

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES

Education

CHAPTER 120

DEFINITIONS; GENERAL PROVISIONS

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120.01 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.01 CITATION, EDUCATION CODE. Chapters 120 to 127 may be cited as the education code.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 1]

120.02 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.02 DEFINITIONS. Subdivision 1. For the purposes of this chapter the words, phrases and terms defined in this section shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them.

Subd. 2. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of education.

Subd. 3. "District" means a school district.

Subd. 4. "Board" means a school board.

Subd. 5. "County board" means a board of county commissioners.

Subd. 6. "Superintendent" means superintendent of the school district involved.

Subd. 7. "County superintendent" means county superintendent of schools.

Subd. 8. "Department" means state department of education.

Subd. 9. "Auditor" means county auditor.

Subd. 10. "Survey committee" means county school survey committee.

Subd. 11. "Commission" means state advisory commission on school reorganization.

Subd. 12. "State board" means state board of education.

Subd. 13. A common district is any school district validly created and existing as a common school district or joint common school district as of July 1, 1957, or pursuant to the terms of the education code.

Subd. 14. An independent district is any school district validly created and existing as an independent, consolidated, joint independent, county or a ten or more township district as of July 1, 1957, or pursuant to the education code.

Subd. 15. A special district is a district established by a charter granted by the legislature or by a home rule charter including any district which is designated a special independent school district by the legislature.

Subd. 16. An associated district is any school district validly created and existing as an associated school district at the effective date of Laws 1957, Chapter 947, or any two or more school districts which are hereafter organized into an associated school district as herein provided for the purpose of providing secondary education.

Subd. 17. "Unorganized territory" is the portion of a county not included in organized districts, and includes territory heretofore ceded to the government of the United States. Unorganized territory is a public corporation.

Subd. 18. School district tax is the tax levied and collected to provide the amount of money voted or levied by the district or the board for school purposes.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 2]

120.021 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1951 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.023 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.03 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.03 HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, DEFINED. Subdivision 1. Every child who is deaf, hard of hearing, blind, partially seeing, crippled or who has defective speech or who is otherwise physically impaired in body or limb so that he needs special instruction and services, but who is educable, as determined by the standards of the state board is a handicapped child.

Subd. 2. Every child who is mentally retarded in such degree that he needs special instruction and services, but who is educable as determined by the standards of the state board, is a handicapped child.

Subd. 3. Every child who by reason of an emotional disturbance or a special behavior problem needs special instruction and services, but who is educable, as determined by the standards of the state board is a handicapped child.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 3]

120.04 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.04 TRAINABLE CHILDREN, DEFINED. Every child who is handicapped to such degree that he is not educable as determined by the standards of the state board but who can reasonably be expected to profit in a social, emotional or physical way from a program of teaching and training is a trainable child.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 4]

120.05 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.05 PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Subdivision 1. **Classification.** For the purpose of administration the state board shall classify all public schools under the following heads, provided the requirements in subdivision 2 are met:

- (1) Elementary,
 - (a) Graded elementary,
 - (b) Ungraded elementary.
- (2) Secondary,
 - (a) Department,
 - (b) Four-year,
 - (c) Six-year,
 - (d) Junior,
 - (e) Senior,
 - (f) Vocational.
- (3) Junior colleges,
- (4) Area vocational-technical school.

Subd. 2. **Definitions.** (1) Elementary school means any one of the schools listed under subdivision 1, (1), with building, equipment, courses of study, class schedules, enrollment and staff meeting the standards established by the state board of education and the following specifications:

(a) A graded elementary school is one organized and administered as such, in which each school grade is taught by one certified teacher, or in which no more than two grades in sequence are taught by one certified teacher, as such part of the school system of a district giving a full course of instruction in the first six years of the public school and employing at least three teachers devoting their full time to elementary school work, or giving a full course of instruction in the first eight years of the public school and employing at least four teachers devoting their entire time to elementary school work,

(b) An ungraded elementary school is a school giving a full course of elementary school instruction and employing one or more teachers but not having the rank of a graded elementary school,

(c) The state board of education shall not close a school or deny any state aids to a district for its elementary schools because of enrollment limitations classified in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 2, clause (1).

(2) Secondary school means any one or more of the schools listed under subdivision 1, (2), with building, equipment, courses of study, class schedules, enrollment and staff meeting the standards established by the state board of education and the following specifications:

(a) A secondary school department is a school giving a full course of instruction in grade nine, grades nine and ten, grades nine, ten and eleven, or grades ten and eleven.

