriage or majority of the minor, but the guardian remains liable for acts prior to the termination and must account for the ward's funds and assets. Resignation must be approved by a court.

Petitions by the ward, if he is 14 or more years old, or other interested persons, to remove a guardian are authorized. A guardian may also petition to resign in certain circumstances.

Payments due to a minor ward are authorized to be made to the guardian or certain other interested persons.

Provision is made for appointment of a conservator of the estate of a minor.

Certain provisions inconsistent with this act are repealed.

This act is effective August 1, 1981.

COUNTY COURT DISTRICT 8C, JUDGES, Chapter 495, H.F. No. 1794, by Aasness; companion is S.F. No. 1686, by Olhoft.

This act provides that no more than one county court judge may reside in any one county in county court district 8C, consisting of the counties of Big Stone, Grant, Pope, Stevens, Traverse, and Wilkin, unless there is a resident judge in each county in the district. This residency rule will not apply during the first two years after a second judge resident of the county is elected or appointed. The purpose of this law is to make judicial services available in the widest geographic area in county court district 8C.

Voters in Grant County may vote in any election for county court judge in county court district 8C occurring prior to the regular elections for county court judges in November, 1982.

This act is effective April 8, 1980.

REVISOR'S BILL, Chapter 509, H.F. No. 2369, by Faricy; companion is S.F. No. 2317, by Dieterich.

This act is the revisor's bill which corrects erroneous, ambiguous, omitted and obsolete statutory references and text.

The act has various effective dates but is basically effective August 1, 1980.

TOWN OF WINONA, BUILDING OFFICIAL; STATUTE OF LIMITATION, Chapter 518, S.F. No. 919, by Laufenburger; companion is H.F. No. 832, by Stoa.

The town of Winona is authorized to employ a building official to administer the state building code therein. The official shall serve at the pleasure of the town board and need not meet the state qualifications and certification for a building official.

This provision is effective upon approval of the Winona board of supervisors and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

The law governing the statute of limitation on actions arising out of an improvement to real property is substantially and technically amended. The limitation is increased from ten to fifteen years after the substantial completion of the improvement but remains at two years after discovery of the cause of the action. The limitation is extended to those furnishing materials and to the owner of the improvement. Substantial completion is defined to mean ready for occupancy or use of the improvement. These limitations do not apply to an action based on an express written warranty provided that a suit is brought on the warranty within two years. These provisions are effective August 1, 1980.

CREDITORS' REMEDIES, Chapter 550, S.F. No. 971, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1199, by Ellingson.

Upon obtaining a judgment against a debtor, a creditor has a variety of legal remedies he may use against the debtor's property to satisfy his judgment. However, certain of the debtor's property is exempt from legal process and cannot be reached through judicial procedures to satisfy the creditor's judgment.

Among the debtor's property exempt from legal process are wearing apparel, household goods and foodstuff, not exceeding \$3,000 in value. This act provides that a nonpurchase money security interest in this property is void. A nonpurchase money security interest is a security interest in a debtor's property when the debtor did not use the proceeds of the loan giving rise to the security interest to purchase the secured property.

However, if a debtor has property of the type which would qualify for exemption under this law of a value in excess of \$3,000, he can submit an itemized list of exempt property, together with the value of each item listed, with the security agreement. If he does so, the creditor may take a nonpurchase money security interest in the excess over \$3,000 by requiring the debtor to select his exemption in writing at the time the loan is made.

In addition, this act provides that one motor vehicle to the extent of a value not exceeding \$2,000 is exempt from legal process.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

LIVING TOGETHER CONTRACTS, "LEE MARVIN BILL", Chapter 553, S.F. No. 1295, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1438, by Dempsey.

This act provides that if sexual relations are contemplated, a contract between a man and woman who are living together in this state out of wedlock, or are about to commence living together out of wedlock, is enforceable as to terms concerning the property and financial relations of the parties only if the contract is written and signed by the parties and enforcement is sought after termination of the relationship. Unless a man and woman have executed a contract in accordance with these conditions, the courts of this state may not hear any claim by an individual to the earnings or property of another if the claim is based on the fact that the individuals have lived together in contemplation of sexual relations and out of wedlock within or without this state.

This act also authorizes a report of the facts and results of a laboratory analysis or examination undertaken in a laboratory operated by the bureau of criminal apprehension or another laboratory operated by a specified federal agency to be admissible in evidence in criminal trials if signed by the person performing the analysis or examination. The certificate of analysis will be admissible without proof of the signature. However, an accused person or his attorney may request that the person who performed the laboratory analysis or examination be available to testify in court.

The provisions of this act relating to contracts between men and women living together out of wedlock are effective June 1, 1980.

The provisions of this act relating to admissibility in evidence of certificates of analysis are effective for hearings or trials commenced on or after August 1, 1980.

PARENTAGE PROCEDURES, Chapter 589, S.F. No. 134, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 1522, by Berglin.

This act includes the parentage act and conforms certain existing laws to it. The act clarifies the parent and child relationship and states that the relationship exists regardless of the marital status of the parents. Procedures are set out for establishing the parent and child relationship of a mother, father and adoptive parent.

A man is presumed to be the natural father of a child in certain instances specified in the act. The presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.

The act provides that the husband of an artificially inseminated woman is treated as the natural father when he has consented to the procedure. Records are kept confidential, and the donor of semen for artificial insemination is treated as not being the natural father.

The act lists the persons who may bring an action to determine paternity, and specifies when the action may be brought. The district courts in Hennepin and Ramsey counties and the county courts elsewhere have jurisdiction of paternity proceedings, and venue is in the county in which the child or alleged father resides, or in which the alleged father's estate is or may be probated. Permissible parties to a paternity action are set forth.

For paternity proceedings blood and genetic tests may be required of the mother, child and alleged father; refusal to submit to the tests may be allowed in evidence. A number of other specific items of evidence of paternity are listed. The alleged father may be required to testify, and may be granted immunity from prosecution for crimes his testimony may reveal. Further, the doctor-patient privilege is removed from the medical circumstances surrounding the mother's pregnancy and the condition of the baby at birth.

On the basis of a pretrial hearing, the court may evaluate the probability of a paternity determination and recommend a settlement; several possible recommendations are listed. If all parties, including the child's guardian ad litem, accept the settlement, the court shall issue the appropriate judgment; otherwise, the matter goes to trial.

A civil action to determine paternity governed by the rules of civil procedure is provided for, and the scope and effect of the court's order or judgment is specified. The order may include child support. Procedures for enforcement are set forth. Failure to obey is a civil contempt of court. A judgment ordering a lump sum payment may not be modified or revoked. The right to be represented by counsel is specified, and certain fees and costs are authorized. Indigent parties are provided for.

In certain instances proceedings to declare a mother and child relationship are authorized.

Paternity hearings and proceedings to declare the mother and child relationship are closed to the public and records are confidential.

A signed promise to furnish support for a child is enforceable, even without consideration. Confidentiality of such a promise is provided for.

New birth certificates are decreed following certain judgments and parentage act proceedings.

Notice of proposed relinquishment of a child for adoption is ordered to be given to certain fathers and presumed fathers.

Existing statutes are amended to remove the term "illegitimate child" and to make them conform to the language of the parentage act.

In custody disputes over children, the fact that a child's parents are not or were never married to each other is declared not to be determinative of custody.

The exceptions to consent requirements in adoption proceedings are altered in minor details.

Conflicting provisions relating to paternity proceedings and illegitimate children are repealed.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

VENUE FOR ACTIONS, LAW CLERKS, Chapter 598, H.F. No. 1095, by Corbid; companion is S.F. No. 1085, by Hanson.

This act provides that in any action against a state official for acts affecting the use of state land or waters, the court in its discretion may allow the action to be tried in the county where the land or water is located even if the state official does not reside in that county. In order to allow venue where state land or water is located, the court must find trial of the action in that county is in the interests of justice, no party to the action will be prejudiced, and that the trial will be expedited by holding it in that county. Motion for a venue change pursuant to this act may be made in pleadings mailed to the court without the necessity of a personal appearance in court.

Present law provides that child custody proceedings may be commenced in the county where the child is permanently resident or where he is found. This act provides that custody proceedings may also be brought in a county where any earlier order for custody of the child has been entered.

This act authorizes the appointment of a law clerk for each district judge of the tenth judicial district.

This act is effective April 24, 1980.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, FARMER NONCOVERAGE, Chapter 385, S.F. No. 1403, by Jensen; companion is H.F. No. 1471, by Stadum.

Farmers or members of their family who exchange work with other farmers in the same community are not "employees" for purposes of the workers' compensation act.

A commercial baler or thresherman shall be considered an independent contractor and not an employee for purposes of the workers' compensation law.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS, Chapter 389, S.F. No. 1716, by Brataas; companion is H.F. No. 1976, by Heinitz.

Supplemental benefits payable under Minnesota Statutes, Section 176.132 shall be adjusted annually each October 1, based on changes in the statewide average weekly wage.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, ELECTION OF COVERAGE, Chapter 392, S.F. No. 1892, by S. Keefe; companion is H.F. No. 1946, by Simoneau.

This act provides procedures for election of workers' compensation coverage for persons who are business or farm owners, partners, or executive officers of family farm and closely held corporations. Coverage may be elected for certain relatives of those persons even if they do not elect coverage for themselves.

The election to be covered shall be provided by written notice to the insurer and coverage shall begin on the day following receipt of notice or at a subsequent date as stated in the notice. The election shall continue in force for as long as a policy or renewal policy of the same insurer is in effect.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

POLITICAL TIME OFF, Chapter 400, H.F. No. 1601, by Begich; companion is S.F. No. 1579, by Johnson.

It is a misdemeanor for an employer not to allow time off to an employee upon receiving ten days written notice that he is to attend certain political meetings. These meetings are the central or executive committee meetings of a political party if the employee is a member of the committees and a political party convention if the employee is a delegate or alternate delegate. The employee may not be penalized for his absence other than to lose his regular pay for the time missed.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS, SEAMEN EXEMPTED, Chapter 415,

S.F. No. 1674, by Laufenburger; companion is H.F. No. 1724, by Heinitz.

"Seafarers" are exempted from the Minnesota fair labor standards act which regulates minimum wages, overtime and hours, among other things. A seafarer is a master or any person subject to the control of a master who is exempt from federal overtime standards.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

FORMER STATE EMPLOYEES, HASTINGS STATE HOSPITAL, Chapter 481, H.F. No. 2028, by H. Sieben; companion is S.F. No. 2357, by Vega.

Laws 1977, Chapter 453, Section 17 relating to the treatment of former employees of the closed Hastings state hospital is clarified. The seniority earned by former employees at Hastings state hospital is retained for all purposes in other positions with a state employer. Inequities in salary treatment of former Hastings state hospital employees are rectified. Transferred Hastings state hospital employees are permitted to remain in an over-complement position without demotion or distant relocation until absorbed into the normal complement of their new employer.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, OMNIBUS AMENDMENTS, Chapter 508, H.F. No. 2191, by Minne; companion is S.F. No. 1721, by Laufenburger.

The unemployment compensation (UC) law is amended to permit the receipt of UC benefits if otherwise eligible therefor by persons performing public service employment or on the job training under CETA if other employees of the same employer perform similar services.

A reimbursing employer will not be charged for benefits if it continues part-time employment of an individual on essentially the same basis as before the individual becomes eligible for benefits. Benefits shall not be charged to an employer if the unemployment is covered by a presidentially declared natural disaster and the employee would have been eligible for disaster assistance but for receipt of UC benefits.

A new procedure is established to transfer the experience rating of an employer to a successor employer who acquires a distinctly severable part of the predecessor's business.

Payments to the UC fund by state and local government units are changed from twice yearly to quarterly and the due date and interest charges are clarified. The due date of reimbursements by nonprofit corporations is changed.

The disqualification for or reduction in UC benefits due to receipt of vacation pay is clarified to provide that the pay must be paid directly by the employer and can be for periods assigned by the employer pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement.

The disqualification for benefits due to a voluntary

leave is clarified to provide that a separation from employment by reason of its temporary nature or for inability to pass a test or to meet performance standards necessary for continued employment shall not be deemed a voluntary leaving. This provision is effective July 27, 1979.

An individual who fails to continue certain treatment for chemical dependency may be disqualified for benefits and his dependency not allowed to serve as a defense to a charge of voluntary leaving.

A time limit is established for protesting the eligibility for receipt of benefits upon certain disqualification grounds.

Interest on past due contributions or reimbursements is set at one percent per month.

The maximum penalty for failing to report wages for covered work shall be \$25 or one percent per month of the amount unreported, whichever is greater.

The period in which an employer may request an adjustment due to an erroneous payment is extended from three years to four years from the time of payment.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, RATES, REINSURANCE, Chapter 556, S.F. No. 1775, by S. Keefe; companion is H.F. No. 1780, by Simoneau.

The workers' compensation insurers rating association of Minnesota is required to predict the increase in the manual premiums on certain policies due to a proposed rate increase. The association shall deposit one percent of the estimate with the commissioner of insurance to be used 50 percent by the commissioner for experts used in the rate hearing and 25 percent apiece to pay the costs of intervenor expenses by representatives of labor and industry. The act authorizes the commissioner and the chairpersons of the senate employment and the house labor management committees to select a business and labor intervenor. If the estimated increase is not adequate to cover the cost of the rate hearing, the association shall deposit an amount adequate to pay the rate hearing costs. These provisions are effective April 12, 1980 and expire June 30, 1982.

Extensive technical changes are made in the procedures and requirements related to the workers' compensation reinsurance association. The technical amendments are effective April 12, 1980.

STATE GOVERNMENT, JOB SHARING, Chapter 572, H.F. No. 1662, by Berglin; companion is S.F. No. 1629, by Staples.

This act creates a demonstration job-sharing program within state government. Fifty full-time positions within no more than ten state agencies shall be included in the program. No fewer than 15 of the positions shall be either professional, supervisory or managerial. The fifty full-time positions shall become shared time with no person working less than 40 percent time. A coordinator of the

program shall be selected from the department of personnel.

The classification of the shared-time position shall be the same as the full-time position from which it was converted. The salary of a shared-time employee shall be the appropriate salary times the percentage of full-time worked. The same sort of fringe benefits offered to full-time employees are available to shared-time employees but appropriate percentage reductions based on time worked sometimes applied. No employee holding a full or three-quarter time position shall be compelled to take a shared-time position.

The act is effective July 1, 1980 and expires June 30, 1982.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, Chapter 601, H.F. No. 1731, by Niehaus; companion is S.F. No. 1753, by Chmielewski.

This act provides that steam farm traction engines and stationary show boilers used for display and demonstration shall be inspected every two years. A license to operate those items is created and qualifications established therefor.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, BARGAINING UNITS, RIGHT TO STRIKE, Chapter 617, S.F. No. 2085, by Coleman; companion is H.F. No. 2154, by Simoneau.

These are the major public employee labor relations amendments.

The legislative commission on employee relations (LCER) is authorized to give interim approval to state collective bargaining agreements after the adjournment of the legislature in an odd numbered year. The LCER shall review for approval, rejection or modification a pay plan for unrepresented state employees.

The department of personnel is renamed the department of employee relations. The department is reorganized into the division of personnel and the division of labor relations. The deputy commissioner for labor relations shall be the chief state negotiator and the division shall have responsibility for labor relations of the state. The commissioner is required to adopt a pay plan based on performance appraisals for certain unrepresented state employees which must be approved by the legislature.

The civil service laws are amended to eliminate the provision that no agency employee shall be paid more than the deputy agency head's base salary. The selection of employees is to be based on merit and pay shall be based on performance, although for represented employees the terms of the collective agreement govern. The civil service laws governing recruitment, classification or selection shall not be altered by any collective agreement. Seniority is no longer a required factor to consider when filling a position, unless required by a bargaining agreement. The commission on employee relations is directed to devise a plan to improve the state's affirmative action programs. A represented state employee must use the grievance procedure established by his collective bargaining agreement.

This act makes several changes in state employee health benefits. An insurance advisory council is created. The variety of health benefit providers is to be increased and competition encouraged. The state contribution toward health benefits is made uniform for all employees in the same bargaining unit and health screening is made negotiable rather than statutory. A minimum level of benefits is established.

Includes substitute teachers who work for a school district for more than 30 days within the definition of "public employees" under PERA. Excludes full-time undergraduate students who are also working under work study or financial aid programs for their colleges from coverage as "public employees."

The definition of state and University of Minnesota confidential employees is narrowed to include only those who participate in or have access to information used in negotiations, rather than all employees in personnel offices.

The definition of essential employees is changed for state and University of Minnesota employees to conform with the change in bargaining units.

The right to strike for all nonessential public employees is expanded. State and local employees other than teachers can strike if:

- (1) (a) the contract had expired (or impasse had occurred, in the absence of a previous contract), and
- (1) (b) the parties had mediated at least 45 days, and
- (1) (c) ten days notice of intent to strike was given (and repeated if not acted on within 30 days), or
- (2) the requirements above were met and a request for arbitration was rejected, or
- (3) the employer refuses to implement an arbitration award (and ten days notice is given), or
- (4) (a) in the case of state employees, the LCER fails to approve a proposed contract or arbitration award during a legislative interim within 30 days of receipt (and ten days notice is given), or
- (4) (b) in the case of state employees, the legislature fails to approve a proposed contract or arbitration award approved during a legislative interim by the LCER (and ten days notice is given).

Teachers may strike if:

- (1) (a) the contract had expired (or impasse had occurred, in the absence of a previous contract), and
- (1) (b) the parties had mediated for at least 60 days, including 30 days after contract expiration if there is a contract, and
- (1) (c) ten days notice of intent to strike was given no earlier than the contract expiration date (or impasse date in the absence of a contract) and repeated if not acted on within 30 days, and
- (1) (d) either party has rejected a request for arbitration, or
- (2) both the contract and the mediation period required in (1) (b) have expired and, after a further 45 days, neither party has requested arbitration (and ten days notice is given no earlier than the last of these 45 days),

or

(3) the employer refuses to implement an arbitration award (and ten days notice is given).

Permits supervisors (as well as principals, assistant principals and local confidential employees) to bargain collectively but prohibits any joint bargaining of supervisors and nonsupervisors. Denies certification and bargaining rights to supervisory employee organizations which are affiliated with nonsupervisory employee organizations, except for organizations of local police and firefighter supervisors.

Binding arbitration may be rejected by both the employer and the representative of nonessential employees. Previously an employer's request bound the employees but not vice versa.

Old state bargaining units are abolished and new units created. The exact composition of each unit is specified in the unit composition schedule adopted by the LCER on March 24, 1980. Permits attorneys, physicians, certain professionals employed by the higher education coordinating board, BCA supervisors and highway patrol supervisors to withdraw from the professional, health treatment, law enforcement and supervisory units after an election, in which case they could not negotiate but could only meet and confer on terms and conditions of employment. They could rejoin their units in the same manner.

University of Minnesota old bargaining units are abolished. Confidential and managerial employees are excluded from all units. The exact composition of the university bargaining units is to be determined by the BMS director, under the descriptive unit language in the statute, based upon an employer petition within 90 days of enactment and employee responses, with an appeal only to the supreme court. Permits law and health science faculties, as well as instructional and other professional supervisors, to vote to sever from their bargaining units in favor of meet and confer status. They could later rejoin those units.

Procedures are established for the transition from the old to new bargaining units and the selection of the representatives for the new units. Procedures are also established for determining the supervisory status of a state employee.

The act has various effective dates with most of the act effective April 25, 1980. Existing labor agreements are not affected until their termination date.

LIQUOR

NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, REGISTRATION, Chapter 411, S.F. No. 801, by Knutson; companion is H.F. No. 716, by D. Carlson.

The exemption from registration with the commissioner of agriculture of certain non-alcoholic beverages is repealed. The annual submission of samples of soft drinks and non-alcoholic beverages to the commissioner for testing is required.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

LIQUOR LICENSES, Chapter 581, H.F. No. 2090, by Battaglia; companion is S.F. No. 2083, by Johnson.

This act replaces the \$100 minimum annual fee for an on-sale liquor license issued to a club or veterans organization with a graduated maximum fee schedule ranging from \$300 to \$3,000 per year depending on the number of members in the club or organization. This provision is effective April 17, 1980.

Lake County is authorized to issue Sunday on-sale liquor licenses in unorganized territory without voter approval and Aitkin County is authorized to issue combination on and off-sale liquor licenses in unorganized territory. These latter two provisions are effective upon approval of the respective county boards of commissioners and filing certificates of approval with the secretary of state.

BRAND LABELS, BLOOMINGTON LICENSES, Chapter 583, S.F. No. 572, by Bang; companion is H.F. No. 356, by B. Peterson.

This act prohibits registration of intoxicating liquor labels or importing of liquor for sale by anyone other than the brand owner or authorized agent. This provision is effective August 1, 1980.

On-sale liquor licenses issued to the metropolitan sports area are to be disregarded when computing the maximum number which the city of Bloomington may issue. This provision is effective upon approval of the Bloomington city council and filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CEMETERIES, SPENDING LIMIT INCREASED, Chapter 356, S.F. No. 824, by Lessard; companion is H.F. No. 701, by Prahl.

Raises from \$2,000, or \$3,500 in the case of certain towns, to \$5,000 the annual appropriation or levy which a city or town may spend for the maintenance of a cemetery jointly maintained with other cities or towns. Repeals provision limiting each city or town to appropriating no more than the per capita amount spent by any other city or town maintaining the same cemetery.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

WHITE BEAR IN RAMSEY COUNTY, SEWERS, DRAINS AND WATERWORKS, Chapter 358, S.F. No. 1114, by Knaak; companion is H.F. No. 1146, by Valento.

Authorizes the town of White Bear in Ramsey county to exercise the powers granted by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 444 to a city. Chapter 444 authorizes a city to establish a waterworks and sewage system and to levy taxes and issue bonds for their cost.

The act is effective upon approval at the annual town meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose and upon filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

TOWN MEETING, NOTICE AND DATE, Chapter 359, S.F. No. 1438, by Olhoff; companion is H.F. No. 1477, by McEachern.

This act provides that the annual town meeting shall be at a place designated by the town meeting or by the town board if the town meeting does not designate a place.

Requires the annual meeting to be rescheduled by the town board for some day in March if on the original day scheduled there is inclement weather.

Requires notice of time and place of the meeting as the town board directs unless the town meeting directs otherwise.

This act is effective March 18, 1980.

TOWN OF GREENWOOD, BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT, Chapter 360, S.F. No. 1625, by Johnson; companion is H.F. No. 1713, by Battaglia.

Authorizes the town of Greenwood in St. Louis County to assess certain property owners for bridge construction.

The act is effective upon approval by the Greenwood town board of supervisors and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, WAGE NEGOTIATIONS, Chapter 365, H.F. No. 1488, by Minne; companion is S.F. No. 1449, by Solon.

Authorizes the board of county commissioners of St. Louis County to modify the civil service salary and wage

rates to conform to the provisions of a negotiated labor agreement.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

TOWNS, DEPUTY CLERKS COMPENSATION, Chapter 366, S.F. No. 1755, by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 1759, by McEachern.

Authorizes a town board to establish the compensation for deputy clerks and provides a mileage allowance for deputy clerks as provided by section 471.665, Subdivision 1. (Currently 19 cents per mile maximum.)

This act is effective March 25, 1980.

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT, REMOVING NORTHFIELD, Chapter 378, S.F. No. 1311, by Purfeerst; companion is H.F. No. 1355, by Vanasek.

Removes the city of Northfield from the definition of "metropolitan area" for the purposes of metropolitan government including metropolitan transit, fiscal disparities, and general metropolitan council jurisdiction. Northfield is placed in region ten for the purposes of the regional development act.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

COUNTIES, EXAMINATION, PUBLICATION OF ACCOUNTS, Chapter 379, S.F. No. 1745, by Laufenburger; companion is H.F. No. 1735, by Stoa.

The act repeals the requirement of a semiannual examination of the accounts and vouchers of the county auditor and treasurer and of the funds in the county treasury by the county board.

It eliminates a \$3,500 spending limit on county boards for maintenance of certain gift property.

A county may no longer accept gifts to further the object and purposes of the farm bureau in the county.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

DULUTH AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT 709 ELECTION DATES, Chapter 386, S.F. No. 1471, by Solon; companion is H.F. No. 1487, by Lehto.

A person desiring to have his name placed on the ballot for any office to be voted for at the Duluth municipal or Independent School District 709 primary election shall file an affidavit of candidacy with the Duluth city clerk not more than 70 days nor less than 56 days before the election.

The act is effective upon approval by the Duluth city council and the governing body of Independent School District 709 and upon filing certificates of approval with the secretary of state.

CITIES OF FERTILE AND CAMPBELL, COMMUNITY HALL BONDS, Chapter 393, S.F. No. 2040, by Sillers; companion is H.F. No. 2081, by Valan.

Authorizes the cities of Campbell in Wilkin County and Fertile in Polk County to issue \$50,000 and \$350,000, respectively, of general obligation bonds to construct community centers approved by local voters. The bonds may be issued notwithstanding that they may cause the cities to exceed their statutory net debt limit.

This act is effective March 29, 1980.

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES, Chapter 405, H.F. No. 1985, by Reding; companion is S.F. No. 2032, by Penny.

The act authorizes municipal electric power companies to contract and do business with entities organized and existing under the laws of foreign countries and their subdivisions.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

CITY OF EDINA, SHORT TERM LIQUOR LICENSE, Chapter 410, H.F. No. 2287, by Forsythe; companion is S.F. No. 2245, by Bang.

The city of Edina is authorized to issue one temporary on-sale intoxicating liquor license annually for a 24 consecutive hour period to a holder of an on-sale liquor license which will permit the licensee to sell intoxicating liquor or food or both in connection with the Edina Foundation Ball.

The act is effective upon approval by the Edina city council and filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

TOWN ELECTIONS, Chapter 416, S.F. No. 1707, by Dunn; companion is H.F. No. 1908, by McEachern.

Towns located more than 60 miles from a city of the first class having a population of at least 250,000 (Minneapolis or St. Paul) must have polls open for at least three hours for town elections. Towns may place on the ballot at a town election the question whether the town should adopt zoning and related regulations. The approval necessary for the question was reduced from 70 per cent of those voting to a majority of those voting. Before adopting regulations the board must hold a public hearing and provide ten (reduced from 30) days notice of the hearing.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY, DITCH IMPROVEMENT, Chapter 421, S.F. No. 1847, by A. Ueland; companion is H.F. No. 2168, by Wigley.

This act increases the amount the county of Blue Earth may spend to improve county ditch No. 27 from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The expiration date of the law authorizing the improvement is extended two years until January 1, 1985.

The act is effective upon approval of the Blue Earth board of county commissioners and filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

COUNTY CANVASSING BOARDS, ELECTION JUDGES, ASSESSORS

MEETINGS, Chapter 423, S.F. No. 1963, by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 1660, by B. Nelson.

This act increases the compensation for county canvassing board members and county or town election judges to at least the Minnesota minimum wage and the mileage allowance to that provided for state employees.

The mandatory meeting of the commissioner of revenue with local assessors and boards of review to receive instructions is eliminated.

The requirement that the commissioner of revenue visit one half of the counties annually to determine if assessors accurately and faithfully discharge their duties is eliminated.

The meeting between county auditors and local boards of review for the purpose of receiving instructions as to their duties is eliminated.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

CITY OF MELROSE, COMMUNITY CENTER BONDS, Chapter 425, S.F. No. 2102, by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 2123, by Niehaus.

This act authorizes the city of Melrose to sell general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000 to finance the construction of a combination fire hall and community center. City voters must approve the issuance of the bonds. The bonds shall not be included in computing the net debt of the city nor shall taxes levied to pay the bonds be subject to the levy limit for the city.

The act is effective upon approval of the Melrose city council and upon filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

CITY OF HIBBING, HOUSING PROGRAM, Chapter 430, H.F. No. 2024, by Minne; companion is S.F. No. 2059, by Perpich.

The city of Hibbing is authorized to develop a housing program pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 462C which may include the part of the city that was the former town of Stuntz. The program would be limited to making or purchasing mortgages for single family homes.

The act is effective upon approval by the Hibbing city council and the filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

MINNEAPOLIS, DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION, Chapter 448, S.F. No. 1996, by Spear; companion is H.F. No. 2034, by Clark.

This act authorizes an unclassified position in the city of Minneapolis for a director of emergency communication services. The board responsible for emergency communication services may decide by majority vote to appoint a director.

This act is effective upon approval by the Minneapolis city council and upon filing a certificate of approval with

the secretary of state.

CITY OF AUSTIN, COUNTY OF COOK, AUTHORIZED
CONSTRUCTION, Chapter 449, S.F. No. 1997, by Nelson;
companion is H.F. 2022, by Reding.

This act authorizes the city of Austin to establish a solid waste disposal system. The city may acquire equipment and real property necessary for the system. The city may acquire land by eminent domain proceedings. It may enter into joint power agreements with other governmental units for the disposal of wastes. Bonds may be issued to finance the system without the approval of the voters unless a timely petition requesting an election is signed by eight percent of the registered voters voting in the last general election and filed with the county recorder. In that event no bonds may be issued without a majority of those voting on the question approving their issuance.

Independent School District No. 166 may sell excess steam from its wood-fueled generating plant to any customer on any terms it deems reasonable. Cook county and District No. 166 may enter into agreements to sell excess steam to heat county public buildings.

The Cook county and District No. 166 provisions are effective April 4, 1980 which is the day following their final enactment. However, the provisions expire on January 1, 1982 if no agreement to sell steam to Cook county has been made.

The provisions relating to the city of Austin are effective upon approval of the Austin city council and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS, Chapter 450, S.F. No. 2110, by
Purfeerst; companion is H.F. No. 2156, by H. Sieben.

This act increases the bonding authorization of the metropolitan airports commission from \$30,000,000 above the amount of the bonds of the commission outstanding March 1, 1978 to \$75,000,000 over and above the amount outstanding February 1, 1980.

The pollution control agency is to determine the deadline for design selection for noise suppression equipment at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport; provided the deadline is no later than December 31, 1980.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, PORT AUTHORITY, Chapter 453, S.F.
No. 2265, by Benedict; companion is H.F. No. 2134, by B.
Peterson.

The city of Bloomington is authorized to establish a port authority pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 458.09. Section 458.09 is the general law regulating the creation of port authorities.

The act is effective upon approval of the Bloomington city council and filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

CLAY COUNTY, CITY OF MOORHEAD, REDEVELOPMENT, Chapter 461, S.F. No. 1611, by Sillers; no companion.

The Moorhead-Clay County area redevelopment agency previously operating as a joint board under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 472, is declared to be a political subdivision of the state and is granted a variety of powers and duties and is renamed the Moorhead-Clay County area redevelopment authority (MCCARA).

The MCCARA is granted powers of eminent domain under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 117, and also powers under Chapters 472 and 474. The MCCARA powers under Chapter 474 are similar to those a redevelopment agency possesses thereunder. Moorhead and Clay County may transfer property and make loans and grants to the MCCARA. The MCCARA may issue bonds which may bear a rate of interest decided upon by the MCCARA board.

MCCARA employees are governed by broad conflict of interest provisions regulating their acquisition of an interest in an MCCARA project.

The separate Clay County and Moorhead area redevelopment agencies are terminated as of July 1, 1980. The MCCARA shall succeed to the rights and obligations of the agencies. The MCCARA board shall consist of seven members; three appointed by the Moorhead city council and four by the board of Clay County commissioners. The property owned by the MCCARA is exempt from state and local taxes. The MCCARA is authorized to apply to exercise the powers of a foreign trade zone.

The act is effective upon approval by the Moorhead city council and the Clay County board of commissioners and upon filing of certificates of approval with the secretary of state.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSION, Chapter 462, S.F. No. 1619, by Staples; companion is H.F. No. 1802, by Osthoff.

The paratransit grant program administered by the commissioner of transportation is enlarged so that the commissioner may fund up to 100 percent of a project he determines to be unique and beneficial but which lacks the local financing previously required to obtain a grant. Funds appropriated for the paratransit grant program may be used to pay the cost of administering the program.

The metropolitan transit commission (MTC) is granted \$9,000,000 in bonding authority for bus purchases and other capital expenses. A set-aside program for MTC purchases of goods and services is established. Approximately five percent of its purchases on an annual basis may be set aside for businesses operated by social or economically disadvantaged or handicapped persons. Set-aside contracts may be awarded by bid or by a negotiated price. If set by negotiation, the price shall not exceed by more than five percent the estimated price on the open market.

The uniform municipal contracting law is amended to provide that municipalities may establish a set-aside program for awarding contracts to businesses operated by socially or economically disadvantaged persons.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, BANKING FACILITY LOCATION, Chapter 463, S.F. No. 1630, by Knoll; companion is H.F. No. 1680, by Crandall.

