

outstanding general obligation bonds of all cities in the county or counties issued under this subdivision must be added in calculating the limit under clause (1).

(d) "General jurisdiction governmental unit" means the city in which the housing development project is located. In the case of a county or multicounty authority, the county or counties may act as the general jurisdiction governmental unit. In the case of a multicounty authority, the pledge of the general obligation is a pledge of a tax on the taxable property in each of the counties.

(e) "Qualified housing development project" means a housing development project providing housing either for the elderly or for individuals and families with incomes not greater than 80 percent of the median family income as estimated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the standard metropolitan statistical area or the nonmetropolitan county in which the project is located, and will be owned by the authority for the term of the bonds. A qualified housing development project may admit nonelderly individuals and families with higher incomes if:

(1) three years have passed since initial occupancy;

(2) the authority finds the project is experiencing unanticipated vacancies resulting in insufficient revenues, because of changes in population or other unforeseen circumstances that occurred after the initial finding of adequate revenues; and

(3) the authority finds a tax levy or payment from general assets of the general jurisdiction governmental unit will be necessary to pay debt service on the bonds if higher income individuals or families are not admitted.

#### Sec. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 2 is effective the day following final enactment.

Presented to the governor May 17, 1993

Signed by the governor May 20, 1993, 2:14 p.m.

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### CHAPTER 321—S.F.No. 532

*An act relating to courts; conciliation court; adopting one body of law to govern conciliation courts; increasing the jurisdictional limit; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 481.02, subdivision 3; and 549.09, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 550; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 491A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 487.30; 488A.12; 488A.13; 488A.14; 488A.15; 488A.16; 488A.17; 488A.29; 488A.30; 488A.31; 488A.32; 488A.33; and 488A.34; and Laws 1992, chapter 591, section 21.*

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 481.02, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **PERMITTED ACTIONS.** The provisions of this section shall not prohibit:

(1) any person from drawing, without charge, any document to which the person, an employer of the person, a firm of which the person is a member, or a corporation whose officer or employee the person is, is a party, except another's will or testamentary disposition or instrument of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will;

(2) a person from drawing a will for another in an emergency if the imminence of death leaves insufficient time to have it drawn and its execution supervised by a licensed attorney-at-law;

(3) any insurance company from causing to be defended, or from offering to cause to be defended through lawyers of its selection, the insureds in policies issued or to be issued by it, in accordance with the terms of the policies;

(4) a licensed attorney-at-law from acting for several common-carrier corporations or any of its subsidiaries pursuant to arrangement between the corporations;

(5) any bona fide labor organization from giving legal advice to its members in matters arising out of their employment;

(6) any person from conferring or cooperating with a licensed attorney-at-law of another in preparing any legal document, if the attorney is not, directly or indirectly, in the employ of the person or of any person, firm, or corporation represented by the person;

(7) any licensed attorney-at-law of Minnesota, who is an officer or employee of a corporation, from drawing, for or without compensation, any document to which the corporation is a party or in which it is interested personally or in a representative capacity, except wills or testamentary dispositions or instruments of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will, but any charge made for the legal work connected with preparing and drawing the document shall not exceed the amount paid to and received and retained by the attorney, and the attorney shall not, directly or indirectly, rebate the fee to or divide the fee with the corporation;

(8) any person or corporation from drawing, for or without a fee, farm or house leases, notes, mortgages, chattel mortgages, bills of sale, deeds, assignments, satisfactions, or any other conveyances except testamentary dispositions and instruments of trust;

(9) a licensed attorney-at-law of Minnesota from rendering to a corporation

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legal services to itself at the expense of one or more of its bona fide principal stockholders by whom the attorney is employed and by whom no compensation is, directly or indirectly, received for the services;

(10) any person or corporation engaged in the business of making collections from engaging or turning over to an attorney-at-law for the purpose of instituting and conducting suit or making proof of claim of a creditor in any case in which the attorney-at-law receives the entire compensation for the work;

(11) any regularly established farm journal or newspaper, devoted to general news, from publishing a department of legal questions and answers to them, made by a licensed attorney-at-law, if no answer is accompanied or at any time preceded or followed by any charge for it, any disclosure of any name of the maker of any answer, any recommendation of or reference to any one to furnish legal advice or services, or by any legal advice or service for the periodical or any one connected with it or suggested by it, directly or indirectly;