(b) A four-year secondary school is a school giving a full course of instruction in grades nine, ten, eleven and twelve.

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(c) A six-year secondary school is a school giving a full course of instruction in grades seven through twelve inclusive.

(d) A junior secondary school is a school giving a full course of instruction in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

(e) A senior secondary school is a school giving a full course of instruction in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades.

(f) A vocational secondary school is a school embracing not less than two years of secondary school work in the ninth grade or above in approved vocational training accompanied by related and supplemental instructions sufficient to constitute a full course of instruction.

(3) A junior college is a school organized according to sections 130.01 to 130.06.

(4) An area vocational-technical school is a school organized according to section 121.21, and may be included in subdivision 1, clauses (2), (3), and (4).

(5) A full course of instruction in any type of school means a program of studies of sufficient scope and variety to provide each student with a complete daily schedule of school work and to fulfill the minimum requirements for graduation as established by the state board of education.

[*Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 5; 1961 c 562 s 7*]

120.06 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.06 ADMISSION TO PUBLIC SCHOOL; AGE LIMITATIONS; PUPILS.

All schools supported in whole or in part by state funds are public schools and admission to these schools is free to all persons between the ages of five and 21 years, in the district in which the pupil resides. The board of any district may, by resolution, exclude all children under six years of age, and may also adopt rules and regulations for the admission of children who become six years of age during the school year after the commencement thereof.

[*Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 6*]

120.07 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.07 ATTENDANCE. Subdivision 1. **Right to attend adjoining district.** The children of any person not resident within the limits of any incorporated city or village, and residing more than two miles by the nearest traveled road from the school house in the district where such children reside, are authorized to attend school at a school in an adjoining district nearer to such residence than the school in the district where such children reside, upon such reasonable terms as shall be fixed by the board of such adjoining district, upon application of the parents or guardian of such children. This section shall not apply where transportation is furnished by the home district.

Subd. 2. **Tuition; how determined and paid.** The board of the child's resident district shall pay tuition to the district in which the child is attending. If the boards of the districts involved do not agree upon the tuition rate for instruction of the non-resident child, either board may apply to the commissioner to fix such rate giving ten days' notice to the other board and upon the expiration of ten days after such notice, the commissioner shall make an order binding on both districts fixing such tuition rate.

[*Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 7*]

120.08 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.08 ATTENDANCE; HIGH SCHOOL IN ADJOINING STATE. Subdivision 1. Any person under 21 years of age residing in any district not maintaining a secondary school who has successfully completed the elementary school may, with the consent of the board of such district, attend any secondary school of a district in an adjoining state willing to admit him, which secondary school is nearer to his place of residence than any duly established secondary school in Minnesota, the distances being measured by the usual traveled routes. Any tuition charged by the district so attended shall be paid to the district attended by the county in which the person resides. This tuition shall not be more than (a) such district charges non-resident pupils of that state, (b) the average maintenance cost exclusive of transportation per pupil unit in average daily attendance in the school attended, nor (c) the tuition rate provided for in section 124.18, subdivision 2. The method of certifying tuition for such pupils, the payment by the county, and the levying of taxes for such tuition shall be the same as is provided by section 124.51, for non-resident pupils attending Minnesota secondary schools.

Any pupil attending a secondary school in an adjoining state for whom tuition

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is paid from county funds is entitled to transportation services in accordance with Minnesota Statutes.

Subd. 2. A school board in a district maintaining a secondary school may by a majority vote provide for the instruction of any resident pupil in a school district in an adjoining state nearer to his place of residence than the school of his resident district, the distances being measured by the usual traveled routes. Any charge for tuition by the district so attended or for transportation shall be paid by the pupil's resident district provided that such pupil shall continue to be a pupil of the district of his residence for the payment of apportionment and other state aids.

[*Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 8; 1961 c 562 s 8*]

120.09 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.09 SCHOOL CENSUS. A complete school census shall be taken in every district annually between August 1 and October 1 of all children under 21 years of age as of September 1, which census shall show the name and date of birth of each person required to be enumerated and the name and address of his parent, guardian, or other person having charge of such child, and such other data as the state board may require. The school census shall be taken by the clerk of the board, or by some other person appointed by the board. Such person taking such census shall certify to the board the correctness of the enumeration and the information therein contained. In school districts with less than 1,000 names on the school census the previous year, the person taking the school census shall make three copies of such census. The clerk shall retain the original in his office, send one copy to the county superintendent before October 15, and one copy to the principal teacher, principal or district superintendent before the first day of each school year, or as soon as the census has been taken. In school districts with 1,000 or more names on the school census the previous year, the census shall be filed in the school board office and a summary report made to the county superintendent before October 15 of each school year. The board shall fix the compensation for this work. Each child shall be counted in only one district, being that in which the child resides on October 1, and it shall be the responsibility of the county superintendent to see that each child shall be counted only once.