This act authorizes any bank whose principal office is located within 25 miles of the intersection of 48th and Chicago in Minneapolis to apply to locate a detached facility within four blocks of the intersection if no other bank or detached facility is so located. The regular procedures for establishing a detached facility shall otherwise be followed. If the bank establishing the detached facility thereby exceeds the number of detached facilities it is otherwise permitted that facility may not be transferred.

The act is effective upon approval of the Minneapolis city council and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

CITY OF BREEZY POINT, TAX LEVY, Chapter 470, H.F. No. 1262, by Thiede; companion is S.F. No. 1324, by Rued.

The city of Breezy Point's authority to levy taxes in excess of levy limits for general fund purposes at a rate which will generate \$54,000 per year is repealed.

The act is effective upon approval of the Breezy Point city council and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

CITIES OF VIRGINIA AND THIEF RIVER FALLS, LAND CONVEYANCE, Chapter 473, H.F. No. 1684, by Elioff; companion is S.F. No. 1620, by Perpich.

A tract of state land under the control of Mesabi Community College and a tract of state land under the control of Northland Community College are transferred to the cities of Virginia and Thief River Falls, respectively, for student housing purposes.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

ZONING HEARINGS, NOTICE, Chapter 477, H.F. No. 1949, by Aasness; companion is S.F. No. 2338, by Olhoff.

The notice requirement for hearings held by local units of government to grant zoning variances is altered by repealing the alternative that the ten nearest property owners be given notice if that would afford notice to more owners than notice to all owners within 500 feet of the affected property. Notice need now be given only to all property owners within 500 feet of the affected property.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

COUNTY OF CARVER, MUNICIPAL HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT, Chapter 482, H.F. No. 2152, by McDonald; companion is S.F. No. 2119, by Schmitz.

The Carver county housing and redevelopment authority (CCHRA) is created having all the powers of a housing and redevelopment authority (HRA) under the municipal housing and redevelopment act (Minnesota Statutes, Sections 462.411

to 462.711). Municipalities in Carver county may continue to establish their own HRA's and the CCHRA shall not exercise jurisdiction where a local HRA is established. Before the CCHRA undertakes a project it shall obtain the approval of the local governing body with jurisdiction over part or all of the area where the proposed project is to be located.

The act is effective upon approval by the board of Carver county commissioners and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

FINANCIAL REPORTS, Chapter 502, H.F. No. 1987, by Mehrkens; companion is S.F. No. 2192, by Menning.

A municipal hospital or nursing home established before June 6, 1979 whose fiscal year is not a calendar year as of August 1, 1980 shall submit to the state auditor a financial report no later than 120 days after the close of its fiscal year. They are then exempted from the financial reporting requirements otherwise imposed on cities.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

KNIFE LAKE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, MOOSE LAKE-WINDEMERE SEWER DISTRICT, Chapter 507, H.F. No. 2185, by M. Nelsen; companion is S.F. No. 2137, by Rued.

This act authorizes Kanabec County to sell not to exceed \$500,000 of general obligation bonds to construct, improve, or move the existing dam at Knife Lake and for that purpose Kanabec County shall be deemed a municipality for the purpose of certain tax assessment laws. These provisions are effective upon approval of the board of the Knife Lake improvement district and the board of Kanabec County commissioners and the filing of certificates of approval with the secretary of state.

A local law relating to Moose Lake and Windemere towns and sewage disposal is amended to make certain technical changes and to give the powers of a sanitary district granted by Minnesota Statutes, Section 115.26, to the sanitary district created by that local law. These provisions are effective April 8, 1980.

CITY OF DULUTH, TAXES, Chapter 511, H.F. No. 2436, by Jaros; companion is S.F. No. 2369, by J. Ulland.

This act authorizes the city of Duluth to impose a sales or use tax of one percent on sales or uses subject to the state sales tax, an additional tax of one percent on certain hotel and motel gross receipts, and an additional tax, until December 31, 1982 on the furnishing of certain meals, food, or drink.

The latter two taxes shall be used to pay for tourism promotion and to subsidize the Duluth Arena-Auditorium and the Spirit Mountain recreation authority.

The act is effective January 1, 1981 after approval of the Duluth city council and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state. The Duluth city council may exempt certain transactions from the taxes.

TOWN OF WINONA, BUILDING OFFICIAL; STATUTE OF LIMITATION, Chapter 518, S.F. No. 919, by Laufenburger; companion is H.F. No. 832, by Stoa.

The town of Winona is authorized to employ a building official to administer the state building code therein. The official shall serve at the pleasure of the town board and need not meet the state qualifications and certification for a building official.

This provision is effective upon approval of the Winona board of supervisors and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

The law governing the statute of limitation on actions arising out of an improvement to real property is substantially and technically amended. The limitation is increased from ten to fifteen years after the substantial completion of the improvement but remains at two years after discovery of the cause of the action. The limitation is extended to those furnishing materials and to the owner of the improvement. Substantial completion is defined to mean ready for occupancy or use of the improvement. These limitations do not apply to an action based on an express written warranty provided that a suit is brought on the warranty within two years. These provisions are effective August 1, 1980.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT; OFFICIALS; EXPENSES, Chapter 519, S.F. No. 1759, by Schmitz; companion is H.F. No. 1853, by Clawson.

This act provides that county treasurers are responsible for the acts of their deputies and may revoke deputy treasurer appointments at pleasure.

A county board is empowered to set a mileage or periodic allowance for the use by a sheriff or deputy of his own automobile in the performance of official duties. The board may provide a mileage allowance for other employees of the sheriff. A county sheriff in a county with over 100,000 inhabitants may appoint a chief deputy or first assistant with the approval of the county board.

The expense allowance for Dakota County commissioners is changed from a maximum of \$1,000 per annum to an annual sum as determined by the county board.

The Dakota County provision is effective upon approval of the board of Dakota County commissioners and upon filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state. The other provisions are effective April 8, 1980.

STATE LANDS, CONVEYANCE TO OWATONNA, Chapter 521, S.F. No. 2045, by Frederick; companion is H.F. No. 2042, by Biersdorf.

State land is conveyed to the city of Owatonna for government and recreational purposes and to the First Lutheran Church of St. Peter for cemetery purposes.

The provisions relating to the city of Owatonna are effective upon approval of the Owatonna city council and filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state. The provisions relating to the First Lutheran

Church are effective April 8, 1980.

MORRISON COUNTY, LEGAL NEWSPAPER, Chapter 526, S.F. No. 1054, by Wegener; companion is H.F. No. 1031, by Wenzel.

This act establishes requirements which a weekly newspaper must fulfill to qualify as a legal newspaper in Morrison County. The newspaper must be printed in English; have printed space of at least 900 square inches; have 25 percent of its space in 50 percent of its issues devoted to news and 50 percent of its news be local; be circulated in and near Little Falls; have 500 copies regularly distributed; and meet several other requirements.

The act is effective upon approval of the board of Morrison County commissioners and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, Chapter 532, H.F. No. 1138, by Schreiber; companion is S.F. No. 620, by Wegener.

The evaluation, development, and coordination of training of local government officials is authorized to be done in conjunction with organizations representing local government units or officials. An appropriation of \$42,500 is made to those local government organizations.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, Chapter 552, S.F. No. 1144, by Hanson; companion is H.F. No. 1154, by Corbid.

This act changes the authority for maintaining what were called "state," "county" or "judicial" drainage systems from county boards to ditch or drainage authorities.

The amount of repairs to a ditch system in a year which can be done without advertising for bids is increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The interest rate on unpaid drainage system assessments is increased from six to seven percent per annum.

The permissible size of a drainage system repair fund is increased from 20 percent of the original cost of construction to 20 percent of the assessed benefits of the ditch system, or \$40,000, whichever is larger.

The procedures for petitioning for removal from the drainage system are extended to cover abandonment of any part of the system which is no longer of use or benefit. Petitions are to be filed with the auditor of the appropriate county and with the secretary of any watershed district having jurisdiction.

Procedures are created for consolidation of two or more drainage systems, division of a drainage system, or attachment of an abandoned part of a system to another system, on petition of a ditch authority or any interested or affected party. Liens or assessments created relative to a drainage system prior to an order of division or consolidation are unaffected by the order.

The act is effective April 12, 1980.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONS, Chapter 557, S.F. No. 407, by Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 2350, by Casserly.

A regional development commission must include in its August 1 annual report a summary of any report relating to the commission made by the state auditor during the previous year. In 1981 and every five years thereafter the commission shall report whether its continued existence is in the public interest. A procedure is established for termination of a regional commission's existence. A petition to terminate by counties or municipalities representing a majority of the region's population initiates the termination procedure.

The act is effective January 1, 1981.

REAL ESTATE, MISCELLANEOUS OTHER CHANGES, Chapter 560, H.F. No. 1534, by Weaver; companion is S.F. No. 1549, by Strand.

This act increases the filing fee to be charged by the county recorder and the registrar of titles for certain services and establishes new fees for services performed in connection with the filing of condominium documents.

The office of the county engineer need not be at the county seat and shall be at a site determined by the county board.

Land against which special assessments have been made and deferred pursuant to the "Green Acres Law" or pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 429.061, Subdivision 2 shall be identified in a certificate filed with the county recorder.

A municipality may apply subdivision regulations to parcels taken from existing parcels by metes and bounds descriptions. Municipalities may refuse to issue building permits for the parcel until compliance with subdivision regulations.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

AGRICULTURAL PRESERVES, MUNICIPAL PLANNING, Chapter 566, H.F. No. 1612, by Schreiber; companion is S.F. No. 1597, by Sikorski.

This act includes the metropolitan agricultural preserves act and other provisions. The preserves act applies to designated long term agricultural land of 40 or more acres, including noncontiguous parcels of ten or more acres each which total 40 acres and are farmed as a unit. Certain exceptions are specified.

Planning and zoning authorities in the metropolitan area are required to certify the lands eligible for designation as agricultural preserves prior to January 1, 1981. Notification of the certification by publication is required, and the metropolitan council must be informed. Decertification procedures are provided. Land becomes ineligible on decertification.

Certain information, including a covenant of intended

agricultural use, is required in the application for designation as an agricultural preserve. Land for which application is made prior to March 1 shall be assessed pursuant to this act for taxes payable the following year, and the year after that for applications made on or after March 1. An application fee is authorized.

On receiving an application, the authority must notify the county recorder, auditor, assessor, and soil and water conservation district and the metropolitan council, all of whom are assigned specific administrative functions.

Land becomes an agricultural preserve 30 days after application and remains such until the owner or the authority initiates expiration. Procedures for expiration are created. Early termination is provided for on emergency order of the governor.

Agricultural preserve land which is classified agricultural and in agricultural use, exclusive of buildings, receives a special valuation based on its agricultural value. Other real property in an agricultural preserve is valued by existing methods. A formula determines the amount of tax payable by the landowner. The state pays counties for taxes lost by operation of this law.

New public sewer and water projects to benefit agricultural preserve real estate are prohibited, and new local ordinances and regulations which would unreasonably restrict farming practices are voided.

State agencies are directed to support viable farming in agricultural preserves and a commission is designated to study the effect of state agency rules on long term agricultural lands.

Annexation of agricultural preserve land is restricted and detailed procedures are set up for eminent domain actions or development activities within agricultural preserves.

Land in agricultural preserves must be farmed in accordance with sound soil and water conservation management practices. Enforcement and penalty provisions are set forth.

Land use and maximum density of residential structures within an agricultural preserve are prescribed.

The remainder of the act changes the laws of municipal planning to regulate real estate subdivisions. Municipalities studying comprehensive plans or official controls of subdivisions may enact interim regulatory ordinances, except where preliminary approval has already been given. Authority is given to municipalities to adopt subdivision regulations, standards, requirements and procedures, which may also cover unincorporated territory within two miles of its limits. Permissible terms of the regulations are set forth. Dedicated uses of certain portions of subdivisions may be required. Platting may be required.

Disclosure of relevant subdivision regulations to a land buyer is required. A buyer's action for damages for breach of the disclosure duty is authorized.

No municipality is required by this act to regulate subdivisions. The time for compliance with this act is extended for certain municipalities.

Certain conflicting statutes are repealed.

The metropolitan agricultural preserves act is effective June 1, 1980. The remainder of the act relating to subdivision regulation is effective August 1, 1980.

BROOKLYN CENTER, LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, Chapter 569, H.F. No. 2187, by Ellingson; companion is S.F. No. 2152, by Luther.

The state is authorized to convey for \$1 to the city of Brooklyn Center 2.7 acres of land no longer needed for trunk highway purposes. This authorization is effective April 16, 1980.

The Local Government Information Systems (LOGIS) is declared to be a municipality with power to issue and sell bonds for the acquisition and betterment of data processing systems. Bonds may be issued payable from taxes levied or from revenues generated by LOGIS. LOGIS may enter into leases with its members for data processing equipment. These provisions are effective upon approval of the board of directors of LOGIS and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

The city of Brooklyn Center is authorized to fix sewer charges on any equitable basis including the age or income of the customer. This provision is effective upon approval by the Brooklyn Center city council and filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

Certain obligations of the city of Brooklyn Center may be refunded by obligations issued by LOGIS or a member thereof. This provision is effective upon approval by the board of LOGIS and the city council of Brooklyn Center and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

HENNEPIN COUNTY, PERSONNEL SYSTEM, Chapter 573, S.F. No. 2095, by Staples; companion is H.F. No. 2183, by Greenfield.

This act is a major revision of the law regulating and establishing a Hennepin County personnel system. There are many technical amendments in which definitional language is clarified and redundant language eliminated. The number of members of the personnel board is increased from five to seven. Board members are required to be county residents. Compensation for board members is raised from a maximum of \$35 to a maximum of \$50 per day and members of the board are prohibited from being public employees. The personnel board is empowered to establish rules for classified personnel which must be approved by the county board. The duties of the personnel board are clarified and changed. The certification and interviewing for vacancies is changed so that more persons are eligible for a vacancy. The maximum duration for provisional appointment is lengthened from 90 days to six months and the maximum period for suspension without pay for disciplinary purposes is reduced from 30 to 20 days.

Procedures are established for selecting hearing officers including contracting for them with the state hearing examiner's office. The duties of the director of the personnel system are changed. The director is to establish an alternative selection procedure for handicapped persons.

The county auditor, attorney, sheriff, treasurer, clerk of district court, probate court judge, register of deeds, school superintendent and municipal court judges are brought into the personnel system by ending their former exemption.

A separate benefit system for managerial personnel is authorized.

A permanent employer transferring from the classified to the unclassified service retains his tenure in the classified service with the class from which he transferred. New procedures for allocating positions within classes are established including appeals from the allocation. New procedures for removing, suspending or demoting permanent employees are established.

A mandatory retirement age of 70 is set for employees in the classified service.

The act is effective upon approval of the board of Hennepin County commissioners and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

MINNEAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, WINONA, Chapter 595, S.F. No. 2166, by S. Keefe; companion is H.F. No. 2320, by Long.

The city council of Minneapolis is authorized to create an independent development and redevelopment agency by a vote of nine council members. The agency shall be governed by a board of commissioners who shall select its employees. The Minneapolis city council may establish a development and redevelopment department of the city. Extensive provisions provide for the transfer of employees between the new agency and department, the city of Minneapolis, the Minneapolis HRA, and the Minneapolis industrial development commission. Public participation in the new department or agency decisions and policy is required. Grants of authority to perform redevelopment and economic development activities are made to various Minneapolis agencies including the city council. The provisions relating to the city of Minneapolis are effective upon approval by the city council and the filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

The city of Bloomington is granted all the powers of a port authority. This provision is effective upon approval of the Bloomington city council and filing of a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

The time for a port authority to issue revenue bonds to finance multi-family housing is extended from July 1, 1980 to July 1, 1982.

The Winona port authority is granted economic development and housing and redevelopment powers.

The act unless otherwise specified is effective April

24, 1980.

ZONING; ST. PAUL; WASHINGTON COUNTY; RAMSEY COUNTY, Chapter 612, H.F. No. 1873, by Kostohryz; companion is S.F. No. 2178, by Stumpf.

This act expands the scope of the licensed residential facility zoning law. The requirement to obtain a conditional or special use permit if another licensed residential facility is within 1,320 feet extends to all facilities except foster homes and in cities of the first class this applies even if the facility is considered a permitted single family residential use.

The city of St. Paul and Ramsey County are to pay the cost of maintaining the court house and city hall based on their proportionate usage thereof. These provisions are effective April 25, 1980.

The city of St. Paul is authorized to employ college students for certain intern or training programs. The city of St. Paul may revoke an erroneously issued building permit and require removal of the construction. The maximum amount of severance pay for a St. Paul city employee is increased to one year's pay. The provisions are effective upon approval of the St. Paul city council and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

The potential members of the Ramsey County league of local governments (formerly league of municipalities) is expanded and the fees for members altered. This provision has a floating effective date.

PUBLIC FINANCE, PROPERTY TAX, REGIONAL RAILROAD AUTHORITIES, Chapter 616, S.F. No. 507, by Pillsbury; no companion.

This is the "regional railroad authorities act". The purpose of the act is to provide counties a means to preserve rail service with the aid of state and federal money. One or more counties may by resolution create a regional railroad authority (RRA). The RRA shall be administered by an unpaid board of commissioners. The RRA shall be incorporated and extensive procedural provisions are created.

The RRA is empowered, among other things, to establish, acquire, construct, maintain, operate and regulate railroads and railroad facilities. The RRA is granted the authority of a political subdivision.

The RRA is given conditional authority to tax. Voters may by petition require that the question of taxation be submitted for voter approval. The maximum tax rate is four mills. The RRA is also authorized to issue bonds.

The RRA may enter into contracts or leases for operating rail facilities, leasing rail lines, and for the purchase of goods or services.

A municipality may use its taxing power to assist a RRA, may engage in public improvements for the RRA, and may transfer property to the RRA.

The bonds are made legal investments for the state, its subdivisions, financial institutions, insurance companies and fiduciaries.

The act also provides that for taxes levied in 1980 and 1981, the state board of equalization must order that the levy of a tax jurisdiction lying in two or more counties be apportioned according to its proportion of the total adjusted assessed value of the counties if the average level of assessment in the counties differs by more than 20 percent. The board may order apportionment if the average level of assessment differs by more than five percent. For taxes levied after 1981, the board must order apportionment if the level differs by more than five percent.

The act is effective April 26, 1980.

RETIREMENT

POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, SPECIAL LOCAL PROVISIONS, Chapter 341, S.F. No. 1128, by Stokowski; companion is H.F. No. 1192, by Patton.

This act increases from six to eight percent the minimum members contribution to a local police or firefighters' retirement fund, effective January 1, 1981.

Directs a study of police and firefighters' benefits, administration and funding by senate and house governmental operations committees and a report to the legislature.

Increases city and members contributions to St. Cloud police relief association by one-quarter of one percent. Provides for a governing board during phase-out of St. Cloud police association. Increases surviving spouses benefit from St. Cloud association by 33-1/3 percent. Transfers Bloomington police chief from local association to public employees police and fire fund, together with employer and employee contributions. Allows a certain St. Anthony city employee to continue as a member of the public employees police and fire fund though no longer a full time firefighter, provided the city council so resolves. Exempts Austin police and firefighters from retirement contributions in excess of six percent of salary.

Local provisions are effective upon compliance with local approval requirements.

VARIOUS RETIREMENT FUNDS AMENDMENTS, Chapter 342, S.F. No. 960, by Strand; companion is H.F. No. 915, by Patton.

This act increases maximum permissible earnings for retired state or municipal employees and teachers to conform to federal social security maximums.

Clarifies various ambiguities resulting from 1978 consolidation of the MTC transit operating division into the Minnesota state retirement system. Reduces rate of service credit accumulation for part time MTC drivers.

Improves disability benefits for corrections officers.

Reduces service required to qualify for a proportionate annuity from three years to one year to benefit those first employed shortly before attaining mandatory retirement age.

Specifies qualifications for executive director of the teachers' retirement association. Clarifies the exemption from membership in the teachers' retirement association for part time vo-tech teachers who have established individual retirement accounts.

Prohibits former, present or future elected officials in Minneapolis from receiving retirement benefits prior to age 60 or 30 years of service.

This act is effective February 8, 1980.

PUBLIC RETIREMENT PLAN, Chapter 600, H.F. No. 1453, by

D. Johnson; companion is S.F. No. 1289, by Setzepfandt.

This act makes numerous technical changes in the Minnesota state retirement system correctional officers retirement plan involving mandatory retirement age, employee coverage and institutions having eligible employees. It allows additional correctional employee coverage at the discretion of the commissioner of personnel with approval of the legislative advisory commission. It allows highway patrolmen to select a joint and survivor annuity with any designated beneficiary instead of only spouse.

Authorizes local government units to pay severance pay, formerly prohibited as a form of supplemental pension plan. Severance pay may include accrued vacation and sick leave and severance pay plans must be funded. Prior payments are validated. Authorizes an employee of the metropolitan transit commission to purchase about four years of service credit for the period he was on the payroll of a transit management firm in the same job he held before and after employment by the firm.

Reduces from three years to one year the period of marriage required of a surviving spouse of a Duluth police officer in order to qualify for survivor benefits. Removes gender references from local laws governing the St. Paul police retirement association. Authorizes the present Moorhead police chief to belong to the public employees police and fire fund instead of the local association. Authorizes a former St. Louis Park police officer to purchase prior service credit in the PERA police and fire fund upon reemployment and repayment of prior refunds.

Grants the Rochester police and fire retirement associations the same investment authority as provided for other retirement associations. Repeals the local law which specified other investments. Authorizes retroactive payment of disability benefits to a disabled employee of Brainerd community college.

Provisions relating to correctional officers are effective June 1, 1980. Other amendments of general law are effective April 24, 1980. Laws affecting specified local units of government are effective upon compliance with local approval statute.

TAXATION

PROPERTY TAXES, SETTLEMENT DATES, Chapter 418, S.F. No. 1719, by Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 2063, by Tomlinson.

This act changes the day the county treasurer makes settlement to the county auditor for collections received since the last settlement day. Instead of making settlement on the last day of February, May and October, settlement is made on the fifth day of March, June and November of each year. The provisions relating to apportionment of the receipts and payment to the taxing districts are amended to reflect this change.

In addition, special taxing districts are specifically included in the apportionment and payment provisions, and the rate of interest paid to the taxing jurisdictions if payments are made later than 45 days after settlement date is set at eight percent. Distribution of tax collections in advance of the settlement date is required only upon written request by the state or taxing jurisdiction.

The settlement date was delayed for the five day period to insure that tax payments timely mailed but not yet received on the last day of the applicable month would be included in the current settlement.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX REFUND, Chapter 419, S.F. No. 1807, by Frederick; companion is H.F. No. 1722, by Onnen.

This act makes technical corrections to Minnesota income tax and property tax refund provisions. It updates references to the inheritance tax to include references to the new Minnesota estate tax. It deletes obsolete dates and unnecessary provisions, corrects obsolete or incorrect references and repeals obsolete or unnecessary sections. The parochial school credit, declared unconstitutional by the Minnesota Supreme Court, is also repealed.

This act is effective April 1, 1980.

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION TAX, Chapter 422, S.F. No. 1957, by Penny; companion is H.F. No. 1970, by Mehrkens.

An exemption from the Minnesota aircraft registration tax is provided for an aircraft substituted for an aircraft registered in the state of Minnesota removed from the state for the purpose of maintenance and repair. The period of substitution cannot exceed 30 days and the owner of the aircraft removed from the state and of the one substituted must notify the commissioner of transportation of the substitution. The tax on the plane removed from the state shall not be refunded.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

PROPERTY TAXES, WETLAND AND NATIVE PRAIRIE CREDITS, Chapter 432, S.F. No. 1675, by Peterson; companion is H.F. No. 2003, by Eken.

This act clarifies the administration of the property

tax wetlands exemption and credit, and provides a new property tax exemption and credit for native prairie.

Beginning with taxes payable in 1981, a property tax exemption is provided for native prairie. In addition, a credit is allowed against the tax liability for other property located within two cities or townships from the wetlands in an amount equal to 1-1/2 percent of the average market value of tillable land in the township, city or unorganized territory multiplied by the number of acres of native prairie owned.

The commissioner of the department of natural resources determines what lands constitute native prairie and notifies the county assessor. The landowner must apply for the exemption and credit and must agree to preserve the prairie in its natural state. To initially qualify for the credit for taxes levied in 1980 the agreement must be made by June 30, 1980. In subsequent years, the date the agreement must be made to qualify for the credit for taxes levied in a certain year will be set by the county board. The exemption and credit is applicable until the native prairie is no longer maintained in its natural state. The credit is applied before the homestead and taconite homestead credits.

The taxing jurisdictions are reimbursed for the loss of revenue due to the native prairie exemption and credit.

The application of the wetlands exemption and credit is clarified. The provisions conform to the administration of the native prairie exemption and credit except that any excess wetlands credit must be applied to a parcel contiguous to the parcel containing the wetlands. The requirement that drainage of the land must be lawful if the property is to qualify as "wetlands" is eliminated.

PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION, Chapter 437, S.F. No. 1764, by Frederick; companion is H.F. No. 1975, by Kvam.

This act makes technical corrections and changes in the administration of the property tax.

Effective April 4, 1980, the act provides that a hearing on the notice of intent of the commissioner of revenue to raise the assessed valuation of property is not a "contested case" under the administrative procedure act.

For taxes levied in 1980 and thereafter, the definition of "family farm corporation" for purposes of the Minnesota agricultural property tax is extended to include farms where a majority of the stockholders are related to each other within the third degree of kindred, and provides that the status of family farm corporation is not forfeited by reason of the devise or bequest of the stock.

Beginning July 1, 1980 the assessor is required to notify the property owners when property is reclassified for property tax purposes.

For taxes levied in 1980 and thereafter, the computation of the agricultural homestead credit is clarified to conform to present department of revenue policy that the agricultural homestead credit is determined on the tax after the deduction of the state paid

agricultural credit.

For taxes levied in 1980 and thereafter, the acreage which qualifies for the family farm corporation homestead credit and taconite homestead credit is increased to 240 acres to conform to the acreage which qualifies for the agricultural homestead credit.

Effective April 4, 1980, the annual meeting of the county board of equalization commences on the first Monday (or Tuesday if Monday is a legal holiday) following July 4, instead of July 1.

Effective April 4, 1980, the date on which the property tax lists are delivered to the county treasurer is delayed from December 15 of the year preceding the year the taxes are payable to the first Monday of January in the year the taxes are payable.

Effective April 4, 1980, the initial penalty for real property taxes not paid on the due date decreases from eight percent to four percent for homestead property and from 12 percent to four percent for nonhomestead property. Beginning on the first day of the month after the payment was due and until the next January 1, additional penalties of two percent, for homestead property, and four percent, for nonhomestead property, accrue monthly.

Effective April 4, 1980, a county board may authorize the county treasurer to abate the penalty on homestead property taxes paid within 30 days after the due date in cases where the imposition of the penalty would be unjust and unreasonable.

Effective July 1, 1980, the interest rate on delinquent real property taxes, confessions of judgment and contracts for the purchase or repurchase of tax forfeited lands is increased to eight percent.

Beginning July 1, 1980, the town board or governing body of a city in which tax forfeited land is located must disapprove the classification and sale of the land within 90 days or the classification and sale is deemed approved. If the town board or governing body desires to acquire the land, it must file within the 90 day period an application to withhold the land from sale. The land is then withheld from public sale for one year.

Effective April 4, 1980, the provisions whereby payments are apportioned and made under the metropolitan revenue distribution law is simplified. The state treasurer is removed from the process. The administrative auditor will determine the settlement required of a county. The county will then make the required payments directly to the other counties.

For taxes levied in 1980 and thereafter, the 5-2/3 mill tax levy limit for towns having a population of more than 3,000 and an assessed valuation of taxable property of more than \$10,000,000 is repealed. This corresponds with the repeal of the tax levy limit for towns in Laws 1979, Chapter 153.

ESTATE TAX, TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS, Chapter 439, S.F. No. 1789, by Merriam; companion is H.F. No. 1848, by Halberg.

This act makes technical corrections and clarifications to the Minnesota estate tax enacted in 1979.

References to the Minnesota inheritance tax contained in the income tax chapter are updated to include a reference to the Minnesota estate tax.

The estate tax is computed on the Minnesota gross estate. The "Minnesota gross estate" is the federal gross estate less property with a foreign situs and including property omitted from the federal gross estate which has its situs in Minnesota. The "Minnesota taxable estate" is the Minnesota gross estate less exemptions and deductions and less the sum of \$200,000. If the decedent was a nonresident, a proportionate deduction is allowed. The tax is imposed upon the greater of the tax computed on the Minnesota taxable estate, or the amount of the maximum federal credit for state death taxes which exceeds taxes paid to other states. In the case of nonresident decedents the maximum credit is apportioned.

A marital deduction is allowed in determining the Minnesota taxable estate. The marital deduction may not exceed the greater of \$250,000 or 50 percent of the Minnesota adjusted gross estate reduced by the adjustment made for federal estate tax purposes for certain gifts to a spouse of property with a Minnesota situs. Exempt assets and assets not included in the Minnesota gross estate are not allowable in computing the marital deduction.

The credits for previously paid transfer taxes and for gift taxes are allowed only on that portion of the tax computed on the Minnesota taxable estate which is attributable to the property on which the taxes were paid. Where a gift tax credit reduced the transfer taxes previously paid, the credit for transfer taxes allowable is the amount of transfer taxes paid plus the amount of the gift tax credit allowed. If both credits are allowed against the same property, the sum of the credits may not exceed the Minnesota estate tax attributable to that asset. For purposes of the credits, "transfer taxes paid" and "gift taxes paid" do not include penalties and interest.

The deduction allowed for federal estate taxes is the amount of federal estate tax multiplied by the value of the Minnesota gross estate, less certain deductions and exemptions, over the value of the federal taxable estate. The federal taxable estate is recomputed for purposes of this deduction if the valuation of property is different for Minnesota estate tax purposes than the federal valuation, or if property has been incorrectly omitted from the federal taxable estate. The federal estate tax deduction cannot exceed the federal estate tax due and payable. When an additional federal estate tax is imposed under the federal special use valuation provisions, the increase in the state death tax credit must be reported within 90 days and an additional tax based on the maximum state death tax credit may be assessed by the commissioner. The Minnesota taxable estate and deduction for taxes is not recomputed.

A Minnesota estate tax return must be filed for resident and nonresident decedents leaving a federal gross estate in excess of \$175,000 and property with a situs in Minnesota. The objection to a return made and filed by the

commissioner must be made by the estate's personal representative.

Minnesota disclaimer provisions are amended to require disclaimer pursuant to federal disclaimer provisions.

Election to pay in installments is revoked upon failure to pay an installment on time unless the taxpayer can show the failure is due to a reasonable cause. Upon revocation the entire tax plus accrued interest is payable 90 days after the installment was payable. The written request for an undue hardship extension must be made within nine months after the death of the decedent.

A personal representative may elect to pay in one or more installments the tax on property given a special use valuation pursuant to section 291.075. The election must be made within nine months of the decedent's death. After nine months of death the personal representative may not elect new installment dates but may pay any part of the balance due prior to the installment dates elected. Annual interest payments on the unpaid tax attributable to the first five years must commence within 21 months of the decedent's death. No notification that an installment is due is required. If the special use property is transferred or there is a cessation of use, the personal representative must notify the commissioner and the entire tax and accrued interest attributable to the property is due 90 days after the transfer or cessation of use.

Interest accrues if the tax is not paid within nine months of the death of the decedent. On overpayment of tax, interest or penalty, the payee is entitled to a refund with interest from the date of payment or from nine months after death, whichever is later.

Property includible in the Minnesota gross estate is valued in accordance with applicable federal provisions, including elections made for federal tax purposes.

Effective April 4, 1980, the provision forbidding disclosure of information contained in estate tax returns does not apply to judges, officials or employees of a court having jurisdiction of probate proceedings.

A disclaimer of a nontestamentary interest may be made within nine months after the effective date of the instrument creating the interest or after the interest becomes fixed and ascertained. A disclaimer of a testamentary interest may be made within nine months after the death of the grantor or after the interest becomes fixed and ascertained.

The surviving tenant of a joint interest in a bank deposit or certificate of deposit may disclaim the interest by authorizing its inclusion in the estate inventory and appraisal.

A lien of inheritance or gift taxes expires December 31, 1983.

The personal representative's lien on specific devises or bequests is eliminated.

The provisions requiring a lien waiver prior to the

transfer of personal property from the estate of a nonresident decedent and requiring a disclosure of the entire estate of a nonresident decedent are repealed.

The requirement that employers notify the commissioner of certain pension and annuity payments is eliminated.

This act is effective at the same time the estate tax becomes effective, for estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1979.

PROPERTY TAX CHALLENGES, EVIDENCE, HEARINGS, Chapter 443, S.F. No. 1853, by Davies; companion is H.F. No. 2404, by Jacobs.

