

CHAPTER 462

HOUSING, REDEVELOPMENT, PLANNING, ZONING

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ZONING

462.12 RESTRICTED RESIDENCE DISTRICTS.

Any city of the first class may, through its council, upon petition of 50 percent of the owners of the real estate in the district sought to be affected, by resolution, designate and establish by proceedings hereunder restricted residence districts and in and by such resolution and proceedings prohibit the erection, alteration, or repair of any building or structure for any one or more of the purposes hereinafter named, and thereafter no building or other structure shall be erected, altered or repaired for any of the purposes prohibited by such resolution and proceedings, which may prohibit the following: hotels, restaurants, eating houses, mercantile business, stores, factories, warehouses,

printing establishments, tailor shops, coal yards, ice houses, blacksmith shops, repair shops, paint shops, bakeries, dyeing, cleaning and laundering establishments, billboards and other advertising devices, public garages, public stables, apartment houses, tenement houses, flat buildings, any other building or structure for purposes similar to the foregoing. Public garages and public stables shall include those, and only those, operated for gain.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to exclude double residences or duplex houses, so-called schools, churches, or signs advertising for rent or sale the property only on which they are placed, and nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prohibit the council of any such city of the first class from permitting the remodeling or reconstruction of the interior of any structure in any such restricted residence district which possesses a gross ground area delineated by its foundation walls of at least 1,000 square feet, so that the same shall contain separate accommodations for several, not in excess of four, families; provided that the substantial alteration of the exterior of any such structure shall not be authorized in any such case; and provided further, that such city council shall expressly find in each such case that such remodeling or alteration shall be consistent with the public health and safety.

No building or structure erected after the creation of such district shall be used for any purpose for which its erection shall be prohibited hereunder.

The term "council" in sections 462.12 to 462.17 means the chief governing body of the city by whatever name called.

Any district or any portion thereof created under the provisions of sections 462.12 to 462.17 may be vacated and the restrictions thereon removed by the council upon petition of 50 percent of the owners of the real estate in the original district. A portion of a restricted residence district may be vacated and relieved of the restrictions imposed thereon pursuant to sections 462.12 to 462.17 by the council upon petition of the owners of the portion of the district sought to be relieved if such portion or lot sought to be relieved does not in any part lie between other portions of such restricted district, or if the portion sought to be relieved abuts upon a public street or alley along one border of such district and extends along said public street or alley the entire distance between cross streets, or if the portion or lot sought to be relieved is contiguous to, along one or both sides, or across a public street along its entire front from a parcel of land which shall be duly zoned under a valid municipal zoning ordinance for commercial, multiple dwelling or industrial purposes. The vacation of such district or portion thereof and the removal of the restrictions therefrom shall be accomplished in the same manner herein provided for the creation of any such district, and in the vacation of any such district or any portion thereof and the removal of such restrictions each and all of the provisions of sections 462.12 to 462.17 as to allowance of damages and benefits to property affected and as to the appointment of commissioners to appraise such damages and benefits and the duties of such commissioners, of the city clerk, and of each and all of the other officers upon whom duties are herein imposed shall be complied with, and when such proceedings for the vacation of any such district or portion thereof shall have been completed, the property included within such district or portion thereof so vacated shall be deemed relieved of each and all of the restrictions imposed in the proceeding creating such district. In the allowance of damages and benefits to property affected by any proposed vacation, no evidence shall be received, or consideration given to the existence of any other restriction or any restrictive or zoning ordinance, law, or regulation.

History: (1618) 1915 c 128 s 1; 1923 c 133 s 1; 1925 c 122 s 1; 1931 c 290 s 1; 1943 c 246 s 1

462.13 COUNCIL GIVEN RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

The council shall first, after causing the probable costs of the proceedings, if abandoned, to be deposited or secured by the petitioners, designate the restricted residence district and shall have power to acquire by eminent domain the right to exercise the powers granted by sections 462.12 to 462.17 by proceedings hereinafter

defined, and when such proceedings shall have been completed, the right to exercise such powers shall be vested in the city.

History: (1619) 1915 c 128 s 2; 1931 c 290 s 2

462.14 APPRAISAL OF DAMAGE.

Subdivision 1. Appraisers. The council shall appoint five appraisers who shall be disinterested qualified voters of the city, and none of whom shall be a resident of the ward or wards in which any part of the district so designated is situate, to view the premises and appraise the damages which may be occasioned by the establishment of such restricted residence district and by the exercise by the city of the powers herein granted.

The appraisers shall be notified as soon as practicable by the city clerk, as the case may be, to attend at a time fixed, for the purpose of qualifying and entering upon their duties. When a vacancy may occur among the appraisers by neglect or refusal of any of them to act or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the council.

Subd. 2. Oath of appraisers. The appraisers shall be sworn to discharge their duty as appraisers in the matter with impartiality and fidelity; and to make due return of their acts to the council.

Subd. 3. Notice of hearing by publication. The appraisers shall give notice, by publication in the official newspaper of the city, once a week for two consecutive weeks, which last publication shall be at least ten days before the day of such meeting, which notice shall contain a general description of the lands designated by the council, and give notice that a plat of the same has been filed in the office of the city clerk, and that the appraisers will meet at a place and time designated in the notice, and thence proceed to view the premises and appraise the damages which may be occasioned by the establishment of such restricted residence district and by the exercise by the city of the powers herein granted, and to assess benefits in the manner hereinafter specified.

Subd. 4. Appraisal of damages. The city clerk shall, after the first publication of such notice, and at least six days (Sunday excluded) prior to the meeting specified in said notice, serve upon each person having an interest as owner or mortgagee in each parcel of land in said district as shown by the records in the office of the county recorder a copy of the notice by depositing the same in the post office of the city, with first class postage prepaid, in an envelope bearing on its front in type no smaller than 10-point the words "Notice of Restricted Residence District Proceedings Affecting Your Property" or "Notice of Proceedings to Vacate Restricted Residence Districts Affecting Your Property," as the case may be, directed to such person at the person's last known place of residence, if known to the city clerk, but if not known, then to the person's place of residence as given in the last published city directory of the city, if the person's name appears therein, or obtained from the records of such owner's address last given on tax receipts in the office of the county treasurer or auditor, or, in the case of mortgagees, to the address, if any, appearing in the mortgage.

After the first publication of the notice, and at least six days (Sunday excluded) prior to the meeting specified in the notice, a copy of the same shall also be served upon the person in possession of each of the tracts or parcels of land, or some part thereof, if the same be actually occupied, in the same manner as provided for the service of summons in a civil action in the district court. A copy of all subsequent notices relating to said proceedings which are required to be published, shall be mailed by said clerk in the manner above specified, immediately after the first publication thereof, to owners and mortgagees in the manner and to the address above provided and to such persons as shall have appeared in said proceedings and requested in writing that such notice be mailed to them.

Subd. 5. Hearing and assessment. At the time and place mentioned in the notice, the appraisers shall meet and thence proceed to view the premises, and may hear the evidence or proof offered by the parties interested, and may adjourn from time to time for the purposes aforesaid. When their view and hearing shall be concluded they shall

determine the amount of damages, if any, suffered by each piece or parcel of land of which each piece or parcel of land in the district is a part. They shall also determine the amount of benefits, if any, to each such piece or parcel of land. If the damages exceed the benefits to any particular piece, the excess shall be awarded as damages. If the benefits exceed the damages to any particular piece, the difference shall be assessed as benefits, but the costs of the proceedings, including printers' fees, appraisers' fees, cost of serving notices and other expenses, shall be added to the amount to be assessed. The total assessments for benefits, however, shall not be greater than the aggregate net award of damages, including the costs of the proceedings as above provided; and in every case the benefits assessed upon the several parcels shall be in proportion to the actual benefits received, and no assessment upon any particular piece shall exceed the amount of actual benefits after deducting the damages, if any.

Subd. 6. Separate assessment. If the land and buildings belong to different persons, or if the land be subject to lease, mortgage or judgment, or if there be any estate less than an estate in fee, the injury or damage done to such persons or interests respectively may be awarded to them separately by the appraisers. Neither such award of the appraisers, nor the confirmation thereof by the council shall be deemed to require the payment of such damages to the person or persons named in such award in case it shall transpire that such person or persons are not entitled to receive the same.

Subd. 7. Report of appraisers. The appraisers having ascertained and appraised the damages and benefits as aforesaid, shall make and file with the city clerk a written report of their action in the premises, embracing a schedule and appraisal of the damages awarded and benefits assessed, with descriptions of the lands, and the names of the owners, if known to them and also a statement of the costs of the proceedings.

Subd. 8. Council action. Upon such report being filed, the city clerk shall give notice that such appraisal has been returned, and that the same will be considered by the council at a meeting thereof to be named in the notice, which notice shall be published in the official newspaper of the city, once a week for two consecutive weeks, and the last publication shall be at least ten days before such meeting. The council upon the day fixed for the consideration of such report, or at any subsequent meeting to which the same may stand over or be referred, shall have power in their discretion to confirm, revise or annul the appraisal and assessment, giving due consideration to any objections interposed by parties interested in the manner hereinafter specified, provided that the council shall not have the power to reduce the amount of any award, nor increase any assessment. In case the appraisal and assessment is annulled, the council may thereupon appoint new appraisers, who shall proceed, in like manner, as in case of the first appraisal, and upon the coming in of their report, the council shall proceed in a like manner and with the same powers as in the case of the first appraisal.

Subd. 9. Awards. If not annulled or set aside, such awards shall be final, and shall be a charge upon the city, for the payment of which the credit of the city shall be pledged. Such assessments shall be and remain a lien and charge upon the respective lands until paid. The awards shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto, or shall be deposited and set apart in the treasury of the city for the use of the parties entitled thereto, within six months after the confirmation of the appraisal and award. In case any appeal or appeals shall be taken from the order confirming the appraisal and assessment, as hereinafter provided, then the time for payment of the awards shall be extended until and including 60 days after the final determination of all appeals taken in the proceeding, and in case of any change in the awards or assessments upon appeal, the council may, by resolution duly adopted, at any time within 60 days after the determination of all appeals, set aside the entire proceeding. Any awards so set aside shall not be paid, and the proceedings as to the tracts for which the awards are so set aside shall be deemed abandoned. Any awards not so set aside shall be a charge upon the city, for the payment of which the credit of the city shall be pledged. All awards shall bear interest at the rate of six percent per annum from the time of the filing of the original appraisers' report and all subsequent awards and awards upon appeal shall be made as of the day and date of filing of such original reports.