[*Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 9*]

120.10 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.10 COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE. Subdivision 1. **Ages and term.** Every child between seven and 16 years of age shall attend a public school, or a private school, for a period of not less than nine months during any school year. No child shall be required to attend a public school more than ten months during any school year.

Subd. 2. **School.** A school, to satisfy the requirements of compulsory attendance, must be one in which all the common branches are taught in the English language, from textbooks written in the English language, and taught by teachers whose qualifications are essentially equivalent to the minimum standards for public school teachers of the same grades or subjects. A foreign language may be taught when such language is an elective or a prescribed subject of the curriculum, but not to exceed one hour in each day.

Subd. 3. **Legitimate exemptions.** Such child may be excused from attendance upon application of his parent, guardian, or other person having control of such child, to any member of the board, truant officer, principal, or city superintendent, for the whole or any part of such period, by the board of the district in which the child resides, upon its being shown to the satisfaction of such board:

(1) That such child's bodily or mental condition is such as to prevent his attendance at school or application to study for the period required; or

(2) That such child has already completed the studies ordinarily required in the ninth grade; or

(3) That it is the wish of the parent, guardian, or other person having control of such child, that he attend for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate three hours in any week, a school for religious instruction conducted and maintained by some church, or association of churches, or any Sunday school association incorporated under the laws of this state, or any auxiliary thereof, such school to be conducted and maintained in a place other than a public school building, and in no event, in whole or in part, at public expense; provided, that a child may be absent

from school on such days as the child attends upon instruction according to the ordinances of some church; or

(4) That there is no public school within reasonable distance of his residence, or that conditions of weather and travel make it impossible for the child to attend. Any child, 14 years of age or over, whose help may be required in any permitted occupation in or about the home of his parent or guardian may be excused from attendance between April 1 and November 1 in any year, but this shall not apply to any city of the first or second class.

The clerk or any authorized officer of the school board shall issue and keep a record of such excuses, under such rules as the board may from time to time establish.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 10; subd 2, 3; 1961 c 567 s 1]

120.11 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.11 SCHOOL BOARDS AND TEACHERS, DUTIES. It shall be the duty of each board through its clerk or other authorized agent or employee, to report the names of children between six and 16 years of age, with excuses, if any, granted in such district, to the superintendent or principal teacher thereof, within the first week of school. Subsequent excuses granted shall be forthwith reported in the same manner. The clerk or principal teacher shall provide the teachers in the several schools under his supervision, with the necessary information for the respective grades of school, relating to the list of pupils with excuses granted. On receipt of the list of such pupils of school age and the excuses granted, the clerk or principal teacher shall report the names of children not excused, who are not attending school, with the names and addresses of their parents, to the county superintendent of schools within five days after receiving the clerk's report. The several teachers in a graded elementary or secondary school shall report to the principal or to the superintendent, in like manner.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 11]

120.12 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.12 COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE; HOW ENFORCED. Subdivision 1. **Notice to parents and county attorney.** The county superintendent of schools shall forthwith notify the parent, guardian, or person in charge to send such child, of whose unexcused absence he has been informed, to school and upon his neglect or refusal to comply with the notification, the county superintendent shall, upon receipt of information of such non-compliance, notify the county attorney of the facts in each case. The principal of a graded elementary school or the superintendent of a district maintaining a secondary school, shall proceed in like manner as provided in this section respecting the county superintendent of schools. Notification by registered mail shall be considered sufficient notice.

Subd. 2. **Private schools.** It shall be the duty of the principal, teacher, or other person in charge of any private school to make reports at such times and containing such information as is herein required respecting public schools. Such report shall be made to the county superintendent of schools in whose county such private school is located, except that where such private school is located in a city or in a district maintaining a secondary school, or a graded elementary school, such reports shall be made to the superintendent of schools or to the superintendent or principal of the high or graded elementary school.