This act provides that the sales ratio studies prepared by the department of revenue are admissible in court as a public record without laying foundation.

It requires that assessor's records be made available to a petitioner challenging a property tax assessment and be admissible as evidence according to the applicable rules of discovery and evidence.

The provision of law allowing a property owner to take to the tax court or district court a claim that property has been unfairly or unequally assessed is clarified to require that property be unfairly or unequally assessed in comparison with other property in the same city or county. Appeals under chapter 271 may be made following receipt of the valuation notice but prior to June 1 of the year the taxes are payable.

Finally it is provided that if the tax court sustains a tax in full, the judgment includes accrued interest, but not accrued penalties.

This act is effective April 4, 1980.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSING ACCOUNTS, Chapter 512, S.F. No. 49, by Benedict; companion is H.F. No. 858, by Novak.

This act provides an income tax deduction for amounts paid in cash to an individual housing account and for interest earned on the account, up to a maximum amount of \$1,500 for the taxable year and \$10,000 in contributions to the account for all taxable years.

An individual housing account is a trust established by an individual or married couple to provide funding for the purchase of a first principal residence in Minnesota. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment the trustee of the trust must be a financial institution or credit union making real estate mortgage loans in Minnesota, and the assets must be invested only in savings or time deposits. Contributions may not be accepted for a taxable year in excess of \$2,500, or for all taxable years in excess of \$10,000. The assets of the trust must be distributed within ten years of the date of the first contribution to the trust. Upon distribution the trustee must verify that the proceeds are used for the purchase of a Minnesota residence or must withhold ten percent of the amount of the trust and remit that amount to the commissioner of revenue to be applied to the liability of the individual.

Except for distributions which exceed the amount allowable as a deduction, if the amount is not used in connection with the first purchase of a principal residence in Minnesota of the distributee, distributions are includible in the gross income of the distributee for the year paid.

If the amounts distributed are not used by the distributee in connection with the first purchase of a principal residence in Minnesota, the income tax liability of the individual is increased by ten percent of the amount of the distribution which is includible in his gross income for the taxable year. An additional income tax liability equal to six percent of the amount of the excess contributions to an individual housing account is imposed. An excess contribution is an amount contributed in excess of \$2,500 for the taxable year or \$10,000 for all taxable years.

The law contains special provisions relating to the transfer of an interest in an individual housing account due to divorce and to distributions made on account of death or disability.

Commercial banks, savings banks, savings associations and credit unions are given the power to act as trustees of individual housing accounts upon approval by the commissioner of banks. Trustees are required to report to the commissioner of revenue and to the individual for whom the account is maintained. Failure to file the report subjects the trustees to a \$10 penalty.

This act is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980.

NEIGHBORHOOD REAL ESTATE TRUSTS, COOPERATIVE APARTMENTS, Chapter 562, H.F. No. 1838, by Berglin; companion is S.F. No. 2047, by Dieterich.

This act provides that residential real estate owned by a neighborhood real estate trust is assessed at 20 percent of the market value if it is at least 60 percent occupied by lower income families. A neighborhood real estate trust is a nonprofit corporation organized to provide housing for lower income families in a specific community in which membership is limited to residents of that community and 25 percent of the board of directors are elected by building residents.

The homestead treatment of residential buildings owned by cooperative associations is clarified to specifically include buildings containing less than several dwelling units.

The portion of a dwelling qualifying for homestead treatment is not more than one-half acre of platted land or 80 acres of unplatted land.

The income tax deductibility of payments made by a tenant-stockholder to a cooperative apartment corporation as the stockholders' portion of taxes and interest payments is expanded to include payments by a lending institution or an original seller who acquires the stock under certain conditions. The treatment is limited to a three year period and corresponds to federal income tax provisions.

The property tax provisions of this act are effective for taxes levied in 1980 and thereafter. The income tax provisions are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1979.

OMNIBUS TAX, Chapter 607, H.F. No. 1121, by H. Sieben;
companion is S.F. No. 883, by Stokowski.

ARTICLE I
INCOME TAX

For purposes of determining the gross income of individuals, estates and trusts, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1979 applies. The changes are generally applicable for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1979. However, some provisions, including those relating to pensions, individual retirement accounts, deferred compensation plans and the sale of a residence are effective at the time they become effective for federal income tax purposes. The federal provisions excluding from adjusted gross income 60 percent of long term capital gain and including certain unemployment compensation were not adopted, and adjustments are required in computing Minnesota gross income.

The provisions excluding dividends and interest up to \$200, or \$400 on a joint return, contained in the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980, were adopted effective for tax years 1981 and 1982. Effective for tax years 1979 and thereafter, it is clarified that gains and losses not assignable to Minnesota are a modification to federal adjusted gross income for purposes of determining Minnesota gross income.

It is clarified that personal services performed prior to Minnesota residency must be performed outside of Minnesota to be excluded from Minnesota gross income.

The credit for contributions to political parties and candidates is expanded to include contributions to candidates for state and federal offices.

For purposes of the additional tax credit for quadriplegics, "quadriplegic" is a person with a partial or total loss or substantially impaired functioning of all four limbs. The tax credit for quadriplegics may be allocated between spouses or taken by either spouse.

The low income tax credit is redefined as an alternative tax. The income levels at which tax liability is zero is increased. The provision indexing the income amounts to the consumer price index is deleted.

After December 31, 1980, a solar collector expenditure must be certified by the energy agency to qualify for the residential energy credit. To qualify for the residential energy credit, biomass conversion equipment must be located in Minnesota. A taxpayer may not claim more than \$10,000 of expenditures during the duration of the residential energy credit. The energy agency is authorized to assist in the review of information furnished by the taxpayer claiming the credit. The energy agency shall promulgate rules establishing solar collector certification criteria. Except as noted in this summary, the provisions relating to

the residential energy credit are effective for tax years beginning between December 31, 1978 and January 1, 1983.

Interest received on a family farm security loan executed before December 31, 1977 is excluded from gross income.

Interest relating to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1977 is payable on delinquent reciprocity payments to or from Wisconsin. The commissioner of revenue is authorized to enter into agreements with Wisconsin regarding terms and procedures.

No deduction is allowed for entertainment, amusement or recreation expenses which do not qualify as a deduction for federal income tax purposes.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980, the dependent care credit is revised to equal the federal dependent care credit except that the maximum credit is reduced by five percent of the taxpayer's income in excess of \$15,000.

The taxation of real estate investment trusts is updated to reference the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1979.

The Minnesota minimum tax on preference items is amended to include 40 percent of the federal alternative minimum tax, and to reference the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1979. Capital gain, however, for purposes of the Minnesota minimum tax, is one half of the net capital gain for the taxable year.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1978, estates and trusts are removed from the statute providing for the allocation of income to Minnesota and from the disallowance of net operating loss deductions for out-of-state losses constituting tax preference items.

A ten year carryback of products liability losses as net operating losses is allowed for taxable years beginning after September 30, 1979.

Effective for sales or exchanges made after December 31, 1975, a taxpayer may elect to treat radio or television property located in Minnesota as an involuntary conversion if the property is sold or exchanged pursuant to an FCC order. If the gain or loss on the property is not treated as an involuntary conversion, the gain will not be recognized to the extent the taxpayer elects to apply it to reduce the basis of other depreciable property in Minnesota.

The basis of a principal residence to which the provisions of section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code applies is the same as the basis for federal income purposes, except that the basis is increased by the amount of gain realized if the home was located outside Minnesota and at the time of sale the taxpayer was a nonresident.

If a resident individual's losses from outside the state are disallowed as tax preference items, he may increase the basis of the asset by the amount of the tax preference item. In the alternative, he may elect to reduce the amount of income produced by depletable assets

by the amount of the tax preference item.

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1978, employer contributions to the individual retirement account of an employee are allowed as a deduction.

The commissioner of revenue will determine estate filing requirements. Gross income is reduced by the pension aid military subtractions allowed in section, 290.01, subdivision 20, clauses (b)(6) and (b)(11) for purposes of filing requirements. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1978.

A taxpayer may designate that \$1 or more of his income tax or property tax refund will be paid to the department of natural resources nongame wildlife management fund.

Effective July 1, 1980, when adjustments are made to the taxpayer's federal income which extend the federal statute of limitations, a corresponding amount of time is allowed the commissioner of revenue to recompute the taxpayer's state income tax, and the provisions of 290.56 regarding additional extensions of time apply. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1978, Minnesota income tax treatment of small business corporations is updated to correspond to the Internal Revenue Code as amended through December 31, 1979. In addition, the requirement that a business be located wholly or partly in Minnesota to permit treatment as a small business corporation is eliminated.

References to the Internal Revenue Code contained in chapter 290, other than those contained in section 290.01, subdivision 20, will be updated by the revisor of statutes to reference the Internal Revenue Code as amended through December 31, 1979.

Except as noted in this summary, article I is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1979.

ARTICLE II PROPERTY TAX

Effective for payments made after December 31, 1980, the state share of supplemental assistance and payments made to families with dependent children increases to 85 percent, and the share of general assistance payments increases to 75 percent.

The lessee of property in a public airport who operates concessions is treated as the owner thereof for ad valorem tax purposes.

Subsidized housing for low and moderate income and elderly persons is not exempt from property taxation as a public charity.

The property tax exemption for sanitary landfills is eliminated.

Mobile homes are defined and divided into three property tax classification categories. The first category of mobile homes is assessed as personal property at 28

percent of market value. The second category is classified and taxed as real property. The final category is classified as personal property but is assessed at the rate provided in the appropriate real property classification.

Agricultural nonhomestead land is assessed at 19 percent of market value. Seasonal recreational residential property is assessed at 21 percent of market value.

The first \$50,000 market value of agricultural homesteads is assessed at 14 percent and the excess at 19 percent. The first \$25,000 market value of nonagricultural homesteads is assessed at 16 percent, the next \$25,000 at 22 percent, and the excess at 28 percent.

The homestead credit is increased to 58 percent of the taxes payable, not exceeding \$650.

The preferential assessment rates given certain disabled veterans is extended to a surviving spouse who retains the special housing unit as a homestead.

The special assessment rates given certain disabled persons in the case of an agricultural homestead is 5 percent of the first \$33,000 of market value, 14 percent of the next \$17,000, and 19 percent of the remaining. In the case of a nonagricultural homestead, the preferential assessment rates for disabled persons is 5 percent of the first \$33,000 of market value, 22 percent of the next \$17,000, and 28 percent of the remaining.

Real estate used for growing timber is assessed at 19 percent of market value. Vacant land is assessed at 40 percent of market value.

Nonhomestead residential property is assessed at 38 percent of market value for buildings having four or more units and at 28 percent of market value for buildings with less than four units.

The inflation adjustment for levies is clarified to provide that the adjustment increase the levy limitation, not be an additional levy.

Beginning with taxes payable in 1980, property taxes are related to the year in which they are payable rather than the year they are assessed.

An inflation adjustment is provided in the computation of the special levy for the decrease in revenue from municipal liquor stores, permits, fines and forfeitures. A new special levy is provided for decrease in revenues due to abatements or court judgments based on reassessments.

The annual increase in the levy limit base is 8 percent, except for cities of the first class and their respective county governments which remain at 6 percent.

A permanent one-time levy adjustment of up to 10 percent for governmental units which did not make the adjustment under prior law is allowed. Those governmental units which made an adjustment less than 10 percent may levy an additional amount provided that the total levy adjustments do not exceed 10 percent.

The homestead base value index is repealed.

Except as specified in this summary, article II is effective for taxes levied in 1980 and subsequent years, payable in 1981 and subsequent years.

ARTICLE III PROPERTY TAX REFUND

The definition of income for purposes of the property tax refund is updated to federal adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1979, less expenses for wages or work incentive programs not allowed as a deduction for federal purposes.

For taxes payable in 1981 only, an additional property tax refund equal to 50 percent of the amount by which the net property taxes payable in 1981 exceed 110 percent of the net property taxes payable in 1980 is allowed. The maximum additional refund is \$300.

Effective for claims based on rent paid in 1975 and property taxes payable in 1976 and thereafter, a claim for a property tax refund based on rent constituting property taxes must be filed by August 31 of the year following the year the rent was paid. The time limits for redetermination of property tax refund claims are governed by the corresponding income tax time limits.

Effective April 24, 1980, if household income for purposes of the property tax refund includes the income of more than one person, the commissioner of revenue may disclose income and other information to all concerned parties.

If a claimant dies prior to receiving a property tax refund, a surviving spouse, dependent or the personal representative may file the claim and receive the refund.

When a renter moves, the owner or managing agent has the option of providing the certificate of rent paid to the renter at the time he moves or mailing the certificate to the forwarding address if that has been provided.

Effective August 1, 1980, the county auditor must notify the commissioner of revenue of reductions in assessed valuation and abatement of tax due to the correction of an erroneous classification of property as nonhomestead. The commissioner will then redetermine the property tax refund and notify the claimant. The redetermination is final unless appealed to the tax court within 60 days.

Except as specified in this summary, article III is effective for claims based on rent paid in 1979 and subsequent years and property taxes payable in 1980 and subsequent years.

ARTICLE IV STATE REIMBURSEMENTS

Beginning in 1981, each taxing jurisdiction is

reimbursed by the state for the difference between taxes actually payable due to the preferential assessment rates of title II and class 3cc property, and the taxes which would have been due if title II and class 3cc property were assessed at the applicable rates provided for other residential property. When computing mill rates for the taxing jurisdictions the county auditor will treat title II and class 3cc property as if it were valued at the applicable rate for other residential property.

In determining adjusted assessed valuation for school aid purposes the equalization aid review committee shall treat title II and class 3cc property as if it were classified as other residential property.

Beginning with taxes payable in 1982, the state reimbursement provided in this article is part of the property tax levy and therefore subject to levy limitation.

This article is effective April 24, 1980.

ARTICLE V SALES TAX

Effective June 30, 1980, aircraft and parts purchased by incorporated nonprofit flying clubs solely for leasing to shareholders is a taxable sale. The leasing of the aircraft to the shareholder is not a taxable sale.

Effective August 1, 1980, sales of tickets or admissions to events sponsored by a nonprofit arts organization are exempt from the general sales tax and from any local sales tax.

Effective July 1, 1980, sales to a veterans organization or veterans auxiliary are exempt from the general sales tax if the organization is tax exempt and located in Minnesota, and if the property is used for charitable, civic, educational or nonprofit purposes.

Effective August 1, 1980, persons transporting solely their own goods in interstate commerce may register as retailers and apportion and pay to the commissioner of revenue the sales tax due for purchases of mobile transportation equipment in the same manner allowed common carriers.

ARTICLE VI TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

This article makes technical corrections and clarifications to the Minnesota tax increment financing act.

It clarifies that, for determining original assessed value, "real property" includes property generally taxed as personal property because of its location on publicly owned land.

"Project" includes "housing projects" and "housing development projects" as well as "redevelopment projects", defined in section 462.421, subdivision 14.

Tax increment projects are redesignated tax increment

districts to avoid confusion with federal redevelopment projects.

Excess tax increments returnable to the taxing districts in which the tax increment financing district is located will be paid to the county auditor who will distribute the amount to taxing districts in proportion to their mill rates.

When a tax increment financing district is enlarged, the amount to be added to the original assessed value is the assessed value of the added property as of the date of modification of the plan. When the assessed value of property in the district is reduced because of abatement, the reduction is applied to the original assessed value of the district unless the abatement relates to improvements made after certification of the district. In that case the reduction is made to the captured assessed value.

Fiscal disparities contributions are required for new tax increment districts. The city has the option to make the contribution from the district or from outside the district.

Requests for certification of a tax increment financing district or its modification must be received by October 10 in order to be recognized for purposes of determining mill rates in the current levy year. Requests received by the county auditor after October 10 are recognized in subsequent levy years.

Changes in assessed valuation of a tax increment district pursuant to legislative amendment of assessed value classification ratios are shared proportionally between original assessed value and captured assessed value.

A mechanism is created whereby the authority, developer and assessor can arrive at a certified minimum market value of property within the district. The market value assigned the property for ad valorem tax purposes upon completion of the improvements may not be less than that value. The agreement must terminate no later than the date tax increments to the authority are terminated.

The definition of "development district", repealed inadvertently in 1979, is reenacted.

This article is effective April 24, 1980.

ARTICLE VII TACONITE TAX

The taconite homestead property tax credit is eliminated for property located outside the tax relief area. That property will receive from the general fund a supplementary homestead credit equal to the amount of the taconite credit paid in 1980. The amount of the supplementary credit is determined prior to the homestead credit and is in addition to it. Taconite aid to school districts located outside the tax relief area which is funded out of the production tax is eliminated. Beginning on July 15, 1981, those districts will annually receive from the general fund an amount equal to the aid received in 1980. Adjustment for this aid is made to the foundation

aids formula and local levies in the same manner as other taconite school aids.

The amount of the production tax credited to the iron range resources and rehabilitation board account is indexed to the steel mill products index. The funds must be expended in or for the benefit of tax relief area. Loans for the operation of private business must be approved by the governor and the legislative advisory commission.

Effective April 24, 1980 as a restatement of original intent, it is clarified that all imputed income under the occupation tax is apportioned to Minnesota.

Beginning May 15, 1981, there is annually appropriated to the iron range resources and rehabilitation board account an amount of the general occupation tax equal to the revenue generated by a one cent per ton production tax. The funds are used to provide environmental development grants to certain local governments in region 3.

A majority of the legislators appointed to the iron range resources and rehabilitation board must represent districts in the taconite tax relief area in which over 50 percent of the population lives.

Taconite environmental protection fund grants for local economic development projects may be made only for projects which benefit areas located within a tax relief area.

Except as noted in this summary, article VII is effective for taxes payable in 1981 and thereafter, and for distributions of the taconite production tax made after 1980.

ARTICLE VIII MUNICIPAL BONDS INTEREST RATES

This article sets a maximum interest rate of nine percent per annum on municipal industrial development bonds effective December 31, 1982.

Interest on municipal obligations other than industrial bonds is set at a maximum of 12 percent per annum for those issued before December 31, 1982 and at a maximum of nine percent per annum for those issued thereafter. Special assessments pledged to pay obligations may bear interest not exceeding the greater of that provided for municipal obligations plus one percent or the maximum permitted under the law or city charter pursuant to which the assessments were levied.

The maximum obligation which may be issued exempt from the public sale requirements is raised from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

This article is effective April 24, 1980.

ARTICLE IX CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Effective for taxable years beginning after December

31, 1980, the \$100 minimum corporate income tax and the \$500 corporate income tax credit are eliminated.

ARTICLE X UTILITY PROPERTY

Ad valorem taxes on utility transmission lines of at least 69 KV are assessed on a situs basis unless located in an unorganized township.

Transmission lines of less than 69 KV or located in an unorganized township continue to be assessed by the commissioner of revenue.

The maximum limitation on the amount of transmission line utility taxes which a township can receive is eliminated.

A special maximum credit computation for determining the high voltage transmission line property tax credit is provided for parcels over 40 acres.

The county auditor will calculate the amount of the transmission line property tax credit. The gross tax will be reduced by the amount of the credit prior to calculating the homestead and taconite homestead credits.

The levy limit base for taxes levied in 1981 is increased by the amount derived from the utility tax on transmission lines greater than 69 KV for taxes levied in 1980.

Except as noted in this summary, article X is effective for taxes levied in 1981 and thereafter.

ARTICLE XI SPECIAL ASSESSMENT APPEALS

The requirement that a contract be signed on the work ordered before the amount of a special assessment for improvements may be calculated is eliminated.

A property owner may not appeal the amount of an assessment to the district court unless objection is made before or at the assessment hearing.

The governing body of a city, town or county may hold an additional hearing on objections to the proposed assessments upon notice to the property holders. A written record of the hearing is prepared and findings made as to the amount of the assessment. Objections not made on assessment hearings are waived unless failure to object was due to reasonable cause.

Article XI is effective on August 1, 1980.

ARTICLE XII REVENUE RECAPTURE ACT

The purpose of the article is to create a method of collecting debts owed to state government or to a public agency responsible for child support by "capturing" the

income or property tax refund of an individual.

A creditor agency of a debt greater than \$25 may, prior to December 15th of any year, submit the name and social security number of a debtor to the commissioner of revenue for the purpose of applying the debtor's refund to the debt owed the agency.

Within 5 days of notifying the department the agency shall notify the debtor who may contest the debt at a hearing held for that purpose provided the debt is not a judgment debt. For claimant state agencies the hearing shall be conducted under the contested care procedures of the administrative procedures acts. Claims for delinquent taxes take priority over other claims. The debtor shall receive the balance of his refund after the agencies claim is deducted. The disclosure of data necessary to administer the act is permitted notwithstanding the data privacy law. The commissioner of revenue is authorized to adopt rules necessary for the administration of the act.

The article is effective for tax refunds payable after December 31, 1980.

ARTICLE XIII TRANSPORTATION

Effective for taxes payable in 1981 and thereafter, the maximum levy the metropolitan transit commission may make is increased from 1.72 to 2.0 mills. This increase was repealed in Section 190 of Laws 1980, Chapter 614.

An eleven member joint commuter rail study commission is created to study the feasibility of commuter rail transit between St. Cloud and the Twin Cities.

The metropolitan council is appropriated \$150,000 to study the feasibility of the use of light rail transit in the metropolitan area. The appropriation is available April 24, 1980 and until June 1, 1981.

Except as noted in this summary, article XIII is effective April 24, 1980.

ARTICLE XIV STATE BOARD OF INVESTMENT

Sections 1 to 23, among other things, recodifies the statutory provisions relating to the state board of investment. The changes are highlighted below and comparisons between the old and new provisions are made, where appropriate.

The position of executive secretary of the state board of investment has been abolished and replaced by the office of executive director. The director's powers, duties and qualifications are set forth in detail.

The powers and duties of the state board are detailed. There has been a reallocation of duties between the board and the executive director to more accurately reflect current practice (i.e. management duties relating to board staff and investment of assets are given to executive

director).

The executive directors of the Minnesota state retirement system, the public employees retirement association, the teachers retirement association and the Minneapolis municipal employees retirement fund have become voting members of the investment advisory council. Prior law granted them membership on the council as ex officio, nonvoting members.

The act creates a Minnesota combined investment fund. This fund is an investment vehicle for current and future assets, other than debt securities, of participating public retirement funds or plans certified for investment by the board. The fund includes a cash management account which is a short-term account used to purchase fixed income obligations having maturity periods of less than three years and an equity account for investment in corporate stock.

Assets received for investment in this fund are used to purchase investment shares in the appropriate account. Each participating public retirement fund or plan possesses an undivided interest in all the assets of the combined investment fund. Its total claim against this investment fund at any given time is equal to the ratio of units owned by it in each account to the total issued units then outstanding. Prior law required the board to invest the assets of each participating fund or plan separately.

Under prior law the moneys in the state bond fund not needed to make principal and interest payments on state bonds could only be invested in direct general obligations of the United States. The act now authorizes investment in debt obligations maturing within three years, if these investments also conform to the applicable general investment provisions of the act. Any net income of the fund must be deducted from subsequent appropriations made for the purpose of paying principal and interest on state bonds.

The permanent school fund is to be managed by the commissioner of finance. The investment provisions applicable to these funds are a restatement of those listed in the state constitution. Provisions on the calculation and disposition of income are set forth.

The act makes two changes in the operation of the Minnesota supplemental retirement fund. The valuation of shares redeemed from the term plan fixed return account prior to the expiration date will generally be at market value. Prior law required redemption at book value. The other change removes the full share unit and once per month pricing requirements from prior law.

The Minnesota adjustable fixed benefit fund has been renamed the Minnesota post-retirement investment fund. The structure of the fund has been substantially changed so that excess investment earnings of the fund can be distributed to retirees. The distribution will take the form of a fully funded permanent addition to monthly benefits.

The act changes the participation in the variable annuity investment fund. Prior law allowed participation

by any certifying public retirement organization. The fund is now an investment vehicle for assets of the variable annuity program of the teachers retirement association. The investment criteria for assets in this fund as the same as those applicable to the fixed return account of the supplemental retirement investment fund.

The investment criteria for state treasury funds not currently needed have been revised. All assets must now be invested in debt obligations maturing within three years, if these investments also conform to the applicable general investment provisions of the act.

Prior law made investment of highway funds subject to the investment criteria applicable to the permanent school fund set forth in the state constitution. Highway funds not currently needed must now be invested in debt obligations maturing within three years, if these investments also conform to the applicable general investment provisions of the act.

Procedures are established for certification and transfer to the board of retirement fund or plan assets which are not required for immediate use. These funds are then invested by the board pursuant to the general investment provisions of the act.

The boards general investment authority has been significantly broadened to allow access to new investment markets. The investment provisions were also amended to create more of a standardization of investment among the various funds.

The board's short-term investment capability has been expanded to include banker's acceptances. Also, various restrictions on investment in certificates of deposit and commercial paper have been removed in an attempt to standardize investment in these securities.

The board may also now invest in conventional mortgages, reverse repurchase agreements involving government securities, and government financial contracts if the statutory requirements are met.

Prior restrictions on investments in corporate bonds have been removed in an attempt to achieve standardization in investment. The board may also now invest in unrated private placements and bonds of high quality finance companies.

Prior restrictions on investment in government obligations have been removed in an attempt to standardize investment.

The investment criteria applicable to corporate stock has also been changed and the board has been given authority to purchase stock of foreign corporations.

Section 24 requires the executive director to prepare and submit to the board and legislature a report which analyzes whether or not more funds could be invested in ways directly beneficial to the state's citizens. If so, necessary statutory amendments will be identified.

Section 25 allows the board to set the salaries of its

employees within the limits of salary plans of the commissioner of personnel.

Sections 33 to 42 allow applications for Minnesota state retirement system annuities to be made up to 60 days prior to retirement and permit repayment of refunds in a lump sum as well as in installments. The list of employees covered by the unclassified employees retirement plan is clarified, a 30 day waiting period is imposed upon applications for refunds, and repayment of refunds is authorized under terms specified.

Article XIV is effective April 24, 1980.

ARTICLE XV
POLICE, FIRE AND JUDGES RETIREMENT

Requires all police officers and salaried firefighters first hired after June 15, 1980 to be members of the public employees police and fire fund unless city council elects prior to August 15, 1980 to retain local association. Local associations are required to amortize unfunded accrued liabilities by December 31, 2010. Appropriates funds annually for the purpose of paying to cities phasing out local associations an amount required to amortize the principal amount of unfunded liability by the designated date, without an increase in property taxes. Payment of interest on unfunded accrued liability continues to be the responsibility of the city.

Active members of a local association which is being phased out are granted a benefit increase, which may take the form of either a longevity increase of 1/2 of one percent of salary for each year of service in excess of 25 years or a benefit increase determined by the city provided the cost thereof does not exceed 1.26 percent of covered payroll. Employee contributions of Minneapolis police and firefighters are set at 7 percent as of July 1, 1980 and 8 percent as of January 1, 1981. Retiring Minneapolis police and firefighters are granted a health and welfare benefit in an amount equal to one unit (1/75 to 1/80 of salary) in lieu of either of the foregoing increases. In addition, 9 local police or salaried firefighters relief associations are granted automatic post retirement adjustments of 3-1/2 percent annually after age 55, subject to acceptance of the local association phase out and to city council approval.

The maximum family benefit for survivors of a deceased member of the public employees police and fire fund is increased from \$450 per month to 50 percent of the members' average monthly salary for the six months prior to death.

Volunteer firefighters associations are authorized to grant retirement adjustments to retired members with city approval, and previously granted increases are validated. Authority is granted to elect one retired member to the board of trustees of a volunteer association. The city of Hibbing is granted authority to maintain separate relief associations for paid and volunteer firefighters. Dual membership is prohibited. Retired Eveleth police, firefighters and survivors are allowed a \$50 or \$25 monthly benefit increase. Previous police and firefighters phase outs by Richfield and Crystal are validated. A special deferred compensation plan is authorized for the

Minneapolis police chief in lieu of retirement association membership.

In the judicial retirement area, judges' contributions are increased by one-half of one percent. The benefit formula is increased from 2-1/2 percent to 3 percent per year of service after July 1, 1980, and the maximum annuity is increased from 60 percent to 65 percent of final salary.

A special retirement program is established for a limited number of personnel in the department of military affairs, allowing retirement at 60 without reduction of benefits and improving disability benefits, with the improved benefits being financed by additional employer and employee contributions of one percent.

A post retirement adjustment in the form of two lump sum payments, each equal to \$15 per year of service, is granted to those pre-1973 retirees who were omitted from the 1979 post retirement adjustment because they had not attained age 65. Funds are transferred from those retirement funds having an excess to those having a deficit resulting from payment of the 1979 lump sums, and any excesses still remaining are cancelled.

Effective dates vary as stated in section 25. Local provisions require local approval.

ARTICLE XVI MINNEAPOLIS MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUND

Makes numerous changes in the law governing the Minneapolis municipal employees retirement fund. Technical changes are made in the composition of the board of trustees. The executive secretary is redesignated as executive director. The board is empowered to designate employees as unclassified and thus not under civil service. The board is designated as custodian of funds and the city comptroller-treasurer is designated as treasurer of the fund. Provisions governing the standard of care required in investment of assets, the list of authorized investments, and conflicts of interest of board members are revised and generally broadened or liberalized. The interest rate on various refund repayments and contribution deficiencies is increased to six percent per annum.

Effective upon approval of the Minneapolis city council and filing a certificate of approval with the secretary of state.

ARTICLE XVII BALLOT QUESTIONS

The provisions of the law relating to ethics in government are changed so that efforts and expenditures for the purpose of promoting or defeating a statewide ballot question are given the same treatment as efforts and expenditures for or against a candidate for office. Obsolete language is removed.

Reports are required to be filed on efforts and expenditures to promote or defeat local ballot questions. The information to be contained in the reports is

specified. Conflicting language is stricken from existing law.

Corporations are authorized to make expenditures to promote or defeat ballot questions, and the prohibition against corporate expenditures to promote or defeat the election or nomination of a candidate for office is clarified.

This article is effective April 24, 1980.

ARTICLE XVIII
GASOHOL

"Agricultural alcohol gasoline" is a gasoline blend at least ten percent of which is at least 190 proof agricultural ethyl alcohol. The excise tax on agricultural alcohol gasoline is reduced by 4 cents per gallon if it is blended with alcohol distilled in Minnesota from Minnesota agricultural products. The reduction expires December 31, 1984.

Article XVIII is effective May 1, 1980.

ARTICLE XIX
MISCELLANEOUS

With the consent of the employee, department heads are authorized to make deductions from the employee's salary for the Minnesota Benefit Association.

Effective April 24, 1980, it is clarified that interest earned on condemnation awards placed in interest bearing accounts during pendency of appeal is paid to the recipient of the award. However, the condemnor is not liable to pay interest on the award.

A producer of ethyl alcohol for personal use may report and pay the tax on the ethyl alcohol used in a licensed motor vehicle with his income tax return. The producer is exempt from the licensing requirements of gasoline producers.

The commissioner of revenue may allow distributors to stamp packages of cigarettes with a heat-applied tax stamping machine. The commissioner is authorized to sell heat-applied stamps.

Counties are authorized to impose a tax on the business of removing gravel. The tax may not exceed ten cents per cubic yard. Operators must report and pay the tax quarterly. The county auditor is charged with enforcing the tax. Penalties are imposed for failure to report. Failure to report or file an objection 60 days after notice from the auditor is a misdemeanor. Proceeds of the tax are distributed as follows: 60 percent to the county road and bridge fund; 30 percent to the town road and bridge fund; and 10 percent to a reserve fund for the restoration of abandoned gravel pits located on county or tax forfeited land. The authorization to impose a gravel tax does not supersede local laws authorizing certain counties to levy a gravel tax. It is effective June 30, 1980.

A "farm winery" is a winery operated by the owner of a Minnesota farm which makes table or sparkling wines with a majority of Minnesota ingredients. A \$25 annual license fee is established. A farm winery may make either on or off sales of wine produced by the winery. The tax on wines produced by a farm winery is 4 cents per liter for wine containing 14 percent or less alcohol and 13 cents per liter for wine containing more than 14 percent alcohol.

The temporary tax on sparkling wines of \$1.50 per gallon and 40 cents per liter is made permanent.

The limitations on the maximum mileage reimbursement paid by local government is eliminated.

Except as noted in this summary, article XIX is effective August 1, 1980.

ARTICLE XX DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The department of revenue is appropriated \$150,000 for fiscal year 1980 to fund a study of railroad gross earnings taxes and \$92,600 for each fiscal year 1980 and 1981 to implement the provisions of the 1979 omnibus tax bill.

\$100,000 is appropriated available through June 30, 1981 to implement the sales ratio study design recommendations of the legislative sales ratio study report. The department may contract with private consultants for development of the system. Sales ratios for 1980 will be computed using both the new and existing system. Progress reports to the legislature are required.

Article XX is effective August 1, 1980.