(12) any authorized management agent of an owner of rental property used for residential purposes, whether the management agent is a natural person, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, or any other business entity, from commencing, maintaining, conducting, or defending in its own behalf any action in any court in this state to recover or retain possession of the property, except that the provision of this clause does not authorize a person who is not a licensed attorney-at-law to conduct a jury trial or to appear before a district court or the court of appeals or supreme court pursuant to an appeal;

(13) any person from commencing, maintaining, conducting, or defending on behalf of the plaintiff or defendant any action in any court of this state pursuant to the provisions of section 566.175 or sections 566.18 to 566.35 or from commencing, maintaining, conducting, or defending on behalf of the plaintiff or defendant any action in any court of this state for the recovery of rental property used for residential purposes pursuant to the provisions of section 566.02 or 566.03, subdivision 1, except that the provision of this clause does not authorize a person who is not a licensed attorney-at-law to conduct a jury trial or to appear before a district court or the court of appeals or supreme court pursuant to an appeal, and provided that, except for a nonprofit corporation, a person who is not a licensed attorney-at-law shall not charge or collect a separate fee for services rendered pursuant to this clause;

(14) the delivery of legal services by a specialized legal assistant in accordance with a specialty license issued by the supreme court before July 1, 1995;

(15) the sole shareholder of a corporation from appearing on behalf of the corporation in court; or

(16) an officer, ~~shareholder~~, ~~director~~ manager, partner, or employee from appearing on behalf of a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, sole proprietorship, or association in conciliation court or or in a district court action removed from conciliation court, in accordance with section ~~487.30, sub-~~

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division 4a, or in district court in an action that was removed from conciliation court 3, subdivision 4.

Sec. 2. [491A.01] ESTABLISHMENT; POWERS; JURISDICTION.

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT. The district court in each county shall establish a conciliation court division with the jurisdiction and powers set forth in this chapter.

Subd. 2. POWERS; ISSUANCE OF PROCESS. The conciliation court has all powers, and may issue process as necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this chapter. No writ of execution or garnishment summons may be issued out of conciliation court.

Subd. 3. JURISDICTION; GENERAL. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions 4 and 5, the conciliation court has jurisdiction to hear, conciliate, try, and determine civil claims if the amount of money or property that is the subject matter of the claim does not exceed \$6,000, or, on and after July 1, 1994, \$7,500 or \$4,000 if the claim involves a consumer credit transaction. "Consumer credit transaction" means a sale of personal property, or a loan arranged to facilitate the purchase of personal property, in which:

(1) credit is granted by a seller or a lender who regularly engages as a seller or lender in credit transactions of the same kind;

(2) the buyer is a natural person;

(3) the claimant is the seller or lender in the transaction; and

(4) the personal property is purchased primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose and not for a commercial, agricultural, or business purpose.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision and subdivisions 5 to 10, the territorial jurisdiction of conciliation court is coextensive with the county in which the court is established. The summons in a conciliation court action under subdivisions 6 to 10 may be served anywhere in the state, and the summons in a conciliation court action under subdivision 7, paragraph (b), may be served outside the state in the manner provided by law. The court administrator shall serve the summons in a conciliation court action by first class mail, except that if the amount of money or property that is the subject of the claim exceeds \$2,500, the summons must be served by the plaintiff by certified mail, and service on nonresident defendants must be made in accordance with applicable law or rule. Subpoenas to secure the attendance of nonparty witnesses and the production of documents at trial may be served anywhere within the state in the manner provided by law.

When a court administrator is required to summon the defendant by certified mail under this paragraph, the summons may be made by personal service in the manner provided in the rules of civil procedure for personal service of a summons of the district court as an alternative to service by certified mail.

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Subd. 4. JURISDICTION; EXCLUSIONS. The conciliation court does not have jurisdiction over the following actions:

- (1) involving title to real estate, including actions to determine boundary lines;
- (2) involving claims of defamation by libel or slander;
- (3) for specific performance, except to the extent authorized in subdivision 5;
- (4) brought or defended on behalf of a class;
- (5) requesting or involving prejudgment remedies;
- (6) involving injunctive relief, except to the extent authorized in subdivision 5;
- (7) pursuant to chapters 256, 257, 259, 260, 518, 518A, 518B, and 518C, except for actions involving debts owed to state agencies or political subdivisions that arise under those chapters;
- (8) pursuant to chapters 524 and 525;
- (9) where jurisdiction is vested exclusively in another court or division of district court;
- (10) for unlawful detainer; and
- (11) involving medical malpractice.