Subd. 10. Deposit of damages. Upon the conclusion of the proceedings and the payment of the awards, the several tracts of lands shall be deemed to be taken and appropriated for the purpose of sections 462.12 to 462.17, and the right above specified shall vest absolutely in the city in which the lands are situate. In case the council shall in any case be unable to determine to whom the damages should in any particular case be paid, or in case of adverse claim in relation thereto, or in case of the legal disability of any person interested, the council shall, and in any and every case, the council may in its discretion deposit the amount of damages with the district court of the county in which such lands are situate, for the use of the parties entitled thereto, and the court shall, upon the application of any person interested and upon such notice as the court shall prescribe, determine who is entitled to the award, and shall order the same paid accordingly. Any such deposit shall have the same effect as the payment to the proper persons.

Subd. 11. Objections; appeal to district court. Any owner of land within the district who deems that there is any irregularity in the proceedings of the council, or action of the appraisers, by reason of which the award of the appraisers ought not to be confirmed, or who is dissatisfied with the amount of damages awarded, to the owner or the assessment thereon, may at any time before the time specified for the consideration of the award and assessment by the council, file with the city clerk, in writing, objections to such confirmation, setting forth therein specifically the particular irregularities complained of, and the particular objection to the award or assessment, and containing a description of the property in which the owner is interested, affected by such proceedings and the owner's interest therein, and if, notwithstanding such objections the council shall confirm the award, or assessment, such person so objecting shall have the right to appeal from such order of confirmation of the council to the district court of the county where such land is situate, within 20 days after such order. Such appeals shall be made by serving a written notice of appeal upon the city clerk which shall specify the property of the appellant affected by such award and refer to the objection filed as aforesaid, thereupon the city clerk, at the expense of the appellant, shall make out and transmit to the court administrator of the district court a copy of the record of the entire proceedings, and of the award of the appraisers as confirmed by the council and of the order of the council confirming the same, and of the objections filed by the appellant, as aforesaid, and of the notice of appeal, all certified by the city clerk to be true copies, within ten days after the taking of such appeal. If more than one appeal be taken from any award, it shall not be necessary that the city clerk in appeals subsequent to the first, shall send up anything but a certified copy of the appellant's objections. There shall be no pleading on any appeal, but the court shall determine in the first instance whether there was in the proceedings any such irregularity or omission of duty prejudicial to the appellant and specified in the appellant's written objection that as to the appellant the award or assessment of the appraisers ought not to stand, and whether the appraisers had jurisdiction to take action in the premises.

Subd. 12. Court proceedings. The case may be brought on for hearing on eight days' notice, at any general or special term of the court, and the judgment of the court shall be to confirm or annul the proceedings, only so far as they affect the property of the appellant proposed to be included in the district or damaged or assessed, and described in the written objection. If the amount of damages or benefits assessed is complained of by the appellant, the court shall, if the proceedings are confirmed in other respects, appoint three disinterested qualified voters as appraisers to reappraise the damages and reassess benefits as to the property of appellant. The parties to the appeal shall be heard by the court upon the appointment of the appraisers. The court shall fix the time and place of meeting of the appraisers. They shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties as appraisers, and proceed to view the premises and to hear the parties interested, with their allegations and proofs pertinent to the question of the amount of damages or benefits. The appraisers shall be governed by the same provisions in respect to the method of arriving at the amount of damages or benefits and in all other material respects as are provided in sections 462.12 to 462.17 for the

government of appraisers appointed by the council. They shall, after the hearing and view of the premises, report to the court their award of damages and assessment of benefits in respect to the property of the appellant. The award shall be final unless set aside by the court. The motion to set aside shall be made within 15 days. If the report is set aside, the court may, in its discretion, recommit it to the same appraisers, or appoint new appraisers as it deems best. The court shall allow to the appraisers a reasonable compensation for their services, and make such award of costs on the appeal, including the compensation of appraisers as it deems just in the premises, and enforce the award by execution. If the court is of the opinion that the appeal was frivolous or vexatious, it may adjudge double costs against the appellant. An appeal may be taken from any final decision of the district court as in other civil cases.

Subd. 13. Bonds. The city council, for the purpose of realizing the funds for making such improvements and paying such damages and the costs of such proceeding may issue and sell special certificates of indebtedness, or special restricted residence district bonds, as it may decide, which shall entitle the holder thereof to all sums realized upon any such assessment, or if deemed advisable, a series of two or more certificates or bonds against any one assessment, the principal and interest being payable at fixed dates out of the fund collected from such assessments, including interest and penalties, and the whole of such fund is hereby pledged for the pro rata payment of such certificates or bonds and the interest thereon, as they severally become due. Such certificates or bonds may be made payable to the bearer, with interest coupons attached, and the city council may bind the city to make good deficiencies in the collection up to, but not exceeding, the principal and interest at the rate fixed as hereinafter provided and for the time specified in section 462.15. If the city, because of any such guaranty, shall redeem any certificate or bond, it shall thereupon be subrogated to the holder's rights. For the purpose of such guaranty, penalties collected shall be credited upon deficiencies of principal and interest before the city shall be liable. Such certificates or bonds shall be sold at public sale or by sealed proposals at a meeting of which at least two weeks' published notice shall be given to the purchaser who will pay the par value thereof at the lowest interest rate, and the certificates or bonds shall be drawn accordingly, but the rate of interest shall in no case exceed five percent per annum payable annually or semiannually. The city clerk shall certify to the county auditor the rate of interest to be determined, and interest shall be computed upon the assessments at such annual rate, in accordance with the terms of section 462.15.

History: (1620) 1915 c 128 s 3; 1919 c 297; 1925 c 122 s 2; 1931 c 290 s 3; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1983 c 247 s 157; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82

462.15 MAPS, PLATS, AND LISTS OF DISTRICTS MADE AND FILED; ASSESSMENT OF TAXES ON PROPERTY.

As soon as such condemnation proceedings have been completed, it shall be the duty of such council to cause maps or plats of such restricted residence district to be made, with a list of the parcels of land within such district, and to file one of such maps and list duly certified by the president of the council and the city clerk, in each of the following offices: the office of the city engineer, the office of the county recorder of the county and the office of the city clerk, and the same shall be prima facie evidence of the full and complete condemnation and establishment of the restricted residence district. As soon as the assessments are confirmed, the city clerk, or the court administrator of the district court, as the case may be, shall transmit a copy thereof duly certified, to the auditor of the county in which the lands lie. The county auditor shall include the same in the next general tax list for the collection of state, county, and city taxes against the several tracts or parcels of land and the assessments shall be collected with and as a part of, and subject to the same penalties, costs, and interest, as, the general taxes. Such assessments shall be set down in the tax books in an appropriate column to be headed "Restricted Residence District Assessments" and when collected a separate account thereof shall be kept by the county auditor and the same transmitted

to the treasurer of the city and placed to the credit of the proper fund. The city council may by resolution determine that the amount of such assessments shall be collected in from one to five equal annual installments and in such case the county auditor shall include one of the equal annual installments of assessments with and as a part of the taxes upon each parcel of land therein described for each year for the number of years into which the assessment is by the city council divided, together with annual interest as hereinafter provided. With the first installment the auditor shall include interest upon the entire assessment from the date of the assessment to the time when the tax books including the first installment are delivered by the county auditor to the county treasurer and thereafter the auditor shall include in the taxes for each year one of such installments, together with one year's interest upon such installment and all subsequent installments at the same rate, each of which, together with such interest, shall be collected with the annual taxes upon such land, together with like penalties and interest in case of default, all of which shall be collected with and enforced as the annual taxes and credited to the proper city fund. Any parcel assessed may be discharged from the assessment at any time after the receipt of the assessment by the county auditor by paying all installments that have gone into the hands of the county treasurer, as aforesaid, with accrued interest, penalties, and costs, as above provided, and by paying all subsequent installments; or any parcel assessed may be discharged from the assessment by presenting certificates or bonds sold against such assessments as herein provided sufficient in amount to cover all installments due on such parcel and accrued interest, penalties, and costs, and all installments yet to accrue, by surrendering such certificates or bonds to the county treasurer for cancellation or having endorsed thereon such installments, interest, penalties, and costs. The assessment shall be a lien on the land from the time of the making thereof as against the owner and every person in any way interested in the land. The owner of the land and any person interested therein may defend against such assessment at the time of application for judgment in the regular proceedings for the enforcement of delinquent taxes, but such assessment shall not be deemed invalid because of any irregularity provided the notices have been published substantially as required, and no defense shall be allowed except upon the ground that the cost of the improvement is substantially less than the amount of the assessment, and then only to the extent of the difference between the assessment and the actual cost. Assessments made under sections 462.12 to 462.17 shall be called Restricted Residence District Assessments of the city of and numbered consecutively. When an assessment is certified, as aforesaid, by the city clerk to the county auditor a duplicate thereof shall be sent to the city comptroller and all such assessments shall be sufficiently identified by the name and number, as aforesaid.

History: (1621) 1915 c 128 s 4; 1925 c 122 s 3; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82

462.16 POWER TO ENACT ORDINANCES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF RIGHTS GIVEN TO COUNCIL.

The council shall have the power to enact ordinances for the enforcement of the rights which shall be acquired under sections 462.12 to 462.17, and to fix penalties for their violation, including a fine not exceeding \$100 or confinement in the city workhouse not exceeding 90 days. Violations of the ordinances may be prosecuted in the municipal court of the city. Restricted residence districts created pursuant to sections 462.12 to 462.16 shall be subject to the provisions of section 541.023. In construing the scope and effect of a residence district restriction, equitable principles shall be utilized and the following shall be considered: the historic pattern of enforcement or nonenforcement; changed circumstances; the length of time during which current uses have been allowed to exist; the actual impact of current land uses; and detrimental reliance.

History: (1622) 1915 c 128 s 5; 1981 c 357 s 107

462.17 BUILDINGS DECLARED A NUISANCE.

Any building or structure erected, altered, repaired, or used in violation of sections 462.12 to 462.17 or any ordinance passed thereunder, shall be deemed a nuisance and may be abated at the suit of the city in a civil action. The city may maintain actions for injunction to prevent violation of sections 462.12 to 462.17 and of the ordinances passed in pursuance thereof. Owners of land and others interested in land within the district may also maintain similar actions of abatement and for injunction.