GASOLINE EXCISE TAX, Chapter 608, H.F. No. 8, by Fjoslien; companion is S.F. No. 4, by Nichols.

The excise tax on gasoline is increased from 9 to 11 cents per gallon.

The proceeds of the gas tax may not be used to improve or provide access routes to the metropolitan sports facility.

This act is effective May 1, 1980.

TRANSPORTATION

DRIVER EDUCATION VEHICLES, REMOVABLE LICENSE PLATES, Chapter 364, H.F. No. 2110, by Patton; companion is S.F. No. 1812, by Setzepfandt.

Provides that motor vehicles leased or loaned to a school district for driver education purposes may use a removable license plate or placard.

This act is effective March 25, 1980.

MOTOR VEHICLE CERTIFICATES OF TITLE, Chapter 369, H.F. No. 1656, by Rees; companion is S.F. No. 1703, by Kleinbaum.

A secured party, upon satisfaction of its security interest, may mail to the next secured party or the owner a motor vehicle certificate of title by first class mail rather than by certified mail as previously required.

The act is effective March 26, 1980.

PARKING ON STATE AID HIGHWAYS, Chapter 370, H.F. No. 1666, by Simoneau; companion is S.F. No. 1615, by Penny.

This act permanently repeals a rule of the department of transportation which the legislative commission to review administrative rules temporarily suspended during the summer of 1979. The rule required counties and municipalities to enforce parallel parking on highways funded with state aid. Repeal of the rule means that parallel parking is no longer required as a condition for state aid, but new rules of the department may set limits on other types of parking.

This act is effective March 26, 1980.

PERSONALIZED LICENSE PLATES, Chapter 372, H.F. No. 2012, by Berkelman; companion is S.F. No. 1945, by Solon.

This act expressly permits the use of the call signals or letters of a radio or television station on personalized motor vehicle license plates.

This act is effective March 26, 1980.

IMPLIED CONSENT TESTING, Chapter 395, H.F. No. 711, by M. Sieben; companion is S.F. No. 714, by Sikorski.

A physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic may withdraw blood from a person to determine alcohol concentration under the implied consent law.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

COUNTY HIGHWAY, REVERSION TO TOWN, Chapter 402, H.F. No. 1695, by Berkelman; companion is S.F. No. 1576, by Chmielewski.

A county must repair a highway to county standards for comparable roads before a resolution revoking a highway as a county highway and reverting it to a town's jurisdiction is effective.

This act is effective August 1, 1980.

AMBULANCES, MARKINGS, Chapter 404, H.F. No. 1846, by Prahli; companion is S.F. No. 1914, by Perpich.

A certificated volunteer ambulance driver may receive a permit to equip the front of his private motor vehicle with a red light. The light shall be used only when proceeding to an emergency. The commissioner of public safety may issue permits for the lights which shall expire upon the person no longer being a volunteer ambulance driver.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

HIGHWAY SIGNING, Chapter 413, S.F. No. 1584, by Willet; companion is H.F. No. 1036, by Ainley.

This act permits the erection of informational signs on nonfreeway type trunk highways in rural areas for resorts or recreational camping areas that provide sleeping accommodations for recreational travelers. The authority granted under this act to erect signs is in addition to any other authority to erect signs provided by other law or rule. These signs are regulated in size, color, number and location. Only one sign for a particular resort or camping area may be placed on a trunk highway intersection. Signs on nontrunk highways are left to the control of the local road authority. A sign on a nonfreeway type highway must be within ten miles of the advertiser. Standards are set for the type of resorts and camping sites which may have signs. Among other requirements resorts shall be licensed by the public health department and camping areas must have 15 camp sites and offer 24 hour services. The commissioner of transportation shall fabricate, install and maintain the signs. A person who desires a sign installed shall apply to the commissioner who may grant the application if the applicant is qualified and pays the required fee. Signs for seasonal services shall be removed or covered when the service is unavailable.

The act is effective April 1, 1980.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION, DEALERS, Chapter 427, H.F. No. 1408, by Mehrkens; companion is S.F. 1430, by Bang.

This act is a miscellany of amendments related to motor vehicles. The proration of registration taxation is to be done on a registration period basis and not on a calendar year basis as was done formerly. The law is clarified by specifying that a new motor vehicle dealer licensee need not have a contractual relation with a car manufacturer as a pre-condition to obtaining a license. A license for a car dealer, lessor, broker, wholesaler or auctioneer may be revoked or suspended for violating the state or federal odometer law. The motor vehicle dealer licensing law is amended to cover sellers of motorized bicycles. The bond required of licensed motorcycle dealers is increased from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

MOTOR VEHICLE CARRIERS, COURIER CARRIERS, Chapter 428, H.F. No. 1732, by Novak; companion is S.F. No. 1704, by Schaaf.

A carrier services permit holder is excluded from the definition of regular route common carrier in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 221. A courier services carrier is defined as a carrier offering expedited door-to-door transport of items weighing under 100 pounds in a vehicle with no more than a one ton rated capacity. A courier services permit issuance procedure is established using the same procedures as are used to obtain licenses for other sorts of carriers.

The act is effective April 2, 1980.

OBSTRUCTING HIGHWAYS; ESTABLISHING CARTWAYS, Chapter 435, S.F. No. 1736, by Dunn; companion is H.F. No. 1906, by Redalen.

This act provides that erecting a fence on a town road is a misdemeanor. A person may dig a hole in a highway to place sectional corner and private boundary markers.

A person petitioning for a town road must pay the damages involved in constructing the road. Damages shall include payment of the costs incurred for professional and other services by the town for the building of the road and compensation awarded the land owner.

The provisions described in the first paragraph above are effective August 1, 1980; those described in the second paragraph are effective April 4, 1980.

OVERSIZE VEHICLES, Chapter 438, S.F. No. 1772, by Menning; companion is H.F. No. 1877, by Erickson.

An annual permit costing \$24 is authorized for trips over 50 miles for oversized vehicles and loads if the vehicle is used exclusively to transport implements of husbandry. The vehicle movement need not receive prior route approval if: (1) the width of the vehicle including the load is 12 feet or less; (2) the vehicle otherwise complies with applicable laws or rules; (3) the moving is done after sunrise and not later than 30 minutes after sunset; (4) the moving is not done on Sundays or holidays or when visibility is less than 500 feet; (5) the vehicle displays flashing amber lights front and rear; and (6) if the move is on a trunk highway the surfaced roadway is at least 24 feet wide.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

PIPELINE EASEMENTS, Chapter 440, S.F. No. 1811, by Setzepfandt; companion is H.F. No. 2111, by Kalis.

This act exempts any relocation of less than three-quarters of a mile of an existing pipeline from the definition of "construction" and the notice and hearing requirements associated with constructing a pipeline under chapter 1161.

This act is effective April 4, 1980.

DRIVERS LICENSES, Chapter 446, S.F. No. 1937, by Knoll; companion is H.F. No. 1957, by D. Peterson.

This act increases the class of persons with whom an instructional permit holder may operate a motor vehicle

during or following an approved driver education program to include a licensed adult driver occupying the seat beside the holder authorized by the holder's parent or guardian.

A Minnesota identification card issued to an applicant over 65 years of age shall be of a distinguishing color marked "senior" and shall cost one-half of the fee charged for a Class C driver's license. A senior identification card or Minnesota driver's license issued to a person aged 65 years or over shall be valid identification for receiving reductions for licenses or services offered by any institution partially or wholly funded by state appropriation. A driver's license issued to a person aged 65 or over shall be marked "senior" if requested by the license applicant.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

MOTOR CARRIERS AND THEIR DRIVERS, MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS, Chapter 465, S.F. No. 1679, by Laufenburger; companion is H.F. No. 2331, by Novak.

A motor carrier exempt from regulation by the commissioner of transportation under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 221 because he is a manufacturer, producer, dealer or distributor of the products being transported or because he is carrying certain wood products is made subject to requirements applying to driver qualifications, maximum hours of service for drivers, and safety of operations and equipment. The requirements apply to motor vehicles only if they are registered for gross weight in excess of 10,000 pounds.

Motor carriers having gross revenues of less than \$50,000 a year (raised from \$15,000) may be exempted from filing certain annual reports with the commissioner of transportation.

Motor carrier permit holders shall have one renewal date for all the state motor carrier permits they hold.

Special "floater" identification cards are authorized for transfer by a carrier between vehicles under short term lease. A carrier may have up to five cards for a fee of \$100 per card.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

DRIVER'S LICENSE FEES, DAKOTA COUNTY, Chapter 475, H.F. No. 1824, by Halberg; companion is S.F. No. 1763, by Knutson.

The clerk of district court in Dakota County may appoint an agent to accept applications for driver's licenses and instruction permits. The agent may retain the entire \$1 county fee for his expenses.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

MOTOR VEHICLE PLATES, SALES OF MOTOR VEHICLES, Chapter 478, H.F. No. 1962, by Simoneau; companion is S.F. No. 1964, by Willet.

Motor vehicles bearing dealer or manufacturer plates of another jurisdiction and operated in this state for the

purpose of sale at an auction conducted by a Minnesota licensed motor vehicle auctioneer may be exempted from Minnesota taxes or fees on motor vehicles. A licensed motor vehicle wholesaler may sell, solicit or advertise the sale of new motor vehicles only to dealers licensed to sell the same make of motor vehicle.

"In transit" plates for dealers use may be placed on used as well as new motor vehicles.

The act is effective April 4, 1980.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, CONSTABLE'S AUTHORITY, Chapter 483, H.F. No. 2262, by Lehto; companion is S.F. No. 2341, by Willet.

For the purposes of the driving while intoxicated (DWI) and implied consent laws a constable shall be considered a peace officer authorized to do what a peace officer can do with respect to those laws.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

WEIGHT LIMITS, ENFORCEMENT, Chapter 485, S.F. No. 2090, by Willet; companion is H.F. No. 2208, by Patton.

A bill of lading, freight bill, weight certification or other similar document which describes the weight of the load may be used as evidence in a prosecution for overweight vehicle and load. This does not apply to the first haul of raw farm products from the place of production to market.

A person who weighs goods before or after unloading or a person who loads or unloads based on liquid volume measure is required to keep extensive records of the shipment for 30 days. The records are available to a state law enforcement officer without a warrant and can be used as evidence in a prosecution under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 169. This does not apply to weighers of certain forest products.

A civil penalty is provided for violations of the weight limit laws. The penalty may be applied to an owner or lessee of a vehicle or a shipper. The penalty is expressed in cents per pound overweight and ranges as high as 30 cents per pound in excess of the limit when the limit is exceeded by more than 5,000 pounds.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

PARACHUTING, Chapter 488, H.F. No. 1272, by Fjoslien; companion is S.F. No. 1384, by Chmielewski.

Parachutes and parachuting are excluded from the jurisdiction and regulation of the state department of transportation.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

PICKUP TRUCKS, TRAILER PULLING, Chapter 491, H.F. No. 1742, by Niehaus; no companion.

This act authorizes a pickup truck used primarily in the production or transportation of agricultural

commodities to pull two empty trailers if the combination does not exceed size and weight limitations. When pulling two empty trailers a truck shall not exceed 35 miles per hour nor be operated more than 35 miles from the home post office of the truck owner.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

HIGHWAY ADVERTISING SIGNING, Chapter 494, H.F. No. 1790, by Battaglia; companion is S.F. No. 1844, by Johnson.

The prohibition against erection or maintenance of advertising signs within 500 feet of parks, historic sites and picnic or rest areas is amended to permit such signs on commercially zoned property, or in a municipality with no zoning ordinance on approval by municipal resolution.

The act establishes a franchise program for the lease of space within tourist information centers and safety rest areas for the purpose of travel related commercial and public service advertising. The space may be in current public structures or in structures built by franchisees. Initial franchises shall be let by January 1, 1981. The commissioner of transportation shall determine what sites shall be included in the program. A franchise may be let through bids or negotiation and each franchise shall include an area equal to approximately one-quarter of the state. The franchise agreement shall require that 40 percent of the advertising space shall be made available to local advertisers.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

MOTOR VEHICLES, OMNIBUS CHANGES, SPEED LIMITS, Chapter 498, H.F. No. 1835, by Schreiber; companion is S.F. No. 1680, by Laufenburger.

The due dates for installment payments of motor vehicle registration taxes in excess of \$300 are changed from May 1 and September 1 of the year of tax assessment to the first day of the fifth and ninth month after registration.

The length of time a coroner or similar official has to report a traffic fatality to the department of public safety is increased from five to 15 days.

The release of certain limited data from accident reports previously given only to legal newspapers shall be given to licensed radio and television stations upon request.

A city or town may post speed limits of 30 miles per hour on certain streets or roads which the commissioner of transportation has approved for higher speeds upon compliance with procedures established by this act.

The Minnesota bumper law is amended so that it extends solely to "private passenger vehicles." These include passenger automobiles, station wagons and trucks with a gross weight of 9,000 pounds or less and jeep type vehicles. These vehicles must have front and rear bumpers which shall be not more than 20, nor less than 16, inches from the ground when the vehicle is unloaded. Provisions of the law requiring bumpers to withstand certain

collisions and exempting certain cars from the bumper requirement are repealed.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

MOTOR VEHICLES, LENGTH, Chapter 513, S.F. No. 523, by Purfeerst; companion is H.F. No. 1911, by Kalis.

This act amends the motor vehicle length limit law by authorizing annual permits for a semitrailer in excess of 45 feet in length in certain instances.

The act is effective April 8, 1980.

MOTOR VEHICLES, PENALTY PROVISIONS CLARIFIED, Chapter 520, S.F. No. 1865, by Sieloff; companion is H.F. No. 1925, by Crandall.

A petty misdemeanor penalty for violation of a highway traffic law under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 169 is increased to a misdemeanor penalty if preceded by two or more petty misdemeanor convictions within the past 12 months. Formerly misdemeanor convictions could also be aggregated so that if two or more misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor convictions occurred within the past 12 months a petty misdemeanor violation would be raised to a misdemeanor.

The revocation and suspension statutes are broadened by technical changes so that a driving after revocation, cancellation or suspension prosecution is not barred by technical flaws.

The act is effective August 1, 1980.

MISCELLANEOUS, HIGHWAY, Chapter 533, H.F. No. 1190, by Mehrkens; companion is S.F. No. 1940, by Penny.

This act excludes from the notice and meeting requirements of the pipeline construction law a minor relocation of less than three-quarters of a mile of an existing pipeline.

The depositing of snow or ice on a public highway is made a misdemeanor.

Several routes are added and removed from the Minnesota trunk highway system. State trunk highway improvements, other than parts of the interstate system, which alter access, change traffic capacity or require the acquisition of permanent rights-of-way require the approval of the municipality wherein the improvements are to be made.

The involvement of the governor in releasing or transferring certain state land interests is eliminated.

Certain construction and maintenance vehicles are authorized to use the crossovers between the main roadways of controlled access highways.

Preliminary plats including lands abutting upon an existing or proposed trunk highway shall be submitted for review to the commissioner of transportation under a modified procedure.

This act is effective April 12, 1980.

TRANSPORTATION BOARD, Chapter 534, H.F. No. 1443, by Rose; companion is S.F. No. 1457, by Laufenburger.

This act establishes a transportation regulation board composed of three members appointed by the governor, no more than two being of the same political party. A board member may have no financial interest in a business regulated by the board. The board is empowered to hold hearings and issue orders concerning the adequacy of carrier service, reasonableness of rates, fares and charges, and the issuing of franchises, permits or certificates of convenience and necessity. The board is authorized to hold joint hearings with federal commissions and agencies. Existing rules issued by the public service commission or the department of transportation under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 174, 216A, 218, 219, 221, and 222 remain in effect until superseded, repealed or modified by a rule, order or directive of the board. Duties, appropriations and personnel of the department of transportation and the public service commission are transferred to the board.

The essence of the bill is the transfer of the public service commission and department of transportation regulatory authority over common carriers, railroads and pipeline carriers to the transportation regulation board.

The act is effective July 1, 1981.

HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY, MAPS AND PLATS, Chapter 538, H.F. No. 1823, by Mehrkens; companion is S.F. No. 1739, by Engler.

This act amends the statutes regulating the filing of maps or plats showing land proposed to be acquired for highway right-of-way. A procedure is established to allow the filing of certificates to correct errors on a map or plat defining an intended acquisition.

The act is effective April 12, 1980.

STATE RAIL BANK, Chapter 558, S.F. No. 1843, by Stern; companion is H.F. No. 1898, by Lehto.

The commissioner of transportation is authorized to determine the eligibility of rail lines for inclusion in the state rail bank and to acquire railroad right-of-way for that purpose.

The act establishes a state rail bank for the acquisition of abandoned railroad right-of-way for future commercial use. The land is to be acquired by purchase. Criteria are established to determine the appropriateness of including a right-of-way in the rail bank. Right-of-way can be acquired only after public notice and meeting. If right-of-way in the bank has not been sold, leased or a use identified for commercial transportation purposes within 20 years after its acquisition, it shall be offered for sale to abutting landowners. If the right-of-way has not been used for commercial transportation within 30 years after its acquisition, it shall be similarly offered.

The commissioner of natural resources may sell

abandoned railway line land acquired for trail purposes which is located in Fillmore and Mower counties.

A county may lease or purchase combination railroad and highway bridges which have been closed and may operate the bridge on a toll basis.

Previous employees of railroads which have obtained state rail use guarantee loans shall have a preference in employment with a purchasing carrier or other operator of those railroads.

The act is effective April 15, 1980.

RAIL SERVICE IMPROVEMENT, Chapter 610, H.F. No. 1813,
by B. Anderson; companion is S.F. No. 1669, by Penny.

This act appropriates \$13,500,000 to the rail service improvement account. The state is authorized to issue bonds to provide funds for the appropriation.

The act is effective July 1, 1980.

VETOES

The governor vetoed five bills in their entirety and line vetoed appropriations in the school aids, tax and supplemental appropriations bills.

BILLS VETOED

HENNEPIN COUNTY REDISTRICTING, S.F. No. 2122, by Stokowski; companion is H.F. No. 2043, by D. Peterson.

This bill provided for a reapportionment commission to draw the boundaries of the Hennepin County board of commissioners districts. The commission was to be appointed one each by a commissioner and four by at least five of the initial appointees for a total of 11.

STANDING APPROPRIATIONS, H.F. No. 1507, by Laidig; companion is S.F. No. 527, by Moe.

A standing appropriation of \$2,000,000 per fiscal year to the executive council was abolished along with another minor standing appropriation of \$300 annually to the board of pardons.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING, S.F. No. 550, by S. Keefe; companion is H.F. No. 762, by Osthoff.

This bill raised applicable spending limits in election years from \$600,000 to \$800,000 for the governor; from \$50,000 to \$75,000 for the secretary of state, state treasurer and state auditor; from \$15,000 to \$20,000 for state senators; and from \$7500 to \$10,000 for state representatives.

HEATING ASSISTANCE, S.F. No. 1670, by Humphrey; companion is H.F. No. 1744, by Nelson.

This bill created a state emergency residential heating grant program. The scope of the state weatherization program was expanded. A tax credit for certain energy conservation payments was created. A pass through of federal tax credits to state tax liability was established.

INSURANCE, WORKERS' COMPENSATION, H.F. No. 1837, by L. Carlson; companion is S.F. No. 2029, by Luther.

This bill carried several minor insurance amendments and prohibited the adoption of a new schedule of workers' compensation insurance premium rates until certain information was provided by insurers.

CROSS REFERENCE BY CHAPTER NUMBER

CHAPTER	HOUSE OR SENATE FILE	SUBJECT AREA
341	S.F. 1128	Police and firefighters' relief association, special local provisions
342	S.F. 960	Various retirement funds amendments
343	S.F. 687	Rates of interest, limits on state banks
344	S.F. 1361	Probate court appeals
345	S.F. 618	Teacher licensing
346	S.F. 285	Rates of interest, open end credit sales
347	S.F. 1042	Dog attacks, liability
348	S.F. 1248	Guardianship, appointment criteria
349	S.F. 1257	Welfare, assistance for medical care, prevention of fraud
350	S.F. 1848	Vietnam veterans, employment outreach program
351	S.F. 54	Profit and nonprofit corporations, miscellaneous amendments
352	S.F. 482	Corporations, director indemnification
353	S.F. 693	Policy readability requirements
354	S.F. 998	Insurance, policy cancellation, life insurance contract on variable basis
355	H.F. 455	Athletics, equal opportunity for each sex
356	S.F. 824	Cemeteries, spending limit increased
357	S.F. 888	Tuberculosis related statutes
358	S.F. 1114	White Bear in Ramsey county, sewers, drains and waterworks
359	S.F. 1438	Town meeting, notice and date
360	S.F. 1625	Town of Greenwood, bridge improvement assessment
361	S.F. 951	Small business, uniform definition
362	S.F. 1010	Hennipen County, campaign financing and disclosure
363	S.F. 1215	Scuba diving, regulating hours
364	H.F. 2110	Driver education vehicles, removable license plates
365	H.F. 1488	St. Louis County, wage negotiations
366	S.F. 1755	Towns, deputy clerks compensation
367	S.F. 1296	Public welfare, community residential facilities
368	S.F. 920	Local boards of health
369	H.F. 1656	Motor vehicle certificates of title
370	H.F. 1666	Parking on state aid highways
371	H.F. 1932	Independent School District No. 535
372	H.F. 2012	Personalized license plates
373	S.F. 273	Interest rates, contracts for deed
374	S.F. 759	Intertribal board
375	S.F. 1609	Pupil residence and attendance
376	S.F. 1187	Group life insurance, waiver of premium upon total disability, continuation
377	S.F. 1188	Group disability income policies, continuation of benefits
378	S.F. 1311	Metropolitan government, removing Northfield
379	S.F. 1745	Counties, examination, publication of accounts
380	H.F. 1789	Licensing public accountants
381	H.F. 1798	Second judicial district, juvenile court clerk
382	H.F. 1892	Electronic data processing services
383	S.F. 978	Banks, trust companies, fiduciary substitution
384	S.F. 1273	Department of natural resources, volunteer workers
385	S.F. 1403	Workers' compensation, farmer noncoverage
386	S.F. 1471	Duluth and Independent School District 709 election dates
387	S.F. 1645	Supreme court rule adoptions, hearings

388	S.F. 1646	Writs of execution, issuance
389	S.F. 1716	Workers' compensation, supplemental benefits
390	S.F. 1722	State hospitals, contraband
391	S.F. 1796	Indian loans
392	S.F. 1892	Workers' compensation, election of coverage
393	S.F. 2040	Cities of Fertile and Campbell, community hall bonds
394	H.F. 593	Raccoon hunting
395	H.F. 711	Implied consent testing
396	H.F. 924	Conducting business under assumed name
397	H.F. 942	Federal water pollution control act administration
398	H.F. 1349	Luce Line trail, conveyance
399	H.F. 1427	Banks, employee loans
400	H.F. 1601	Political time off
401	H.F. 1623	Life and health guaranty association, miscellaneous amendments
402	H.F. 1695	County highway, reversion to town
403	H.F. 1778	Independent School District No. 466, land sale
404	H.F. 1846	Ambulances, markings
405	H.F. 1985	Municipal utilities
406	H.F. 2051	Public officials, time off from work
407	H.F. 2119	Military training, land acquisition
408	H.F. 2135	Welfare, aid to families with dependent children, relatives' responsibilities
409	H.F. 2222	Business trusts, reciprocal interinsurance contracts
410	H.F. 2287	City of Edina, short term liquor license
411	S.F. 801	Non-alcoholic beverages, registration
412	S.F. 802	Physical therapists and other health related occupations
413	S.F. 1584	Highway signing
414	S.F. 1633	Veterans, veterans affairs, various amendments
415	S.F. 1674	Fair labor standards, seamen exempted
416	S.F. 1707	Town elections
417	S.F. 1709	Correctional facilities, prisoners
418	S.F. 1719	Property taxes, settlement dates
419	S.F. 1807	Income and property tax refund
420	S.F. 1815	Real estate brokers and salesmen, service of process
421	S.F. 1847	Blue Earth County, ditch improvement
422	S.F. 1957	Aircraft registration tax
423	S.F. 1963	County canvassing boards, election judges, assessors meetings
424	S.F. 1979	Badoura State Forest, boundaries
425	S.F. 2102	City of Melrose, community center bonds
426	H.F. 1207	No-fault coverage, trailers
427	H.F. 1408	Motor vehicle registration, dealers
428	H.F. 1732	Motor vehicle carriers, courier carriers
429	H.F. 1834	Equalization aid review committee
430	H.F. 2024	City of Hibbing, housing program
431	H.F. 2047	State auditor, powers
432	S.F. 1675	Property taxes, wetland and native prairie credits
433	S.F. 1797	Minnesota Zoological Garden, powers
434	S.F. 2168	Designating historic sites
435	S.F. 1736	Obstructing highways; Establishing cartways
436	S.F. 1749	Mass marketed insurance, regulation; Rules on unfair practices
437	S.F. 1764	Property tax administration
438	S.F. 1772	Oversize vehicles
439	S.F. 1789	Estate tax, technical amendments
440	S.F. 1811	Pipeline easements
441	S.F. 1813	Mobile home sales, regulation
442	S.F. 1842	Warehousemen; Food labeling; Procedural and

		technical changes
443	S.F. 1853	Property tax challenges, evidence, hearings
444	S.F. 1900	Banks; Additional facilities
445	S.F. 1922	Banks, authorized investments
446	S.F. 1937	Drivers licenses
447	S.F. 1962	Environmental impact statements
448	S.F. 1996	Minneapolis, director of emergency communications
449	S.F. 1997	City of Austin, county of Cook, authorized construction
450	S.F. 2110	Metropolitan airports
451	S.F. 2067	Motor vehicle installment sales, interest rates
452	S.F. 2195	Employment agencies, medical doctors
453	S.F. 2265	City of Bloomington, port authority
454	S.F. 210	Teacher mobility incentive; Rural health cooperatives
455	S.F. 654	Social services, volunteer programs, grants
456	S.F. 744	Automobile damage appraisals
457	S.F. 975	Cemeteries, preservation of burial grounds
458	S.F. 1240	Landowners' bill of rights
459	S.F. 1293	Group coverage, continuation
460	S.F. 1541	State departments, powers and duties
461	S.F. 1611	Clay County, city of Moorhead, redevelopment
462	S.F. 1619	Metropolitan transit commission
463	S.F. 1630	City of Minneapolis, banking facility location
464	S.F. 1665	Public contracts, terms
465	S.F. 1679	Motor carriers and their drivers, miscellaneous regulations
466	S.F. 1690	State employee assistance program
467	S.F. 1734	Livestock sanitary board, livestock regulation
468	H.F. 753	Banks; Detached facilities; Service
469	H.F. 1090	Student insurance, community colleges and area vocational-technical institutes
470	H.F. 1262	City of Breezy Point, tax levy
471	H.F. 1286	Legal newspapers
472	H.F. 1653	State children's center
473	H.F. 1684	Cities of Virginia and Thief River Falls, land conveyance
474	H.F. 1723	Trapping, use of snowmobiles
475	H.F. 1824	Driver's license fees, Dakota County
476	H.F. 1871	Boundary water commissions
477	H.F. 1949	Zoning hearings, notice
478	H.F. 1962	Motor vehicle plates, sales of motor vehicles
479	H.F. 1963	State claims appropriation
480	H.F. 1996	Industrial development, energy projects
481	H.F. 2028	Former state employees, Hastings state hospital
482	H.F. 2152	County of Carver, municipal housing and redevelopment
483	H.F. 2262	Highway traffic regulations, constable's authority
484	H.F. 2314	Legislative auditor, access to data
485	S.F. 2090	Weight limits, enforcement
486	H.F. 1145	Electronic funds transfer
487	H.F. 1169	Census taking
488	H.F. 1272	Parachuting
489	H.F. 1451	State parks
490	H.F. 1655	Acid precipitation
491	H.F. 1742	Pickup trucks, trailer pulling
492	H.F. 1765	Credit unions, reserve fund, outstanding loan and risk assets, computation
493	H.F. 1779	Guardians and conservators
494	H.F. 1790	Highway advertising signing
495	H.F. 1794	County court district 8C, judges
496	H.F. 1800	Health coverages required
497	H.F. 1814	Family farm corporations, property taxes,

498	H.F. 1835	liability of donors of distressed food
499	H.F. 1841	Motor vehicles, omnibus changes, speed limits
500	H.F. 1884	Historical memorials
501	H.F. 1904	State universities, various amendments
502	H.F. 1987	Watershed districts
503	H.F. 2067	Financial reports
504	H.F. 2075	Industrial loan and thrift companies
505	H.F. 2122	Immunizations, schools
506	H.F. 2149	Title insurance, reinsurance, maximum risk
507	H.F. 2185	Commissioner of public welfare, duties, mental health centers
508	H.F. 2191	Knife Lake Improvement District, Moose Lake-Windemere Sewer District
509	H.F. 2369	Unemployment compensation, omnibus amendments
510	H.F. 2374	Revisor's bill
511	H.F. 2436	State ceremonial building council
512	S.F. 49	City of Duluth, taxes
513	S.F. 523	Individual housing accounts
514	S.F. 704	Motor vehicles, length
515	S.F. 768	Mutual savings banks, detached facilities
516	S.F. 789	DNR wildlife land acquisitions
517	S.F. 797	Securities division renaming, continuing care facilities regulation
518	S.F. 919	Game and fish, fish houses
519	S.F. 1759	Town of Winona, building official; Statute of limitation
520	S.F. 1865	County government; Officials; Expenses
521	S.F. 2045	Motor vehicles, penalty provisions clarified
522	S.F. 2062	State lands, conveyance to Owatonna
523	S.F. 2071	Installment and other loans, interest rates
524	S.F. 2117	Bank liabilities, restrictions
525	S.F. 2184	Renegotiable rate mortgages
526	S.F. 1054	Special School District No. 1 (Minneapolis)
527	H.F. 160	Morrison County, legal newspaper
528	H.F. 251	Supplemental income; Medical assistance
529	H.F. 262	Local government self insurers
530	H.F. 902	Local government self insurance
531	H.F. 1012	Pollution, motorboat noise
532	H.F. 1138	Family status, housing discrimination
533	H.F. 1190	Government official training programs
534	H.F. 1443	Miscellaneous, highway
535	H.F. 1513	Transportation board
536	H.F. 1603	Exploratory drilling
537	H.F. 1763	General assistance
538	H.F. 1823	Higher education coordinating board; Bonds
539	H.F. 1878	Highway right-of-way, maps and plats
540	H.F. 1895	No-fault automobile insurance
541	H.F. 1899	Discriminatory practices
542	H.F. 1942	Secretary of state fees
543	H.F. 1956	Abuse of vulnerable adults
544	H.F. 1981	Real estate assurance account
545	H.F. 2019	Crimes, women victims
546	H.F. 2035	State aid, maximum effort school aid law
547	H.F. 2045	Historic sites and monuments
548	H.F. 2353	Small business finance agency
549	H.F. 2289	Water planning board
550	S.F. 971	Highway bonds
551	S.F. 1132	Creditors' remedies
552	S.F. 1144	Savings banks, depositories of public funds, industrial loan and thrift companies
553	S.F. 1295	Drainage systems
554	S.F. 1358	Living together contracts, "Lee Marvin bill"
555	S.F. 1726	Insurance companies, holding company systems
556	S.F. 1775	Children, foster care
		Workers' compensation, rates, reinsurance

557	S.F. 407	Regional development commissions
558	S.F. 1843	State rail bank
559	H.F. 870	Correspondence, trade and business schools
560	H.F. 1534	Real estate, miscellaneous other changes
561	H.F. 1727	Parents and children, paternity, termination
562	H.F. 1838	Neighborhood real estate trusts, cooperative apartments
563	H.F. 729	Nursing homes, personal needs allowance
564	H.F. 2023	Waste management
565	H.F. 1995	Comprehensive health care coverage
566	H.F. 1612	Agricultural preserves, municipal planning
567	H.F. 1435	Physicians and hospital administrators
568	H.F. 1201	Watercraft
569	H.F. 2187	Brooklyn Center, local government information systems
570	H.F. 1847	Nursing homes, hospitals, commissioner of public welfare
571	H.F. 1818	Game and fish
572	H.F. 1662	State government, job sharing
573	S.F. 2095	Hennepin County, personnel system
574	S.F. 1141	Handicapped, omnibus bill
575	S.F. 702	Nursing home pre-admission screening teams
576	S.F. 682	Game and fish, handguns
577	S.F. 480	Poison information center
578	S.F. 364	Peace officers, training, licensing, identification
579	H.F. 1710	Omnibus energy bill
580	H.F. 1896	Juveniles
581	H.F. 2090	Liquor licenses
582	S.F. 133	Uniform condominium and limited partnership acts
583	S.F. 572	Brand labels, Bloomington licenses
584	S.F. 1875	Ownership of dies and molds
585	S.F. 2134	Dams, repair, reconstruction
586	S.F. 251	Cooperative associations
587	H.F. 2304	Initiative and referendum and campaign financing
588	S.F. 129	Reapportionment
589	S.F. 134	Parentage procedures
590	S.F. 630	Regulating mobile home transactions
591	S.F. 1398	Regulating public accounts
592	S.F. 1550	Notaries
593	S.F. 2099	Housing programs
594	S.F. 2100	Trade regulations, formaldehyde concentration limits, trade secrets
595	S.F. 2166	Minneapolis, Bloomington, Winona
596	H.F. 644	Health professionals, dentist regulation, insurance agents
597	H.F. 1047	Local jails, financing
598	H.F. 1095	Venue for actions, law clerks
599	H.F. 1302	Lending powers, usury, creditors' remedies
600	H.F. 1453	Public retirement plans
601	H.F. 1731	Steam engines, boilers
602	H.F. 1816	Correctional facilities
603	H.F. 2040	Privacy, government data
604	H.F. 2268	Enforcement, examination
605	H.F. 2302	Checks, dated
606	H.F. 2429	Lending powers, usury
607	H.F. 1121	Omnibus tax
608	H.F. 8	Gasoline excise tax
609	H.F. 1781	Omnibus school aids and education
610	H.F. 1813	Rail service improvement
611	H.F. 1842	Nuclear plant safety
612	H.F. 1873	Zoning; St. Paul; Washington County; Ramsey County
613	H.F. 2046	Small business conference
614	H.F. 2476	Omnibus appropriations and "Garbage Bill"

