

powers, shall receive distributions in 1975, pursuant to this subdivision, based on their levies payable in 1974.

[1973 c 650 art XVII s 13]

Subd. 15. [Repealed, 1973 c 650 art XVII s 17]

Subd. 16. (a) The department of taxation shall calculate the aggregate of the following aids (before adjustments for prior year aid payments) for each city, village, borough, town, and county government within the territory specified in subdivision 7:

(1) 1973 local government aids pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 477A.01;

(2) 1973 cigarette tax distribution aids pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 297.13;

(3) 1973 liquor tax distribution aids pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 340.60;

(4) The November 30, 1972 and May 31, 1973 distribution of bank excise tax aids pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 290.361;

(5) Fifty percent of the 1973 inheritance tax distribution to counties pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 291.33;

(6) Seventy percent of the amount county governments were entitled to receive and 100 percent of the amount city, village, borough and town governments were entitled to receive in 1973 pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 287.12;

(7) 1973 gross earnings aids to cities, villages, towns and counties pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1971, Sections 276.15 to 276.18; 368.39 to 368.42; 373.20 to 373.24.

(b) If the amount distributed to a city, village, borough, town, or county in 1974 or 1975 in the seven named counties pursuant to this section is less than the aggregate of aids for such county, city, village, borough, or town as calculated by the department of taxation pursuant to clause (a), the amount distributed to it shall be raised to the amount for such county, city, village, borough or town as calculated by the department of taxation pursuant to clause (a), and the distributions to each of the other counties, cities, villages, boroughs and towns shall be proportionately reduced as necessary to supply the difference.

[1973 c 650 art XVII s 14]

Subd. 17. The commissioner of taxation shall make all necessary calculations based on the 1970 federal census and make payments directly to the affected taxing authorities in four equal parts on March 15, July 15, September 15, and November 15 in 1974 and 1975.

[1973 c 650 art XVII s 15]

[For text of subd. 18, see M.S.1971]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 480. SUPREME COURT

Sec.
480.01 Justices; terms.

Sec.
480.061 Uniform certification of questions of law [New].

480.01 Justices; terms

The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and eight associate justices, who shall hold one term of court each year, at the seat of government, commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, with such continuations or adjournments thereof during the year as may be neces-

480.01 SUPREME COURT

sary for the dispatch of the business coming before the court. When the chief justice of the court shall be absent from the state, or shall be, for any reason, incapacitated from acting as such, the associate justice present within the state and not incapacitated who shall have served the longest time, or when there are two or more associate justices of equal terms of service, then the associate justice, whom the chief justice shall designate as senior associate justice as such, shall have and exercise all the powers, duties, and functions of the chief justice during his absence or incapacity and shall be, during such absence or incapacity, the presiding justice of the court.

[1973 c 726 s 1]

480.061 Uniform certification of questions of law

Subdivision 1. Power to answer. The supreme court may answer questions of law certified to it by the supreme court of the United States, a court of appeals of the United States, a United States district court or the highest appellate court or the intermediate appellate court of any other state, when requested by the certifying court if there are involved in any proceeding before it questions of law of this state which may be determinative of the cause then pending in the certifying court and as to which it appears to the certifying court there is no controlling precedent in the decisions of the supreme court of this state.

Subd. 2. Method of invoking. This section may be invoked by an order of any of the courts referred to in subdivision 1 upon the court's own motion or upon the motion of any party to the cause.

Subd. 3. Contents of certification order. A certification order shall set forth

- (a) the questions of law to be answered; and
- (b) a statement of all facts relevant to the questions certified and showing fully the nature of the controversy in which the questions arose.

Subd. 4. Preparation of certification order. The certification order shall be prepared by the certifying court, signed by the judge presiding at the hearing, and forwarded to the supreme court by the clerk of the certifying court under its official seal. The supreme court may require the original or copies of all or of any portion of the record before the certifying court to be filed with the certification order, if, in the opinion of the supreme court, the record or portion thereof may be necessary in answering the questions.

Subd. 5. Costs of certification. Fees and costs shall be the same as in civil appeals docketed before the supreme court and shall be equally divided between the parties unless otherwise ordered by the certifying court in its order of certification.

Subd. 6. Briefs and argument. Proceedings in the supreme court shall be those provided in rules of the court.

Subd. 7. Opinion. The written opinion of the supreme court stating the law governing the questions certified shall be sent by the clerk of the court to the certifying court and to the parties and shall be res judicata as to the parties.

Subd. 8. Power to certify. The supreme court of this state, on its own motion or the motion of any party, may order certification of questions of law to the highest court of any state when it appears to the certifying court that there are involved in any proceeding before the court questions of law of the receiving state which may be determinative of the cause then pending in the certifying court and it appears to the certifying court that there are no controlling precedents in the decisions of the highest court or intermediate appellate courts of the receiving state.

Subd. 9. Procedure on certifying. The procedures for certification from this state to the receiving state shall be those provided in the laws of the receiving state.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW 481.15

Subd. 10. Uniformity of application and construction. This section shall be so applied and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this section among those states which enact it.

Subd. 11. Citation. This section may be cited as the uniform certification of questions of law act.

[1973 c 25 s 1]

CHAPTER 481. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Sec.		Sec.
481.01	Board of law examiners; examinations.	481.15 Removal or suspension.
		481.18 State board of professional responsibility [New].

481.01 Board of law examiners; examinations

The supreme court shall, by rule from time to time, prescribe the qualifications of all applicants for admission to practice law in this state, and shall appoint a state board of law examiners, which shall be charged with the administration of such rules and regulations and with the examination of all applicants for admission to practice law. The board shall consist of not less than three, nor more than seven, attorneys at law, who shall be appointed each for the term of three years and until his successor qualifies. The supreme court may fill any vacancy in the board for the unexpired term and in its discretion may remove any member thereof. The board shall have a seal and shall keep a record of its proceedings, of all applications for admission to practice, and of persons admitted to practice upon its recommendation. At least two times a year the board shall hold examinations and report the result thereof, with its recommendations, to the supreme court. Upon consideration of such report, the supreme court shall enter an order in the case of each person examined, directing the board to reject him or to issue to him a certificate of admission to practice. The board shall have such officers as may, from time to time, be prescribed and designated by the supreme court. The fee for examination shall be fixed, from time to time, by the supreme court, but shall not exceed \$50. Such fees, and any other fees which may be received pursuant to such rules as the supreme court may promulgate governing the practice of law shall be paid to the state treasurer and shall be credited to the general fund along with any unexpended balance in a special fund of the board or supreme court as of July 1, 1973. The members of the board shall have such compensation and such allowances for expenses as may, from time to time, be fixed by the supreme court. The expenses of administering the provisions of sections 481.01 to 481.17 shall be paid from appropriations made to the state board of law examiners upon vouchers signed by one of the justices of the supreme court.

[1973 c 638 s 59]

481.15 Removal or suspension

[For text of subd. 1, see M.S.1971]

Subd. 2. Proceedings. Proceedings in such cases may be taken by the supreme court on its own motion, for matter within its knowledge, or upon accusation. Accusations may be made to the clerk of the supreme court and shall be investigated, prosecuted, heard and determined in accordance with rules which may be made, from time to time, by the supreme court. The supreme court may refer any accusation to any person, and such person shall have all the powers of a referee under section 546.36; objections to such referee may be filed within ten days of the appointment and shall be heard and determined by the supreme court. The referee shall report the