Subd. 5. JURISDICTION; PERSONAL PROPERTY. If the controversy concerns the ownership or possession of personal property the value of which does not exceed the jurisdictional limit under subdivision 3, the conciliation court has jurisdiction to determine the ownership and possession of the property and direct any party to deliver the property to another party. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, once the judgment of the court directing return of the property becomes final, it is enforceable by the sheriff of the county in which the property is located without further legal process. The sheriff is authorized to effect repossession of the property according to law, including, but not limited to: (1) entry upon the premises for the purposes of demanding the property and ascertaining whether the property is present and taking possession of it; and (2) causing the building or enclosure where the property is located to be broken open and the property taken out of the building and if necessary to that end, the sheriff may call the power of the county to the sheriff's aid. If the party against whom the judgment is directed is not physically present at the time of entry by the sheriff, then a copy of the judgment must be served upon any person in possession of the property or if no person is present, a copy of the judgment must be left on the premises. After taking possession of the property, the sheriff shall turn the property over to the prevailing party.

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Subd. 6. JURISDICTION; STUDENT LOANS. The conciliation court also has jurisdiction to determine a civil action commenced by a plaintiff educational institution, including but not limited to, a state university or community college, with administrative offices in the county in which the conciliation court is located, to recover the amount of a student loan or loans even though the defendant or defendants are not residents of the county under the following conditions:

(1) the student loan or loans were originally awarded in the county in which the conciliation court is located;

(2) notice that payment on the loan is overdue has previously been sent by first class mail to the borrower to the last known address reported by the borrower to the educational institution; and

(3) the notice states that the educational institution may commence a conciliation court action in the county where the loan was awarded to recover the amount of the loan.

Subd. 7. JURISDICTION; FOREIGN DEFENDANTS. (a) If a foreign corporation is subject by law to service of process in this state or is subject to service of process outside this state under section 543.19, a conciliation court action may be commenced against the foreign corporation:

(1) in the county where the corporation's registered agent is located;

(2) in the county where the cause of action arose, if the corporation has a place of business in that county either at the time the cause of action arose or at the time the action was commenced; or

(3) in the county in which the plaintiff resides, if the corporation does not appoint or maintain a registered agent in this state, withdraws from the state, or the certificate of authority of the corporation is canceled or revoked.

(b) If a nonresident other than a foreign corporation is subject to service of process outside this state under section 543.19, a conciliation court action may be commenced against the nonresident in the county in which the plaintiff resides.

Subd. 8. JURISDICTION; MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS. The conciliation court also has jurisdiction to determine a civil action commenced against two or more defendants in the county in which one or more of the defendants resides. Counterclaims may be commenced in the county where the original action was commenced.

Subd. 9. JURISDICTION; RENTAL PROPERTY. The conciliation court also has jurisdiction to determine an action commenced under section 504.20 for the recovery of a deposit on rental property, or under section 504.245, 504.255, or 504.26, in the county in which the rental property is located.

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Subd. 10. JURISDICTION; DISHONORED CHECKS. The conciliation court also has jurisdiction to determine a civil action commenced by a plaintiff, resident of the county, to recover the amount of a dishonored check issued in the county, even though the defendant or defendants are not residents of the county, if the notice of nonpayment or dishonor described in section 609.535, subdivision 3, is sent to the maker or drawer as specified in that section and the notice states that the payee or holder of the check may commence a conciliation court action in the county where the dishonored check was issued to recover the amount of the check. This subdivision does not apply to a check that has been dishonored by stop payment order.

**Sec. 3. [491A.02] PROCEDURE.**

Subdivision 1. PROCEDURE; RULES; FORMS. The determination of claims in conciliation court must be without jury trial and by a simple and informal procedure. Conciliation court proceedings must not be reported. By July 1, 1993, the supreme court shall promulgate rules governing pleading, practice, and procedure for conciliation courts, and shall promulgate uniform claim and counterclaim forms. The claim and summons must include a conspicuous notice in at least 10-point bold type regarding the consequences of a failure to appear at a conciliation court hearing. Each conciliation court shall accept a uniform claim or counterclaim that has been properly completed and forwarded to the court together with the entire filing fee, if any.