615	H.F. 874	Administrative procedures, rules
616	S.F. 507	Public finance, property tax, regional railroad authorities
617	S.F. 2085	Public employees, bargaining units, right to strike
618	S.F. 2419	Legislative enactments, corrections

CROSS REFERENCE BY HOUSE FILE NUMBER

HOUSE FILE	CHAPTER	SUBJECT
8	608	Taxation
160	527	Health and Welfare
251	528	Insurance
262	529	Insurance
455	355	Education
593	394	Environment and Natural Resources
644	596	Health and Welfare
711	395	Transportation
729	563	Health and Welfare
753	468	Financial Institutions
870	559	Education
874	615	Governmental Operations
902	530	Environment and Natural Resources
924	396	Commerce and Economic Development
942	397	Environment and Natural Resources
1012	531	Human Rights
1047	597	Criminal Justice
1090	469	Education
1095	598	Judiciary
1121	607	Taxation
1138	532	Local Government
1145	486	Financial Institutions
1169	487	Governmental Operations
1190	533	Transportation
1201	568	Environment and Natural Resources
1207	426	Insurance
1262	470	Local Government
1272	488	Transportation
1286	471	Commerce and Economic Development
1302	599	Financial Institutions
1349	398	Environment and Natural Resources
1408	427	Transportation
1427	399	Financial Institutions
1435	567	Health and Welfare
1443	534	Transportation
1451	489	Environment and Natural Resources
1453	600	Retirement
1488	365	Local Government
1513	535	Environment and Natural Resources
1534	560	Local Government
1601	400	Labor-Management Relations
1603	536	Health and Welfare
1612	566	Local Government
1623	401	Insurance
1653	472	Health and Welfare
1655	490	Environment and Natural Resources
1656	369	Transportation
1662	572	Labor-Management Relations
1666	370	Transportation
1684	473	Local Government
1695	402	Transportation
1710	579	Environment and Natural Resources
1723	474	Environment and Natural Resources
1727	561	Health and Welfare
1731	601	Labor-Management Relations
1732	428	Transportation
1742	491	Transportation
1763	537	Education

1765	492	Financial Institutions
1778	403	Education
1779	493	Judiciary
1781	609	Education
1789	380	Commerce and Economic Development
1790	494	Transportation
1794	495	Judiciary
1798	381	Judiciary
1800	496	Insurance
1813	610	Transportation
1814	497	Agriculture
1816	602	Criminal Justice
1818	571	Environment and Natural Resources
1823	538	Transportation
1824	475	Transportation
1834	429	Education
1835	498	Transportation
1838	562	Taxation
1841	499	Governmental Operations
1842	611	Environment and Natural Resources
1846	404	Transportation
1847	570	Health and Welfare
1871	476	Governmental Operations
1873	612	Local Government
1878	539	Insurance
1884	500	Education
1892	382	Judiciary
1895	540	Human Rights
1896	580	Corrections
1899	541	Governmental Operations
1904	501	Environment and Natural Resources
1932	371	Education
1942	542	Health and Welfare
1949	477	Local Government
1956	543	Commerce and Economic Development
1962	478	Transportation
1963	479	Governmental Operations
1981	544	Criminal Justice
1985	405	Local Government
1987	502	Local Government
1995	565	Health and Welfare
1996	480	Commerce and Economic Development
2012	372	Transportation
2019	545	Education
2023	564	Environment and Natural Resources
2024	430	Local Government
2028	481	Labor-Management Relations
2035	546	Environment and Natural Resources
2040	603	Governmental Operations
2045	547	Commerce and Economic Development
2046	613	Commerce and Economic Development
2047	431	Governmental Operations
2051	406	Elections
2067	503	Financial Institutions
2075	504	Health and Welfare
2090	581	Liquor
2110	364	Transportation
2119	407	General Legislation and Veterans Affairs
2122	505	Insurance
2135	408	Health and Welfare
2149	506	Health and Welfare
2152	482	Local Government
2185	507	Local Government
2187	569	Local Government
2191	508	Labor-Management Relations

2222	409	Insurance
2262	483	Transportation
2268	604	Financial Institutions
2287	410	Local Government
2289	549	Constitutional Amendments
2302	605	Financial Institutions
2304	587	Constitutional Amendments
2314	484	Governmental Operations
2353	548	Environment and Natural Resources
2369	509	Judiciary
2374	510	Governmental Operations
2419	614	Governmental Operations
2429	606	Financial Institutions
2436	511	Local Government

CROSS REFERENCE BY SENATE FILE NUMBER

SENATE FILE	CHAPTER	SUBJECT
49	512	Taxation
54	351	Commerce and Economic Development
129	588	Constitutional Amendments
133	582	Commerce and Economic Development
134	589	Judiciary
210	454	Education
251	586	Commerce and Economic Development
273	373	Commerce and Economic Development
285	346	Commerce and Economic Development
364	578	Corrections
407	557	Local Government
480	577	Health and Welfare
482	352	Commerce and Economic Development
507	616	Local Government
523	513	Transportation
572	583	Liquor
618	345	Education
630	590	Commerce and Economic Development
654	455	Health and Welfare
682	576	Environment and Natural Resources
687	343	Commerce and Economic Development
693	353	Insurance
702	575	Health and Welfare
704	514	Financial Institutions
744	456	Insurance
759	374	General Legislation and Veterans Affairs
768	515	Environment and Natural Resources
789	516	Commerce and Economic Development; Health and Welfare
797	517	Environment and Natural Resources
801	411	Liquor
802	412	Health and Welfare
824	356	Local Government
888	357	Health and Welfare
919	518	Judiciary; Local Government
920	368	Health and Welfare
951	361	Commerce and Economic Development
960	342	Retirement
971	550	Judiciary
975	457	General Legislation and Veterans Affairs
978	383	Financial Institutions
998	354	Insurance
1010	362	Elections
1042	347	Judiciary
1054	526	Local Government
1114	358	Local Government
1128	341	Retirement
1132	551	Financial Institutions
1141	574	Health and Welfare
1144	552	Local Government
1187	376	Insurance
1188	377	Insurance
1215	363	General Legislation and Veterans Affairs
1240	458	Environment and Natural Resources
1248	348	Courts
1257	349	Health and Welfare
1273	384	Environment and Natural Resources
1293	459	Insurance

1295	553	Judiciary
1296	367	Health and Welfare
1311	378	Local Government
1358	554	Insurance
1361	344	Courts
1398	591	Commerce and Economic Development
1403	385	Labor-Management Relations
1438	359	Local Government
1471	386	Local Government
1541	460	Governmental Operations
1550	592	Constitutional Amendments
1584	413	Transportation
1609	375	Education
1611	461	Local Government
1619	462	Local Government
1625	360	Local Government
1630	463	Local Government
1633	414	General Legislation and Veterans Affairs
1645	387	Judiciary
1646	388	Judiciary
1665	464	Governmental Operations
1674	415	Labor-Management Relations
1675	432	Taxation
1679	465	Transportation
1690	466	Governmental Operations
1707	416	Local Government
1709	417	Criminal Justice
1716	389	Labor-Management Relations
1719	418	Taxation
1722	390	Criminal Justice
1726	555	Health and Welfare
1734	467	Agriculture
1736	435	Transportation
1745	379	Local Government
1749	436	Insurance
1755	366	Local Government
1759	519	Local Government
1764	437	Taxation
1772	438	Transportation
1775	556	Labor-Management Relations
1789	439	Taxation
1796	391	Commerce and Economic Development
1797	433	General Legislation and Veterans Affairs
1807	419	Taxation
1811	440	Transportation
1813	441	Commerce and Economic Development
1815	420	Commerce and Economic Development
1842	442	Agriculture
1843	558	Transportation
1847	421	Local Government
1848	350	General Legislation and Veterans Affairs
1853	443	Taxation
1865	520	Transportation
1875	584	Commerce and Economic Development
1892	392	Labor-Management Relations
1900	444	Financial Institutions
1922	445	Financial Institutions
1937	446	Transportation
1957	422	Taxation
1962	447	Environment and Natural Resources
1963	423	Local Government
1979	424	Environment and Natural Resources
1996	448	Local Government
1997	449	Local Government
2040	393	Local Government

2045	521	Local Government
2062	522	Financial Institutions
2067	451	Commerce and Economic Development
2071	523	Financial Institutions
2085	617	Labor-Management Relations
2090	485	Transportation
2095	573	Local Government
2099	593	Governmental Operations
2100	594	Commerce and Economic Development
2102	425	Local Government
2110	450	Local Government
2117	524	Financial Institutions
2134	585	Environment and Natural Resources
2166	595	Local Government
2168	434	Environment and Natural Resources
2184	525	Education
2195	452	Commerce and Economic Development
2265	453	Local Government
2419	618	Governmental Operations

MINNESOTA STATUTES AMENDED, REPEALED, OR NEW

Amendments (A) and Repeals (R) are to Minnesota Statutes 1978, unless otherwise indicated. (N) refers to tentative coding of newly created sections of the next edition of Minnesota Statutes. Amendments to sections newly created in 1979 or 1980 also appear as (A). Amendments to Minnesota Statutes, 1979 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk.

STATUTES	CHAP.	ART.	SEC.
1.33 (A)	476		1
1.331 (N)	476		2
2.041 (R)	588		16
2.051 (R)	588		16
2.061 (R)	588		16
2.071 (R)	588		16
2.081 (R)	588		16
2.091 (R)	588		16
2.101 (R)	588		16
2.111 (R)	588		16
2.121 (R)	588		16
2.131 (R)	588		16
2.141 (R)	588		16
2.151 (R)	588		16
2.161 (R)	588		16
2.171 (R)	588		16
2.181 (R)	588		16
2.191 (R)	588		16
2.201 (R)	588		16
2.211 (R)	588		16
2.221 (R)	588		16
2.231 (R)	588		16
2.241 (R)	588		16
2.251 (R)	588		16
2.261 (R)	588		16
2.271 (R)	588		16
2.281 (R)	588		16
2.291 (R)	588		16
2.301 (R)	588		16
2.311 (R)	588		16
2.321 (R)	588		16
2.331 (R)	588		16
2.341 (R)	588		16
2.351 (R)	588		16
2.361 (R)	588		16
2.371 (R)	588		16
2.381 (R)	588		16
2.391 (R)	588		16
2.401 (R)	588		16
2.411 (R)	588		16
2.421 (R)	588		16
2.431 (R)	588		16
2.441 (R)	588		16
2.451 (R)	588		16
2.461 (R)	588		16
2.471 (R)	588		16
2.481 (R)	588		16
2.491 (R)	588		16
2.501 (R)	588		16
2.511 (R)	588		16
2.521 (R)	588		16

2.531 (R)	588		16
2.541 (R)	588		16
2.551 (R)	588		16
2.561 (R)	588		16
2.571 (R)	588		16
2.581 (R)	588		16
2.591 (R)	588		16
2.601 (R)	588		16
2.611 (R)	588		16
2.621 (R)	588		16
2.631 (R)	588		16
2.641 (R)	588		16
2.651 (R)	588		16
2.661 (R)	588		16
2.671 (R)	588		16
2.681 (R)	588		16
2.691 (R)	588		16
2.701 (R)	588		16
2.711 (R)	588		16
2.712 (R)	588		16
2.731 (R)	588		16
2.741 (R)	588		16
2.751 (R)	588		16
2.761 (R)	588		16
2.771 (R)	588		16
2.781 (R)	588		16
2.791 (R)	588		16
2.801 (R)	588		16
2.811 (R)	588		16
2A.01 (N)	588		3
2A.02 (N)	588		4
2A.03 (N)	588		5
2A.04 (N)	588		6
2A.05 (N)	588		7
2A.06 (N)	588		8
2A.07 (N)	588		9
2A.08 (N)	588		10
2A.09 (N)	588		11
2A.10 (N)	588		12
2A.11 (N)	588		13
2A.12 (N)	588		14
*3.3005, Subd. 4 (A)	614		35
3.351 (N)	579		1
*3.855 (A)	617		1
3.922, Subd. 2 (A)	374		1
3.9225 (N)	614		187
*3.9279, Subd. 13 (A)	609	IV	1
3.965 (A)	615		1
3.965, Subd. 2 (A)	618		26
3.97, Subd. 9 (N)	484		1
3.97, Subd. 10 (N)	484		2
3.97, Subd. 11 (N)	484		3
3A.03, Subd. 2 (A)	614		37
3A.04, Subd. 3 (A)	614		38
3A.04, Subd. 4 (A)	614		39
3A.11, Subd. 3 (R)	614		191
3B.01 (N)	587	I	3
3B.02 (N)	587	I	4
3B.03 (N)	587	I	5
3B.04 (N)	587	I	6
3B.05 (N)	587	I	7
3B.06 (N)	587	I	8
3B.07 (N)	587	I	9
3B.08 (N)	587	I	10
3B.09 (N)	587	I	11

3B.10 (N)	587	I	12
3B.11 (N)	587	I	13
3B.12 (N)	587	I	14
3B.13 (N)	587	I	15
3B.14 (N)	587	I	16
3B.15 (N)	587	I	17
3B.16 (N)	587	I	18
3B.17 (N)	587	I	19
3B.18 (N)	587	I	20
3B.19 (N)	587	I	21
3B.20 (N)	587	I	22
3B.21 (N)	587	I	23
3B.22 (N)	587	I	24
3B.23 (N)	587	I	25
3B.24 (N)	587	I	26
3B.25 (N)	587	I	27
3B.26 (N)	587	I	28
3B.27 (N)	587	I	29
3B.28 (N)	587	I	30
4.12, Subd. 7 (A)	487		1
4.45 (N)	579		26
5.21 (R)	615		61
6.58 (A)	431		1
6.582 (N)	431		2
10.39, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XIX	1
10A.01, Subd. 7 (A)	607	XVII	1
10A.01, Subd. 7 (A)	587	II	1
10A.01, Subd. 7a (A)	587	II	2
10A.01, Subd. 7a (A)	607	XVII	2
10A.01, Subd. 7b (A)	587	II	3
10A.01, Subd. 7b (A)	607	XVII	3
10A.01, Subd. 10 (A)	587	II	4
10A.01, Subd. 10 (A)	607	XVII	4
10A.01, Subd. 10c (A)	607	XVII	5
10A.01, Subd. 10c (A)	614		40
*10A.01, Subd. 11 (A)	509		1
10A.01, Subd. 15 (A)	587	II	5
10A.01, Subd. 15 (A)	607	XVII	6
10A.01, Subd. 16 (A)	587	II	6
10A.01, Subd. 16 (A)	607	XVII	7
10A.01, Subd. 23 (N)	587	II	7
	607	XVII	8
10A.12, Subd. 1 (A)	587	II	8
10A.12, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XVII	9
10A.20, Subd. 2a (N)	587	I	31
10A.20, Subd. 3 (A)	587	II	9
10A.20, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XVII	10
10A.20, Subd. 6 (A)	587	II	10
10A.20, Subd. 6 (A)	607	XVII	11
10A.25, Subd. 2 (R)	587	III	8
10A.25, Subd. 3 (R)	587	III	8
10A.25, Subd. 4 (R)	587	III	8
10A.25, Subd. 5 (R)	587	III	8
10A.25, Subd. 6 (R)	587	III	8
10A.25, Subd. 7 (R)	587	III	8
10A.25, Subd. 10 (R)	587	III	8
10A.255 (N)	587	III	3
10A.28, Subd. 1 (R)	587	III	8
10A.31, Subd. 1 (A)	587	III	4
10A.31, Subd. 3 (A)	587	III	5
10A.31, Subd. 5 (A)	587	III	6
10A.316 (N)	587	III	8
10A.32, Subd. 3 (R)	587	III	8
10A.32, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XVII	12
10A.32, Subd. 3b (R)	587	III	8

10A.32, Subd. 4 (A)	587	III	7
11.01 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.015 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.04 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.05 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.06 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.08 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.10 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.11 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.115 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.117, Subd. 1 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.117, Subd. 2 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.117, Subd. 3 (R)	607	XIV	48
*11.117, Subd. 4 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.117, Subd. 5 (R)	607	XIV	48
*11.117, Subd. 6 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.117, Subd. 7 (R)	607	XIV	48
*11.118 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.12 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.13 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.14 (R)	607	XIV	48
*11.145 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.15 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.15, Subd. 4 (A) (vetoed)	614		41
11.16 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.17 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.18 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.19 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.20 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.21 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.22 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.23 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.24 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.25 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.26 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.27 (R)	607	XIV	48
11.28 (R)	607	XIV	48
11A.01 (N)	607	XIV	1
11A.02 (N)	607	XIV	2
11A.03 (N)	607	XIV	3
11A.04 (N)	607	XIV	4
11A.07 (N)	607	XIV	5
11A.08 (N)	607	XIV	6
11A.09 (N)	607	XIV	7
11A.10 (N)	607	XIV	8
11A.11 (N)	607	XIV	9
11A.12 (N)	607	XIV	10
11A.13 (N)	607	XIV	11
11A.14 (N)	607	XIV	12
11A.15 (N)	607	XIV	13
11A.16 (N)	607	XIV	14
11A.17 (N)	607	XIV	15
11A.18 (N)	607	XIV	16
11A.19 (N)	607	XIV	17
11A.20 (N)	607	XIV	18
11A.21 (N)	607	XIV	19
11A.22 (N)	607	XIV	20
11A.23 (N)	607	XIV	21
11A.24 (N)	607	XIV	22
11A.25 (N)	607	XIV	23
*12.03, Subd. 4 (A)	611		1
12.13 (N)	611		2
12.14 (N)	611		5
*12.21, Subd. 1 (A)	611		3
*12.21, Subd. 4 (A)	611		4

*15.0411, Subd. 2 (A)	615	2
15.0412, Subd. 1 (A)	615	39
15.0412, Subd. 1a (N)	615	3
15.0412, Subd. 2 (A)	615	4
15.0412, Subd. 2a (N)	615	5
15.0412, Subd. 2a (A)	615	40
15.0412, Subd. 3 (A)	615	41
15.0412, Subd. 4 (A)	615	6
15.0412, Subd. 4 (A)	615	42
15.0412, Subd. 4a (A)	615	43
15.0412, Subd. 4e (A)	615	44
15.0412, Subd. 4f (A)	615	45
15.0412, Subd. 4g (N)	615	46
15.0412, Subd. 4h (N)	615	7
15.0412, Subd. 4h (A)	615	47
15.0412, Subd. 5 (A)	615	9
15.0412, Subd. 5 (A)	615	48
15.0412, Subd. 8 (N)	615	10
15.0412, Subd. 9 (N)	615	11
15.0412, Subd. 9 (A)	615	49
15.0412, Subd. 10 (N)	615	50
15.0413, Subd. 1 (A)	615	12
15.0413, Subd. 1 (A)	615	51
15.0413, Subd. 2 (A)	615	13
15.0418 (A)	615	14
15.0419, Subd. 1 (A)	615	15
15.0419, Subd. 2 (A)	615	16
15.0419, Subd. 4 (A)	615	17
15.0422 (A)	615	18
15.0423 (R)	615	61
15.0424, Subd. 1 (A)	615	19
15.0424, Subd. 2 (A)	615	20
15.0424, Subd. 6 (A)	615	21
15.0425 (A)	615	22
15.0426 (A)	615	23
15.047, Subd. 2 (A)	615	24
15.047 (R)	615	62
15.0471 (N)	615	59
15.05 (A)	615	52
15.051, Subd. 1 (A)	615	53
15.051, Subd. 2 (A)	615	25
15.051, Subd. 3 (A)	615	54
15.052, Subd. 1 (A)	615	26
15.052, Subd. 2 (A)	615	27
15.052, Subd. 3 (A)	615	28
15.052, Subd. 4 (A)	615	29
15.052, Subd. 5 (A)	615	30
15.052, Subd. 7 (A)	615	31
15.052, Subd. 8 (A)	615	32
15.052, Subd. 9 (A)	509	2
15.052, Subd. 9 (A)	615	33
15.0597, Subd. 3 (A)	614	42
15.0597, Subd. 4 (A)	614	43
15.0597, Subd. 5 (A)	614	44
15.0597, Subd. 6 (A)	614	45
15.0597, Subd. 7 (A)	614	46
15.0598 (N)	614	186
*15.162, Subd. 2a (A)	603	1
15.162, Subd. 3 (A)	603	2
15.162, Subd. 3 (A)	618	25
15.162, Subd. 3a (N)	603	3
15.162, Subd. 5c (N)	603	4
15.162, Subd. 5d (N)	603	5
15.162, Subd. 5e (N)	603	6
*15.1621, Subd. 4 (N)	603	7

*15.1642, Subd. 1 (A)	603		8
*15.1642, Subd. 2b (N)	603		9
*15.1642, Subd. 5 (A)	603		10
*15.1642, Subd. 5a (A)	603		11
15.165, Subd. 3 (A)	603		12
*15.166, Subd. 4 (A)	603		13
15.1672 (N)	603		14
15.1673 (N)	603		15
15.1674 (N)	603		16
15.1675 (N)	603		17
15.1676 (N)	603		18
15.1677 (N)	603		19
15.1678 (N)	603		20
15.1679 (N)	603		21
15.1681 (N)	603		22
*15.1691, Subd. 3 (A)	603		23
*15.1691, Subd. 3 (A)	615		34
*15.1692, Subd. 1 (A)	603		24
*15.1692, Subd. 2 (A)	603		25
*15.1692, Subd. 4 (R)	603		32
*15.1693, Subd. 2 (A)	603		26
*15.1698, Subd. 1 (A)	603		27
*15.1698, Subd. 2 (R)	603		32
*15.1698, Subd. 4 (N)	603		28
15.1699 (N)	603		29
15.44 (N)	574		8
15.50, Subd. 1 (A)	614		47
15.50, Subd. 2 (A)	614		48
15.71 (N)	464		1
15.72 (N)	464		2
15.73 (N)	464		3
15.74 (N)	464		4
15A.081, Subd. 1 (A)	534		12
*15A.081, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XIV	25
*15A.081, Subd. 5 (R)	617		45
*15A.083, Subd. 4 (A)	614		49
16.02, Subd. 10 (A)	614		50
16.02, Subd. 28 (N)	466		1
16.082, Subd. 2 (R)	361		5
16.082, Subd. 3 (R)	361		5
16.082, Subd. 4 (R)	361		5
16.082, Subd. 5 (R)	361		5
16.085 (A)	361		4
16.095 (N)	614		51
16.61 (R)	471		3
16.85, Subd. 1c (A)	574		9
16.85, Subd. 1d (A)	574		10
16.851, Subd. 1 (A)	509		3
16.854, Subd. 1 (A)	614		53
16.872 (A)	510		1
*16.93 (R)	609	VII	18
16.931 (N)	609	VII	1
16.955 (N)	614		52
*16.965 (R)	614		191
16A.065 (N)	614		54
*16A.126 (A)	614		55
16A.131 (A)	614		56
16A.19 (N)	614		57
16A.26 (A)	509		4
16A.67, Subd. 1 (A)	614		58
16A.721 (A)	614		59
17A.04, Subd. 6 (A)	467		31
25.31 (A)	509		5
25.32 (A)	509		6
25.33, Subd. 1 (A)	509		7

25.33, Subd. 5 (A)	509	8
25.34, Subd. 3 (A)	509	9
25.36 (A)	509	10
25.40 (A)	509	11
25.41, Subd. 1 (A)	509	12
25.41, Subd. 5 (A)	509	13
25.42 (A)	509	14
25.43 (A)	509	15
25.44 (A)	509	16
25.46 (N)	460	1
25.47 (N)	460	2
28A.15, Subd. 4 (A)	509	17
29.051 (A)	467	32
29.061 (A)	467	33
29.081 (A)	467	34
31.02 (A)	442	1
31.095 (N)	442	2
*31.101, Subd. 8 (A)	442	3
31.50 (N)	497	2
34.05, Subd. 1 (A)	411	1
34.05, Subd. 2 (R)	411	2
35.01, Subd. 1 (A)	467	1
35.01, Subd. 2 (A)	467	2
35.01, Subd. 3 (R)	467	44
35.01, Subd. 4 (R)	467	44
35.01, Subd. 5 (R)	467	44
35.01, Subd. 6 (R)	467	44
35.01, Subd. 7 (R)	467	44
35.02, Subd. 1 (A)	467	3
35.03 (A)	467	4
35.05 (A)	467	5
35.06 (A)	467	6
35.063 (A)	467	7
35.065 (A)	467	8
35.07 (R)	467	44
35.08 (A)	467	9
35.09 (A)	467	10
35.10 (A)	467	11
35.11 (A)	467	12
35.12 (A)	467	13
35.13 (A)	467	14
35.131 (R)	467	44
35.132 (R)	467	44
35.133 (R)	467	44
35.134 (R)	467	44
35.135 (R)	467	44
35.136 (R)	467	44
35.137 (R)	467	44
35.15 (A)	467	15
35.16 (A)	467	16
35.17 (R)	467	44
35.18 (R)	467	44
35.19 (R)	467	44
35.20 (R)	467	44
35.21 (R)	467	44
35.22 (R)	467	44
35.23 (R)	467	44
35.24 (R)	467	44
35.245 (A)	467	44
35.25 (R)	467	17
35.251 (N)	467	44
35.26 (R)	467	35
35.27 (R)	467	44
35.28 (R)	467	44
35.29 (R)	467	44

35.30 (R)	467	44
35.31 (R)	467	44
35.32 (R)	467	44
35.33 (R)	467	44
35.34 (R)	467	44
35.35 (R)	467	44
35.40 (R)	467	44
35.41 (R)	467	44
35.42 (R)	467	44
35.43 (R)	467	44
35.44 (R)	467	44
35.45 (R)	467	44
35.46 (R)	467	44
35.47 (R)	467	44
35.48 (R)	467	44
35.49 (R)	467	44
35.50 (R)	467	44
35.51 (R)	467	44
35.55 (R)	467	44
35.56 (R)	467	44
35.57 (R)	467	44
35.58 (R)	467	44
35.60 (R)	467	44
35.605 (R)	467	44
35.67 (A)	467	18
35.68 (A)	467	19
35.695 (A)	467	20
35.70, Subd. 1 (A)	467	21
35.70, Subd. 2 (R)	467	44
35.70, Subd. 3 (A)	467	22
35.70, Subd. 4 (A)	467	23
35.70, Subd. 5 (R)	467	44
35.70, Subd. 6 (R)	467	44
35.70, Subd. 8 (R)	467	44
35.71, Subd. 3 (A)	467	24
35.71, Subd. 7 (A)	467	25
35.73, Subd. 2 (R)	467	44
35.81 (A)	467	26
35.82 (A)	467	27
35.821, Subd. 2 (R)	467	44
35.822 (A)	467	28
35.830 (A)	467	29
35.831 (A)	467	30
43.0001 (N)	617	2
43.001 (A)	617	3
43.003 (R)	617	45
43.01, Subd. 8 (A)	617	4
43.03 (R)	614	191
43.05, Subd. 2 (A)	614	61
*43.05, Subd. 2 (A)	617	5
43.05, Subd. 3 (N)	617	6
*43.051, Subd. 3 (A)	600	1
43.06 (R)	614	191
43.062, Subd. 1 (A)	614	62
43.062, Subd. 2 (A)	614	63
*43.062, Subd. 3 (A)	614	64
*43.064 (A)	607	26
43.065 (A)	614	65
*43.067, Subd. 1 (A)	617	7
43.067, Subd. 2 (A)	614	66
*43.067, Subd. 4 (R)	614	191
43.068 (A)	614	67
*43.09, Subd. 2a (A)	614	68
43.111 (A)	617	8
43.112 (N)	617	9

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43.113 (N)	617	
*43.15, Subd. 1 (A)	614	10
43.18, Subd. 4 (A)	617	69
*43.19, Subd. 1 (A)	617	11
*43.24 (A)	617	12
43.245 (A)	614	70
43.321 (A)	617	13
43.323, Subd. 1 (A)	617	14
43.324, Subd. 2 (A)	614	71
43.35 (A)	614	72
43.45 (A)	617	73
43.46 (A)	617	15
*43.50, Subd. 1 (A)	617	16
43.50, Subd. 3 (R)	617	17
43.56 (N)	572	45
43.57 (N)	572	1
43.58 (N)	572	2
43.59 (N)	572	3
43.60 (N)	572	4
43.60, Subd. 3 (A)	618	5
43.61 (N)	572	21
43.62 (N)	572	6
45.01 (A)	516	7
45.17, Subd. 7 (N)	579	1
*46.04 (A)	604	2
46.221 (N)	543	1
46.24 (A)	604	11
47.16 (A)	541	2
*47.20, Subd. 2 (A)	373	1
*47.20, Subd. 3 (A)	373	1
*47.20, Subd. 4 (A)	373	2
*47.20, Subd. 4a (A)	373	3
47.20, Subd. 13a (N)	373	4
47.202 (N)	599	5
	604	3
47.203 (N)	599	3
	604	4
	444	4
47.52 (A)	468	1
47.53 (A)	486	1
47.71 (A)	399	1
48.08 (A)	522	1
48.153 (A)	606	1
48.153 (A)	512	1
48.159 (A)	599	1
48.185, Subd. 2 (R)	599	9
48.19, Subd. 1 (A)	599	1
48.195 (N)	343	1
48.196 (N)	606	1
48.24, Subd. 3 (A)	523	2
48.511 (N)	605	1
48.61, Subd. 1 (A)	445	1
48.845 (N)	383	1
48.846 (N)	383	1
50.14, Subd. 4 (A)	551	2
50.14, Subd. 5 (A)	524	1
50.14, Subd. 5 (A)	599	1
50.14, Subd. 5 (A)	618	2
50.157 (A)	512	12
50.245 (N)	514	2
51A.02, Subd. 4a (N)	524	1
51A.02, Subd. 4a (A)	618	2
51A.02, Subd. 8 (A)	524	12
51A.02, Subd. 17 (A)	524	3
51A.21, Subd. 16a (N)	512	4
51A.21, Subd. 19 (N)	522	3
		2

51A.37, Subd. 3 (A)	524	5
52.136 (N)	512	4
52.14 (A)	522	3
52.17 (A)	492	1
53.01 (A)	541	2
53.04, Subd. 7 (N)	551	3
53.06 (A)	503	1
53.09, Subd. 2 (A)	503	2
53.10 (N)	503	3
55.06, Subd. 1 (A)	524	6
55.095 (A)	524	7
60A.02, Subd. 3 (A)	529	1
60A.02, Subd. 4 (A)	529	2
60A.082 (N)	459	1
60A.09, Subd. 1 (A)	505	1
60A.09, Subd. 7 (N)	505	2
60A.17, Subd. 2b (N)	596	7
60A.23, Subd. 8 (N)	528	1
60D.02, Subd. 4 (A)	554	1
60D.02, Subd. 6 (A)	554	2
61A.091 (A)	376	1
61B.02, Subd. 1 (A)	401	1
61B.05, Subd. 4 (N)	401	2
61B.07, Subd. 1 (A)	401	3
61B.07, Subd. 2 (A)	401	4
61B.07, Subd. 3 (A)	401	5
61B.07, Subd. 7 (A)	401	6
61B.15 (A)	401	7
*62A.02, Subd. 3 (A)	509	18
62A.041 (A)	589	25
62A.046 (N)	496	1
62A.149, Subd. 1 (A)	496	2
62A.23 (N)	377	1
62A.24 (N)	377	2
62C.14, Subd. 5a (A)	589	26
62D.12, Subd. 12 (N)	614	74
*62D.22, Subd. 7 (A)	617	18
*62E.06 (A)	496	3
62E.12 (A)	565	1
62E.53, Subd. 4 (N)	349	1
62E.53, Subd. 5 (N)	565	2
62E.54, Subd. 1 (A)	349	2
62F.01, Subd. 2 (A)	596	8
62F.06, Subd. 1 (A)	596	9
64A.22, Subd. 1 (A)	589	27
65B.46, Subd. 2 (A)	539	1
65B.49, Subd. 5 (R)	539	7
65B.49, Subd. 6 (R)	539	7
65B.61, Subd. 1 (A)	539	2
65B.61, Subd. 2 (A)	539	3
65B.61, Subd. 2a (N)	539	4
65B.61, Subd. 2b (N)	539	5
65B.64, Subd. 1 (A)	539	6
65B.68, Subd. 2 (A)	426	1
69.77, Subd. 2 (A)	341	1
69.77, Subd. 2 (A)	607	XIV 27
69.77, Subd. 2 (A)	607	XV 2
*69.771, Subd. 1 (A)	509	19
69.775 (A)	607	XIV 28
71A.01, Subd. 1 (A)	409	1
72A.13 (A)	436	1
72A.19 (A)	436	2
72A.41, Subd. 1 (A)	436	3
72A.51, Subd. 3 (A)	354	1
72A.52 (A)	354	2