History: (1623) 1915 c 128 s 6

462.18 [Repealed, 1965 c 670 s 14]

462.19 [Repealed, 1965 c 670 s 14]

462.20 [Repealed, 1965 c 670 s 14]

462.21 [Repealed, 1965 c 670 s 14]

462.22 [Repealed, 1965 c 670 s 14]

462.23 [Repealed, 1965 c 670 s 14]

462.24-462.35 [Local]

MUNICIPAL PLANNING**462.351 MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT; STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

The legislature finds that municipalities are faced with mounting problems in providing means of guiding future development of land so as to insure a safer, more pleasant and more economical environment for residential, commercial, industrial and public activities, to preserve agricultural and other open lands, and to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare. Municipalities can prepare for anticipated changes and by such preparations bring about significant savings in both private and public expenditures. Municipal planning, by providing public guides to future municipal action, enables other public and private agencies to plan their activities in harmony with the municipality's plans. Municipal planning will assist in developing lands more wisely to serve citizens more effectively, will make the provision of public services less costly, and will achieve a more secure tax base. It is the purpose of sections 462.351 to 462.364 to provide municipalities, in a single body of law, with the necessary powers and a uniform procedure for adequately conducting and implementing municipal planning.

History: 1965 c 670 s 1; 1980 c 566 s 18

462.352 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. For the purposes of sections 462.351 to 462.364 the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. "Municipality" means any city, including a city operating under a home rule charter, and any town.

Subd. 3. "Planning agency" means the planning commission or the planning department of a municipality.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1980 c 566 s 35]

Subd. 5. "Comprehensive municipal plan" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, and maps for guiding the physical, social and economic development, both private and public, of the municipality and its environs, including air space and subsurface areas necessary for mined underground space development pursuant to sections 472B.03 to 472B.07, and may include, but is not limited to, the following: statements of policies, goals, standards, a land use plan, a community facilities plan, a transportation plan, and recommendations for plan execution. A comprehensive plan represents the planning agency's recommendations for the future development of the community.

Subd. 6. "Land use plan" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, and maps, and action programs for guiding the future development of private and public property. The term includes a plan designating types of uses for the entire municipality as well as a specialized plan showing specific areas or specific types of land uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, public or semipublic uses or any combination of such uses.

Subd. 7. "Transportation plan" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps and action programs for guiding the future development of the various modes of transportation of the municipality and its environs, including air space and subsurface areas necessary for mined underground space development pursuant to sections 472B.03 to 472B.07, such as streets and highways, mass transit, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation, and includes a major thoroughfare plan.

Subd. 8. "Community facilities plan" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps and action programs for guiding the future development of the public or semipublic facilities of the municipality such as recreational, educational and cultural facilities.

Subd. 9. "Capital improvement program" means an itemized program setting forth the schedule and details of specific contemplated public improvements by fiscal year, including public improvements in or related to air space and subsurface areas necessary for mined underground space development pursuant to sections 472B.03 to 472B.07, together with their estimated cost, the justification for each improvement, the impact that such improvements will have on the current operating expense of the municipality, and such other information on capital improvements as may be pertinent.

Subd. 10. "Official map" means a map adopted in accordance with section 462.359 which may show existing and proposed future streets, roads, and highways of the municipality and county, the area needed for widening of existing streets, roads, and highways of the municipality and county, existing and proposed air space and subsurface areas necessary for mined underground space development pursuant to sections 472B.03 to 472B.07, and existing and future county state aid highways and state trunk highway rights-of-way. An official map may also show the location of existing and future public land and facilities within the municipality. In counties in the metropolitan area as defined in section 473.121, official maps may for a period of up to five years designate the boundaries of areas reserved for purposes of soil conservation, water supply conservation, flood control and surface water drainage and removal including appropriate regulations protecting such areas against encroachment by buildings, other physical structures or facilities.

Subd. 11. "Governing body" in the case of cities means the council by whatever name known, and in the case of a town, means the town board.

Subd. 12. "Subdivision" means the separation of an area, parcel, or tract of land under single ownership into two or more parcels, tracts, lots, or long-term leasehold interests where the creation of the leasehold interest necessitates the creation of streets, roads, or alleys, for residential, commercial, industrial, or other use or any combination thereof, except those separations:

(a) Where all the resulting parcels, tracts, lots, or interests will be 20 acres or larger in size and 500 feet in width for residential uses and five acres or larger in size for commercial and industrial uses;

(b) Creating cemetery lots;

(c) Resulting from court orders, or the adjustment of a lot line by the relocation of a common boundary.

Subd. 13. "Plat" means the drawing or map of a subdivision prepared for filing of record pursuant to chapter 505 and containing all elements and requirements set forth in applicable local regulations adopted pursuant to section 462.358 and chapter 505.

Subd. 14. "Subdivision regulation" means an ordinance adopted pursuant to section 462.358 regulating the subdivision of land.

Subd. 15. "Official controls" or "controls" means ordinances and regulations which control the physical development of a city, county or town or any part thereof including air space and subsurface areas necessary for mined underground space development pursuant to sections 472B.03 to 472B.07, or any detail thereof and implement the general objectives of the comprehensive plan. Official controls may include ordinances establishing zoning, subdivision controls, site plan regulations, sanitary codes, building codes and official maps.

Subd. 16. "Preliminary approval" means official action taken by a municipality on an application to create a subdivision which establishes the rights and obligations set forth in section 462.358 and the applicable subdivision regulation. In accordance with section 462.358, and unless otherwise specified in the applicable subdivision regulation, preliminary approval may be granted only following the review and approval of a preliminary plat or other map or drawing establishing without limitation the number, layout, and location of lots, tracts, blocks, and parcels to be created, location of streets, roads, utilities and facilities, park and drainage facilities, and lands to be dedicated for public use.

Subd. 17. **Property rights.** The words "area," "interest in real property," "ground," "land," "lot," "parcel," "property," "real estate," "real property," "site," "territory," and "tract," and other terms describing real property shall include within their meaning, but not be limited to, air space and subsurface areas necessary for mined underground space development pursuant to sections 472B.03 to 472B.07.

History: 1965 c 670 s 2; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1974 c 317 s 2; 1980 c 509 s 153; 1980 c 566 s 19-23; 1982 c 507 s 21; 1982 c 520 s 3; 1985 c 194 s 17-22

462.353 AUTHORITY TO PLAN.

Subdivision 1. **General authority.** A municipality may carry on comprehensive municipal planning activities for guiding the future development and improvement of the municipality and may prepare, adopt and amend a comprehensive municipal plan and implement such plan by ordinance and other official actions in accordance with the provisions of sections 462.351 to 462.364.

Subd. 2. **Studies and reports.** In exercising its powers under subdivision 1, a municipality may collect and analyze data, prepare maps, charts, tables, and other illustrations and displays, and conduct necessary studies. A municipality may publicize its purposes, suggestions, and findings on planning matters, may distribute reports thereon, and may advise the public on the planning matters within the scope of its duties and objectives.

Subd. 3. **Appropriation and contracts.** A municipality may appropriate moneys from any fund not dedicated to other purposes in order to finance its planning activities. A municipality may receive and expend grants and gifts for planning purposes and may enter into contracts with the federal and state governments or with other public or private agencies in furtherance of the planning activities authorized by sections 462.351 to 462.364.

Subd. 4. **Fees.** A municipality may prescribe fees sufficient to defray the costs incurred by it in reviewing, investigating, and administering an application for an amendment to an official control established pursuant to sections 462.351 to 462.364 or an application for a permit or other approval required under an official control established pursuant to those sections. Fees as prescribed shall be by ordinance.

History: 1965 c 670 s 3; 1982 c 415 s 1

462.354 ORGANIZATION FOR PLANNING.

Subdivision 1. **Planning agency.** A municipality may by charter or ordinance create a planning agency. A planning agency created by ordinance may be abolished by two-thirds vote of all the members of the governing body. The planning agency shall

be advisory, except as other powers and duties are imposed on it by sections 462.351 to 462.364, by statute, by charter, or by ordinance consistent with the municipal charter. The planning agency may take the following alternative forms:

(1) It may consist of a planning commission, which may or may not include municipal officials among its members. The planning commission may be provided with staff which may be a division of the administrative structure of the municipal government. The commission shall be advisory directly to the governing body.

(2) It may consist of a planning department with a planning commission advisory to it and shall function as a department advisory to the governing body and the municipal administration. The planning department may be provided with an executive director and other staff as in the case of other municipal departments.

Subd. 2. Board of adjustments and appeals. The governing body of any municipality adopting or having in effect a zoning ordinance or an official map shall provide by ordinance for a board of appeals and adjustments. The board shall have the powers set forth in section 462.357, subdivision 6 and section 462.359, subdivision 4. Except as otherwise provided by charter, the governing body may provide alternatively that there be a separate board of appeals and adjustments or that the governing body or the planning commission or a committee of the planning commission serve as the board of appeals and adjustments, and it may provide an appropriate name for the board. The board may be given such other duties as the governing body may direct.

In any municipality where the council does not serve as the board, the governing body may, except as otherwise provided by charter, provide that the decisions of the board on matters within its jurisdiction are final subject to judicial review or are final subject to appeal to the council and the right of later judicial review or are advisory to the council. Hearings by the board of appeals and adjustments shall be held within such time and upon such notice to interested parties as is provided in the ordinance establishing the board. The board shall within a reasonable time make its order deciding the matter and shall serve a copy of such order upon the appellant or petitioner by mail. Any party may appear at the hearing in person or by agent or attorney. Subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the governing body, the board may adopt rules for the conduct of proceedings before it. Such rules may include provisions for the giving of oaths to witnesses and the filing of written briefs by the parties. The board shall provide for a record of its proceedings which shall include the minutes of its meetings, its findings, and the action taken on each matter heard by it, including the final order. In any municipality in which the planning agency does not act as the board of adjustments and appeals, the board shall make no decision on an appeal or petition until the planning agency, if there is one, or a representative authorized by it has had reasonable opportunity, not to exceed 60 days, to review and report to the board of adjustments and appeals upon the appeal or petition.

History: 1965 c 670 s 4; 1967 c 493 s 1

462.355 PREPARATION, ADOPTION, AND AMENDMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE MUNICIPAL PLAN.

Subdivision 1. Preparation and review. The planning agency shall prepare the comprehensive municipal plan. In discharging this duty the planning agency shall consult with and coordinate the planning activities of other departments and agencies of the municipality to insure conformity with and to assist in the development of the comprehensive municipal plan. In its planning activities the planning agency shall take due cognizance of the planning activities of adjacent units of government and other affected public agencies. The planning agency shall periodically review the plan and recommend amendments whenever necessary.

Subd. 2. Procedure for plan adoption and amendment. The planning agency may, unless otherwise provided by charter or ordinance consistent with the municipal charter, recommend to the governing body the adoption and amendment from time to time of a comprehensive municipal plan. The plan may be prepared and adopted in sections, each of which relates to a major subject of the plan or to a major geographical

section of the municipality. The governing body may propose the comprehensive municipal plan and amendments to it by resolution submitted to the planning agency. Before adopting the comprehensive municipal plan or any section or amendment of the plan, the planning agency shall hold at least one public hearing thereon. A notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing shall be published once in the official newspaper of the municipality at least ten days before the day of the hearing.

