

board. The decision to grant or deny the request must be made within 45 days of the date of the request. The park board must be notified immediately by the transit commission of any temporary route detours. If the park board objects to the temporary route detours within five days of being notified, the joint board must convene and decide whether to grant the request, otherwise the request is deemed granted. If the agency objects to the proposed use or claims reimbursement from the commission for additional cost of maintenance, it may commence an action against the commission in the district court of the county wherein the highway, roadway, or appurtenance, or major portion thereof, is located. The proceedings in the action must conform to the rules of civil procedure applicable to the district courts. The court shall sit without jury. If the court determines that the use in question interferes unreasonably with the public use or maintenance of the roadway or appurtenance, it shall enjoin the use by the commission. If the court determines that the use in question does not interfere unreasonably with the public use or maintenance of the roadway or appurtenance, but that it entails substantial additional maintenance costs, the court shall award judgment to the agency for the amount of the additional costs. Otherwise the court shall award judgment to the commission. An aggrieved party may appeal from the judgment of the district court in the same manner as is provided for such appeals in other civil actions. The commission may also use land within the right of way of any state highway or other public roadway for the erection of traffic control devices, other signs, and passenger shelters upon the conditions stated in this subdivision and subject only to the approval of the commissioner of transportation where required by statute, and subject to the express provisions of other applicable statutes and to federal requirements where necessary to qualify for federal aid.

Sec. 2. APPLICATION.

This act applies in the counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington.

Presented to the governor May 11, 1993

Signed by the governor May 14, 1993, 9:10 a.m.

CHAPTER 155—H.F.No. 1274

An act relating to veterans; authorizing the legislature to hear and determine claims by patients at the Minnesota veterans homes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 3.738, subdivision 1.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 3.738, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Subdivision 1. **LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.** Claims and demands arising out of injury to or death of a patient of a state institution under the control of the commissioner of human services or the veterans homes board of directors or an inmate of a state correctional facility while performing assigned duties shall be presented to, heard, and determined by the legislature.

Presented to the governor May 11, 1993

Signed by the governor May 14, 1993, 4:04 p.m.

CHAPTER 156—S.F.No. 384

An act relating to creditors remedies; regulating executions and garnishments; providing that executions and garnishments on child support judgments are effective until the judgments are satisfied; exempting child support payments from execution; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 550.135, subdivision 10; 550.136, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; 550.143, subdivision 3; 550.37, subdivision 15; 551.04, subdivisions 2 and 11; 551.05, subdivision 1a; 551.06, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; 570.025, subdivision 6; 570.026, subdivision 2; 571.72, subdivision 7; 571.73, subdivision 3; 571.912; 571.922; and 571.923.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 550.135, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **FORMS.** No judgment creditor shall use a form that contains alterations or changes from the statutory forms that mislead judgment debtors as to their rights and the execution procedure generally. If a court finds that a judgment creditor has used a misleading form, the judgment debtor shall be awarded actual damages, costs, reasonable attorney's fees resulting from additional proceedings, and an amount not to exceed \$100. All forms must be clearly legible and printed in not less than the equivalent of 10-point type. A form that uses both sides of a sheet must clearly indicate on the front side that there is additional information on the back side of the sheet.

Forms, including the statutory forms, used in executions upon earnings for the satisfaction of judgments for child support must be changed by the creditor to reflect the fact that the 70-day period of effectiveness does not apply to these executions if the judgment creditor is a county and the employer is notified by the county when the judgment is satisfied.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 550.136, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **LIMITATION ON LEVY ON EARNINGS.** Unless the judgment is for child support, the maximum part of the aggregate disposable earnings of

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.