72B.02, Subd. 13 (N)	456	1
72B.091 (N)	456	2
72B.092 (N)	456	3
72C.03 (A)	353	1
72C.09 (A)	353	2
72C.11, Subd. 1 (A)	353	3
79.01, Subd. 2 (A)	529	3
79.01, Subd. 3 (A)	529	4
*79.071, Subd. 6a (N)	556	1
*79.071, Subd. 6b (N)	556	2
*79.071, Subd. 6c (N)	556	3
*79.071, Subd. 6d (N)	556	4
*79.071, Subd. 6e (N)	556	5
*79.211, Subd. 2 (A)	556	6
*79.34 (A)	556	7
*79.35 (A)	556	8
*79.36 (A)	556	9
*79.37 (A)	556	10
*79.38 (A)	556	11
*79.41 (R)	556	13
*79.42 (R)	556	13
*80A.15, Subd. 1 (A)	503	4
80D.01 (N)	516	3
80D.02 (N)	516	4
80D.03 (N)	516	5
80D.04 (N)	516	6
80D.05 (N)	516	7
80D.06 (N)	516	8
80D.07 (N)	516	9
80D.08 (N)	516	10
80D.09 (N)	516	11
80D.10 (N)	516	12
80D.11 (N)	516	13
80D.12 (N)	516	14
80D.13 (N)	516	15
80D.14 (N)	516	16
80D.15 (N)	516	17
80D.16 (N)	516	18
80D.17 (N)	516	19
80D.18 (N)	516	21
82.18 (A)	516	20
*82.21, Subd. 1 (A)	614	75
82.31, Subd. 3 (A)	420	1
82.34 (A)	614	76
84.0272 (A)	458	10
84.0273 (N)	458	9
84.0274, Subd. 1 (N)	458	1
84.0274, Subd. 2 (N)	458	2
84.0274, Subd. 3 (N)	458	3
84.0274, Subd. 4 (N)	458	4
84.0274, Subd. 5 (N)	458	5
84.0274, Subd. 6 (N)	458	6
84.0274, Subd. 7 (N)	458	7
84.0275 (N)	458	8
84.089 (N)	384	1
85.012, Subd. 1 (A)	458	11
85.012, Subd. 56 (R)	89	7
85.015, Subd. 1 (A)	458	12
85.021, Subd. 1 (A)	458	13
85.021, Subd. 2 (A)	458	14
85.041 (R)	384	3
85A.02, Subd. 7 (A)	433	1
89.021, Subd. 2 (A)	424	1
89.35 (A)	509	20
89.36, Subd. 1 (A)	509	21

89.39 (A)	509		22
90.195 (A)	579		3
90.195 (A)	614		78
93.45, Subd. 2 (A)	509		23
94.10, Subd. 1 (A)	614		79
94.16 (A)	614		80
97.40, Subd. 7 (A)	571		1
97.431, Subd. 4 (A)	614		81
97.432 (A)	614		82
97.433 (N)	614		83
97.481 (A)	515		1
97.49, Subd. 1a (N)	571		2
98.455 (N)	571		3
98.46, Subd. 4 (A)	571		4
98.46, Subd. 15 (A)	517		1
98.46, Subd. 16 (A)	571		5
98.46, Subd. 22 (A)	571		6
98.47, Subd. 7 (A)	571		7
98.47, Subd. 15 (A)	571		8
98.47, Subd. 16 (A)	571		9
100.27, Subd. 2 (A)	571		10
*100.27, Subd. 4 (A)	571		11
*100.271, Subd. 1 (A)	571		12
100.29, Subd. 1 (A)	571		13
100.29, Subd. 2 (A)	576		1
100.29, Subd. 3 (A)	576		2
100.29, Subd. 9 (A)	576		3
100.29, Subd. 10 (A)	394		1
*100.29, Subd. 30 (A)	474		1
100.29, Subd. 31 (A)	571		15
100.30 (A)	571		16
101.41, Subd. 2 (A)	571		14
104.37, Subd. 1 (A)	458		15
105.401 (A)	548		1
105.482, Subd. 1 (A)	585		1
*105.482, Subd. 3 (A)	585		2
105.482, Subd. 4 (A)	585		3
*105.482, Subd. 5a (A)	585		4
106.011, Subd. 23 (N)	552		1
106.471, Subd. 2 (A)	552		2
106.471, Subd. 5 (A)	552		3
106.471, Subd. 6 (A)	552		4
106.471, Subd. 9 (N)	614		84
106.651 (A)	552		5
106.652 (N)	552		6
111.21, Subd. 1 (A)	509		24
112.431 (N)	614		85
112.46 (A)	509		25
114.13, Subd. 1 (A)	476		3
114.13, Subd. 2 (A)	476		4
114.13, Subd. 2a (N)	476		5
114.13, Subd. 3 (R)	476		7
114.13, Subd. 4 (A)	476		6
115A.01 (N)	564	I	1
115A.02 (N)	564	I	2
115A.03 (N)	564	I	3
115A.04 (N)	564	II	1
115A.05 (N)	564	II	2
115A.06 (N)	564	II	3
115A.07 (N)	564	II	4
115A.08 (N)	564	II	5
115A.09 (N)	564	II	6
115A.10 (N)	564	II	7
115A.11 (N)	564	II	8
115A.12 (N)	564	II	9

115A.13 (N)	564	II	10
115A.14 (N)	564	II	11
115A.15 (N)	564	II	12
115A.18 (N)	564	III	1
115A.19 (N)	564	III	2
115A.20 (N)	564	III	3
115A.21 (N)	564	III	4
115A.22 (N)	564	III	5
115A.23 (N)	564	III	6
115A.24 (N)	564	III	7
115A.25 (N)	564	III	8
115A.26 (N)	564	III	9
115A.27 (N)	564	III	10
115A.28 (N)	564	III	11
115A.29 (N)	564	III	12
115A.30 (N)	564	III	13
115A.32 (N)	564	IV	1
115A.33 (N)	564	IV	2
115A.34 (N)	564	IV	3
115A.35 (N)	564	IV	4
115A.36 (N)	564	IV	5
115A.37 (N)	564	IV	6
115A.38 (N)	564	IV	7
115A.39 (N)	564	IV	8
115A.42 (N)	564	V	1
115A.43 (N)	564	V	2
115A.44 (N)	564	V	3
115A.45 (N)	564	V	4
115A.46 (N)	564	V	5
115A.49 (N)	564	VI	1
115A.50 (N)	564	VI	2
115A.51 (N)	564	VI	3
115A.52 (N)	564	VI	4
115A.53 (N)	564	VI	5
115A.54 (N)	564	VI	6
115A.57 (N)	564	VII	1
115A.58 (N)	564	VII	2
115A.59 (N)	564	VII	3
115A.62 (N)	564	VIII	1
115A.63 (N)	564	VIII	2
115A.64 (N)	564	VIII	3
115A.65 (N)	564	VIII	4
115A.66 (N)	564	VIII	5
115A.67 (N)	564	VIII	6
115A.68 (N)	564	VIII	7
115A.69 (N)	564	VIII	8
115A.70 (N)	564	VIII	9
115A.71 (N)	564	VIII	10
115A.72 (N)	564	VIII	11
116.02, Subd. 2 (A)	509		26
116.06, Subd. 9 (A)	564	XI	1
116.06, Subd. 9a (N)	564	XI	2
116.06, Subd. 9b (N)	564	XI	2
116.06, Subd. 9c (N)	564	XI	2
116.06, Subd. 9d (N)	564	XI	2
116.06, Subd. 9e (N)	564	XI	2
116.06, Subd. 9f (N)	564	XI	2
116.06, Subd. 9g (N)	564	XI	2
116.06, Subd. 9h (N)	564	XI	2
116.06, Subd. 10 (A)	564	XI	3
116.06, Subd. 13 (A)	564	XI	4
116.07, Subd. 2 (A)	564	XI	5
116.07, Subd. 4 (A)	564	XI	6
116.07, Subd. 4a (A)	564	XI	7
116.07, Subd. 4b (N)	564	XI	8

116.07, Subd. 4c (N)	564	XI	9
116.07, Subd. 9 (N)	564	XI	10
116.081, Subd. 1 (A)	564	XI	11
116.101 (A)	564	XI	12
116.16, Subd. 2 (A)	509		27
116.16, Subd. 10 (A)	397		1
116.41 (A)	564	XI	13
116C.63, Subd. 4 (A)	614		87
116C.65 (A)	509		28
116D.04, Subd. 1 (R)	447		10
116D.04, Subd. 1a (N)	447		1
116D.04, Subd. 2 (R)	447		10
116D.04, Subd. 2a (N)	447		2
116D.04, Subd. 3 (R)	447		10
116D.04, Subd. 3a (N)	447		3
116D.04, Subd. 4 (R)	447		10
116D.04, Subd. 4a (N)	447		4
116D.04, Subd. 5 (R)	447		10
116D.04, Subd. 5a (N)	447		5
116D.04, Subd. 6a (N)	447		6
116D.04, Subd. 10 (N)	447		7
116D.04, Subd. 11 (N)	447		8
116D.04, Subd. 12 (N)	614		88
116E.035 (N)	490		3
116F.02, Subd. 3 (R)	564	XIII	2
116F.02, Subd. 4 (R)	564	XIII	2
116F.02, Subd. 5 (R)	564	XIII	2
116F.03 (R)	564	XIII	2
116F.04 (R)	564	XIII	2
116F.05, Subd. 2 (R)	564	XIII	2
116F.30 (N)	614		185
116H.01 (A)	579		4
116H.06 (A)	509		29
*116H.085 (A)	579		5
116H.087 (A)	579		6
116H.089 (N)	579		7
116H.12, Subd. 11 (A)	579		8
116H.125 (R)	579		33
116H.129, Subd. 5 (A)	579		9
*116H.13, Subd. 3 (A)	579		10
*116H.13, Subd. 7 (A)	579		11
116H.17 (N)	579		12
116H.18 (N)	579		28
116H.19 (N)	579		29
*116H.22 (A)	579		13
*116I.01, Subd. 2 (A)	440		1
*116I.01, Subd. 2 (A)	533		1
117.155 (A)	607	XIX	2
118.01 (A)	551		2
118.01, Subd. 1 (A)	618		1
*120.075 (A)	375		1
*120.075, Subd. 1a (N)	609	VI	1
*120.075, Subd. 3a (N)	609	VI	2
*120.075, Subd. 4 (A)	609	VI	3
120.0751 (N)	609	VI	4
120.0752 (N)	609	VI	5
120.095, Subd. 6 (A)	609	III	1
120.10, Subd. 2 (A)	609	III	2
120.17, Subd. 9 (A)	509		30
120.68 (N)	609	VI	6
121.21, Subd. 11 (N)	469		2
121.90 (A)	609	VII	2
121.902, Subd. 1 (A)	609	VII	3
121.906, Subd. 2 (A)	609	VII	4
121.908, Subd. 1 (A)	609	VII	5

*121.912, Subd. 1 (A)	609	VI	7
121.912, Subd. 2 (A)	609	VII	6
121.912, Subd. 3 (N)	609	VI	8
121.914, Subd. 1 (A)	609	VII	7
*121.917, Subd. 4 (A)	609	VII	8
121.92, Subd. 1 (R)	609	VII	18
*121.92, Subd. 2 (R)	609	VII	18
121.93 (N)	609	VII	9
121.931 (N)	609	VII	10
121.932 (N)	609	VII	11
121.933 (N)	609	VII	12
121.934 (N)	609	VII	13
121.935 (N)	609	VII	14
121.936 (N)	609	VII	15
121.937 (N)	609	VII	16
121.938 (N)	609	VII	17
121.96 (N)	609	II	6
122.22, Subd. 2 (A)	609	VI	9
122.22, Subd. 4 (A)	609	VI	10
122.23, Subd. 9 (A)	609	VI	11
122.23, Subd. 10 (A)	609	VI	12
122.25, Subd. 1 (A)	609	VI	13
122.531, Subd. 2 (A)	509		31
122.531, Subd. 3 (R)	609	I	14
122.531, Subd. 3a (N)	609	I	1
122.531, Subd. 5 (N)	609	I	2
122.531, Subd. 6 (N)	609	I	3
122.531, Subd. 7 (N)	609	I	4
*122.541, Subd. 5 (A)	609	VI	14
122.85, Subd. 7 (R)	609	VI	48
123.11, Subd. 7 (A)	609	VI	15
123.32, Subd. 12 (A)	487		2
123.34, Subd. 6 (R)	609	VI	48
123.35, Subd. 5 (A)	609	VI	16
123.36, Subd. 10 (A)	609	VI	17
123.36, Subd. 13 (N)	609	VI	18
123.39, Subd. 3 (R)	609	II	7
123.42 (A)	509		32
123.51 (A)	609	VI	19
123.65 (R)	609	VI	48
123.70 (A)	504		1
123.932, Subd. 1e (N)	609	IV	2
123.932, Subd. 3a (N)	609	VI	20
123.932, Subd. 9 (A)	609	VI	21
123.933 (A)	609	IV	3
*123.937 (A)	609	IV	4
123.947 (N)	609	IV	5
*124.11, Subd. 2a (A)	609	V	1
*124.11, Subd. 2b (A)	609	V	2
124.11, Subd. 2c (N)	609	V	3
*124.19, Subd. 4 (A)	609	I	5
124.20 (A)	609	I	6
124.212, Subd. 2 (A)	607	IV	1
*124.212, Subd. 7d (A)	609	I	7
124.212, Subd. 8a (A)	509		33
124.212, Subd. 8a (A)	607	VII	8
124.212, Subd. 10 (A)	429		1
*124.212, Subd. 11 (A)	443		1
124.214, Subd. 2 (A)	609	IV	7
*124.222, Subd. 3 (R)	609	II	7
*124.224, Subd. 8 (A)	609	I	8
*124.223 (A)	609	II	1
*124.225 (A)	609	II	2
*124.245, Subd. 1 (A)	609	IV	8
*124.245, Subd. 2 (A)	609	IV	9

*124.247, Subd. 3 (A)	609	VI	22
*124.247, Subd. 4 (A)	609	VI	23
*124.271, Subd. 1a (A)	609	IV	12
*124.271, Subd. 2 (A)	609	IV	13
124.38, Subd. 7 (A)	545		1
124.43, Subd. 1 (A)	545		2
124.43, Subd. 2 (A)	545		3
124.46, Subd. 3 (A)	509		34
124.46, Subd. 4 (A)	607	XIV	29
124.476 (N)	545		4
124.561, Subd. 3a (A)	609	V	4
*124.562, Subd. 3 (A)	609	V	5
*124.562, Subd. 4 (A)	609	V	6
*124.5621, Subd. 11 (A)	609	V	7
*124.5621, Subd. 13 (N)	609	V	8
*124.5624, Subd. 6 (A)	609	V	9
*124.5625 (A)	609	V	10
124.5626 (N)	609	V	11
*124.565, Subd. 3 (A)	609	V	12
*124.565, Subd. 6 (A)	609	V	13
124.565, Subd. 7 (N)	609	V	14
*124.566 (A)	609	V	15
*124.572, Subd. 2 (A)	609	V	16
124.572, Subd. 7 (A)	609	V	17
124.65 (A)	609	IV	14
125.03, Subd. 4 (N)	345		1
125.031 (N)	609	V	18
125.05, Subd. 1 (A)	345		2
125.05, Subd. 2 (A)	345		3
125.06 (A)	345		4
125.08 (A)	345		5
125.09, Subd. 1 (A)	345		6
125.12, Subd. 2 (A)	609	VI	24
125.12, Subd. 4 (A)	509		35
125.12, Subd. 9 (A)	609	VI	25
125.121, Subd. 1 (A)	345		7
125.182, Subd. 1 (A)	609	VI	26
125.182, Subd. 2 (A)	345		8
125.182, Subd. 4 (R)	345		18
125.183, Subd. 1 (A)	345		9
125.183, Subd. 3 (A)	345		10
125.185, Subd. 4 (A)	345		11
125.185, Subd. 4a (A)	345		12
125.185, Subd. 6 (A)	345		13
125.185, Subd. 9 (A)	345		14
125.60, Subd. 8 (N)	609	VI	27
*125.61, Subd. 1 (R)	609	VI	48
125.61, Subd. 1a (R)	609	VI	48
*125.61, Subd. 2 (R)	609	VI	48
*125.61, Subd. 3 (R)	609	VI	48
*125.61, Subd. 3a (R)	609	VI	48
*125.61, Subd. 4 (R)	609	VI	48
*125.61, Subd. 4a (R)	609	VI	48
*125.61, Subd. 4b (R)	609	VI	48
125.61, Subd. 6 (R)	609	VI	48
125.611 (N)	609	VI	28
126.07 (A)	609	III	3
126.10 (A)	609	VI	29
126.21 (A)	355		1
126.261 (N)	609	III	14
126.262 (N)	609	III	15
126.263 (N)	609	III	16
126.264 (N)	609	III	17
126.265 (N)	609	III	18
126.266 (N)	609	III	19

126.267 (N)	609	III	20
126.268 (N)	609	III	21
126.269 (N)	609	III	22
126.31 (R)	609	III	24
126.32 (R)	609	III	24
126.33 (R)	609	III	24
126.34 (R)	609	III	24
126.35 (R)	609	III	24
126.36, Subd. 1 (A)	609	III	4
126.36, Subd. 3 (A)	609	III	5
126.36, Subd. 4 (A)	609	III	6
126.36, Subd. 5 (A)	609	III	7
126.36, Subd. 6 (R)	609	III	24
126.37 (R)	609	III	24
126.38 (R)	609	III	24
126.39, Subd. 1 (R)	609	III	24
126.39, Subd. 2 (R)	609	III	24
126.39, Subd. 3 (R)	609	III	24
126.39, Subd. 4 (R)	609	III	24
126.39, Subd. 5 (R)	609	III	24
126.39, Subd. 6 (R)	609	III	24
126.39, Subd. 7 (R)	609	III	24
126.39, Subd. 8 (R)	609	III	24
126.39, Subd. 9 (R)	609	III	24
*126.39, Subd. 10 (R)	609	III	24
126.40, Subd. 1 (R)	609	III	24
126.40, Subd. 2 (R)	609	III	24
*126.40, Subd. 3 (R)	609	III	24
*126.41, Subd. 1 (R)	609	III	24
126.41, Subd. 2 (A)	509		37
126.41, Subd. 2 (R)	609	III	24
126.41, Subd. 3 (R)	609	III	24
126.41, Subd. 4 (R)	609	III	24
126.41, Subd. 5 (R)	609	III	24
126.41, Subd. 6 (R)	609	III	24
126.41, Subd. 7 (R)	609	III	24
126.42 (R)	609	III	24
126.52, Subd. 1 (R)	609	III	24
126.52, Subd. 2 (R)	609	III	24
126.52, Subd. 3 (R)	609	III	24
126.52, Subd. 4 (R)	609	III	24
126.52, Subd. 5 (A)	609	III	8
126.52, Subd. 6 (R)	609	III	24
126.52, Subd. 7 (R)	609	III	24
*126.52, Subd. 10 (R)	609	III	24
126.52, Subd. 12 (N)	609	III	9
*126.54, Subd. 1 (A)	609	III	10
126.54, Subd. 5 (A)	609	III	11
126.54, Subd. 6 (A)	609	III	12
127.09 (A)	609	VI	30
127.11 (A)	609	VI	31
127.21 (A)	609	VI	32
127.22 (R)	609	VI	48
128A.04 (A)	509		38
129.121, Subd. 5 (N)	355		2
134.03 (A)	609	VI	33
134.08 (A)	609	VI	34
136.11, Subd. 1 (A)	500		1
136.11, Subd. 8 (A)	500		2
136.14 (A)	500		3
136.148 (R)	500		4
136.148 (A)	509		36
136.15 (R)	500		4
136.501 (A)	509		39
136.503, Subd. 1 (A)	509		40

136.506 (A)	509	41
136.62, Subd. 6 (N)	469	1
136.81, Subd. 1 (A)	614	89
136.88 (N)	454	1
*136A.171 (A)	537	1
137.33 (N)	579	30
138.025, Subd. 10 (A)	546	1
138.027 (N)	89	5
138.55, Subd. 5 (R)	546	6
138.56, Subd. 13 (N)	434	1
138.581 (N)	434	2
138.585, Subd. 28 (N)	546	2
138.59 (A)	434	3
138.93 (N)	614	90
141.25, Subd. 9 (A)	559	1
141.271, Subd. 3 (A)	559	2
141.271, Subd. 13 (N)	559	3
141.35 (A)	559	4
144.215, Subd. 3 (A)	589	28
144.218, Subd. 1 (A)	561	1
144.225, Subd. 1 (A)	509	42
144.225, Subd. 2 (A)	561	2
144.42 (R)	357	22
144.421 (R)	357	22
144.422, Subd. 2 (A)	357	1
144.422, Subd. 6 (A)	357	2
144.422, Subd. 7 (A)	357	3
144.422, Subd. 9 (A)	357	4
144.424, Subd. 8 (A)	357	5
144.424, Subd. 9 (A)	357	6
144.424, Subd. 10 (R)	357	22
144.424, Subd. 11 (A)	357	7
144.425 (A)	357	8
144.427 (R)	357	22
144.428 (R)	357	22
144.429 (R)	357	22
144.43 (R)	357	22
144.45 (A)	357	9
144.46 (R)	357	22
144.47 (R)	357	22
144.471 (A)	357	10
144.49, Subd. 5 (A)	357	11
144.49, Subd. 8 (A)	357	12
144.495 (N)	594	1
144.50, Subd. 4 (R)	357	22
144.59 (R)	567	2
144.60 (R)	567	2
144.61 (R)	567	2
144.62 (R)	567	2
144.63 (R)	567	2
144.64 (R)	567	2
144.65 (R)	567	2
144A.01, Subd. 5 (A)	509	43
144A.10, Subd. 1 (A)	509	44
144A.24 (A)	509	45
144A.65 (N)	570	3
144A.66 (N)	570	4
144A.67 (N)	570	5
145.13 (R)	357	22
145.22 (A)	509	46
145.24, Subd. 4 (R)	357	22
145.52, Subd. 1 (A)	368	1
145.913, Subd. 3 (A)	614	92
145.93 (N)	577	1
145.95 (N)	614	91

147.073, Subd. 1 (A)	509	47
147.09 (A)	567	1
148.65 (A)	412	1
148.67 (A)	412	2
148.70 (A)	412	3
148.705 (N)	412	4
148.706 (N)	412	11
148.71 (A)	412	5
148.72 (A)	412	6
148.73 (A)	412	7
148.74 (A)	412	8
148.75 (A)	412	9
148.76 (A)	412	10
148.77 (A)	412	12
148.78 (A)	412	13
149.07 (R)	457	3
150A.06, Subd. 1 (A)	596	1
150A.06, Subd. 2 (A)	596	2
*150A.06, Subd. 2a (A)	596	3
150A.09, Subd. 3 (A)	596	4
150A.11, Subd. 1 (A)	596	5
152.21 (N)	614	93
155.14 (A)	614	94
156A.01 (A)	535	1
156A.02, Subd. 1 (A)	535	2
156A.02, Subd. 4 (N)	535	3
156A.02, Subd. 5 (N)	535	4
156A.03, Subd. 1 (A)	535	5
156A.04 (A)	535	6
156A.06, Subd. 1 (A)	535	7
156A.071 (N)	535	8
156A.075 (N)	535	10
156A.08 (A)	535	9
160.08, Subd. 7 (A)	494	5
160.085, Subd. 1 (A)	538	1
160.085, Subd. 1a (N)	538	2
160.27, Subd. 5 (A)	435	1
160.27, Subd. 5 (A)	533	2
160.276 (N)	494	2
160.277 (N)	494	3
160.278 (N)	494	4
160.292 (N)	413	1
160.293 (N)	413	2
160.294 (N)	413	3
160.295 (N)	413	4
160.296 (N)	413	5
160.297 (N)	413	6
161.115, Rte. #263 (A)	533	4
161.115, Rte. #264 (A)	533	4
161.115, Rte. #278 (A)	533	4
161.115, Rte. #327 Discontinued	533	5
161.115, Rte. #334 (N)	533	3
161.115, Rte. #335 (N)	533	3
161.171, Subd. 5 (A)	509	51
161.172 (A)	533	6
161.173 (A)	509	52
161.23, Subd. 2 (A)	533	7
161.23, Subd. 3 (A)	494	6
*161.321, Subd. 1 (A)	361	1
161.321, Subd. 3 (A)	361	2
161.322 (A)	464	5
161.43 (A)	533	8
161.433, Subd. 1 (A)	533	9
161.433, Subd. 2 (A)	494	7
161.434 (A)	494	8

161.44, Subd. 1 (A)	533		10
161.51 (A)	533		11
162.02, Subd. 11 (A)	509		53
162.04 (A)	464		6
162.10 (A)	464		7
163.11, Subd. 5a (A)	402		1
*164.08, Subd. 2 (A)	435		2
165.13 (N)	558		6
167.42 (A)	607	XIV	30
167.50, Subd. 2 (A)	607	XIV	31
168.012, Subd. 1 (A)	364		1
168.012, Subd. 9 (A)	607	II	1
168.013, Subd. 2 (A)	427		1
168.12, Subd. 2a (A)	372		1
168.181, Subd. 2 (A)	478		1
168.27, Subd. 2 (A)	427		2
168.27, Subd. 6 (A)	478		2
168.27, Subd. 12 (A)	427		3
168.27, Subd. 17 (A)	478		3
168.27, Subd. 20 (A)	427		4
168.27, Subd. 22 (A)	427		5
168.27, Subd. 24 (A)	427		6
168.31, Subd. 4 (A)	498		1
168.66, Subd. 4 (A)	614		95
168.72 (A)	451		1
168.72 (A)	599		5
168.72, Subd. 2 (R)	599		10
168A.20, Subd. 1 (A)	369		1
168B.02, Subd. 1 (A)	509		54
168B.02, Subd. 2 (A)	509		55
168B.05 (A)	509		56
168B.07, Subd. 2 (A)	509		57
168B.08, Subd. 3 (A)	509		58
169.09, Subd. 11 (A)	498		2
169.09, Subd. 13 (A)	498		3
169.123, Subd. 1 (A)	483		1
169.123, Subd. 3 (A)	395		1
169.14, Subd. 5b (N)	498		4
169.141, Subd. 2 (A)	520		1
169.305, Subd. 1 (A)	533		12
169.42, Subd. 1 (A)	533		13
169.58, Subd. 3 (N)	404		1
169.73, Subd. 1 (A)	498		5
169.73, Subd. 2 (A)	498		6
169.73, Subd. 3 (R)	498		7
169.73, Subd. 4 (R)	498		7
169.73, Subd. 5 (R)	498		7
169.751 (A)	509		59
169.80, Subd. 1 (A)	438		1
169.81, Subd. 3 (A)	513		1
169.81, Subd. 3b (N)	513		2
169.81, Subd. 10 (N)	491		1
169.851 (N)	485		1
169.871 (N)	485		2
169.871 (A)	618		10
169.872 (N)	485		3
169.89, Subd. 1 (A)	520		2
169.98 (A)	578		10
169.99, Subd. 3 (A)	509		60
171.05, Subd. 2 (A)	446		1
171.07, Subd. 1 (A)	446		3
171.07, Subd. 3a (N)	446		2
171.20, Subd. 2 (A)	520		3
171.24 (A)	520		4
173.08, Subd. 2 (A)	494		1

174.02, Subd. 4 (A)	534	13
174.03, Subd. 2 (A)	534	14
*174.03, Subd. 4 (A)	558	1
174.03, Subd. 5a (N)	614	96
174.10, Subd. 1 (A)	534	15
174.10, Subd. 3 (A)	534	16
174.10, Subd. 4 (A)	534	17
*174.25, Subd. 1 (A)	462	1
174.256 (N)	579	14
174.257 (N)	579	15
174.257 (A)	618	13
*174.28, Subd. 2 (A)	614	97
174A.01 (N)	534	1
174A.02 (N)	534	2
174A.03 (N)	534	3
174A.04 (N)	534	4
174A.05 (N)	534	5
174A.06 (N)	534	6
174A.07 (N)	534	7
176.011, Subd. 9 (A)	384	2
*176.011, Subd. 9 (A)	414	2
176.011, Subd. 9a (N)	385	1
176.011, Subd. 11a (A)	385	2
176.011, Subd. 11a (A)	556	12
*176.012 (A)	392	1
176.132, Subd. 2a (N)	389	1
*177.23, Subd. 7 (A)	415	1
179.61 (A)	509	67
179.62 (A)	509	68
179.63, Subd. 1 (A)	509	69
179.63, Subd. 4 (A)	509	70
179.63, Subd. 7 (A)	617	19
179.63, Subd. 8 (A)	617	20
*179.63, Subd. 11 (A)	617	21
179.63, Subd. 13 (A)	345	15
179.63, Subd. 14 (A)	345	16
179.64, Subd. 1 (A)	617	22
179.64, Subd. 2 (A)	617	23
179.64, Subd. 3 (A)	617	24
179.64, Subd. 4 (A)	617	25
179.64, Subd. 5 (A)	617	26
*179.64, Subd. 7 (R)	617	45
179.65, Subd. 1 (A)	509	71
*179.65, Subd. 6 (A)	617	27
179.66, Subd. 5 (A)	509	81
179.66, Subd. 6 (A)	509	72
179.66, Subd. 9 (A)	509	73
179.67, Subd. 1 (A)	509	74
179.67, Subd. 4 (A)	617	28
179.68 (A)	509	75
179.69, Subd. 1 (A)	617	29
179.69, Subd. 3 (A)	617	30
179.69, Subd. 4 (R)	617	45
179.69, Subd. 5 (R)	617	45
179.69, Subd. 6 (R)	617	45
179.691 (N)	617	31
179.692 (N)	617	32
179.71, Subd. 2 (A)	509	76
179.71, Subd. 3 (A)	617	33
179.71, Subd. 4 (A)	509	77
179.71, Subd. 5 (A)	509	78
179.71, Subd. 5 (A)	615	35
179.71, Subd. 5 (A)	617	34
179.72, Subd. 3 (A)	615	36
179.72, Subd. 6 (A)	617	35

179.74, Subd. 2 (A)	509		79
179.74, Subd. 2 (A)	617		36
179.74, Subd. 3 (A)	617		37
*179.74, Subd. 4 (A)	509		80
*179.74, Subd. 4 (A)	617		38
*179.74, Subd. 5 (A)	617		39
179.741 (N)	617		40
179.742 (N)	617		41
179.743 (N)	617		42
*180.03, Subd. 2 (A)	614		98
181.12 (A)	509		82
183.411 (N)	601		1
184.21, Subd. 2 (A)	452		1
190.25 (A)	407		1
190.26, Subd. 1 (A)	407		2
190.26, Subd. 2 (R)	407		7
190.26, Subd. 3 (R)	407		7
190.27 (R)	407		7
190.29 (A)	407		3
190.30, Subd. 1 (A)	407		4
190.30, Subd. 5 (A)	407		5
190.30, Subd. 6 (A)	407		6
193.146, Subd. 4 (A)	607	XIV	32
196.05 (A)	414		3
196.051 (A)	414		4
196.18 (N)	414		1
197.01 (A)	357		13
197.06 (A)	414		5
197.17 (A)	509		83
197.75, Subd. 1 (A)	614		99
198.01 (A)	414		6
202A.135 (N)	400		1
202A.61 (A)	509		84
203A.31, Subd. 2 (A)	587	I	32
203A.31, Subd. 3 (A)	587	I	33
*204A.23 (A)	423		1
*204A.23 (A)	618		2
204A.24 (A)	587	I	34
204A.40, Subd. 2 (A)	587	I	35
*204A.53, Subd. 3 (A)	587	I	36
205.03, Subd. 3 (A)	416		1
210A.09, Subd. 2 (A)	406		1
210A.26, Subd. 3 (A)	607	II	11
210A.26, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XVII	13
210A.26, Subd. 6 (N)	587	II	12
	607	XVII	14
210A.34, Subd. 1 (A)	587	II	13
210A.34, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XVII	15
210A.34, Subd. 1a (N)	587	II	14
	607	XVII	16
210A.34, Subd. 1b (N)	587	II	15
	607	XVII	17
210A.34, Subd. 1c (N)	587	II	16
	607	XVII	18
214.06, Subd. 1 (A)	614		100
214.13, Subd. 6 (N)	412		14
214.13, Subd. 7 (N)	412		15
214.15 (N)	596		6
216.16 (A)	614		102
216A.01 (A)	614		103
216A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	614		104
216A.03, Subd. 3a (N)	614		105
216A.04, Subd. 1 (A)	614		106
216A.04, Subd. 1a (N)	614		107
216A.04, Subd. 3 (A)	614		108