Subd. 3. Adoption by governing body. A proposed comprehensive plan or an amendment to it may not be acted upon by the governing body until it has received the recommendation of the planning agency or until 60 days have elapsed from the date an amendment proposed by the governing body has been submitted to the planning agency for its recommendation. Unless otherwise provided by charter, the governing body may by resolution by a two-thirds vote of all of its members adopt and amend the comprehensive plan or portion thereof as the official municipal plan upon such notice and hearing as may be prescribed by ordinance.

Subd. 4. Interim ordinance. If a municipality is conducting studies or has authorized a study to be conducted or has held or has scheduled a hearing for the purpose of considering adoption or amendment of a comprehensive plan or official controls as defined in section 462.352, subdivision 15, or if new territory for which plans or controls have not been adopted is annexed to a municipality, the governing body of the municipality may adopt an interim ordinance applicable to all or part of its jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting the planning process and the health, safety and welfare of its citizens. The interim ordinance may regulate, restrict or prohibit any use, development, or subdivision within the jurisdiction or a portion thereof for a period not to exceed one year from the date it is effective, and may be extended for such additional periods as the municipality may deem appropriate, not exceeding a total additional period of 18 months. No interim ordinance may halt, delay, or impede a subdivision which has been given preliminary approval prior to the effective date of the interim ordinance.

History: 1965 c 670 s 5; 1976 c 127 s 21; 1977 c 347 s 68; 1980 c 566 s 24; 1983 c 216 art 1 s 67; 1985 c 62 s 1,2

462.356 PROCEDURE FOR PLAN EFFECTUATION; GENERALLY.

Subdivision 1. Recommendations for plan execution. Upon the recommendation by the planning agency of the comprehensive municipal plan or sections thereof, the planning agency shall study and propose to the governing body reasonable and practicable means for putting the plan or section of the plan into effect. Subject to the limitations of the following sections, such means include, but are not limited to, zoning regulations, regulations for the subdivision of land, an official map, a program for coordination of the normal public improvements and services of the municipality, urban renewal and a capital improvements program.

Subd. 2. Compliance with plan. After a comprehensive municipal plan or section thereof has been recommended by the planning agency and a copy filed with the governing body, no publicly owned interest in real property within the municipality shall be acquired or disposed of, nor shall any capital improvement be authorized by the municipality or special district or agency thereof or any other political subdivision having jurisdiction within the municipality until after the planning agency has reviewed the proposed acquisition, disposal, or capital improvement and reported in writing to the governing body or other special district or agency or political subdivision concerned, its findings as to compliance of the proposed acquisition, disposal or improvement with the comprehensive municipal plan. Failure of the planning agency to report on the proposal within 45 days after such a reference, or such other period as may be designated by the governing body shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of this subdivision. The governing body may, by resolution adopted by two-thirds vote dispense with the requirements of this subdivision when in its judgment it finds that the proposed acquisition or disposal of real property or capital improvement has no relationship to the comprehensive municipal plan.

History: 1965 c 670 s 6

462.357 PROCEDURE FOR PLAN EFFECTUATION; ZONING.

Subdivision 1. Authority for zoning. For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, morals and general welfare, a municipality may by ordinance regulate on the earth's surface, in the air space above the surface, and in subsurface areas, the location, height, width, bulk, type of foundation, number of stories, size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lot which may be occupied, the size of yards and other open spaces, the density and distribution of population, the uses of buildings and structures for trade, industry, residence, recreation, public activities, or other purposes, and the uses of land for trade, industry, residence, recreation, agriculture, forestry, soil conservation, water supply conservation, conservation of shorelands, as defined in section 105.485, access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems as defined in section 116J.06, flood control or other purposes, and may establish standards and procedures regulating such uses. No regulation may prohibit earth sheltered construction as defined in section 116J.06, subdivision 2, or manufactured homes built in conformance with sections 327.31 to 327.35 that comply with all other zoning ordinances promulgated pursuant to this section. The regulations may divide the surface, above surface, and subsurface areas of the municipality into districts or zones of suitable numbers, shape and area. The regulations shall be uniform for each class or kind of buildings, structures or land and for each class or kind of use throughout such district, but the regulations in one district may differ from those in other districts. The ordinance embodying these regulations shall be known as the zoning ordinance and shall consist of text and maps. A city may by ordinance extend the application of its zoning regulations to unincorporated territory located within two miles of its limits in any direction, but not in a county or town which has adopted zoning regulations; provided that where two or more noncontiguous municipalities have boundaries less than four miles apart, each is authorized to control the zoning of land on its side of a line equidistant between the two noncontiguous municipalities unless a town or county in the affected area has adopted zoning regulations. Any city may thereafter enforce such regulations in the area to the same extent as if such property were situated within its corporate limits, until the county or town board adopts a comprehensive zoning regulation which includes the area.

Subd. 2. General requirements. At any time after the adoption of a land use plan for the municipality, the planning agency, for the purpose of carrying out the policies and goals of the land use plan, may prepare a proposed zoning ordinance and submit it to the governing body with its recommendations for adoption. Subject to the requirements of subdivisions 3, 4 and 5, the governing body may adopt and amend a zoning ordinance by a two-thirds vote of all its members. If the comprehensive municipal plan is in conflict with the zoning ordinance, the zoning ordinance supercedes the plan.

Subd. 3. Public hearings. No zoning ordinance or amendment thereto shall be adopted until a public hearing has been held thereon by the planning agency or by the governing body. A notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing shall be published in the official newspaper of the municipality at least ten days prior to the day of the hearing. When an amendment involves changes in district boundaries affecting an area of five acres or less, a similar notice shall be mailed at least ten days before the day of the hearing to each owner of affected property and property situated wholly or partly within 350 feet of the property to which the amendment relates. For the purpose of giving mailed notice, the person responsible for mailing the notice may use any appropriate records to determine the names and addresses of owners. A copy of the notice and a list of the owners and addresses to which the notice was sent shall be attested to by the responsible person and shall be made a part of the records of the proceedings. The failure to give mailed notice to individual property owners, or defects in the notice shall not invalidate the proceedings, provided a bona fide attempt to comply with this subdivision has been made.

Subd. 4. Amendments. An amendment to a zoning ordinance may be initiated by the governing body, the planning agency, or by petition of affected property owners

as defined in the zoning ordinance. An amendment not initiated by the planning agency shall be referred to the planning agency, if there is one, for study and report and may not be acted upon by the governing body until it has received the recommendation of the planning agency on the proposed amendment or until 60 days have elapsed from the date of reference of the amendment without a report by the planning agency.

Subd. 5. Amendment; certain cities of the first class. The provisions of this subdivision apply to cities of the first class. In such cities amendments to a zoning ordinance shall be made in conformance with this section but only after there shall have been filed in the office of the city clerk a written consent of the owners of two-thirds of the several descriptions of real estate situate within 100 feet of the total contiguous descriptions of real estate held by the same owner or any party purchasing any such contiguous property within one year preceding the request, and after the affirmative vote in favor thereof by a majority of the members of the governing body of any such city. The governing body of such city may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, after hearing, adopt a new zoning ordinance without such written consent whenever the planning commission or planning board of such city shall have made a survey of the whole area of the city or of an area of not less than 40 acres, within which the new ordinance or the amendments or alterations of the existing ordinance would take effect when adopted, and shall have considered whether the number of descriptions of real estate affected by such changes and alterations renders the obtaining of such written consent impractical, and such planning commission or planning board shall report in writing as to whether in its opinion the proposals of the governing body in any case are reasonably related to the overall needs of the community, to existing land use, or to a plan for future land use, and shall have conducted a public hearing on such proposed ordinance, changes or alterations, of which hearing published notice shall have been given in a daily newspaper of general circulation at least once each week for three successive weeks prior to such hearing, which notice shall state the time, place and purpose of such hearing, and shall have reported to the governing body of the city its findings and recommendations in writing.

Subd. 6. Appeals and adjustments. Appeals to the board of appeals and adjustments may be taken by any affected person upon compliance with any reasonable conditions imposed by the zoning ordinance. The board of appeals and adjustments has the following powers with respect to the zoning ordinance:

(1) To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by an administrative officer in the enforcement of the zoning ordinance.

(2) To hear requests for variances from the literal provisions of the ordinance in instances where their strict enforcement would cause undue hardship because of circumstances unique to the individual property under consideration, and to grant such variances only when it is demonstrated that such actions will be in keeping with the spirit and intent of the ordinance. "Undue hardship" as used in connection with the granting of a variance means the property in question cannot be put to a reasonable use if used under conditions allowed by the official controls, the plight of the landowner is due to circumstances unique to the property not created by the landowner, and the variance, if granted, will not alter the essential character of the locality. Economic considerations alone shall not constitute an undue hardship if reasonable use for the property exists under the terms of the ordinance. Undue hardship also includes, but is not limited to, inadequate access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems. Variances shall be granted for earth sheltered construction as defined in section 116J.06, subdivision 2, when in harmony with the ordinance. The board of appeals and adjustments or the governing body as the case may be, may not permit as a variance any use that is not permitted under the ordinance for property in the zone where the affected person's land is located. The board or governing body as the case may be, may permit as a variance the temporary use of a one family dwelling as a two family dwelling. The board or governing body as the case may be may impose conditions in the granting of variances to insure compliance and to protect adjacent properties.

Subd. 6a. It is the policy of this state that handicapped persons and children should not be excluded by municipal zoning ordinances or other land use regulations from the benefits of normal residential surroundings. For purposes of subdivisions 6a through 9, "person" has the meaning given in section 245A.02, subdivision 11.

Subd. 7. **Permitted single family use.** A state licensed residential facility serving six or fewer persons or a licensed day care facility serving 12 or fewer persons shall be considered a permitted single family residential use of property for the purposes of zoning.

Subd. 8. **Permitted multifamily use.** Unless otherwise provided in any town, municipal or county zoning regulation as authorized by this subdivision, a state licensed residential facility serving from 7 through 16 persons or a licensed day care facility serving from 13 through 16 persons shall be considered a permitted multifamily residential use of property for purposes of zoning. A township, municipal or county zoning authority may require a conditional use or special use permit in order to assure proper maintenance and operation of a facility, provided that no conditions shall be imposed on the facility which are more restrictive than those imposed on other conditional uses or special uses of residential property in the same zones, unless the additional conditions are necessary to protect the health and safety of the residents of the residential facility. Nothing herein shall be construed to exclude or prohibit residential or day care facilities from single family zones if otherwise permitted by a local zoning regulation.

