

CHAPTER 591—S.F.No. 1691

An act relating to courts; authorizing certain appearances in conciliation court; modifying and clarifying conciliation court jurisdiction and procedures; increasing jurisdictional amounts; amending Minnesota Statutes 1990, sections 487.30, subdivisions 1, 3a, 4, 7, 8, and by adding subdivisions; 488A.12, subdivision 3; 488A.16, subdivision 1; 488A.17, subdivision 10, and by adding a subdivision; 488A.29, subdivision 3; 488A.33, subdivision 1; 488A.34, subdivision 9, and by adding a subdivision; and 549.02; Minnesota Statutes 1991 Supplement, section 481.02, subdivision 3; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1990, sections 487.30, subdivision 3; 488A.14, subdivision 6; and 488A.31, subdivision 6.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1991 Supplement, 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

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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 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 566.33 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; or

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(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;
or

(15) an officer, shareholder, director, partner, or employee from appearing on behalf of a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or association in conciliation court in accordance with section 8 or in district court in an action that was removed from conciliation court.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **JURISDICTION; GENERAL.** (a) ~~Except as provided in paragraph (b);~~ The conciliation court shall hear and determine civil claims if the amount of money or property which is the subject matter of the claim does not exceed ~~\$4,000~~ \$5,000 for the determination thereof without jury trial and by a simple and informal procedure. The rules of the supreme court shall provide for a right of appeal from the decision of the conciliation court to the ~~county~~ district court for a trial on the merits. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the territorial jurisdiction of a conciliation court shall be coextensive with the county in which the court is established.

~~(b) If the claim involves a consumer credit transaction, the amount of money or property that is the subject matter of the claim may not exceed \$2,500. "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. The summons in an action under subdivisions 3a to 4 may be served anywhere within the state.~~

(b) If the controversy concerns the ownership or possession of personal property the value of which does not exceed \$5,000, the court may determine the ownership and possession of the property and order any party to deliver the property to another party. The order is enforceable by the sheriff of the county in which the property is located without further legal process.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. **JURISDICTION; STUDENT LOANS.** ~~Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 or any rule of court to the contrary;~~ The conciliation

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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:

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

(b) ~~the loan or loans are overdue at the time the action is commenced;~~

(c) ~~the amount sought in any single action does not exceed \$4,000;~~

(d) 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

(e) (c) 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.

~~Notwithstanding any law or rule or civil procedure to the contrary, a summons in any action commenced under this subdivision may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota. The conciliation court administrator shall attach a copy of the overdue loan or loans to the summons before it is issued.~~

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3b. JURISDICTION; FOREIGN DEFENDANTS. (a) A conciliation court action may be commenced against a foreign corporation doing business in this state in the county where the corporation's registered agent is located; in the county where the cause of action arises, if the corporation has a place of business in that county; or, if the corporation does not appoint or maintain a registered agent in this state, in the county in which the plaintiff resides.

(b) In the case of a nonresident other than a foreign corporation, if this state has jurisdiction under section 543.19, a conciliation court action may be commenced against the nonresident in the county in which the plaintiff resides.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3c. JURISDICTION; MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS. A conciliation court action may be commenced by a plaintiff 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.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 3d. JURISDICTION; CERTAIN CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF RENTAL PROPERTY. An action under section 504.20 for the recovery of a deposit on rental property, or an action under section 504.245, 504.255, or 504.26, also may be brought in the county in which the rental property is located.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **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 therein 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 a stop payment order. ~~Notwithstanding any law or rule of civil procedure to the contrary, the summons in any action commenced under this subdivision may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota. The court administrator of conciliation court shall attach a copy of the dishonored check to the summons before it is issued.~~

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4a. ATTORNEYS; REPRESENTATION. (a) A party to a conciliation court action may appear without an attorney or may be represented by an attorney when the conciliation court, in its discretion, finds the interests of justice would best be served by that representation, and it is limited to the extent and in the manner that the judge considers helpful. The court shall adopt simplified procedures to allow parties to represent themselves.

(b) A corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or association may be represented by an officer or partner who is not an attorney or may appoint an employee who is not an attorney to appear on its behalf or settle a claim in conciliation court. If all the partners or shareholders of a partnership, association, or corporation are attorneys, an officer, partner, or employee who is an attorney may represent the partnership, association, or corporation. In the case of an employee, an authorized power of attorney or other evidence of authority acceptable to the court must be filed with the claim or presented at the hearing.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **NOTICE OF COSTS ON REMOVAL.** A notice of order for judgment shall contain a statement that if the cause is removed to ~~county dis-~~trict court, the court may, ~~in its discretion,~~ allow the prevailing party to recover

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from the aggrieved party an amount not to exceed \$50 as costs if the prevailing party on appeal is not the aggrieved party in the original action. The notice must also contain a statement that if the removing party does not prevail, the opposing party will be awarded costs as provided under subdivision 8, and must include the actual dollar amount of costs applicable to the case.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON REMOVAL. (a) For the purpose of this subdivision, "removing party" means the party who demands removal to district court or the first party who serves or files a demand for removal, if another party also demands 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 provided by rules of the supreme court. If the removing party does not prevail, the court shall award the opposing party an additional ~~\$200~~ \$250 as costs.