216A.05, Subd. 4 (A)	614	109
216A.05, Subd. 5 (A)	614	110
216A.07 (A)	614	111
216A.095 (N)	614	112
216B.16, Subd. 6b (N)	579	16
216B.165 (N)	579	17
216B.17, Subd. 1 (A)	614	113
216B.19 (A)	614	114
216B.241 (N)	579	18
216B.54 (A)	614	115
216B.62 (A)	614	116
216B.62, Subd. 1 (R)	614	191
216B.64 (A)	614	117
218.011, Subd. 2 (A)	460	3
218.011, Subd. 7 (A)	534	18
218.021 (A)	460	4
218.021 (A)	534	19
218.025 (A)	534	20
218.031, Subd. 1 (A)	460	5
218.031, Subd. 1 (A)	534	21
218.031, Subd. 5 (A)	534	22
218.031, Subd. 8 (A)	534	23
218.031, Subd. 10 (A)	534	24
218.041 (A)	460	6
218.041 (A)	534	25
218.071 (A)	534	26
219.01 (A)	460	7
219.02 (R)	460	32
219.03 (R)	460	32
219.03 (A)	534	27
219.04 (R)	460	32
219.05 (R)	460	32
219.07 (R)	460	32
219.071 (N)	460	8
219.072 (N)	460	9
219.08 (A)	460	10
219.10 (A)	460	11
219.11 (R)	460	32
219.12 (R)	460	32
219.14 (A)	460	12
219.14 (A)	534	28
219.17 (A)	460	13
219.19 (A)	460	14
219.23 (A)	460	15
219.23 (A)	534	29
219.24 (A)	534	30
219.25 (R)	460	32
219.25 (A)	534	31
219.27 (A)	534	32
219.28 (A)	534	33
219.28 (A)	460	16
219.383 (A)	534	34
219.383, Subd. 4 (A)	460	17
219.39 (A)	460	18
219.39 (A)	534	35
219.40 (A)	460	19
219.40 (A)	534	36
219.403 (A)	460	20
219.41 (A)	534	37
219.42 (A)	534	38
219.43 (R)	460	32
219.43 (A)	534	39
219.46, Subd. 7 (A)	534	40
219.47 (A)	460	21
219.47 (A)	534	41

219.50 (A)	460	22
219.51 (A)	534	42
219.52 (A)	460	23
219.52 (A)	534	43
219.54 (A)	460	24
219.54 (A)	534	44
219.55 (A)	534	45
219.562, Subd. 3 (A)	534	46
219.58 (R)	460	32
219.59 (R)	460	32
219.60 (R)	460	32
219.61 (R)	460	32
219.62 (R)	460	32
219.63 (R)	460	32
219.64 (A)	460	25
219.65 (R)	460	32
219.65 (A)	534	47
219.66 (R)	460	32
219.67 (R)	460	32
219.681 (A)	534	48
219.70 (A)	460	26
219.70 (A)	534	49
219.71 (A)	534	50
219.741 (A)	460	27
219.741 (A)	534	51
219.742 (R)	534	86
219.84 (R)	460	32
219.85 (A)	460	28
219.85 (A)	534	52
219.86 (R)	460	32
219.86 (A)	534	53
219.87 (R)	460	32
219.87 (A)	534	54
219.89 (R)	460	32
219.90 (R)	460	32
219.91 (R)	460	32
219.92 (A)	460	29
219.94 (R)	460	32
219.95 (R)	460	32
219.96 (R)	460	32
219.97, Subd. 1 (R)	460	32
219.97, Subd. 2 (R)	460	32
219.97, Subd. 3 (R)	460	32
219.97, Subd. 7 (A)	460	30
219.97, Subd. 8 (R)	460	32
219.97, Subd. 9 (R)	460	32
219.97, Subd. 11 (R)	460	32
219.97, Subd. 14 (R)	460	32
219.97, Subd. 15 (R)	460	32
219.97, Subd. 16 (R)	460	32
221.011, Subd. 2b (A)	534	55
221.011, Subd. 9 (A)	428	1
221.011, Subd. 15 (A)	534	56
*221.011, Subd. 22 (A)	465	1
221.011, Subd. 22 (A)	534	57
221.011, Subd. 25 (N)	428	2
221.021 (A)	534	58
221.031, Subd. 1 (A)	465	2
221.031, Subd. 1 (A)	534	59
221.041 (A)	534	60
221.051 (A)	534	61
221.061 (A)	534	62
221.071 (A)	534	63
221.081 (A)	534	64
221.101 (A)	534	65

221.121 (A)	534	66
221.121, Subd. 4 (N)	428	3
221.131 (A)	465	3
221.131 (A)	534	67
221.141, Subd. 2 (A)	534	68
221.151 (A)	534	69
221.161 (A)	534	70
221.171 (A)	534	71
221.181 (A)	534	72
221.221 (A)	465	4
221.221 (A)	534	73
221.261 (A)	534	74
221.271 (A)	534	75
221.281 (A)	534	76
221.291, Subd. 1 (A)	534	77
221.293 (A)	534	78
221.295 (A)	534	79
221.296, Subd. 2 (A)	534	80
221.296, Subd. 3 (A)	534	81
221.296, Subd. 4 (A)	534	82
221.296, Subd. 8 (A)	534	83
221.55 (A)	534	84
221.67 (A)	541	3
221.68 (A)	534	85
222.38 (R)	460	32
222.39 (R)	460	32
222.40 (R)	460	32
222.41 (R)	460	32
222.42 (R)	460	32
222.43 (R)	460	32
222.44 (R)	460	32
222.45 (R)	460	32
*222.50, Subd. 7 (A)	558	2
222.63 (N)	558	3
222.64 (N)	558	7
*222.65 (A)	558	4
222.75 (N)	579	31
229.01 (R)	460	32
229.02 (R)	460	32
229.03 (R)	460	32
229.04 (R)	460	32
229.05 (R)	460	32
229.06 (R)	460	32
229.07 (R)	460	32
229.08 (R)	460	32
229.10 (R)	460	32
229.11 (R)	460	32
229.12 (R)	460	32
229.13 (R)	460	32
229.14 (R)	460	32
229.15 (R)	460	32
229.16 (R)	460	32
229.17 (R)	460	32
229.18 (R)	460	32
229.19 (R)	460	32
229.20 (R)	460	32
*231.01, Subd. 5 (A)	442	4
237.02 (A)	614	118
237.12 (A)	614	119
237.295, Subd. 1 (A)	614	120
237.295, Subd. 2 (A)	614	121
238.01 (A)	509	85
238.02, Subd. 1 (A)	509	86
238.02, Subd. 4 (A)	509	87
238.03 (A)	509	88

238.04, Subd. 9 (A)	509	89
238.06, Subd. 2 (A)	509	90
238.08, Subd. 4 (A)	509	91
238.08, Subd. 5 (N)	614	124
238.10 (A)	509	92
238.16, Subd. 2 (A)	509	93
239.081 (N)	460	31
239.27 (R)	509	94
241.021, Subd. 1 (A)	417	1
241.021, Subd. 1 (A)	580	1
241.021, Subd. 1 (A)	618	18
241.07 (A)	357	14
241.08, Subd. 2 (A)	509	95
241.15 (A)	357	15
241.26, Subd. 1 (A)	417	6
241.26, Subd. 2 (A)	417	7
241.26, Subd. 4 (A)	417	8
*241.27, Subd. 2 (A)	417	2
241.44, Subd. 1a (A)	509	48
242.37 (A)	509	96
243.05 (A)	417	9
243.07 (A)	509	97
243.12 (A)	509	98
243.18 (A)	417	10
243.24, Subd. 1 (A)	417	3
*243.55 (A)	390	1
243.88, Subd. 2 (A)	417	4
244.01, Subd. 1 (A)	417	12
244.01, Subd. 2 (A)	417	13
244.04, Subd. 2 (A)	417	14
244.065 (N)	417	11
244.08 (A)	417	15
*245.69 (A)	506	1
245.802, Subd. 1 (A)	618	18
245.812, Subd. 2 (A)	612	1
245.813 (R)	542	2
245.813, Subd. 9 (A)	509	49
245.814 (A)	614	125
246.014 (A)	357	16
246.014 (A)	614	126
246.022 (N)	614	127
246.28 (A)	357	17
251.01 (R)	357	22
251.011, Subd. 2 (R)	357	22
251.011, Subd. 5 (R)	357	22
251.02 (R)	357	22
251.03 (R)	357	22
251.043, Subd. 1 (A)	357	18
251.053 (A)	357	19
251.08 (R)	357	22
251.09 (R)	357	22
251.10 (R)	357	22
251.11 (R)	357	22
251.12 (R)	357	22
251.13 (R)	357	22
251.14 (R)	357	22
251.15, Subd. 1 (A)	357	20
251.16 (R)	357	22
252.28, Subd. 3 (A)	612	2
252.30 (A)	367	1
253A.22 (N)	570	7
253A.23 (N)	614	128
256.01, Subd. 2 (A)	357	21
256.01, Subd. 2 (A)	618	8
256.012 (N)	614	129

256.09 (A)	509	99
256.73, Subd. 2 (A)	614	130
256.736, Subd. 3 (A)	509	100
256.76, Subd. 2 (A)	509	101
256.78 (A)	509	102
*256.82 (A)	607	2
256.87, Subd. 1 (A)	408	1
256.9753, Subd. 1 (N)	455	1
256.9753, Subd. 2 (N)	455	2
256.9753, Subd. 3 (N)	455	3
256.9753, Subd. 4 (N)	455	4
256B.04, Subd. 10 (A)	349	3
256B.04, Subd. 13 (N)	349	4
*256B.06, Subd. 1 (A)	509	106
*256B.06, Subd. 1 (A)	527	1
256B.064, Subd. 1a (N)	349	6
256B.064, Subd. 1b (N)	349	6
256B.064, Subd. 1c (N)	349	6
256B.064, Subd. 2 (A)	349	5
256B.091 (N)	575	1
256B.27, Subd. 3 (A)	349	7
256B.27, Subd. 4 (A)	349	8
256B.35 (A)	563	1
256B.47, Subd. 5 (N)	570	2
256C.21 (N)	574	1
256C.22 (N)	574	2
256C.23 (N)	574	3
256C.24 (N)	574	4
256C.25 (N)	574	5
256C.26 (N)	574	6
256C.27 (N)	574	7
256D.01 (A)	536	1
256D.02, Subd. 4 (A)	536	2
256D.02, Subd. 4a (N)	536	3
256D.02, Subd. 9 (A)	536	4
256D.02, Subd. 10 (A)	536	5
256D.02, Subd. 11 (A)	536	6
256D.02, Subd. 12 (A)	536	7
256D.03, Subd. 1 (A)	536	8
*256D.03, Subd. 2 (A)	536	9
*256D.03, Subd. 2 (A)	607	3
256D.03, Subd. 3 (A)	536	10
256D.03, Subd. 3 (A)	349	9
256D.04 (A)	536	11
256D.05, Subd. 3 (A)	544	1
256D.05, Subd. 4 (N)	349	10
256D.06, Subd. 1 (A)	536	12
256D.06, Subd. 2 (A)	536	13
256D.06, Subd. 3 (N)	614	131
*256D.07 (A)	536	14
*256D.08, Subd. 1 (A)	536	15
256D.08, Subd. 2 (A)	536	16
256D.09, Subd. 1 (A)	536	17
256D.10 (A)	509	103
256D.10 (A)	536	18
256D.11, Subd. 2 (A)	536	19
256D.11, Subd. 3 (A)	536	20
256D.11, Subd. 4 (A)	536	21
256D.11, Subd. 5 (A)	536	22
256D.11, Subd. 6 (A)	536	23
256D.11, Subd. 7 (A)	536	24
256D.11, Subd. 8 (A)	536	25
256D.11, Subd. 9 (A)	536	26
256D.13 (A)	509	104
256D.13, Subd. 1 (A)	536	27

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256D.16 (A)	536	28
256D.18, Subd. 2 (A)	536	29
256D.18, Subd. 4 (A)	536	30
*256D.36, Subd. 1 (A)	607	4
*256D.37, Subd. 1 (A)	527	2
256D.37, Subd. 2 (A)	527	3
257.025 (A)	589	29
257.071 (A)	580	2
257.071, Subd. 3 (A)	555	1
257.071, Subd. 4 (N)	555	2
257.175 (A)	589	30
257.251 (R)	589	38
257.252 (R)	589	38
257.253 (R)	589	38
257.254 (R)	589	38
257.255 (R)	589	38
257.256 (R)	589	38
257.257 (R)	589	38
257.258 (R)	589	38
257.259 (R)	589	38
257.261 (R)	589	38
257.262 (R)	589	38
257.263 (R)	589	38
257.264 (R)	589	38
257.27 (R)	589	38
257.28 (R)	589	38
257.29 (R)	589	38
257.30 (R)	589	38
257.31 (R)	589	38
257.32 (R)	589	38
257.33 (A)	589	31
257.34 (N)	561	3
257.51 (N)	589	1
257.52 (N)	589	2
257.53 (N)	589	3
257.54 (N)	589	4
257.55 (N)	589	5
257.56 (N)	589	6
257.57 (N)	589	7
257.58 (N)	589	8
257.59 (N)	589	9
257.60 (N)	589	10
257.61 (N)	589	11
257.62 (N)	589	12
257.63 (N)	589	13
257.64 (N)	589	14
257.65 (N)	589	15
257.66 (N)	589	16
257.67 (N)	589	17
257.68 (N)	589	18
257.69 (N)	589	19
257.70 (N)	589	20
257.71 (N)	589	21
257.72 (N)	589	22
257.73 (N)	589	23
257.74 (N)	589	24
259.24, Subd. 1 (A)	589	32
259.24, Subd. 2 (A)	561	4
259.24, Subd. 2 (A)	589	33
259.24, Subd. 5 (A)	561	5
*259.24, Subd. 6 (R)	561	14
259.24, Subd. 6a (N)	561	6
259.25, Subd. 1 (A)	561	7
259.25, Subd. 1 (A)	589	34
*259.25, Subd. 2 (R)	561	14

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259.25, Subd. 2a (N)	561		8
259.26, Subd. 1 (A)	589		35
259.27, Subd. 4 (A)	561		9
259.29 (A)	589		36
259.45 (N)	614		132
260.011, Subd. 2 (A)	580		3
260.111, Subd. 1 (A)	580		4
260.115, Subd. 1 (A)	580		5
260.121, Subd. 3 (A)	580		6
260.125 (A)	580		7
260.135, Subd. 1 (A)	580		8
260.135, Subd. 2 (A)	580		9
260.135, Subd. 5 (A)	580		10
260.141, Subd. 1 (A)	580		11
260.155, Subd. 1 (A)	580		12
260.155, Subd. 2 (A)	580		13
260.155, Subd. 4 (A)	580		14
260.155, Subd. 8 (N)	580		15
260.161, Subd. 1 (A)	580		16
260.185, Subd. 1 (A)	580		17
260.193 (A)	580		18
260.211, Subd. 1 (A)	580		19
260.221 (A)	561		10
260.231, Subd. 3 (A)	589		37
260.241, Subd. 1 (A)	561		11
260.241, Subd. 2 (A)	561		12
260.242 (N)	561		13
260.251, Subd. 3 (A)	509		105
260.41 (R)	472		1
260.42 (R)	472		1
260.43 (R)	472		1
260.44 (R)	472		1
260.45 (R)	472		1
260.46 (R)	472		1
268.013, Subd. 6 (A)	509		107
*268.04, Subd. 12 (A)	508		1
*268.06, Subd. 5 (A)	508		2
*268.06, Subd. 22 (A)	508		3
268.06, Subd. 25 (A)	508		5
268.06, Subd. 26 (A)	508		6
268.06, Subd. 28 (A)	508		7
*268.06, Subd. 33 (A)	508		4
*268.08, Subd. 3 (A)	508		8
*268.09, Subd. 1 (A)	508		9
268.10, Subd. 1 (A)	508		10
268.12, Subd. 3 (A)	615		37
268.14, Subd. 6 (N)	350		1
268.16, Subd. 1 (A)	508		11
268.16, Subd. 2 (A)	508		12
268.16, Subd. 6 (A)	508		13
*268.37 (A)	579		19
268.40 (N)	579		22
268.41 (N)	579		23
268.42 (N)	579		24
268.43 (N)	579		25
*270.06 (A)	423		2
270.11, Subd. 6 (A)	437		1
270.12, Subd. 3 (A)	616		10
270A.01 (N)	607	XII	1
270A.02 (N)	607	XII	2
270A.03 (N)	607	XII	3
270A.04 (N)	607	XII	4
270A.05 (N)	607	XII	5
270A.06 (N)	607	XII	6
270A.07 (N)	607	XII	7

270A.08 (N)	607	XII	8
270A.09 (N)	607	XII	9
270A.09, Subd. 1 (A)	615		64
270A.10 (N)	607	XII	10
270A.11 (N)	607	XII	11
270A.12 (N)	607	XII	12
272.01, Subd. 2 (A)	607	II	5
*272.02, Subd. 1 (A)	432		1
272.02, Subd. 1 (A)	564	XIII	1
*272.02, Subd. 1 (A)	607	II	6
273.03, Subd. 1 (A)	423		4
273.04 (A)	423		5
*273.061, Subd. 8 (A)	423		2
273.111, Subd. 3 (A)	437		1
273.111, Subd. 3 (A)	497		4
273.111, Subd. 11 (A)	560		2
*273.115, Subd. 1 (A)	432		3
*273.115, Subd. 2 (A)	432		4
*273.115, Subd. 5 (A)	432		5
*273.115, Subd. 6 (A)	432		6
*273.115, Subd. 7 (N)	432		7
273.116 (N)	437		3
273.121 (A)	607	II	24
*273.122 (R)	607	II	7
273.13, Subd. 3 (A)	607	II	8
*273.13, Subd. 4 (A)	607	II	9
*273.13, Subd. 5a (A)	437		4
*273.13, Subd. 6 (A)	607	II	10
*273.13, Subd. 6 (A)	437		5
273.13, Subd. 6a (A)	607	II	11
*273.13, Subd. 7 (A)	607	II	12
273.13, Subd. 8a (A)	607	II	13
273.13, Subd. 9 (A)	607	II	14
*273.13, Subd. 14a (A)	607	IV	4
273.13, Subd. 17b (A)	562		1
273.13, Subd. 17d (N)	607	II	15
*273.13, Subd. 19 (A)	562		2
273.133, Subd. 1 (A)	437		6
273.135, Subd. 1 (A)	607	VII	1
273.135, Subd. 2 (A)	607	IV	3
273.139 (N)	607	IV	7
273.139, Subd. 3 (N)	607	VII	7
273.1391 (N)	607	VII	11
273.1391, Subd. 5 (N)	607	II	16
273.19, Subd. 1 (A)	607	X	1
273.36 (A)	607	X	2
273.37, Subd. 2 (A)	607	X	3
*273.42 (A)	509		108
*273.73, Subd. 6 (A)	607	VI	1
*273.73, Subd. 7 (A)	607	VI	2
*273.73, Subd. 8 (A)	607	VI	3
*273.73, Subd. 10 (A)	607	VI	4
*273.73, Subd. 11 (A)	607	VI	5
*273.73, Subd. 12 (A)	607	VI	6
*273.74, Subd. 3 (A)	607	VI	7
*273.75, Subd. 1 (A)	607	VI	8
*273.75, Subd. 2 (A)	607	VI	9
*273.75, Subd. 5 (A)	607	VI	10
*273.75, Subd. 6 (A)	607	VI	11
*273.76, Subd. 1 (A)	509		109
*273.76, Subd. 2 (A)	607	VI	12
*273.76, Subd. 2 (A)	607	VI	13
*273.76, Subd. 3 (A)	607	VI	14
*273.76, Subd. 6 (N)	607	VI	15
*273.76, Subd. 7 (N)	607	VI	

*273.76, Subd. 8 (N)	607	VI	16
*273.77 (A)	509		110
*273.77 (A)	607	VI	17
*273.78 (A)	607	VI	18
*273.86, Subd. 4 (A)	509		111
*273.86, Subd. 4 (A)	607	VI	19
274.13, Subd. 1 (A)	437		7
274.14 (A)	437		8
275.11, Subd. 2 (A)	607	II	17
*275.125, Subd. 2a (A)	609	I	9
*275.125, Subd. 2b (A)	609	I	10
275.125, Subd. 5 (A)	609	II	3
275.125, Subd. 5a (A)	609	II	4
*275.125, Subd. 7a (A)	609	I	11
*275.125, Subd. 7b (A)	609	I	12
*275.125, Subd. 8 (A)	609	IV	15
*275.125, Subd. 9 (A)	209	IV	16
*275.125, Subd. 9 (A)	509		112
*275.125, Subd. 9 (A)	607	VII	9
*275.125, Subd. 11a (A)	609	IV	17
275.125, Subd. 12 (A)	609	IV	18
275.125, Subd. 14a (N)	609	V	19
*275.125, Subd. 20 (A)	609	I	13
275.14 (A)	487		3
275.28, Subd. 3 (A)	607	II	18
275.31 (R)	437		19
275.32 (R)	437		19
275.33 (R)	437		19
275.34 (R)	437		19
275.35 (R)	437		19
275.45 (A)	487		4
*275.50, Subd. 5 (A)	607	II	19
*275.51, Subd. 3d (A)	607	X	4
275.51, Subd. 5 (N)	607	IV	5
275.52, Subd. 2 (A)	607	II	20
275.52, Subd. 5 (A)	607	II	21
*275.53, Subd. 1 (A)	487		5
*275.53, Subd. 1a (R)	487		23
275.53, Subd. 2 (A)	487		6
275.53, Subd. 3 (A)	487		7
275.53, Subd. 4 (N)	487		8
275.59 (A)	487		9
276.01 (A)	437		9
276.04 (A)	607	IV	6
276.09 (A)	418		1
276.10 (A)	418		2
276.11 (A)	418		3
278.01, Subd. 1 (A)	443		2
278.05 (A)	443		3
278.08 (A)	443		4
279.01 (A)	437		10
*279.03 (A)	437		11
279.37, Subd. 2 (A)	437		12
282.01, Subd. 1 (A)	437		13
282.01, Subd. 4 (A)	437		14
*282.15 (A)	437		15
282.222, Subd. 4 (A)	437		16
282.261 (A)	437		17
284.28, Subd. 8 (A)	543		1
284.28, Subd. 9 (A)	543		2
284.28, Subd. 10 (A)	543		3
*290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	419		1
*290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	439		1
*290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	512		8
*290.01, Subd. 20 (A)	607	I	1

290.01, Subd. 27 (N)	607	I	2
290.03 (A)	419		2
290.06, Subd. 1 (A)	607	IX	1
290.06, Subd. 2b (R)	419		46
290.06, Subd. 3a (R)	419		46
290.06, Subd. 3b (R)	419		46
*290.06, Subd. 3c (A)	607	I	4
*290.06, Subd. 3d (A)	607	I	5
*290.06, Subd. 3f (A)	607	I	6
*290.06, Subd. 3g (A)	509		113
*290.06, Subd. 11 (A)	607	I	3
*290.06, Subd. 14 (A)	509		114
*290.06, Subd. 14 (A)	607	I	7
*290.067, Subd. 1 (A)	607	I	11
290.067, Subd. 2 (A)	607	I	12
290.07, Subd. 4 (A)	419		3
290.071, Subd. 1 (A)	419		4
290.073 (A)	419		5
290.077, Subd. 4 (A)	419		6
290.077, Subd. 4 (A)	439		2
290.08, Subd. 3 (A)	419		7
290.08, Subd. 4 (R)	419		46
290.08, Subd. 5 (R)	419		46
290.08, Subd. 8 (A)	419		8
290.08, Subd. 13 (A)	419		9
290.08, Subd. 24 (A)	607	I	8
*290.081 (A)	607	I	9
290.086 (R)	419		46
290.087 (R)	419		46
290.09, Subd. 2 (A)	587	I	37
290.09, Subd. 2 (A)	607	I	10
*290.09, Subd. 3 (A)	607	I	13
290.09, Subd. 5 (A)	419		10
290.09, Subd. 11 (R)	419		46
290.09, Subd. 13 (A)	419		11
290.09, Subd. 17 (A)	562		3
290.09, Subd. 17a (N)	562		4
290.09, Subd. 20 (R)	419		46
290.09, Subd. 25 (A)	419		12
290.09, Subd. 28 (A)	607	I	14
290.09, Subd. 30 (N)	512		5
290.09, Subd. 30 (N) (add'l paragraph)	512		7
*290.091 (A)	607	I	15
*290.095, Subd. 1 (A)	607	I	16
290.095, Subd. 3 (A)	419		13
290.095, Subd. 6 (R)	419		46
290.095, Subd. 8 (A)	419		14
290.095, Subd. 10 (N)	607	I	17
290.13, Subd. 5a (N)	607	I	18
290.131, Subd. 1 (A)	419		15
*290.14 (A)	439		3
*290.14 (A)	607	I	19
*290.17, Subd. 1 (A)	607	I	20
290.17, Subd. 1a (N)	607	I	21
290.17, Subd. 2 (A)	512		6
290.18, Subd. 1 (A)	419		16
290.21, Subd. 2 (R)	607	IX	2
*290.21, Subd. 3 (A)	587	I	38
*290.23, Subd. 16 (R)	607	I	33
290.26, Subd. 2 (A)	607	I	22
290.28, Subd. 3 (A)	419		17
290.31, Subd. 28 (R)	419		46
290.311, Subd. 1 (A)	419		18
290.311, Subd. 2 (A)	419		19
290.32 (A)	419		20

290.34, Subd. 4 (R)	419		46
290.361, Subd. 2 (A)	419		21
290.361, Subd. 4 (R)	419		46
290.363 (R)	419		46
*290.37, Subd. 1 (A)	607	I	23
290.38 (A)	419		22
290.40 (A)	419		23
290.431 (N)	607	I	24
290.45, Subd. 2a (R)	419		46
290.49, Subd. 1 (A)	419		24
290.49, Subd. 9 (R)	419		46
290.49, Subd. 10 (A)	607	I	25
290.53, Subd. 6 (R)	419		46
290.62 (A)	419		25
290.65, Subd. 2 (A)	419		26
290.65, Subd. 7 (A)	419		27
290.65, Subd. 8 (R)	419		46
290.65, Subd. 9 (A)	419		28
290.65, Subd. 13 (A)	419		29
290.65, Subd. 14 (R)	419		46
290.65, Subd. 15 (R)	419		46
290.65, Subd. 16 (A)	419		30
290.66 (R)	419		46
290.68 (R)	419		46
290.69 (R)	419		46
290.92, Subd. 2a (A)	419		31
290.92, Subd. 5 (A)	419		32
290.92, Subd. 13 (A)	419		33
290.92, Subd. 15 (A)	419		34
290.93, Subd. 5 (A)	419		35
290.93, Subd. 9 (A)	419		36
290.93, Subd. 12 (R)	419		46
290.931, Subd. 1 (A)	419		37
290.932, Subd. 1 (A)	419		38
290.932, Subd. 5 (R)	419		46
290.936 (A)	419		39
290.95 (R)	419		46
290.96 (R)	419		46
290.97 (A)	419		40
290.971, Subd. 1 (A)	607	I	26
290.971, Subd. 3 (A)	607	I	27
290.971, Subd. 5 (R)	607	I	33
290.971, Subd. 6 (A)	607	I	28
290.972, Subd. 1 (A)	607	I	29
290.972, Subd. 2 (A)	419		41
290.972, Subd. 3 (A)	419		42
290.972, Subd. 3 (A)	607	I	30
290.972, Subd. 5 (A)	607	I	31
290.972, Subd. 7 (R)	419		46
*290A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	419		43
*290A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	607	III	1
*290A.03, Subd. 13 (A)	419		44
290A.04, Subd. 2c (N)	607	III	2
290A.06 (A)	607	III	3
290A.07, Subd. 1 (A)	419		45
290A.11, Subd. 1a (N)	607	III	4
290A.17 (A)	607	III	5
290A.18 (A)	607	III	6
290A.19 (A)	607	III	7
*291.005, Subd. 1 (A)	439		4
*291.01 (A)	439		5
*291.015 (A)	439		6
*291.03 (A)	439		7
*291.05 (A)	439		8
*291.051 (A)	439		9

*291.06 (A)	439		10
*291.07, Subd. 1 (A)	439		11
291.07, Subd. 3 (A)	439		12
*291.075 (A)	439		13
*291.09, Subd. 1a (A)	439		14
*291.09, Subd. 4a (A)	439		15
*291.11, Subd. 1 (A)	439		17
*291.111, Subd. 1 (R)	439		35
291.111, Subd. 2 (A)	439		16
*291.132 (A)	439		18
*291.14 (A)	439		19
291.15 (A)	439		20
291.17 (R)	439		35
291.18 (A)	439		21
291.19, Subd. 1 (R)	439		35
291.19, Subd. 2 (R)	439		35
*291.19, Subd. 3 (R)	439		35
291.19, Subd. 4 (R)	439		35
291.20, Subd. 4 (R)	439		35
*291.215, Subd. 1 (A)	439		22
291.32, Subd. 1 (A)	439		23
*291.33, Subd. 1 (A)	439		24
291.33, Subd. 3 (N)	439		25
*291.48 (A)	439		26
296.01, Subd. 1 (A)	509		115
296.01, Subd. 24 (N)	607	XVIII	1
296.02, Subd. 1 (A)	608		1
296.02, Subd. 7 (N)	607	XVIII	2
296.11 (A)	509		116
296.14, Subd. 4 (N)	607	XIX	3
296.15, Subd. 2 (A)	509		117
296.17, Subd. 1 (A)	509		118
296.17, Subd. 5 (A)	509		119
296.19 (A)	509		120
296.20 (A)	509		121
296.24 (A)	509		122
297.03, Subd. 6 (A)	607	XIX	4
297A.01, Subd. 4 (A)	607	V	1
297A.141 (N)	607	V	4
297A.211, Subd. 1 (A)	607	V	3
*297A.25, Subd. 1 (A)	607	V	2
298.17 (A)	607	VII	2
298.22, Subd. 2 (A)	607	VII	3
298.223 (A)	607	VII	4
298.28, Subd. 1 (A)	607	VII	5
298.401 (N)	607	VII	10
298.75 (N)	607	XIX	5
298.76 (N)	607	XIX	6
299A.03, Subd. 8 (A)	615		38
*299D.03, Subd. 2 (A)	614		133
300.082, Subd. 4 (A)	352		1
300.082, Subd. 5 (A)	352		2
301.095, Subd. 4 (A)	352		3
301.095, Subd. 5 (A)	352		4
301.30, Subd. 1 (A)	351		1
301.511, Subd. 2 (A)	509		123
303.13, Subd. 1 (A)	541		4
307.08 (A)	457		1
308.06, Subd. 4 (A)	541		5
308.071 (A)	586		1
308.105 (N)	586		2
317.02, Subd. 5 (A)	351		2
317.04, Subd. 3 (A)	541		6
317.07 (A)	351		3
317.08, Subd. 1 (A)	351		4

