

nonforfeiture benefits adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

This section applies to policies issued on or after January 1, 1984 and before January 1, 1989.

Sec. 2. [62A.046] COORDINATION OF BENEFITS.

(1) No group contract providing coverage for hospital and medical treatment or expenses issued or renewed after August 1, 1984, which is responsible for secondary coverage for services provided, may deny coverage or payment of the amount it owes as a secondary payor solely on the basis of the failure of another group contract, which is responsible for primary coverage, to pay for those services.

(2) A group contract which provides coverage of a claimant as a dependent of a parent who has legal responsibility for the dependent's medical care but who does not have custody of the dependent must, upon request of the custodial parent, make payments directly to the provider of care. In such cases, liability to the insured is satisfied to the extent of benefit payments made to the provider.

(3) This section applies to an insurer, a vendor of risk management services regulated under section 60A.23, a nonprofit health service plan corporation regulated under chapter 62C and a health maintenance organization regulated under chapter 62D. Nothing in this section shall require a secondary payor to pay the obligations of the primary payor nor shall it prevent the recovery of liable payments from the primary payor by the secondary payor if the secondary payor elects to pay the obligations of the primary payor.

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 1 is effective the day following final enactment.

Approved April 25, 1984

CHAPTER 539 — H.F.No. 2188

An act relating to Indians; providing for partial settlement of Indian land claims on the White Earth Reservation; requiring a report to the legislature; appropriating money.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. CLAIMS.

Subdivision 1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this act is to take an initial step toward resolving disputes over the ownership of land on the White Earth Indian Reservation by allowing the state to participate with the United States in

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an overall settlement, provided that the United States Congress passes a settlement statute that appropriately and meaningfully compensates both Indians and non-Indians for possible lost property interests.

Subd. 2. AGREEMENT. The attorney general is authorized to enter into an agreement with the United States as part of a settlement of Indian land claims on the White Earth Reservation. This agreement must transfer from the state to the United States the ownership of 10,000 acres of land within the White Earth Reservation currently owned in fee or in trust for local taxing districts by the state of Minnesota, including mineral interests when held in this manner. The agreement must state that the land is to be held in trust for the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians.

Subd. 3. CONDITIONS. No agreement shall be entered into until the United States has approved legislation substantially resolving title problems currently identified by the Department of Interior on the White Earth Reservation, and until the attorney general is satisfied that the United States legislation appropriately and effectively settles Indian land claims on the White Earth Reservation and substantially removes the possibility of litigation with private landowners over the Indian land claims.

Sec. 2. REPORT.

The commissioner of natural resources shall submit a report to the legislature by January 1, 1985, which shall summarize the origin of the title of all lands held by the state of Minnesota in fee or in trust on the White Earth Reservation.

Sec. 3. APPROPRIATION.

The sum of \$600,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the attorney general, to be available until expended for the following purposes:

(1) \$500,000 is to be used to provide technical and computer assistance to the United States for implementing the settlement described in section 1; and

(2) \$100,000 is for necessary publication, administrative, and consulting costs in negotiating or implementing the agreement or settlement.

Sec. 4. ACT VOID.

If the United States Congress fails to pass appropriate legislation as described in section 1 by December 31, 1985, this act is null and void, and any unencumbered appropriations shall revert to the general fund.

Approved April 25, 1984

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