Subd. 2. ASSISTANCE TO LITIGANTS. Under the supervision of the conciliation court judges, the court administrator shall explain to litigants the procedure and functions of the conciliation court and shall on request assist them in filling out all forms and pleading necessary for the presentation of their claims or counterclaims to the court. The uniform claim and counterclaim forms must be accepted by any court administrator and shall on request be forwarded together with the entire filing fee, if any, to the court administrator of the appropriate conciliation court. The court administrator shall on request assist judgment creditors and debtors in the preparation of the forms necessary to obtain satisfaction of a final judgment. The performance of duties prescribed in this subdivision do not constitute the practice of law for purposes of section 481.02, subdivision 8.

Subd. 3. FEES. The court administrator shall charge and collect the fee established pursuant to section 357.022, together with applicable law library fees established pursuant to law, from a plaintiff and from a defendant when the first paper for that party is filed in any conciliation court action. The rules promulgated by the supreme court shall provide for commencement of an action without payment of fees when a litigant who is a natural person claims an inability to pay the fees, provided that if the litigant prevails on a claim or counterclaim, the fees must be paid to the administrator out of any money recovered by the litigant.

Subd. 4. REPRESENTATION. A corporation, partnership, limited liability

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company, sole proprietorship, or association may be represented in conciliation court by an officer, manager, or partner or may appoint a natural person who is an employee to appear on its behalf or settle a claim in conciliation court. This representation does not constitute the practice of law for purposes of section 481.02, subdivision 8. In the case of an officer or employee, an authorized power of attorney, corporate authorization resolution, corporate bylaw, or other evidence of authority acceptable to the court must be filed with the claim or presented at the hearing. This subdivision also applies to appearances in district court by a corporation or limited liability company with five or fewer shareholders or members if the action was removed from conciliation court.

Subd. 5. INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS. A judgment ordered may provide for satisfaction by payments in installments in amounts and at such times, not exceeding one year for the last installment, as the judge determines to be just and reasonable. If any installment is not paid when due, the entire balance of the judgment order becomes immediately due and payable.

Subd. 6. APPEAL BY REMOVAL TO DISTRICT COURT; TRIAL DE NOVO; NOTICE OF COSTS. The rules promulgated by the supreme court must provide for a right of appeal from the decision of the conciliation court by removal to the district court for a trial de novo. The notice of order for judgment must contain a statement that if the removing party does not prevail in district court as provided in subdivision 7, the opposing party may be awarded an additional \$50 as costs.

Subd. 7. COSTS IN DISTRICT COURT. (a) For the purposes of this subdivision, "removing party" means the first party who serves or files a demand for removal. "Opposing party" means any party as to whom the removing party seeks a reversal in whole or in part.

(b) If the removing party prevails in district court, the removing party may recover costs from the opposing party as though the action were commenced in district court. If the removing party does not prevail, the court shall order an additional \$50 to be paid to the opposing party as costs. If the removing party is eligible to proceed under section 563.01, the additional \$50 costs may be waived if the court, in its discretion, determines that a hardship exists and that the case was removed from conciliation court in good faith.

(c) For purposes of this section, the removing party prevails in district court if:

(1) the removing party recovers at least \$500 or 50 percent of the amount of value of property that the removing party requested on removal, whichever is less, when the removing party was denied any recovery in conciliation court;

(2) the opposing party does not recover any amount or any property from the removing party in district court when the opposing party recovered some amount or some property in conciliation court;

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(3) the removing party recovers an amount or value of property in district court that exceeds the amount or value of property that the removing party recovered in conciliation court by at least \$500 or 50 percent, whichever is less; or

(4) the amount or value of property that the opposing party recovers from the removing party in district court is reduced from the amount or value of property that the opposing party recovered in conciliation court by at least \$500 or 50 percent, whichever is less.

(d) Costs or disbursements in conciliation or district court must not be considered in determining whether there was a recovery by either party in either court or in determining the difference in recovery under this section.

