

## CHAPTER 487

### COUNTY COURTS

487.01 Probate and county courts; provisions.  
487.30 Conciliation court.

#### 487.01 PROBATE AND COUNTY COURTS; PROVISIONS.

*[For text of subds 1 to 4, see M.S.1984]*

Subd. 5. Each county court district shall elect one county court judge except:

(1) The district consisting of St. Louis county shall elect six judges; two of the county court judges shall reside and serve in and be elected at large by the voters of St. Louis county; two of the county court judges shall reside and serve in and be elected by the voters in that part of St. Louis county south of the following described line: South of the south line of township 55; except the towns of Toivola, Cedar Valley, Kelsey, and Cotton, the area to be known as the south district; one county court judge shall reside and serve in and be elected by the voters of an area to be known as the northwest district, which area lies within the following described lines in St. Louis county: North of the south line of township 55 and west of the west line of range 18 and excluding that part of Portage township west of the west line of range 18; and including the towns of McDavitt, Toivola, and Cedar Valley; and one county court judge shall reside and serve in and be elected by the voters of an area to be known as the northeast district, which area lies within the following described lines in St. Louis county: North of the south line of township 55 and east of the west line of range 18 and including that part of Portage township west of the west line of range 18, and the towns of Kelsey and Cotton, and excluding the town of McDavitt.

(2) The district consisting of Dakota county shall elect six judges;

(3) The following districts shall each elect three judges:

Blue Earth county,

Scott and Carver counties;

(4) The following districts shall each elect two county court judges:

Clay county,

Cass and Hubbard counties,

Crow Wing county,

Marshall county,

Red Lake and Pennington counties.

(5) The number of judges to be elected may be increased by the county board of the affected county or by the concurrence of the county boards of those affected counties combined into districts; provided that no new judge positions authorized pursuant to this section may be created without specific statutory authorization. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subdivision, county judge positions created by county board action prior to April 23, 1977, shall be continued unless terminated pursuant to subdivision 6.

*[For text of subds 6 to 9, see M.S.1984]*

**History:** *ISp1985 c 13 s 362*

**487.30 CONCILIATION COURT.**

Subdivision 1. 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 \$2,000 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 court for a trial on the merits. The territorial jurisdiction of a conciliation court shall be coextensive with the county in which the court is established.

*[For text of subds 1a to 3, see M.S.1984]*

Subd. 3a. **Jurisdiction; student loans.** Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court 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 \$2,000;

(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) 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.

*[For text of subds 4 to 8, see M.S.1984]*

**History:** 1985 c 149 s 1; 1985 c 273 s 3