Subd. 3. **Criminal complaint; prosecution.** The county superintendent, district superintendent, principal of graded elementary school, or superintendent of a district maintaining a secondary school, as the case may be, shall make and file a criminal complaint against persons neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of law relating to the sending of children to school, in any court in the county exercising criminal jurisdiction and, upon the making of such complaint, a warrant shall be issued and proceedings and trial be had as provided by law in cases of misdemeanor and shall be prosecuted by the county attorney of the county wherein the offense is committed.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 12]

120.13 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.13 DUTIES AND POWERS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. The industrial commission and its assistants shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of law relating to compulsory school attendance and have authority to examine the excuses granted thereunder, to make investigation into the causes for

which excuses have been granted, and to revoke and cancel any that may be found to be granted without proper or sufficient cause.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 13]

120.14 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.14 TRUANT OFFICERS. The board of any district may appoint and remove at pleasure truant officers, who shall investigate all cases of truancy or non-attendance at school, make complaints, serve notice and process, and attend to the enforcement of all laws and school regulations respecting truant, incorrigible, and disorderly children and school attendance. When any truant officer learns of any case of habitual truancy or continued non-attendance of any child required to attend school he shall immediately notify the person having control of such child to forthwith send to and keep him in school. He may arrest without warrant and take to school any such child and shall act under the general supervision of the board, or, when directed by the board, under that of the district superintendent.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 14]

120.15 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.15 SCHOOLS FOR TRUANTS AND DELINQUENTS. Boards may maintain ungraded schools for the instruction of children of the following classes between seven and 16 years of age:

- (1) Habitual truants;
- (2) Those incorrigible, vicious, or immoral in conduct; and
- (3) Those who habitually wander about the streets or other public places during school hours without lawful employment.

All such children shall be deemed delinquent and the board may compel their attendance at such truant school, or any department of the public schools, as the board may determine, and cause them to be brought before the juvenile court of the county for appropriate discipline.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 15]

120.16 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.16 INVESTIGATION AND AID TO CHILDREN. Subdivision 1. **Resolution; certification.** When a board finds, by resolution, that any child in the district is unable to attend school because his financial resources and needs require his employment elsewhere, the clerk shall certify the resolution of such fact to the county board of the county of the child's residence. Upon such certification, the county board shall, after investigation, furnish such aid as will enable the child to attend school during the entire school year.

Subd. 2. **Reports; children receiving aid.** The truant officer or other authorized officer shall notify the teacher to whom any child receiving aid under the provisions of this section may be assigned. It shall be the duty of the teacher having charge of such child to report monthly to the board the progress such child is making in his school work, and the record of attendance, together with such other information as may be deemed necessary by the teacher.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 16]

120.17 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.17 HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. Subdivision 1. **Special instruction for handicapped children of school age.** Every district and unorganized territory shall provide special instruction and services for handicapped children of school age who are residents of the district. School age means the ages of four years to 21 years for children who are deaf, blind, crippled or have speech defects; and five years to 21 years for mentally retarded children; and shall not extend beyond secondary school or its equivalent.

Subd. 2. **Method of special instruction.** Special instruction and services for handicapped children may be provided by one or more of the following methods:

- (a) Special instruction and services in connection with attending regular elementary and secondary school classes;
- (b) The establishment of special classes;
- (c) Instruction and services at the home or bedside of the child;
- (d) Instruction and services in other districts;
- (e) Instruction and services in a state college laboratory school or a university of Minnesota laboratory school;
- (f) Instruction and services in a state residential school or a school department

of a state institution approved by the commissioner; or by any other method approved by him;

(g) Instruction and services in other states.

Subd. 3. Rules of state board. The state board shall promulgate rules relative to qualifications of essential personnel, courses of study, methods of instruction, pupil eligibility, size of classes, rooms, equipment, supervision, parent consultation and any other rules and standards it deems necessary, for instruction of handicapped children.

Subd. 4. Special instructions for non-resident children. The parent or guardian of a handicapped child who resides in a district which does not provide special instruction and services within its district may make application to the commissioner for special instruction and services for his child under one of the methods provided.

If the commissioner finds that the local district is not providing such instruction and services, he shall arrange for the special instruction and services provided. If the instruction and services are provided outside the district of residence, transportation or board and lodging, and any tuition to be paid, shall be paid by the district of residence. The tuition rate to be charged for any handicapped child shall be the actual cost of providing special instruction and services to the child including a proportionate amount for capital outlay and debt service minus the amount of special aid for handicapped children received on behalf of that child. If the boards involved do not agree upon the tuition rate, either board may apply to the commissioner to fix the rate. The commissioner shall then set a date for a hearing, giving each board at least ten days' notice, and after the hearing the commissioner shall make his order fixing the tuition rate, which rate shall then be binding on both school districts.