**Subd. 8. APPEAL FROM DISTRICT COURT.** Decisions of the district court on removal from a conciliation court determination on the merits may be appealed to the court of appeals as in other civil actions.

**Subd. 9. JUDGMENT DEBTOR DISCLOSURE.** Unless the parties have otherwise agreed, if a conciliation court judgment or a judgment of district court on removal from conciliation court has been docketed in district court for at least 30 days, and the judgment is not satisfied, the district court in the county in which the judgment originated shall, upon request of the judgment creditor, order the judgment debtor to mail to the judgment creditor information as to the nature, amount, identity, and locations of all the debtor's assets, liabilities, and personal earning. The information must be provided on a form prescribed by the supreme court, and the information shall be sufficiently detailed to enable the judgment creditor to obtain satisfaction of the judgment by way of execution on nonexempt assets and earnings of the judgment debtor. The order must contain a notice that failure to complete the form and mail it to the judgment creditor within ten days after service of the order may result in a citation for civil contempt of court. Cash bail posted as a result of being cited for civil contempt of court order under this section may be ordered payable to the creditor to satisfy the judgment, either partially or fully.

**Sec. 4. [491A.03] JUDGES; ADMINISTRATOR; REPORTER; SUPPLIES.**

**Subdivision 1. JUDGES; REFEREES.** The judges of district court shall serve as judges of conciliation court. In the second and fourth judicial districts, a majority of the judges of the district may appoint one or more suitable persons to act as referees in conciliation court; a majority of the judges of the district shall establish qualification for the office, specify the duties and length of service of referees, and fix their compensation not to exceed an amount per day determined by the chief judge of the judicial district.

**Subd. 2. ADMINISTRATOR.** The court administrator of the district court shall serve as the court administrator of conciliation court. The court administrator shall account for and pay over to the appropriate official all fees received by the court administrator.

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Subd. 3. COURT REPORTER. Each court reporter appointed by a judge of district court shall, at the request of the judge, assist that judge in performing the judge's duties as conciliation court judge. A court reporter may not take official notes of any trial or proceedings in conciliation court.

Subd. 4. QUARTERS; SUPPLIES. The county in which the court is established shall provide suitable quarters for the court. Except as otherwise provided by law, all expenses for necessary blanks, stationery, books, furniture, furnishings, and other supplies for the use of the court and the officers of the court shall be included in the budget for the court administrator's office provided by the county board pursuant to section 485.018, subdivision 6.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 549.09, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **WHEN OWED; RATE.** (a) When a judgment or award is for the recovery of money, including a judgment for the recovery of taxes, interest from the time of the verdict, award, or report until judgment is finally entered shall be computed by the court administrator or arbitrator as provided in clause (c) and added to the judgment or award.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by contract or allowed by law, preverdict, preaward, or prereport interest on pecuniary damages shall be computed as provided in clause (c) from the time of the commencement of the action or a demand for arbitration, or the time of a written notice of claim, whichever occurs first, except as provided herein. The action must be commenced within two years of a written notice of claim for interest to begin to accrue from the time of the notice of claim. If either party serves a written offer of settlement, the other party may serve a written acceptance or a written counteroffer within 30 days. After that time, interest on the judgment or award shall be calculated by the judge or arbitrator in the following manner. The prevailing party shall receive interest on any judgment or award from the time of commencement of the action or a demand for arbitration, or the time of a written notice of claim, or as to special damages from the time when special damages were incurred, if later, until the time of verdict, award, or report only if the amount of its offer is closer to the judgment or award than the amount of the opposing party's offer. If the amount of the losing party's offer was closer to the judgment or award than the prevailing party's offer, the prevailing party shall receive interest only on the amount of the settlement offer or the judgment or award, whichever is less, and only from the time of commencement of the action or a demand for arbitration, or the time of a written notice of claim, or as to special damages from when the special damages were incurred, if later, until the time the settlement offer was made. Subsequent offers and counteroffers supersede the legal effect of earlier offers and counteroffers. For the purposes of clause (3), the amount of settlement offer must be allocated between past and future damages in the same proportion as determined by the trier of fact. Except as otherwise provided by contract or allowed by law, preverdict, preaward, or prereport interest shall not be awarded on the following:

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(1) judgments, awards, or benefits in workers' compensation cases, but not including third-party actions;

(2) judgments or awards for future damages;

(3) punitive damages, fines, or other damages that are noncompensatory in nature;

(4) judgments or awards not in excess of the amount specified in section ~~487.30~~ 2; and

(5) that portion of any verdict, award, or report which is founded upon interest, or costs, disbursements, attorney fees, or other similar items added by the court or arbitrator.