History: 1965 c 670 s 7; 1969 c 259 s 1; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1973 c 379 s 4; 1973 c 539 s 1; 1973 c 559 s 1,2; 1975 c 60 s 2; 1978 c 786 s 14,15; Ex1979 c 2 s 42,43; 1981 c 356 s 248; 1982 c 490 s 2; 1982 c 507 s 22; 1984 c 617 s 6-8; 1985 c 62 s 3; 1985 c 194 s 23; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 333 s 22

462.358 PROCEDURE FOR PLAN EFFECTUATION; SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1980 c 566 s 35]

Subd. 1a. **Authority.** To protect and promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, to provide for the orderly, economic, and safe development of land, to preserve agricultural lands, to promote the availability of housing affordable to persons and families of all income levels, and to facilitate adequate provision for transportation, water, sewage, storm drainage, schools, parks, playgrounds, and other public services and facilities, a municipality may by ordinance adopt subdivision regulations establishing standards, requirements, and procedures for the review and approval or disapproval of subdivisions. The regulations may contain varied provisions respecting, and be made applicable only to, certain classes or kinds of subdivisions. The regulations shall be uniform for each class or kind of subdivision.

A municipality may by resolution extend the application of its subdivision regulations to unincorporated territory located within two miles of its limits in any direction but not in a town which has adopted subdivision regulations; provided that where two or more noncontiguous municipalities have boundaries less than four miles apart, each is authorized to control the subdivision of land equal distance from its boundaries within this area.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1980 c 566 s 35]

Subd. 2a. **Terms of regulations.** The standards and requirements in the regulations may address without limitation: the size, location, grading, and improvement of lots, structures, public areas, streets, roads, trails, walkways, curbs and gutters, water supply, storm drainage, lighting, sewers, electricity, gas, and other utilities; the planning and design of sites; access to solar energy; and the protection and conservation of flood plains, shore lands, soils, water, vegetation, energy, air quality, and geologic and ecologic features. The regulations shall require that subdivisions be consistent with the municipality's official map if one exists and its zoning ordinance, and may require consistency with other official controls and the comprehensive plan. The regulations

may prohibit certain classes or kinds of subdivisions in areas where prohibition is consistent with the comprehensive plan and the purposes of this section, particularly the preservation of agricultural lands. The regulations may prohibit, restrict or control development for the purpose of protecting and assuring access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems. The regulations may prohibit, restrict, or control surface, above surface, or subsurface development for the purpose of protecting subsurface areas for existing or potential mined underground space development pursuant to sections 472B.03 to 472B.07, and access thereto. The regulations may prohibit the issuance of building permits for any tracts, lots, or parcels for which required subdivision approval has not been obtained. The regulations may permit the municipality to condition its approval on the construction and installation of sewers, streets, electric, gas, drainage, and water facilities, and similar utilities and improvements or, in lieu thereof, on the receipt by the municipality of a cash deposit, certified check, irrevocable letter of credit, or bond in an amount and with surety and conditions sufficient to assure the municipality that the utilities and improvements will be constructed or installed according to the specifications of the municipality. The regulations may permit the municipality to condition its approval on compliance with other requirements reasonably related to the provisions of the regulations and to execute development contracts embodying the terms and conditions of approval. The municipality may enforce such agreements and conditions by appropriate legal and equitable remedies.

Subd. 2b. **Dedication.** The regulations may require that a reasonable portion of any proposed subdivision be dedicated to the public or preserved for public use as streets, roads, sewers, electric, gas, and water facilities, storm water drainage and holding areas or ponds and similar utilities and improvements.

In addition, the regulations may require that a reasonable portion of any proposed subdivision be dedicated to the public or preserved for public use as parks, playgrounds, trails, or open space; provided that (a) the municipality may choose to accept an equivalent amount in cash from the applicant for part or all of the portion required to be dedicated to such public uses or purposes based on the fair market value of the land no later than at the time of final approval, (b) any cash payments received shall be placed in a special fund by the municipality used only for the purposes for which the money was obtained, (c) in establishing the reasonable portion to be dedicated, the regulations may consider the open space, park, recreational, or common areas and facilities which the applicant proposes to reserve for the subdivision, and (d) the municipality reasonably determines that it will need to acquire that portion of land for the purposes stated in this paragraph as a result of approval of the subdivision.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1980 c 566 s 35]

Subd. 3a. **Platting.** The regulations may require that any subdivision creating parcels, tracts, or lots, shall be platted. The regulations shall require that all subdivisions which create five or more lots or parcels which are 2-1/2 acres or less in size shall be platted. The regulations shall not conflict with the provisions of chapter 505 but may address subjects similar and additional to those in that chapter.

Subd. 3b. **Review procedures.** The regulations shall include provisions regarding the content of applications for proposed subdivisions, the preliminary and final review and approval or disapproval of applications, and the coordination of such reviews with affected political subdivisions and state agencies. The regulations may provide for the consolidation of the preliminary and final review and approval or disapproval of subdivisions. Preliminary or final approval may be granted or denied for parts of subdivision applications. The regulations may delegate the authority to review proposals to the planning commission, but final approval or disapproval shall be the decision of the governing body of the municipality unless otherwise provided by law or charter. The regulations shall require that a public hearing shall be held on all subdivision applications prior to preliminary approval, unless otherwise provided by law or charter. The hearing shall be held following publication of notice of the time and place thereof in the official newspaper at least ten days before the day of the hearing. At the hearing, all persons interested shall be given an opportunity to make presentations. A subdivi-

sion application shall be preliminarily approved or disapproved within 120 days following delivery of an application completed in compliance with the municipal ordinance by the applicant to the municipality, unless an extension of the review period has been agreed to by the applicant. When a division or subdivision to which the regulations of the municipality do not apply is presented to the city, the clerk of the municipality shall within ten days certify that the subdivision regulations of the municipality do not apply to the particular division.

If the municipality or the responsible agency of the municipality fails to preliminarily approve or disapprove an application within the review period, the application shall be deemed preliminarily approved, and upon demand the municipality shall execute a certificate to that effect. Following preliminary approval the applicant may request final approval by the municipality, and upon such request the municipality shall certify final approval within 60 days if the applicant has complied with all conditions and requirements of applicable regulations and all conditions and requirements upon which the preliminary approval is expressly conditioned either through performance or the execution of appropriate agreements assuring performance. If the municipality fails to certify final approval as so required, and if the applicant has complied with all conditions and requirements, the application shall be deemed finally approved, and upon demand the municipality shall execute a certificate to that effect. After final approval a subdivision may be filed or recorded.

Subd. 3c. Effect of subdivision approval. For one year following preliminary approval and for two years following final approval, unless the subdivider and the municipality agree otherwise, no amendment to a comprehensive plan or official control shall apply to or affect the use, development density, lot size, lot layout, or dedication or platting required or permitted by the approved application. Thereafter, pursuant to its regulations, the municipality may extend the period by agreement with the subdivider and subject to all applicable performance conditions and requirements, or it may require submission of a new application unless substantial physical activity and investment has occurred in reasonable reliance on the approved application and the subdivider will suffer substantial financial damage as a consequence of a requirement to submit a new application. In connection with a subdivision involving planned and staged development, a municipality may by resolution or agreement grant the rights referred to herein for such periods of time longer than two years which it determines to be reasonable and appropriate.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1982 c 415 s 3]

Subd. 4a. Disclosure by seller; buyer's action for damages. A person conveying a new parcel of land which, or the plat for which, has not previously been filed or recorded, and which is part of or would constitute a subdivision to which adopted municipal subdivision regulations apply, shall attach to the instrument of conveyance either: (a) recordable certification by the clerk of the municipality that the subdivision regulations do not apply, or that the subdivision has been approved by the governing body, or that the restrictions on the division of taxes and filing and recording have been waived by resolution of the governing body of the municipality in this case because compliance will create an unnecessary hardship and failure to comply will not interfere with the purpose of the regulations; or (b) a statement which names and identifies the location of the appropriate municipal offices and advises the grantee that municipal subdivision and zoning regulations may restrict the use or restrict or prohibit the development of the parcel, or construction on it, and that the division of taxes and the filing or recording of the conveyance may be prohibited without prior recordable certification of approval, nonapplicability, or waiver from the municipality. In any action commenced by a buyer of such a parcel against the seller thereof, the misrepresentation of or the failure to disclose material facts in accordance with this subdivision shall be grounds for damages. If the buyer establishes a right to damages, a district court hearing the matter may in its discretion also award to the buyer an amount sufficient to pay all or any part of the costs incurred in maintaining the action, including reasonable attorney fees, and an amount for punitive damages not exceeding five per centum of the purchase price of the land.

Subd. 4b. Restrictions on filing and recording conveyances. In a municipality in which subdivision regulations are in force and have been filed or recorded as provided in this section, no conveyance of land to which the regulations are applicable shall be filed or recorded, if the land is described in the conveyance by metes and bounds or by reference to an unapproved registered land survey made after April 21, 1961 or to an unapproved plat made after such regulations become effective. The foregoing provision does not apply to a conveyance if the land described:

(1) was a separate parcel of record April 1, 1945 or the date of adoption of subdivision regulations under Laws 1945, Chapter 287, whichever is the later, or of the adoption of subdivision regulations pursuant to a home rule charter, or

(2) was the subject of a written agreement to convey entered into prior to such time,

(3) was a separate parcel of not less than 2-1/2 acres in area and 150 feet in width on January 1, 1966, or

(4) was a separate parcel of not less than five acres in area and 300 feet in width on July 1, 1980, or

(5) is a single parcel of commercial or industrial land of not less than five acres and having a width of not less than 300 feet and its conveyance does not result in the division of the parcel into two or more lots or parcels, any one of which is less than five acres in area or 300 feet in width, or

(6) is a single parcel of residential or agricultural land of not less than 20 acres and having a width of not less than 500 feet and its conveyance does not result in the division of the parcel into two or more lots or parcels, any one of which is less than 20 acres in area or 500 feet in width.