For the purposes herein, any school district or unorganized territory or combinations thereof may enter into an agreement, upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, to provide special instruction and services for handicapped children. In that event, one of the participating units may employ and contract with necessary qualified personnel to offer services in the several districts or territories, and each participating unit shall reimburse the employing unit a proportionate amount of the actual cost of providing the special instruction and services, less the amount of state reimbursement, which shall be claimed in full by the employing district.

Subd. 5. School of parents' choice. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as preventing parents of a handicapped educable child from sending such child to a school of their choice, if they so elect, subject to admission standards and policies to be adopted pursuant to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 248, and all other provisions of Chapter 71, Extra Session Laws 1959.

Subd. 6. Placement in another district; responsibility. The responsibility for special instruction and services for a handicapped child temporarily placed in another district for care and treatment shall be determined in the following manner:

(a) The school district of residence of such a child shall be the district in which his parent resides, if living, or his guardian if neither parent is living within the state.

(b) The district providing the instruction shall maintain an appropriate educational program for such a child and shall bill the district of the child's residence for the actual cost of providing the program, as outlined in subdivision 4 of this section, except that the board, lodging, and treatment costs incurred in behalf of a handicapped child placed outside of the school district of his residence by the commissioner of public welfare or the commissioner of corrections or their agents, for reasons other than for making provision for his special educational needs shall not become the responsibility of either the district providing the instruction or the district of the child's residence.

(c) The district of residence shall pay tuition and other program costs to the district providing the instruction and the district of residence may claim foundation aid for the child as provided by law. Special transportation costs shall be paid by the district of the child's residence and the state shall reimburse for such costs within the limits set forth in Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.32, Subdivision 3, and acts amendatory thereof.

Subd. 7. Placement in state institution; responsibility. Responsibility for spe-

cial instruction and services for a handicapped child placed in a state institution on a temporary basis shall be determined in the following manner:

(a) The legal residence of such child shall be the school district in which his parent resides, if living, or his guardian if neither parent is living within the state;

(b) When the educational needs of such child can be met through the institutional program, the costs for such instruction shall be paid by the department to which the institution is assigned;

(c) When it is determined that such child can benefit from public school enrollment, provision for such instruction shall be made in the following manner:

(1) Determination of eligibility for special instruction and services shall be made by the commissioner of education and the commissioner of the department responsible for the institution;

(2) The school district where the institution is located shall provide an appropriate educational program for the child and shall make a tuition charge to the child's district of residence for the actual cost of providing the program;

(3) The district of the child's residence shall pay the tuition and other program costs and may claim foundation aid for the child.

Subd. 8. Residence of child whose parental rights have been terminated. The legal residence of a handicapped child for whom parental rights have been terminated by court order and who has been placed in a foster facility shall be the school district in which he has been placed. The school board of the district of residence shall provide the same educational program for such child as it provides for all resident handicapped children in the district.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 17; 1961 c 559 s 2; 1961 c 690 s 1; 1965 c 241 s 1-3]

120.18 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.18 TRAINABLE CHILDREN. Subdivision 1. **Special instruction for trainable children of school age.** Every school district and unorganized territory may provide special instruction for trainable children of school age who are residents of such district or unorganized territory.

Subd. 2. Methods of special instruction. Special instruction and services for trainable children may be provided by one or more of the following methods:

(a) The establishment and maintenance of special classes;

(b) Instruction and services in other districts;

(c) Instruction and services in a state college laboratory school or a university of Minnesota laboratory school;

(d) Instruction and services in a state residential school or a school department of a state institution approved by the state department of education;

(e) By a program of homebound training, teaching and services; or by any other method approved by the state board of education.

Subd. 3. State board to promulgate rules. The state board shall promulgate rules relative to qualifications of essential personnel, methods of training, pupil eligibility, size of classes, rooms, equipment, supervision, and any other rules and standards it deems necessary for education of trainable children.

Subd. 4. Agreements to provide special instruction. Any district or unorganized territory may enter into an agreement to provide special instruction and services on such terms as may be agreed upon, but in that event each participating unit must agree on the method of reimbursement or on some other method approved by the state department.

[Ex1959 c 71 art 1 s 18]

120.19-120.38 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.41-120.43 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.44 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26; 1961 c 446 s 2; 1961 c 567 s 2 subd 2]

120.46 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.51-120.57 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, 1959 c 687 s 13; Ex1959 c 27 s 13; Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]

120.58 M.S. 1957 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 71 art 8 s 26]