(c) The interest shall be computed as simple interest per annum. The rate of interest shall be based on the secondary market yield of one year United States treasury bills, calculated on a bank discount basis as provided in this section.

On or before the 20th day of December of each year the state court administrator shall determine the rate from the secondary market yield on one year United States treasury bills for the most recent calendar month, reported on a monthly basis in the latest statistical release of the board of governors of the federal reserve system. This yield, rounded to the nearest one percent, shall be the annual interest rate during the succeeding calendar year. The state court administrator shall communicate the interest rates to the court administrators and sheriffs for use in computing the interest on verdicts and shall make the interest rates available to arbitrators.

When a judgment creditor, or the judgment creditor's attorney or agent, has received a payment after entry of judgment, whether the payment is made voluntarily by or on behalf of the judgment debtor, or is collected by legal process other than execution levy where a proper return has been filed with the court administrator, the judgment creditor, or the judgment creditor's attorney, before applying to the court administrator for an execution shall file with the court administrator an affidavit of partial satisfaction. The affidavit must state the dates and amounts of payments made upon the judgment after the most recent affidavit of partial satisfaction filed, if any; the part of each payment that is applied to taxable disbursements and to accrued interest and to the unpaid principal balance of the judgment; and the accrued, but the unpaid interest owing, if any, after application of each payment.

(d) This section does not apply to arbitrations between employers and employees under chapter 179 or 179A. An arbitrator is neither required to nor prohibited from awarding interest under chapter 179 or under section 179A.16 for essential employees.

#### Sec. 6. [550.011] JUDGMENT DEBTOR DISCLOSURE.

Unless the parties have otherwise agreed, if a judgment has been docketed

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in district court for at least 30 days, and the judgment is not satisfied, the district court in the county in which the judgment originated shall, upon request of the judgment creditor, order the judgment debtor to mail by certified mail to the judgment creditor information as to the nature, amount, identity, and locations of all the debtor's assets, liabilities, and personal earnings. The information must be provided on a form prescribed by the supreme court, and the information shall be sufficiently detailed to enable the judgment creditor to obtain satisfaction of the judgment by way of execution on nonexempt assets and earnings of the judgment debtor. The order must contain a notice that failure to complete the form and mail it to the judgment creditor within ten days after service of the order may result in a citation for civil contempt of court. Cash bail posted as a result of being cited for civil contempt of court order under this section may be ordered payable to the creditor to satisfy the judgment, either partially or fully.

Sec. 7. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 487.30; 488A.12; 488A.13; 488A.14; 488A.15; 488A.16; 488A.17; 488A.29; 488A.30; 488A.31; 488A.32; 488A.33; and 488A.34; and Laws 1992, chapter 591, section 21, are repealed.

Sec. 8. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 to 5 and 7 are effective July 1, 1993.

Presented to the governor May 17, 1993

Signed by the governor May 20, 1993, 2:08 p.m.

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**CHAPTER 322—H.F.No. 129**

*An act relating to the family; providing for suspension of a license for unpaid maintenance; clarifying certain language; modifying provisions for establishment of third-party visitation rights; modifying time period for bringing certain paternity actions; permitting delinquent maintenance payments to be withheld from tax refunds; changing notices required in certain court orders; requiring certain terms in child support orders; providing for third-party compensatory visitation; providing for jurisdiction of certain domestic abuse actions; providing for pleadings to be forwarded; authorizing additional relief; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 214.101, subdivisions 1 and 4; 257.022, by adding subdivisions; 257.57, subdivision 1; 289A.50, subdivision 5; 518.17, subdivision 3; 518.171, subdivision 1; 518.175, subdivision 6; 518.177; 518.55, subdivision 3; 518.551, subdivision 12; 518.583; 518.611, subdivision 2; 518.641, subdivision 1; and 518B.01, subdivisions 3, 6, 7, and 9; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 518; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 518.55, subdivisions 2 and 2a.*

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

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