In any case in which compliance with the foregoing restrictions will create an unnecessary hardship and failure to comply does not interfere with the purpose of the subdivision regulations, the platting authority may waive such compliance by adoption of a resolution to that effect and the conveyance may then be filed or recorded. Any owner or agent of the owner of land who conveys a lot or parcel in violation of the provisions of this subdivision shall forfeit and pay to the municipality a penalty of not less than \$100 for each lot or parcel so conveyed. A municipality may enjoin such conveyance or may recover such penalty by a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Subd. 5. Permits. Except as otherwise provided by this section all electric and gas distribution lines or piping, roadways, curbs, walks and other similar improvements shall be constructed only on a street, alley, or other public way or easement which is designated on an approved plat, or properly indicated on the official map of the municipality, or which has otherwise been approved by the governing body. When a municipality has adopted an official map, no permit for the erection of any building shall be issued unless the building is to be located upon a parcel of land abutting on a street or highway which has been designated upon an approved plat or on the official map or which has been otherwise approved by the governing body, and unless the buildings conform to the established building line. This limitation on issuing permits shall not apply to planned developments approved by the governing body pursuant to its zoning ordinance. No permit shall be issued for the construction of a building on any lot or parcel conveyed in violation of the provisions of this section.

Subd. 6. Variances. Subdivision regulations may provide for a procedure for varying the regulations as they apply to specific properties where an unusual hardship on the land exists, but variances may be granted only upon the specific grounds set forth in the regulations. Unusual hardship includes, but is not limited to, inadequate access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems.

Subd. 7. Vacation. The governing body of a municipality may vacate any publicly owned utility easement or boulevard reserve or any portion thereof, which are not being used for sewer, drainage, electric, telegraph, telephone, gas and steam purposes or for boulevard reserve purposes, in the same manner as vacation proceedings

are conducted for streets, alleys and other public ways under a home rule charter or other provisions of law.

A boulevard reserve means an easement established adjacent to a dedicated street for the purpose of establishing open space adjacent to the street and which area is designated on the recorded plat as "boulevard reserve".

Subd. 8. Plat approval under other laws. Nothing in this section is to be construed as a limitation on the authority of municipalities which have not adopted subdivision regulations to approve plats under any other provision of law.

Subd. 9. Unplatted parcels. Subdivision regulations adopted by municipalities may apply to parcels which are taken from existing parcels of record by metes and bounds descriptions, and the governing body or building authority may deny the issuance of building permits to any parcels so divided, pending compliance with subdivision regulations.

Subd. 10. Limitations. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a municipality to regulate subdivisions or to regulate all subdivisions which it is authorized to regulate by this section.

History: 1965 c 670 s 8; 1971 c 842 s 1; 1973 c 67 s 1; 1973 c 176 s 1; 1975 c 98 s 1; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1978 c 786 s 16,17; 1980 c 560 s 6; 1980 c 566 s 25-33; 1981 c 85 s 7; 1982 c 415 s 2; 1982 c 507 s 23; 1985 c 194 s 24; 1986 c 444

462.3585 JOINT PLANNING BOARD.

Upon request of a home rule charter or statutory city council or county or town board by resolution presented to the county auditor of the county of the affected territory a board shall be established to exercise planning and land use control authority in the unincorporated area within two miles of the corporate limits of a city. The board shall have members in a number determined by the city, county, and town. Each governmental unit shall have an equal number of members. The members shall be appointed from the governing bodies of the city, county, and town. Upon request of more than one county or town board with respect to the unincorporated area within two miles of the corporate limits of a single city, the parties may create one board rather than a separate board for each county or town, with equal membership from each affected governmental unit. The board shall serve as the governing body and board of appeals and adjustments for purposes of sections 462.351 to 462.364 within the two-mile area. The board shall have all of the powers contained in sections 462.351 to 462.364 and shall have authority to adopt and enforce the uniform fire code promulgated pursuant to section 299F.011. The city shall provide staff for the preparation and administration of land use controls unless otherwise agreed by the governmental units. If a municipality extends the application of its subdivision regulations to unincorporated territory located within two miles of its limits pursuant to section 462.358, subdivision 1a, before the creation of a joint board, the subdivision regulations which the municipality has extended shall apply until the joint board adopts subdivision regulations.

History: 1982 c 507 s 24

462.359 PROCEDURE FOR PLAN EFFECTUATION; OFFICIAL MAPS.

Subdivision 1. Statement of purpose. Land that is needed for future street purposes and as sites for other necessary public facilities and services is frequently diverted to nonpublic uses which could have been located on other lands without hardship or inconvenience to the owners. When this happens, public uses of land may be denied or may be obtained later only at prohibitive cost or at the expense of dislocating the owners and occupants of the land. Identification on an official map of land needed for future public uses permits both the public and private property owners to adjust their building plans equitably and conveniently before investments are made which will make such adjustments difficult to accomplish.

Subd. 2. Adoption. After the planning agency has adopted a major thoroughfare

plan and a community facilities plan, it may, for the purpose of carrying out the policies of the major thoroughfare plan and community facilities plan, prepare and recommend to the governing body a proposed official map covering the entire municipality or any portion thereof. The governing body may, after holding a public hearing, adopt and amend the official map by ordinance. A notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing shall be published in the official newspaper of the municipality at least ten days prior to the date of the hearing. The official map or maps shall be prepared in sufficient detail to permit the establishment of the future acquisition lines on the ground. In unplatted areas a minimum of a centerline survey shall have been made prior to the preparation of the final draft of the official map. The accuracy of the future acquisition lines shown on the official map shall be attested to by a registered land surveyor. After adoption, a copy of the official map, or sections thereof with a copy of the adopting ordinance attached shall be filed with the county recorder as provided in sections 462.351 to 462.364.

Subd. 3. Effect. After an official map has been adopted and filed, the issuance of building permits by the municipality shall be subject to the provisions of this section. Whenever any street or highway is widened or improved or any new street is opened, or interests in lands for other public purposes are acquired by the municipality, it is not required in such proceedings to pay for any building or structure placed without a permit or in violation of conditions of a permit within the limits of the mapped street or outside of any building line that may have been established upon the existing street or within any area thus identified for public purposes. The adoption of an official map does not give the municipality any right, title, or interest in areas identified for public purposes thereon, but the adoption of the map does authorize the municipality to acquire such interests without paying compensation for buildings or structures erected in such areas without a permit or in violation of the conditions of a permit.

Subd. 4. Appeals. If a permit for a building in such location is denied, the board of appeals and adjustments shall have the power, upon appeal filed with it by the owner of the land, to grant a permit for building in such location in any case in which the board finds, upon the evidence and the arguments presented to it, (a) that the entire property of the appellant of which such area identified for public purposes forms a part cannot yield a reasonable return to the owner unless such a permit is granted, and (b) that balancing the interest of the municipality in preserving the integrity of the official map and of the comprehensive municipal plan and the interest of the owner of the property in the use of the property and in the benefits of ownership, the grant of such permit is required by considerations of justice and equity. In addition to the notice of hearing required by section 462.354, subdivision 2, a notice shall be published in the official newspaper once at least ten days before the day of the hearing. If the board of appeals and adjustments authorizes the issuance of a permit the governing body or other board or commission having jurisdiction shall have six months from the date of the decision of the board to institute proceedings to acquire such land or interest therein, and if no such proceedings are started within that time, the officer responsible for issuing building permits shall issue the permit if the application otherwise conforms to local ordinances. The board shall specify the exact location, ground area, height and other details as to the extent and character of the building for which the permit is granted.

History: 1965 c 670 s 9; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1986 c 444

462.3595 CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS.

Subdivision 1. Authority. The governing body may by ordinance designate certain types of developments, including planned unit developments, and certain land development activities as conditional uses under zoning regulations. Conditional uses may be approved by the governing body or other designated authority by a showing by the applicant that the standards and criteria stated in the ordinance will be satisfied. The standards and criteria shall include both general requirements for all conditional uses, and insofar as practicable, requirements specific to each designated conditional use.

Subd. 2. Public hearings. Public hearings on the granting of conditional use permits shall be held in the manner provided in section 462.357, subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Duration.** A conditional use permit shall remain in effect as long as the conditions agreed upon are observed, but nothing in this section shall prevent the municipality from enacting or amending official controls to change the status of conditional uses.

Subd. 4. **Filing of permit.** A certified copy of any conditional use permit shall be filed with the county recorder or registrar of titles of the county or counties in which the municipality is located for record. The conditional use permit shall include the legal description of the property included.

History: 1982 c 507 s 25

462.36 CERTIFIED COPIES FILED WITH COUNTY RECORDER.

Subdivision 1. **Required documents.** A certified copy of every ordinance; resolution, map, or regulation adopted under the provisions of sections 462.358, 462.359, and 462.3595 shall be filed with the county recorder of the county or counties in which the municipality adopting it is located. A certified copy of every variance to abstract or registered property granted under section 462.358 shall be filed with the county recorder or the registrar of titles of the county or counties in which the municipality granting it is located; except that the requirement to file a variance is satisfied if a certified copy of the resolution citing the existence of the variance is filed identifying the location where the variance documents are available for inspection. Ordinances, resolutions, maps, regulations or variances filed pursuant to this subdivision do not constitute encumbrances on real property. The order issued by the governing body or board of appeals and adjustments as the case may be, shall include the legal description of the property involved. Failure to file an ordinance, resolution, map, regulation, variance, or order shall not affect its validity or enforceability.

Subd. 2. **Filing with contiguous planning authorities.** A copy of a comprehensive plan adopted by a planning agency under the provisions of sections 462.351 to 462.364 shall be filed with the governing body of each contiguous municipality and with the regional planning agency, if any, established to serve the area in which the municipality is located.

Subd. 3. **Plat approval; filing.** Copies of resolutions approving subdivision plats of land within a municipality, but contiguous to another municipality shall be filed with the governing body of the contiguous municipality. Copies of resolutions approving subdivision plats of land outside a municipality but subject to its subdivision regulations shall be filed with the clerk of the town in which the land is situated.

History: 1965 c 670 s 10; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1980 c 509 s 168; 1982 c 507 s 26; 1983 c 187 s 1; 1983 c 216 art 1 s 68; 1988 c 583 s 1

462.361 JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Subdivision 1. **Review of action.** Any person aggrieved by an ordinance, rule, regulation, decision or order of a governing body or board of adjustments and appeals acting pursuant to sections 462.351 to 462.364 may have such ordinance, rule, regulation, decision or order, reviewed by an appropriate remedy in the district court, subject to the provisions of this section.

Subd. 2. **Exhaustion of remedies.** In actions brought under this section, a municipality may raise as a defense the fact that the complaining party has not attempted to remedy the grievance by use of procedures available for that purpose under ordinance or charter, or under sections 462.351 to 462.364. If the court finds that such remedies have not been exhausted, it shall require the complaining party to pursue those remedies unless it finds that the use of such remedies would serve no useful purpose under the circumstances of the case.

History: 1965 c 670 s 11; 1986 c 444

462.362 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTY.