(c) The removing party prevails in district court if:

(1) the removing party recovers at least \$500 or 50 percent of the amount or 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;

(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 shall 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 subdivision.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 487.30, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10. JUDGMENT DEBTOR DISCLOSURE. If a cause is removed to district court, judgment is entered by the district court and has been docketed for at least 30 days, the judgment is not satisfied, and the parties have not other-

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wise agreed, the district court shall, upon request of the judgment creditor, order the judgment debtor to mail to the judgment creditor the information on the judgment debtor's assets, liabilities, and personal earnings specified in subdivision 5 on the form provided by that subdivision. The remedies provided for a violation of subdivision 5 apply to a violation of this subdivision.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 488A.12, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **JURISDICTION.** (a) Excepting actions involving title to real estate, the court has jurisdiction to hear, conciliate, try, and determine civil actions at law where the amount in controversy does not exceed the sum of \$4,000, except that if the action involves a consumer credit transaction, the amount in controversy may not exceed \$2,000. "Consumer credit transaction" has the meaning given in section 487.20, subdivision 1. The territorial jurisdiction of the court is coterminous with the geographic boundaries of the county of Hennepin.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Hennepin county has jurisdiction to determine an action brought pursuant to section 504.20 for the recovery of a deposit on rental property located in whole or in part in Hennepin county, and the summons in the action may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Hennepin county has jurisdiction to determine a civil action commenced by a plaintiff, a resident of Hennepin county, to recover the amount of a dishonored check issued in the county, even though the defendant or defendants are not residents of Hennepin county, if the notice of nonpayment or dishonor described in section 609.535, subdivision 3, is sent to the maker or drawer as specified therein 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 clause does not apply to a check that has been dishonored by a stop payment order. Notwithstanding any law or rule of civil procedure to the contrary, the summons in any action commenced under this clause may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota. The conciliation court administrator shall attach a copy of the dishonored check to the summons before it is issued.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Hennepin county 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 Hennepin county under the following conditions:

- (1) the student loan or loans were originally awarded in Hennepin county;

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(2) the loan or loans are overdue at the time the action is commenced;

(3) the amount sought in any single action does not exceed \$3,500;

(4) 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

(5) the notice states that the educational institution may commence a conciliation court action in Hennepin county to recover the amount of the loan.

Notwithstanding any law or rule or civil procedure to the contrary, a summons in any action commenced under this clause may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota. The conciliation court administrator shall attach a copy of the overdue loan or loans to the summons before it is issued. The provisions of section 487.30 dealing with jurisdiction of conciliation courts apply in Hennepin county.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 488A.16, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **NOTICE OF ORDER.** The court administrator shall promptly mail to each party a notice of the order for judgment which the judge enters. The notice shall state the number of days allowed for obtaining an order to vacate where there has been a default or for removing the cause to municipal court. The notice shall contain a statement that if the cause is removed to municipal court, the court may, in its discretion, allow the prevailing party to recover from the aggrieved party an amount not to exceed \$50 as costs if the prevailing party on appeal is not the aggrieved party in the original action. The provisions of section 487.30 dealing with the notice of order apply in Hennepin county.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 488A.17, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON REMOVAL.** (a) For the purpose of this subdivision, "removing party" means the party who demands removal to district court or the first party who serves or files a demand for removal; if another party also demands 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 \$5 as costs from the opposing party, together with disbursements in conciliation and district court. If the removing party does not prevail, the court shall award the opposing party an additional \$200 as costs, together with disbursements.

(c) The removing party prevails in district court if:

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

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(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;

(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 shall 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 subdivision. The provisions of section 487.30 dealing with costs and disbursements on removal apply in Hennepin county.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 488A.17, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 11a. JUDGMENT DEBTOR DISCLOSURE. If a cause is removed to the municipal court, judgment is entered by the municipal court and has been docketed for at least 30 days, the judgment is not satisfied, and the parties have not otherwise agreed, the municipal court shall upon request of the judgment creditor, order the judgment debtor to mail to the judgment creditor the information on the judgment debtor's assets, liabilities, and personal earnings specified in section 488A.16, subdivision 8, on the form provided by that subdivision. The remedies provided for a violation of section 488A.16, subdivision 8, apply to a violation of this subdivision.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 488A.29, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. JURISDICTION. (a) Excepting actions involving title to real estate, the court has jurisdiction to hear, conciliate, try and determine civil actions at law where the amount in controversy does not exceed the sum of \$4,000, except that if the action involves a consumer credit transaction, the amount in controversy may not exceed \$2,000. "Consumer credit transaction" has the meaning given in section 487.30, subdivision 1. The territorial jurisdiction of the court is coextensive with the geographic boundaries of the county of Ramsey.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Ramsey county has jurisdiction to determine an action brought pursuant to section 504.20 for the recovery of a deposit on rental property located in whole or in part in Ramsey county, and the summons in the action may be served anywhere in the state of Minnesota.

