

CHAPTER 158

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA HOSPITALS

158.02 WHAT PATIENTS MAY BE TREATED; RESEARCH WORK.

The so-called poor laws, whereby financial responsibility is imposed upon relatives for support and maintenance of poor persons, are not applicable to situations arising under M.S. 1945, c. 158. No provision is made for recovering the expenses incurred or paid by a county. OAG April 14, 1947 (1001-c).

158.03 OFFICERS TO REPORT CASES NEEDING HOSPITAL CARE.

The county board of the county of residence of the indigent person has the power and duty to grant or deny the application for hospitalization. OAG March 7, 1944 (339-G-2).

In the event the county furnishing the relief is not the place of the patient's legal settlement, the county may apply for refundment. OAG May 24, 1946 (339-o).

158.04 TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS; PAYMENT FOR BY COUNTY.

Where indigent persons are sent to Minnesota general hospital on county application there is no statutory provision providing that the town of patient's residence must pay any part of the expense. OAG April 30, 1943 (339-G-2).

Under the provisions of the amendment, L. 1943, c. 31, s. 2, where the county of residence provides hospitalization it may collect from the county of legal settlement. OAG Dec. 4, 1944 (339-g-2).

Except as provided in section 158.05, there is no provision by which the county may recover from patient or relatives expenses incurred by sending indigent patient to university hospitals. OAG Jan. 7, 1936 (618-D-3); OAG Oct. 16, 1945 (540-E).

Sheriff appointed to transport indigent person to hospital may recover his expenses but no fee. OAG Feb. 15, 1944 (390-A-12).

158.08 EXPENSES PAID BY COUNTIES.

The state may by mandamus enforce the provisions of L. 1921, c. 411, s. 8, requiring counties to pay certain charges relating to university hospitalization and laches, or statute of limitations, cannot be pleaded as a defense. The officers of the county must make such levies or if funds are available draw such warrants as are required to abide by the provisions of said law. OAG Sept. 19, 1945 (107-B-4).

158.11 INMATES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS MAY BE ADMITTED.

The hospitalization expense of a blind person sent to university hospital by superintendent of state school for blind may be paid out of the appropriation for operation of said school. OAG April 8, 1932 (482-A).

Neither the director of public institutions nor the board of parole is authorized by law to pay hospitalization expenses of parolee. The parolee is primarily liable and if unable to pay the hospital or physician may seek compensation under the poor laws. OAG Oct. 25, 1946 (91-H).

HIGHWAYS; ROADS

NOTE: The first complete codification of the laws relating to roads, cartways, and bridges was L. 1873, c. 5. The trunk highway system was created and established by constitutional amendment, article 16, adopted Nov. 2, 1920. A complete revision of all the laws relating to highways, termed the general highway act, was enacted by L. 1921, c. 323. This act classified the roads of the state into "Trunk Highways," "State Aid Roads," "County Roads," and "Town Roads."

The license registration tax on motor vehicles originated with L. 1921, c. 461, and the excise tax on gasoline, distillates, and other volatile and inflammable liquids with L. 1925, c. 297. The uniform highway traffic act was enacted by L. 1927, c. 412, and superseded by the highway traffic regulation act, L. 1937, c. 464. The safety responsibility act, L. 1933, c. 351, was superseded by L. 1945, c. 285. The drivers license act is L. 1939, c. 401, as amended. Highway laws are coded in Chapters 160 through 172.