A municipality may by ordinance provide for the enforcement of ordinances or

regulations adopted under sections 462.351 to 462.364 and provide penalties for violation thereof. A municipality may also enforce any provision of sections 462.351 to 462.364 or of any ordinance adopted thereunder by mandamus, injunction, or any other appropriate remedy in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: 1965 c 670 s 12

462.363 PRESENT ORDINANCES CONTINUED.

Except as otherwise provided in sections 462.351 to 462.364, valid ordinances and regulations now in effect shall continue in effect until amended or repealed.

History: 1965 c 670 s 13

462.364 INCONSISTENT LAWS.

Inconsistent special laws and general laws of special application are superseded by sections 462.351 to 462.364 to the extent of inconsistency. Nothing in sections 462.351 to 462.364 is to be construed to affect, alter or modify the provisions of Special Laws of 1887, chapter 108, or Laws 1933, chapter 93.

History: 1965 c 670 s 14; 1976 c 46 s 1; 1977 c 347 s 58

462.365 EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COMPLIANCE.

Any municipality which has in effect on or before the effective date of Laws 1980, chapter 566 an ordinance for subdivision controls may elect not to come into compliance with any change in subdivision regulations as may be required by Laws 1980, chapter 566 until such time as the ordinance for subdivision controls is next amended.

History: 1980 c 566 s 34

REGIONAL PLANNING

462.371 REGIONAL PLANNING ACTIVITIES.

Any two or more counties, cities or towns may enter into an agreement under section 471.59 for the conduct of regional planning activities.

History: 1965 c 694 s 1; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7

462.372 REGIONAL PLANNING BOARDS.

The agreement creating a regional planning agency shall provide for a regional planning board composed of members selected from the governing bodies of the participating governmental units. The number, term of office, method of appointment and removal of members, shall be provided for in the agreement.

History: 1965 c 694 s 2

462.373 REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD; POWERS AND DUTIES.

Subdivision 1. The regional planning board may employ a planning director and necessary staff, or appoint an advisory planning commission, or both, to assist it in exercising its powers and duties. The regional planning board may hire experts and consultants and contract with other planning agencies for necessary services.

Subd. 2. The regional planning board may prepare and from time to time revise, amend, extend, or add to a plan or plans for the development of the region, which plan or plans collectively shall be known as the regional development plan. No portion of a regional development plan shall be adopted by the regional planning board until it has been referred to the governing bodies of participating units for their review and their recommendation within such time as is prescribed in the agreement.

Subd. 3. The regional planning board may accept funds, grants, and services from the government of the United States or its agencies, from the state of Minnesota or its departments, agencies or instrumentalities, or from any governmental unit whether participating in the regional agency or not, and from private and civic sources.

History: 1965 c 694 s 3

462.374 ADOPTION OF PLAN BY LOCAL UNITS.

Any local governmental unit within the region may adopt all or any portion of the regional development plan. No comprehensive plan shall be adopted in any participating unit until such plan has been referred to the regional planning board for its review and recommendation within such time as is prescribed in the agreement.

History: 1965 c 694 s 4

462.375 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN; FILING AND DISTRIBUTION.

The regional planning agency shall transmit the regional development plan and any revisions thereto, to the commissioner of trade and economic development, the governing bodies of cooperating governmental units, and to planning agencies in contiguous areas. The agency may prepare additional copies of the plan for general distribution or sale.

History: 1965 c 694 s 5; 1967 c 299 s 9; 1981 c 356 s 223; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1987 c 312 art 1 s 26 subd 2

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1969

462.381 TITLE.

Sections 462.381 to 462.398 may be cited as the "regional development act of 1969."

History: 1969 c 1122 s 1; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 57

462.382 APPLICATION.

The provisions of sections 462.381 to 462.398 have no application to the metropolitan council created by or the region defined by Laws 1967, chapter 896.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 2; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 57

462.383 PURPOSE.

Subdivision 1. The legislature finds that problems of growth and development in urban and rural regions of the state so transcend the boundary lines of local government units that no single unit can plan for their solution without affecting other units in the region; that various multicounty planning activities conducted under various laws of the United States are presently being conducted in an uncoordinated manner; that intergovernmental cooperation on a regional basis is an effective means of pooling the resources of local government to approach common problems; and that the assistance of the state is needed to make the most effective use of local, state, federal, and private programs in serving the citizens of such urban and rural regions.

Subd. 2. It is the purpose of sections 462.381 to 462.398 to facilitate intergovernmental cooperation and to insure the orderly and harmonious coordination of state, federal, and local comprehensive planning and development programs for the solution of economic, social, physical, and governmental problems of the state and its citizens by providing for the creation of regional development commissions.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 3; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 57

462.384 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. For the purposes of sections 462.381 to 462.398 the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. "Governmental unit" means a county, city, town, school district, or other political subdivision of the state.

Subd. 3. "Municipality" means a city.

Subd. 4. "Commission" means a regional development commission created under sections 462.381 to 462.398.

Subd. 5. "Development region" or "region" means a geographic region composed of a grouping of counties embodied in an executive order of the governor or as otherwise established by sections 462.381 to 462.398.

Subd. 6. "Subregion" or "subdistrict" means any combination of governmental units formed under sections 462.371 to 462.375, 471.59 or under any other statute combining or enabling the combination of governmental units for special purposes.

Subd. 7. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of state planning agency exercising the authority conferred by sections 116K.01 to 116K.13.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 4; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1981 c 356 s 224,248; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1984 c 558 art 4 s 10; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 13,57; 1987 c 186 s 15

462.385 DESIGNATION OF REGIONS.

Subdivision 1. Development regions for the state shall be those regions so designated by the governor by executive order. The order shall provide for public hearings within each proposed region after which any county may request assignment to a region other than that proposed by the order. If a request for reassignment is unacceptable to the commissioner, the county shall remain in the originally designated region until the next session of the legislature for its review and final assignment.

Subd. 2. The boundaries of any economic development district established under Section 403 of the United States Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 shall not be modified without the approval of an affected county and the development district.

Subd. 3. The commissioner shall conduct continuous studies and analysis of the boundaries of regions and shall make recommendations for their modification where necessary. Modification may be initiated by a county, a commission, or by the commissioner and will be accomplished in accordance with this section as in the case of initial designation.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 5; 1981 c 356 s 225,226; 1983 c 298 s 115 subd 1; 1987 c 186 s 15

NOTE: The city of Northfield is part of region 10. See Laws 1980, Chapter 378, Section 6.

462.386 MULTICOUNTY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT; CONFORMANCE WITH REGIONS.

Subdivision 1. All coordination, planning, and development regions assisted or created by the state of Minnesota or pursuant to federal legislation shall conform to the regions designated by the executive order except where, after review and approval by the commissioner, nonconformance is clearly justified. The commissioner shall develop working agreements with state and federal departments and agencies to insure conformance with this subdivision.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1971 c 153 s 13]

History: 1969 c 1122 s 6; 1981 c 356 s 227; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1987 c 186 s 15

462.387 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONS; ESTABLISHMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Petition.** Any combination of counties or municipalities representing a majority of the population of the region for which a commission is proposed may petition the commissioner by formal resolution setting forth its desire to establish, and the need for, the establishment of a regional development commission. For purposes of this section the population of a county does not include the population of a municipality within the county.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1971 c 153 s 13]

Subd. 3. **Establishment.** Upon receipt of a petition as provided in subdivision 1 a regional development commission shall be established by the commissioner and the

notification of all local government units within the region for which the commission is proposed. The notification shall be made within 60 days of the commissioner's receipt of a petition under subdivision 1.

Subd. 4. Selection of membership. The commissioner shall call together each of the membership classifications except citizen groups, defined in section 462.388, within 60 days of the establishment of a regional development commission for the purpose of selecting the commission membership.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 7; 1971 c 153 s 1-3; 1981 c 356 s 228; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 186 s 15

462.388 COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP.

Subdivision 1. A commission shall consist of the following members:

(1) one member from each county board of every county in the development region;

(2) one additional county board member from each county of over 100,000 population;

(3) the town clerk, town treasurer, or one member of a town board of supervisors from each county containing organized towns;

(4) one additional member selected by the county board of any county containing no townships;

(5) one mayor or council member from a municipality of under 10,000 population from each county, selected by the mayors of all such municipalities in the county;

(6) one mayor or council member from each municipality of over 10,000 in each county;

(7) two school board members elected by a majority of the chairs of school boards in the development region;

(8) one member from each council of governments;

(9) citizens representing public interests within the region including members of minority groups to be selected after adoption of the bylaws of the commission; and

(10) the chair, who shall be selected by the commission.

Subd. 2. The terms of office and method of selection of members other than the chair shall be provided in the bylaws of the commission which shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of subdivision 1. The commission shall adopt rules setting forth its procedures.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1971 c 153 s 13]

Subd. 4. MS 1978 [Expired]

Subd. 5. Members of the regional commission may receive a per diem of not over \$35, the amount to be determined by the commission, and shall be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses as determined by the commission. The commission shall provide for the election of a board of directors, who need not be commission members, and provide, at its discretion, for a per diem of not over \$35 a day for meetings of the board and expenses. A member of the board of directors who is a member of the commission shall receive only the per diem payable to board members when meetings of the board of directors and the commission are held on the same day.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 8; 1971 c 153 s 4,5; 1971 c 174 s 1; 1975 c 176 s 1; 1977 c 78 s 1; 1986 c 444

462.389 DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION CHAIR; OFFICERS AND STAFF.

Subdivision 1. Chair. The chair of the commission shall have been a resident of the region for at least one year and shall be a person experienced in the field of government affairs. The chair shall preside at the meetings of the commission and board of directors, appoint all employees thereof, subject to the approval of the commission, and be responsible for carrying out all policy decisions of the commission.

The chair's expense allowances shall be fixed by the commission. The term of the first chair shall be one year, and the chair shall serve until a successor is selected and qualifies. At the expiration of the term of the first chair, the chair shall be elected from the membership of the commission according to procedures established in its bylaws.

Subd. 2. Officers. Except as provided in subdivision 1, the commission shall elect such officers as it deems necessary for the conduct of its affairs. Times and places of regular and special meetings shall be fixed by the commission and may be provided in the commission bylaws. In the performance of its duties the commission may adopt bylaws, rules governing its operation, establish committees, divisions, departments, and bureaus, and staff the same as necessary to carry out its duties and when specifically authorized by law make appointments to other governmental agencies and districts. All officers and employees shall serve at the pleasure of the commission and in accordance with this section.

Subd. 3. Executive director. Upon the recommendation of the chair, the commission may appoint an executive director to serve as the chief administrative officer. The director may be chosen from among the citizens of the nation at large, and shall be selected on the basis of training and experience in the field of government affairs.