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(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Ramsey county has jurisdiction to determine a civil action commenced by a plaintiff, resident of Ramsey county, to recover the amount of a dishonored check issued in the county, even though the defendant or defendants are not residents of Ramsey county, if the notice of nonpayment or dishonor described in section 609.535, subdivision 2, is sent to the maker or drawer as specified therein 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 clause does not apply to a check that has been dishonored by a stop payment order. Notwithstanding any law or rule of civil procedure to the contrary, the summons in any action commenced under this clause may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota. The conciliation court administrator shall attach a copy of the dishonored check to the summons before it is issued.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Ramsey county 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 Ramsey county under the following conditions:

- (1) the student loan or loans were originally awarded in Ramsey county;
- (2) the loan or loans are overdue at the time the action is commenced;
- (3) the amount sought in any single action does not exceed \$4,000;
- (4) 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
- (5) the notice states that the educational institution may commence a conciliation court action in Ramsey county to recover the amount of the loan.

Notwithstanding any law or rule or civil procedure to the contrary, a summons in any action commenced under this clause may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota. The conciliation court administrator shall attach a copy of the overdue loan or loans to the summons before it is issued. The provisions of section 487.30 dealing with jurisdiction of conciliation courts apply in Ramsey county.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 488A.33, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **NOTICE OF ORDER.** The administrator shall promptly mail to each party a notice of the order for judgment which the judge enters. The notice shall state the number of days allowed for obtaining an order to vacate where there has been a default or for removing the cause to municipal court. The notice shall also contain a statement that if the cause is removed to municipal court, the court may, in its discretion, allow the prevailing party to recover from the aggrieved party an amount not to exceed \$50 as costs if the

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prevailing party on appeal is not the aggrieved party in the original action. The provisions of section 487.30 dealing with the notice of order apply in Ramsey county.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 488A.34, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON REMOVAL.** (a) For the purpose of this subdivision, "removing party" means the party who demands removal to district court or the first party who serves or files a demand for removal; if another party also demands 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 and disbursements from the opposing party as though the action were commenced in district court. If the removing party does not prevail, the court shall award the opposing party an additional \$200 as costs, together with disbursements.

(c) The removing party prevails in district court if:

(1) the removing party recovers at least \$500 or 50 percent of the amount or 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;

(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 shall 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 subdivision. The provisions of section 487.30 dealing with costs and disbursements on removal apply in Ramsey county.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 488A.34, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10a. JUDGMENT DEBTOR DISCLOSURE. If a cause is removed to the municipal court, judgment is entered by the municipal court and has been

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docketed for at least 30 days, the judgment is not satisfied, and the parties have not otherwise agreed, the municipal court shall, upon request of the judgment creditor, order the judgment debtor to mail to the judgment creditor the information on the judgment debtor's assets, liabilities, and personal earnings specified in section 488A.33, subdivision 7, on the form provided by that subdivision. The remedies provided for a violation of section 488A.33, subdivision 7, apply to a violation of this subdivision.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1990, section 549.02, is amended to read:

549.02 COSTS IN DISTRICT COURTS.

In actions commenced in the district court, costs shall be allowed as follows:

To plaintiff: (1) Upon a judgment in the plaintiff's favor of \$100 or more in an action for the recovery of money only, ~~when no issue of fact or law is joined, \$5; when issue is joined, \$10~~ \$100. (2) In all other actions, including an action by a public employee for wrongfully denied or withheld employment benefits or rights, except as otherwise specially provided, ~~\$10~~ \$100.

To defendant: ~~(1) Upon discontinuance or dismissal, \$5; (2) or when judgment is rendered in the defendant's favor on the merits, \$10~~ \$100.

To the prevailing party: (1) \$5.50 for the cost of filing a satisfaction of the judgment.

This section does not apply to actions removed to district court from conciliation court.

Sec. 21. CONCILIATION COURT JURISDICTION AMOUNTS.

Subdivision 1. INCREASE IN LIMITS. The conciliation court jurisdictional limit contained in Minnesota Statutes, section 487.30, subdivision 1, increases to \$6,000 on July 1, 1993, and \$7,500 on July 1, 1994.

Subd. 2. REVISOR'S INSTRUCTION. The revisor of statutes shall make the changes in the jurisdictional amounts provided in subdivision 1 in Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement and subsequent editions of the statutes.

Sec. 22. REPEALER.

Minnesota Statutes 1990, sections 487.30, subdivision 3; 488A.14, subdivision 6; and 488A.31, subdivision 6, are repealed.

Sec. 23. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 2 is effective July 1, 1992.

Presented to the governor April 17, 1992

Signed by the governor April 29, 1992, 8:29 a.m.

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