317.08, Subd. 3 (A)	351	5
317.20, Subd. 1 (A)	351	6
317.21, Subd. 1 (A)	351	7
317.67 (A)	541	7
322A.01 (N)	582	1
322A.02 (N)	582	2
322A.03 (N)	582	3
322A.04 (N)	582	4
322A.05 (N)	582	5
322A.06 (N)	582	6
322A.07 (N)	582	7
322A.11 (N)	582	8
322A.12 (N)	582	9
322A.13 (N)	582	10
322A.14 (N)	582	11
322A.15 (N)	582	12
322A.16 (N)	582	13
322A.17 (N)	582	14
322A.18 (N)	582	15
322A.19 (N)	582	16
322A.24 (N)	582	17
322A.25 (N)	582	18
322A.26 (N)	582	19
322A.27 (N)	582	20
322A.28 (N)	582	21
322A.31 (N)	582	22
322A.32 (N)	582	23
322A.33 (N)	582	24
322A.34 (N)	582	25
322A.35 (N)	582	26
322A.38 (N)	582	27
322A.39 (N)	582	28
322A.40 (N)	582	29
322A.41 (N)	582	30
322A.45 (N)	582	31
322A.46 (N)	582	32
322A.47 (N)	582	33
322A.48 (N)	582	34
322A.49 (N)	582	35
322A.50 (N)	582	36
322A.51 (N)	582	37
322A.52 (N)	582	38
322A.55 (N)	582	39
322A.56 (N)	582	40
322A.57 (N)	582	41
322A.58 (N)	582	42
322A.59 (N)	582	43
322A.63 (N)	582	44
322A.64 (N)	582	45
322A.65 (N)	582	46
322A.66 (N)	582	47
322A.69 (N)	582	48
322A.70 (N)	582	49
322A.71 (N)	582	50
322A.72 (N)	582	51
322A.73 (N)	582	52
322A.74 (N)	582	53
322A.75 (N)	582	54
322A.76 (N)	582	55
322A.79 (N)	582	56
322A.80 (N)	582	57
322A.81 (N)	582	58
322A.82 (N)	582	59
322A.85 (N)	582	60
322A.86 (N)	582	61

322A.87 (N)	582	V	62
325.01, Subd. 1 (A)	509		124
325.01, Subd. 8 (R)	509		126
325.01, Subd. 9 (R)	509		126
325.01, Subd. 10 (R)	509		126
325.01, Subd. 11 (R)	509		126
325.01, Subd. 12 (R)	509		126
325.907, Subd. 1 (A)	509		125
325.986, Subd. 1 (R)	579		33
325.986, Subd. 2 (R)	579		33
325.991 (N)	594		2
325C.01 (N)	594		3
325C.02 (N)	594		4
325C.03 (N)	594		5
325C.04 (N)	594		6
325C.05 (N)	594		7
325C.06 (N)	594		8
325C.07 (N)	594		9
325C.08 (N)	594		10
*326.165, Subd. 1 (A)	591		1
*326.165, Subd. 2 (A)	591		2
*326.17 (A)	591		3
*326.18 (A)	591		4
*326.19, Subd. 2 (A)	591		5
326.19, Subd. 2 (N)	591		6
326.19, Subd. 3 (A)	591		7
326.19, Subd. 4 (A)	591		8
*326.191 (A)	380		1
*326.211, Subd. 3 (A)	591		9
*326.211, Subd. 9 (A)	509		127
*326.211, Subd. 9 (A)	591		10
*326.212, Subd. 2 (A)	591		11
326.33, Subd. 1 (A)	509		128
326.337, Subd. 1 (A)	578		11
326.40, Subd. 1 (A)	487		10
326.60, Subd. 1 (A)	487		11
326.601 (N)	614		134
327.43, Subd. 1 (A)	590		1
*327.43, Subd. 2 (A)	590		2
*327.44 (A)	590		3
327.51, Subd. 1 (A)	590		4
327.51, Subd. 12 (N)	590		5
327.51, Subd. 13 (N)	590		6
327.51, Subd. 14 (N)	590		7
327.55, Subd. 1 (A)	441		1
327.55, Subd. 1 (A)	590		8
327.55, Subd. 4 (A)	590		9
327.551 (N)	590		10
327.552 (N)	590		11
327.553 (N)	590		12
327.554 (N)	590		13
327.56 (N)	590		14
331.02, Subd. 1 (A)	471		1
331.02, Subd. 1 (A)	618		20
331.02, Subd. 8 (A)	471		2
331.09 (R)	471		3
333.055, Subd. 2 (A)	509		129
333.055, Subd. 3 (A)	396		1
333.13 (A)	396		2
333.53 (N)	433		2
333.54 (N)	433		3
334.02 (A)	606		3
334.03 (A)	606		4
334.16, Subd. 1 (A)	346		1
334.16, Subd. 3 (N)	346		2

340.07, Subd. 11 (A)	509		61
340.11, Subd. 9 (A)	509		62
*340.11, Subd. 11 (A)	581		1
340.12 (A)	509		63
340.14, Subd. 5 (A)	509		64
340.435 (N)	607	XIX	7
340.436 (N)	607	XIX	8
340.47, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XIX	9
340.47, Subd. 1a (A)	607	XIX	10
*340.47, Subd. 1b (R)	607	XIX	13
340.621 (N)	583		1
345.20 (N)	584		1
346.26 (A)	467		36
347.22 (A)	347		1
347.32 (A)	467		37
347.33 (A)	467		38
347.34 (A)	467		39
347.35 (A)	467		40
347.37 (A)	467		41
347.38 (A)	467		42
347.39 (A)	467		43
352.01, Subd. 2b (A)	614		135
352.01, Subd. 11 (A)	342		1
352.01, Subd. 16 (A)	342		2
352.04, Subd. 5 (A)	614		136
352.115, Subd. 8 (A)	607	XIV	33
352.115, Subd. 10 (A)	342		3
352.116 (A)	509		130
352.1191 (A)	509		131
352.22, Subd. 1 (A)	342		4
352.22, Subd. 10 (A)	342		5
352.22, Subd. 11 (R)	342		21
352.23 (A)	607	XIV	34
352.271 (N)	342		19
352.73, Subd. 3 (A)	614		137
352.73, Subd. 4 (R)	614		191
352.75, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XIV	35
352.85 (N)	607	XV	22
352.90 (A)	600		2
352.91, Subd. 1 (A)	600		3
352.91, Subd. 2 (A)	600		4
352.91, Subd. 4 (N)	600		5
352.95 (A)	342		6
352B.08, Subd. 2 (A)	600		6
352B.25 (A)	614		138
352B.26, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XIV	36
352C.04, Subd. 3 (A)	614		139
352C.09, Subd. 2 (A)	614		140
*352D.02, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XIV	37
352D.04, Subd. 2 (A)	607	XIV	38
352D.05, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XIV	39
352D.05, Subd. 4 (A)	607	XIV	40
352E.01, Subd. 1 (A)	509		132
352E.04 (A)	509		133
352E.045 (A)	509		134
*353.01, Subd. 2b (A)	609	V	20
*353.023 (A)	607	XIV	41
353.37, Subd. 1 (A)	342		7
353.657, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XV	3
353.661, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XIV	42
353.83 (A)	614		141
354.05, Subd. 2 (A)	342		8
354.05, Subd. 2 (A)	609	V	21
354.06, Subd. 2 (A)	342		9
354.094, Subd. 1 (A)	454		2

354.094, Subd. 2 (A)	454	3
*354.094, Subd. 3 (A)	454	4
*354.094, Subd. 3 (A)	618	4
354.094, Subd. 5 (A)	454	5
354.43, Subd. 2 (R)	614	191
354.44, Subd. 1a (A)	342	10
354.44, Subd. 5 (A)	342	11
354.44, Subd. 5 (A)	509	135
354.44, Subd. 8 (N)	342	12
354.47, Subd. 1 (A)	342	13
354.55, Subd. 5 (A)	614	142
354.66, Subd. 1 (A)	454	6
354.66, Subd. 1a (N)	454	7
354.66, Subd. 1b (N)	454	8
*354.66, Subd. 2 (A)	454	9
*354.66, Subd. 2 (A)	618	5
354.66, Subd. 6 (A)	454	10
354.66, Subd. 7 (A)	454	11
354.66, Subd. 9 (A)	454	12
354.66, Subd. 10 (A)	454	13
354.69 (A)	454	14
*354A.011, Subd. 27 (A)	609	22
*354A.094, Subd. 2 (A)	509	136
*354A.094, Subd. 3 (A)	509	137
*354A.094, Subd. 8 (A)	509	138
354A.094, Subd. 11 (N)	509	139
*354A.12, Subd. 2 (A)	614	143
354A.21 (A)	342	14
354A.22 (R)	509	140
*354A.38, Subd. 3 (A)	509	141
355.46, Subd. 3 (A)	614	144
355.50 (A)	614	145
356.24 (A)	600	7
356.32, Subd. 1 (A)	342	15
357.18, Subd. 1 (A)	560	1
359.01 (A)	592	3
359.07, Subd. 2 (A)	509	142
360.013, Subd. 2 (A)	488	1
360.013, Subd. 3 (A)	488	2
360.013, Subd. 11 (A)	488	3
360.018, Subd. 7 (A)	509	65
360.018, Subd. 9 (A)	509	66
360.303 (R)	607	48
360.55, Subd. 5 (N)	422	1
360.61 (A)	422	2
361.02, Subd. 14 (N)	568	1
361.02, Subd. 15 (N)	568	1
361.02, Subd. 16 (N)	568	1
361.03, Subd. 3 (A)	568	2
361.03, Subd. 12 (A)	568	3
361.03, Subd. 14 (N)	568	4
361.085 (A)	363	1
361.10 (A)	568	5
361.12 (A)	568	6
361.13, Subd. 1 (A)	568	7
361.141, Subd. 1 (A)	568	8
361.15, Subd. 1 (A)	568	9
361.15, Subd. 2 (R)	568	18
361.16, Subd. 1 (A)	568	10
361.17 (A)	530	1
361.18 (A)	568	11
361.20 (A)	568	12
361.21, Subd. 2 (A)	568	13
361.21, Subd. 4 (N)	568	14
361.215 (A)	568	15

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361.24 (A)	568	16
361.27, Subd. 1 (A)	568	17
362.132 (N)	547	5
362.40, Subd. 2 (A)	391	1
362.40, Subd. 3 (R)	391	4
362.40, Subd. 8 (A)	391	2
*362.40, Subd. 9 (A)	391	3
362.50 (N)	547	1
362.51 (N)	547	2
362.52 (N)	547	3
362.52, Subd. 6 (A)	618	17
362.53 (N)	547	4
363.01, Subd. 24 (A)	531	1
363.01, Subd. 30 (N)	531	2
363.01, Subd. 31 (N)	531	2
363.02, Subd. 2 (A)	531	3
363.02, Subd. 3 (A)	355	3
363.02, Subd. 3 (A)	509	143
363.03, Subd. 1 (A)	540	1
363.03, Subd. 2 (A)	531	4
363.03, Subd. 7 (A)	540	2
363.05, Subd. 1 (A)	531	5
*363.06, Subd. 4 (A)	540	3
363.071, Subd. 2 (A)	540	4
363.11 (A)	531	6
363.115 (A)	531	7
363.12, Subd. 1 (A)	531	8
365.22 (A)	509	144
365.51 (A)	359	1
365.61 (R)	487	23
366.11 (A)	416	2
366.12 (A)	416	3
366.13 (A)	416	4
366.15 (A)	416	5
367.05, Subd. 2 (A)	366	1
367.33, Subd. 3 (A)	509	145
367.41, Subd. 1 (A)	578	1
*367.41, Subd. 2 (R)	578	12
367.41, Subd. 3 (R)	578	12
368.03 (A)	487	12
375.025, Subd. 1 (A)	487	13
375.14 (A)	560	2
*375.17 (A)	379	1
375.18, Subd. 3 (A)	597	1
375.192, Subd. 1 (A)	607	8
375.26 (A)	379	2
376.18 (R)	357	22
376.19 (R)	357	22
376.20 (R)	357	22
376.21 (R)	357	22
376.22 (R)	357	22
376.231 (R)	357	22
376.24 (R)	357	22
376.25 (R)	357	22
376.26 (R)	357	22
376.28 (R)	357	22
376.29 (R)	357	22
376.30 (R)	357	22
376.31 (R)	357	22
376.31 (A)	487	14
376.32 (R)	357	22
376.33 (R)	357	22
376.34 (R)	357	22
376.35 (R)	357	22
376.37 (R)	357	22

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376.38 (R)	357	22
376.39 (R)	357	22
376.40 (R)	357	22
376.41 (R)	357	22
376.42 (R)	357	22
376.423 (R)	357	22
376.424 (R)	357	22
376.44 (R)	357	22
376.49 (R)	357	22
376.50 (R)	357	22
376.52 (R)	357	22
376.523 (R)	357	22
376.54 (R)	357	22
385.02, Subd. 1 (A)	519	1
385.07 (A)	486	2
387.145 (N)	519	4
387.20, Subd. 1 (A)	519	2
387.20, Subd. 6 (A)	519	3
387.45 (A)	509	146
390.221 (N)	509	147
390.23 (A)	509	148
390.33, Subd. 7 (R)	509	149
394.24, Subd. 3 (A)	509	150
394.25, Subd. 5a (A)	509	151
394.26, Subd. 2 (A)	477	1
395.08 (A)	487	15
398A.01 (N)	616	1
398A.02 (N)	616	2
398A.03 (N)	616	3
398A.04 (N)	616	4
398A.05 (N)	616	5
398A.06 (N)	616	6
398A.07 (N)	616	7
398A.08 (N)	616	8
398A.09 (N)	616	9
400.03, Subd. 1 (A)	564 IX	1
400.03, Subd. 2 (R)	564 XIII	2
400.03, Subd. 3 (R)	564 XIII	2
400.03, Subd. 4 (R)	564 XIII	2
400.03, Subd. 5 (R)	564 XIII	2
400.03, Subd. 6 (R)	564 XIII	2
400.03, Subd. 7 (R)	564 XIII	2
400.04 (A)	564 IX	2
400.06 (A)	564 IX	3
400.07 (A)	564 IX	4
400.13 (A)	564 IX	5
400.16 (A)	564 IX	6
400.161 (A)	564 IX	7
400.162 (N)	564 IX	8
401.02, Subd. 1 (A)	509	156
401.02, Subd. 3 (A)	614	146
*402.01, Subd. 1 (A)	509	152
403.11, Subd. 3 (A)	614	147
412.251 (A)	509	157
414.01, Subd. 14 (A)	487	22
414.033, Subd. 8 (R)	487	23
419.07 (A)	509	159
419.075, Subd. 2 (A)	509	160
422A.02 (A)	607 XVI	1
*422A.03, Subd. 1 (A)	607 XVI	2
*422A.03, Subd. 2 (A)	607 XVI	3
422A.03, Subd. 3 (A)	607 XVI	4
422A.03, Subd. 5 (A)	607 XVI	5
422A.05, Subd. 1 (A)	607 XVI	6
422A.05, Subd. 2 (R)	607 XVI	19

422A.05, Subd. 2a (N)	607	XVI	7
422A.05, Subd. 2b (N)	607	XVI	8
422A.05, Subd. 2c (N)	607	XVI	9
422A.05, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XVI	10
422A.05, Subd. 4 (R)	607	XVI	19
422A.05, Subd. 5 (A)	607	XVI	11
422A.06, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XVI	12
422A.06, Subd. 2 (A)	509		161
422A.06, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XVI	13
422A.06, Subd. 5 (A)	607	XVI	14
422A.07 (R)	607	XVI	19
422A.08, Subd. 2 (A)	607	XVI	15
*422A.09, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XVI	16
*422A.101, Subd. 3 (A)	614		148
422A.11, Subd. 1 (A)	509		162
422A.156 (N)	342		22
423A.01 (N)	607	XV	4
423A.02 (N)	607	XV	5
423A.03 (N)	607	XV	6
423A.04 (N)	607	XV	7
*424A.02, Subd. 9a (N)	607	XV	11
*424A.04 (A)	607	XV	12
*424A.06, Subd. 2 (A)	509		163
429.041, Subd. 6 (A)	464		8
429.061, Subd. 1 (A)	509		164
429.061, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XI	1
429.061, Subd. 2 (A)	560		5
429.061, Subd. 2 (A)	607	XI	2
429.081 (A)	607	XI	3
435.191 (A)	509		165
436.05 (A)	519		7
440.40 (A)	509		166
447.34, Subd. 1 (A)	487		16
452.14 (R)	460		32
453.52, Subd. 9 (A)	405		1
458.192, Subd. 1 (A)	595		7
458.192, Subd. 14 (N)	595		8
458.192, Subd. 15 (N)	595		8
458.53 (R)	607	XIV	48
458B.01 (N)	614		168
458B.02 (N)	614		169
458B.03 (N)	614		170
458B.04 (N)	614		171
458B.05 (N)	614		172
458B.06 (N)	614		173
458B.07 (N)	614		174
458B.08 (N)	614		175
458B.09 (N)	614		176
458B.10 (N)	614		177
458B.11 (N)	614		178
458B.12 (N)	614		179
458B.13 (N)	614		180
459.14, Subd. 7 (A)	509		167
462.351 (A)	566		18
462.352, Subd. 4 (R)	566		35
462.352, Subd. 10 (A)	509		153
462.352, Subd. 12 (N)	566		19
462.352, Subd. 13 (N)	566		20
462.352, Subd. 14 (N)	566		21
462.352, Subd. 15 (N)	566		22
462.352, Subd. 16 (N)	566		23
462.355, Subd. 4 (A)	566		24
462.358, Subd. 1 (R)	566		35
462.358, Subd. 1a (N)	566		25
462.358, Subd. 2 (R)	566		35

462.358, Subd. 2a (N)	566		26
462.358, Subd. 2b (N)	566		27
462.358, Subd. 3 (R)	566		35
462.358, Subd. 3a (N)	566		28
462.358, Subd. 3b (N)	566		29
462.358, Subd. 3c (N)	566		30
462.358, Subd. 4 (A)	566		32
462.358, Subd. 4a (N)	566		31
462.358, Subd. 9 (N)	560		6
462.358, Subd. 10 (N)	566		33
462.36, Subd. 1 (A)	509		168
462.365 (N)	566		34
462.393 (A)	557		1
462.398 (N)	557		2
462.631, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XIV	43
*462A.05, Subd. 15 (A)	593		1
462A.05, Subd. 15b (N)	579		20
462A.05, Subd. 17 (A)	593		2
462A.05, Subd. 19 (N)	593		3
462A.05, Subd. 20 (N)	614		149
462A.06, Subd. 11 (A)	593		4
462A.21, Subd. 4g (N)	579		21
462A.21, Subd. 4h (N)	593		6
*462A.21, Subd. 11 (A)	593		5
462A.21, Subd. 12 (N)	614		150
*462A.22, Subd. 1a (A)	509		169
*462C.03, Subd. 9 (N)	593		7
*462C.05, Subd. 1 (A)	593		9
*462C.07, Subd. 2 (A)	487		17
*462C.07, Subd. 3 (A)	595		6
465.56, Subd. 2 (A)	509		158
*465.72 (A)	600		8
*465.72 (A)	614		151
465.721 (N)	600		9
471.24 (A)	356		1
471.25 (R)	356		2
471.345, Subd. 8 (N)	462		4
471.59, Subd. 9 (N)	532		2
471.591, Subd. 1 (A)	509		170
*471.61, Subd. 1b (R)	528		5
471.616, Subd. 1 (A)	528		2
471.617 (N)	528		3
*471.665, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XIX	11
471.665, Subd. 3 (A)	607	XIX	12
*471.697, Subd. 1 (A)	487		18
*471.697, Subd. 1 (A)	502		1
*471.698, Subd. 1 (A)	487		19
*471.698, Subd. 1 (A)	502		2
471.98 (N)	529		5
471.981 (N)	529		6
471.982 (N)	529		7
472A.02, Subd. 11 (N)	607	VI	21
473.121, Subd. 2 (A)	378		1
473.121, Subd. 27 (R)	564	XIII	2
473.121, Subd. 28 (R)	564	XIII	2
473.121, Subd. 29 (R)	564	XIII	2
473.121, Subd. 31 (R)	564	XIII	2
473.121, Subd. 31a (R)	564	XIII	2
473.121, Subd. 31b (R)	564	XIII	2
473.121, Subd. 31c (R)	564	XIII	2
473.121, Subd. 36 (N)	564	X	1
473.123, Subd. 3 (A)	378		2
473.149 (A)	564	X	2
473.153 (N)	564	X	3
473.163, Subd. 3 (A)	509		171

473.223 (A)	509	172	
473.403 (A)	378	3	
473.406 (N)	462	3	
473.408, Subd. 3 (A)	614	152	
473.417 (A)	342	16	
473.417 (A)	600	10	
473.418 (A)	342	17	
473.435 (A)	614	153	
*473.436, Subd. 5 (A)	462	2	
*473.446, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XIII	1
473.446, Subd. 1 (A)	614	190	
473.502 (A)	564	X	4
473.516 (A)	564	X	5
*473.596 (A)	608		2
473.608, Subd. 20 (A)	450		2
473.641, Subd. 4 (N)	614		154
473.667, Subd. 2 (A)	450		1
473.801, Subd. 1 (A)	564	X	6
473.802 (A)	564	X	7
473.803 (A)	564	X	8
473.811 (A)	564	X	9
473.813 (A)	564	X	10
473.823, Subd. 1 (R)	564	XIII	2
473.823, Subd. 2 (R)	564	XIII	2
473.823, Subd. 3 (A)	564	X	11
473.823, Subd. 4 (R)	564	XIII	2
473.823, Subd. 5 (N)	564	X	12
473.823, Subd. 6 (N)	564	X	13
473.827 (N)	564	X	14
473.831 (N)	564	X	15
473.833 (N)	564	X	16
473.834 (N)	564	X	17
473F.02, Subd. 2 (A)	378		4
473F.02, Subd. 8 (A)	378		5
473F.02, Subd. 21 (A)	509		154
*473F.08, Subd. 6 (A)	607	VI	20
473F.08, Subd. 7 (R)	437		20
473F.08, Subd. 7a (N)	437		18
473F.08, Subd. 8 (R)	437		20
473H.01 (N)	566		1
473H.02 (N)	566		2
473H.03 (N)	566		3
473H.04 (N)	566		4
473H.05 (N)	566		5
473H.06 (N)	566		6
473H.07 (N)	566		7
473H.08 (N)	566		8
473H.09 (N)	566		9
473H.10 (N)	566		10
473H.11 (N)	566		11
473H.12 (N)	566		12
473H.13 (N)	566		13
473H.14 (N)	566		14
473H.15 (N)	566		15
473H.16 (N)	566		16
473H.17 (N)	566		17
474.01, Subd. 4 (A)	480		1
474.01, Subd. 7a (A)	597		2
*474.01, Subd. 7b (A)	595		9
474.01, Subd. 8 (A)	597		3
474.01, Subd. 10 (N)	597		4
474.02, Subd. 1b (A)	509		155
474.02, Subd. 1e (N)	480		2
474.02, Subd. 1f (N)	597		5
474.02, Subd. 9 (N)	480		3

*474.03 (A)	480		4
474.06 (A)	607	VIII	1
475.55 (A)	607	VIII	2
475.60, Subd. 2 (A)	607	VIII	3
475.73, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XIV	44
477A.15 (N)	607	VII	6
480.054 (A)	387		1
480.0595 (N)	580		20
480.23 (N)	382		1
482.18 (R)	617		45
484.545, Subd. 1 (A)	598		1
484.70, Subd. 5 (N)	580		21
485.018, Subd. 4 (A)	509		173
485.021 (A)	509		174
490.025, Subd. 8 (R)	614		191
490.123, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XV	16
490.123, Subd. 1 (A)	614		155
490.124, Subd. 1 (A)	607	XV	17
500.24, Subd. 2 (A)	497		3
501.211, Subd. 3 (A)	439		27
501.211, Subd. 10 (N)	439		28
504.265 (N)	531		9
505.03, Subd. 2 (A)	533		14
505.178, Subd. 2 (A)	509		175
508.75 (A)	543		4
508.77 (A)	543		5
508.79 (A)	543		6
508.82 (A)	543		7
508.82 (A)	560		3
508.83 (R)	543		12
513.075 (N)	553		1
513.076 (N)	553		2
515A.1-101 (N)	582	I	515.1-101
515A.1-102 (N)	582	I	515.1-102
515A.1-103 (N)	582	I	515.1-103
515A.1-104 (N)	582	I	515.1-104
515A.1-105 (N)	582	I	515.1-105
515A.1-106 (N)	582	I	515.1-106
515A.1-107 (N)	582	I	515.1-107
515A.1-108 (N)	582	I	515.1-108
515A.1-109 (N)	582	I	515.1-109
515A.1-110 (N)	582	I	515.1-110
515A.1-111 (N)	582	I	515.1-111
515A.1-112 (N)	582	I	515.1-112
515A.1-113 (N)	582	I	515.1-113
515A.1-114 (N)	582	I	515.1-114
515A.1-115 (N)	582	I	515.1-115
515A.1-116 (N)	582	I	515.1-116
515A.2-101 (N)	582	II	515.2-101
515A.2-102 (N)	582	II	515.2-102
515A.2-103 (N)	582	II	515.2-103
515A.2-104 (N)	582	II	515.2-104
515A.2-105 (N)	582	II	515.2-105
515A.2-106 (N)	582	II	515.2-106
515A.2-107 (N)	582	II	515.2-107
515A.2-108 (N)	582	II	515.2-108
515A.2-109 (N)	582	II	515.2-109
515A.2-110 (N)	582	II	515.2-110
515A.2-111 (N)	582	II	515.2-111
515A.2-113 (N)	582	II	515.2-113
515A.2-114 (N)	582	II	515.2-114
515A.2-115 (N)	582	II	515.2-115
515A.2-116 (N)	582	II	515.2-116
515A.2-117 (N)	582	II	515.2-117
515A.2-118 (N)	582	II	515.2-118

515A.2-119 (N)	582	II	515.2-119
515A.2-120 (N)	582	II	515.2-120
515A.2-121 (N)	582	II	515.2-121
515A.3-101 (N)	582	III	515.3-101
515A.3-102 (N)	582	III	515.3-102
515A.3-103 (N)	582	III	515.3-103
515A.3-104 (N)	582	III	515.3-104
515A.3-105 (N)	582	III	515.3-105
515A.3-106 (N)	582	III	515.3-106
515A.3-107 (N)	582	III	515.3-107
515A.3-111 (N)	582	III	515.3-111
515A.3-112 (N)	582	III	515.3-112
515A.3-113 (N)	582	III	515.3-113
515A.3-114 (N)	582	III	515.3-114
515A.3-115 (N)	582	III	515.3-115
515A.3-116 (N)	582	III	515.3-116
515A.3-117 (N)	582	III	515.3-117
515A.4-101 (N)	582	IV	515.4-101
515A.4-102 (N)	582	IV	515.4-102
515A.4-104 (N)	582	IV	515.4-104
515A.4-106 (N)	582	IV	515.4-106
515A.4-107 (N)	582	IV	515.4-107
515A.4-1075 (N)	582	IV	515.4-1075
515A.4-108 (N)	582	IV	515.4-108
515A.4-109 (N)	582	IV	515.4-109
515A.4-110 (N)	582	IV	515.4-110
515A.4-111 (N)	582	IV	515.4-111
515A.4-112 (N)	582	IV	515.4-112
515A.4-113 (N)	582	IV	515.4-113
515A.4-114 (N)	582	IV	515.4-114
515A.4-115 (N)	582	IV	515.4-115
515A.4-116 (N)	582	IV	515.4-116
515A.4-117 (N)	582	IV	515.4-117
515A.4-118 (N)	582	IV	515.4-118
517.19 (R)	589		38
*518.156, Subd. 1 (A)	598		4
*519.11, Subd. 1 (A)	509		176
*524.3-105 (A)	439		29
524.3-505 (A)	439		30
*524.3-1001 (A)	439		31
524.3-1003 (A)	439		32
525.532, Subd. 3 (A)	439		33
525.539 (N)	493		1
525.54 (A)	493		2
525.541 (A)	493		3
525.542 (A)	493		4
525.543 (A)	493		5
525.544 (A)	493		6
525.544 (A)	348		1
525.55 (A)	493		7
*525.551 (A)	493		8
525.5515 (N)	493		9
525.56 (A)	493		10
525.57 (A)	493		11
525.58 (A)	493		12
525.581 (A)	493		13
525.583 (A)	493		14
525.59 (A)	493		15
525.591 (A)	493		16
525.60, Subd. 1 (A)	493		17
525.60, Subd. 2 (R)	493		40
*525.61 (A)	493		18
525.611 (R)	493		40
525.612 (R)	493		40
525.613 (R)	493		40

525.614 (R)	493	40
525.615 (N)	493	26
525.6155 (N)	493	27
525.616 (N)	493	28
525.6165 (N)	493	29
525.617 (N)	493	30
525.6175 (N)	493	31
525.618 (N)	493	32
525.6185 (N)	493	33
525.619 (N)	493	34
525.6192 (N)	493	35
525.6194 (N)	493	36
525.6195 (N)	493	37
525.6196 (N)	493	38
525.6198 (N)	493	39
525.62 (A)	493	19
525.621 (R)	493	40
525.63 (A)	493	20
525.651 (A)	493	21
525.67 (A)	493	22
525.69 (A)	493	23
525.703 (N)	493	24
525.712 (A)	344	1
525.713 (R)	344	2
525.72 (R)	344	2
525.72 (A)	509	177
525.83 (A)	493	25
540.152 (A)	541	8
540.18, Subd. 1 (A)	580	22
541.024, Subd. 1 (A)	543	9
541.051, Subd. 1 (A)	518	2
541.051, Subd. 2 (A)	518	3
541.051, Subd. 4 (A)	518	4
542.03 (A)	598	2
542.18 (A)	598	3
543.08 (A)	541	9
544.41 (N)	614	156
546.10 (A)	509	178
*549.09, Subd. 1 (A)	509	179
550.07 (A)	388	1
550.37, Subd. 4 (A)	550	1
550.37, Subd. 12a (N)	550	2
550.37, Subd. 19 (A)	550	3
550.37, Subd. 21 (N)	550	4
550.37, Subd. 22 (N)	599	6
550.37, Subd. 23 (N)	599	7
550.37, Subd. 24 (N)	599	8
559.21 (A)	373	6
559.211 (N)	373	7
600.23, Subd. 3 (A)	603	30
609.349 (A)	544	2
626.555 (R)	542	2
*626.556, Subd. 2 (A)	509	181
626.556, Subd. 11 (A)	509	50
626.557 (N)	542	1
*626.84 (A)	578	2
626.846, Subd. 1 (A)	578	3
626.846, Subd. 1a (R)	578	12
626.846, Subd. 2 (A)	578	4
626.846, Subd. 3a (R)	578	12
626.846, Subd. 4 (R)	578	12
626.846, Subd. 5 (R)	578	12
*626.8463 (A)	578	5
*626.8464 (A)	578	7
*626.8467 (R)	578	12

626.851, Subd. 1 (A)	578	6
626.852 (A)	578	8
626.88 (N)	578	9
628.41, Subd. 6 (A)	509	182
634.15 (N)	553	3
641.01 (A)	602	1
641.04 (A)	602	2
641.06 (A)	602	3
641.14 (A)	602	4
641.15 (A)	602	5
641.16 (A)	602	6
641.165, Subd. 2 (A)	602	7
641.17 (R)	602	19
641.18 (A)	602	8
641.21 (A)	602	9
641.22 (A)	602	10
641.23 (A)	597	6
641.24 (A)	597	7
641.262, Subd. 1 (A)	597	8
641.263, Subd. 2 (A)	597	9
641.264, Subd. 1 (A)	597	10
641.264, Subd. 2 (A)	487	20
641.265 (A)	597	11
641.27 (R)	602	19
641.28 (R)	602	19
641.29 (R)	602	19
641.30 (R)	602	19
641.31 (R)	602	19
641.32 (R)	602	19
641.33 (R)	602	19
641.34 (R)	602	19
641.35 (R)	602	19
641.36 (R)	602	19
641.37 (R)	602	19
641.38 (R)	602	19
642.02, Subd. 2 (A)	602	11
642.03 (A)	602	12
642.04 (A)	597	12
642.07 (A)	602	13
642.12 (A)	602	14
642.14 (R)	602	19
643.01 (A)	602	15
643.02 (A)	602	16
643.03 (R)	602	19
643.04 (R)	602	19
643.05 (R)	602	19
643.06 (R)	602	19
643.07 (R)	602	19
643.08 (R)	602	19
643.09 (R)	602	19
643.10 (R)	602	19
643.11 (R)	602	19
643.12 (R)	602	19
643.13 (R)	602	19
643.14 (R)	602	19
643.15 (R)	602	19
643.16 (R)	602	19
643.17 (R)	602	19
643.19 (R)	602	19
643.20 (R)	602	19
643.21 (M.S. 1945) (R)	602	19
643.22 (M.S. 1945) (R)	602	19
643.23 (M.S. 1945) (R)	602	19
643.24 (M.S. 1945) (R)	602	19
643.25 (M.S. 1945) (R)	602	19

643.26 (M.S. 1945) (R)
643.27 (M.S. 1945) (R)
643.28 (M.S. 1945) (R)
643.29 (A)
645.02 (A)
645.44, Subd. 8 (A)
645.445 (N)
648.31, Subd. 6 (N)
648.43 (A)
648.50 (N)
648.51 (N)

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