Subd. 4. Employees. The commission may prepare, in consultation with the state commissioner of employee relations, and may adopt a merit system for its officers and employees including terms and conditions for the employment, the fixing of compensation, their classification, benefits, and the filing of performance and fidelity bonds, and such policies of insurance as it may deem advisable, the premiums for which, however, shall be paid for by the commission. Officers and employees are public employees within the meaning of chapter 353. The commission shall make the employer's contributions to pension funds of its employees.

Subd. 5. Staff services. To avoid duplication of staffs for various regional bodies assisted by federal government, the commission may provide basic administrative, research, and planning services for all regional planning and development bodies hereafter established in Minnesota. The commission may contract to obtain or perform services with state agencies, nonprofit regional groups, subdistricts organized as the result of federal programs, councils of governments organized under section 471.59, or any other law, and with local governments.

Subd. 6. Consultants. The commission may contract for the services of consultants who perform engineering, legal, or other services of a professional nature for peak workloads, continuing advice on program direction, and for specialized and technical services. Such contracts shall not be subject to the requirements of any law relating to public bidding.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 9; 1971 c 153 s 6-8; 1973 c 507 s 45; 1980 c 617 s 47; 1986 c 444

462.39 POWERS AND DUTIES.

Subdivision 1. General powers. The commission shall have and exercise all powers which may be necessary or convenient to enable it to perform and carry out the duties and responsibilities of sections 462.381 to 462.398 or which may hereafter be imposed upon it by law. Such powers include the specific powers enumerated in this section. The commission is an instrumentality of the state for purposes of section 297A.25, subdivision 11.

Subd. 2. Federal programs. The commission is the authorized agency to receive state and federal grants for regional purposes from the following programs:

(1) Section 403 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (economic development districts);

(2) Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (multicounty comprehensive planning);

(3) Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968;

and for the following to the extent feasible as determined by the governor:

- (a) Economic Opportunity Act of 1964;
- (b) Comprehensive Health Planning Act of 1965;
- (c) Federal regional manpower planning programs;
- (d) Resource, conservation, and development districts; or

(e) Any state and federal programs providing funds for multicounty planning, coordination, and development purposes. The director shall, where consistent with state and federal statutes and regulations, review applications for all state and federal regional planning and development grants to a commission.

Subd. 3. Planning. The commission shall prepare and adopt, after appropriate study and such public hearings as may be necessary, a comprehensive development plan for the region. The plan shall consist of a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, programs, and maps prescribing guides for an orderly and economic development, public and private, of the region. The comprehensive development plan shall recognize and encompass physical, social, or economic needs of the region, and those future developments which will have an impact on the entire region including but not limited to such matters as land use, parks and open space land needs, access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems, the necessity for and location of airports, highways, transit facilities, public hospitals, libraries, schools, public and private, housing, and other public buildings. In preparing the development plan the commission shall use to the maximum extent feasible the resources studies and data available from other planning agencies within the region, including counties, municipalities, special districts, and subregional planning agencies, and it shall utilize the resources of the director to the same purpose. No development plan or portion thereof for the region shall be adopted by the commission until it has been submitted to the director for review and comment and a period of 60 days has elapsed after such submission. When a development plan has been adopted, the commission shall distribute it to all local government units within the region.

Subd. 4. Comprehensive planning. The creation of a regional development commission does not affect the right of counties or municipalities to conduct subregional or district planning under sections 462.371 to 462.375 or 471.59. It is the purpose of sections 462.381 to 462.398 to encourage local and subdistrict planning capability and the regional commission shall as far as practical use the data, resources, and input of the local planning agencies.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 10; 1973 c 589 s 1; 1978 c 786 s 18; 1981 c 356 s 229,230; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 57

462.391 SPECIFIC POWERS AND DUTIES.

Subdivision 1. Planning review of local government units. Each city, town, county, watershed district, and soil conservation district, all or part of which lies within the region, shall submit to the commission, for comment and recommendation thereon, its long term comprehensive plans or any matter which in the judgment of the commission has a substantial effect on regional development, including but not limited to plans for land use. The commission shall maintain such plans in its files available for inspection by members of the public. No action shall be taken to place any such plan or part thereof into effect until 60 days have elapsed after its submission. Promptly after submission, the commission shall notify each city, town, county, or special district which may be affected by the plans submitted, of the general nature of the plan, the date of submission and the identity of the submitting unit. Political subdivisions contiguous to the submitting unit shall be notified in all cases. Within ten days after receipt of such notice any governmental unit so notified may request the commission to conduct a hearing at which the submitting unit and any other governmental unit or subdivision may present its views. The commission may attempt to mediate and resolve differences of opinion which exist among the participants in the hearing with respect to the plans submitted.

Subd. 2. Review of independent agencies. The commission shall review all long-term comprehensive plans of each independent commission, board, or agency prepared for its operation and development within the region but only if the plan is determined by the commission to have a regional effect, a multicomunity effect, or to have a substantial effect on regional development. Each plan shall be submitted to the commission before any action is taken to place the plan or any part thereof, into effect. No action shall be taken to place any plan or any part thereof into effect until 60 days have elapsed after the date of its submission to the commission or until the commission finds and notifies the submitting commission, board, or agency that the plan is consistent with its development plan for the region and the orderly and economic development of the region, whichever first occurs. If, within 60 days after the date of submission, the commission finds that a plan, or any part thereof, is inconsistent with its comprehensive plan for the region or detrimental to the orderly and economic development of the region, or any part thereof, the plan shall be indefinitely suspended. An affected independent commission, board, or agency may appeal the decision of the commission suspending a plan, or part thereof, to the commission, and if the commission and the affected independent commission, board, or agency are unable to agree as to an adjustment of the plan, so that it may receive the commission's approval, then a record of the disagreeing positions shall be made and presented for consideration and disposition by the director.

Subd. 3. Review of federal and state aid programs. The commission shall review all applications of governmental units, independent commissions, boards, or agencies operating in the region for a loan or grant from the United States of America or any agency, including state agencies and colleges or universities, for public facilities, studies, or any other purpose if the application clearly is related to the region, whether or not the review is required by the federal government. The review shall advise the granting authority as to relationship of the application to the comprehensive plans and priorities of the region as established by the region. All review actions together with copies of applications shall be submitted on a regular basis for informational purposes to the director. The requirements of this subdivision do not apply to applications of governmental units or other political subdivisions which have been reviewed by a subregion or subdistrict which has been designated by the United States government as an authorized areawide review agency under section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. All review actions, together with copies of applications, shall be submitted by the subregion on a regular basis to the commission for informational purposes.

Subd. 4. Review procedures. The commission shall develop, in consultation with the director, formal procedures for the review of plans, applications, and other matters required to be submitted to it by sections 462.381 to 462.398. The procedures shall be embodied in a formal resolution adopted after public hearing. After adoption the resolution shall be transmitted to each governmental unit and independent agency, board, or commission within the region.

Subd. 5. Urban and rural research. Where studies have not been otherwise authorized by law the commission may study the feasibility of programs relating but not limited to water, land use, economic development, minority problems, governmental problems, human and natural resources, communication, transportation, and other subjects of concern to the citizens of the region, may institute demonstration projects in connection therewith, and may accept gifts for such purposes as otherwise authorized in sections 462.381 to 462.398.

Subd. 6. Civil defense and flood plain management. The commission may coordinate civil defense, community shelter planning, and flood plain management programs within the region, accept gifts for such purposes as otherwise authorized in sections 462.381 to 462.398, and contract with local governmental agencies and consultants in connection therewith.

Subd. 7. Local government boundaries. The commission may participate as a party in any proceedings originating before the Minnesota municipal board under

chapter 414, if the proceedings involve the change in a boundary of a governmental unit in the region.

Subd. 8. Special districts. The commission may appoint from its membership a member to serve on any subregional planning board, any council of government within the region, and any multiregion or federal agency created by federal funds within the jurisdiction of the regional commission as authorized by law. Each member so appointed on each of such commissions shall serve without a vote.

Subd. 9. Data and information. The commission in consultation with appropriate departments and agencies of the state may develop, in cooperation with the public and private colleges and universities and local governmental units, a center for data collection and storage to be used by it and other governmental and private users, and may accept gifts as otherwise authorized in sections 462.381 to 462.398 for the purposes of furnishing information on such subjects as population, land use, governmental finances, and the like. The commission may enter into agreement with any state or federal agency to provide information to the local units of government, and others, regarding federal and state programs and data sources.

Subd. 10. Service to local government. The commission may contract with local units of government to provide them with services and technical assistance in the conduct of local planning and development activities.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 11; 1971 c 153 s 9; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1981 c 356 s 231-233; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 57

462.392 SPECIAL STUDIES AND REPORTS.

The commission may engage in a continuous program of research and study concerning the matters enumerated in this section but not limited thereto.

(1) The acquisition and financing of suitable major parks and open spaces within the region;

(2) The control and prevention of water and air pollution in conformity with applicable federal and state laws;

(3) The examination of the tax structure in the region and consideration of ways to equalize the tax resources and fiscal disparities therein;

(4) Flood plain management programs;

(5) The possibility of consolidation of common services of local governmental units and the kind of consolidation most suitable in the public interest;

(6) A long range capital improvement program for the region;

(7) Identification of human, economic, social, physical, governmental problems, and opportunities;

(8) Assignment of priorities for the development of human, economic, and natural resources of the region;

(9) Identification of housing problems and planning work programs for housing;

(10) Low income and minority group problems and opportunities; and

(11) Identification of all facets and elements of law enforcement activity, including police, court, and correctional programs and systems.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 12

462.393 REPORTS.

Subdivision 1. On or before August 1 of each year, the commission shall prepare a report for the governmental units, the public within the region, the legislature and the governor. The report shall include:

(1) A statement of the commission's receipts and expenditures by category since the preceding report;

(2) A detailed budget for the year in which the report is filed and a tentative budget for the following year including an outline of its program for such period;

(3) A description of any comprehensive plan adopted in whole or in part for the region;

(4) Summaries of any studies and the recommendations resulting therefrom made for the region;

(5) A listing of all applications for federal grants or loans made by governmental units within the region together with the action taken by the commission in relation thereto;

(6) A listing of plans of local governmental units submitted to the region, and actions taken in relationship thereto;

(7) Recommendations of the commission regarding federal and state programs, cooperation, funding, and legislative needs; and

(8) A summary of any report made during the previous year by the state auditor relative to the commission.

Subd. 2. In 1981 and every five years thereafter the commission shall review its activities and issue a report assessing its performance in fulfilling the purposes of the regional development act of 1969. The report shall state whether the existence of the commission is in the public welfare and interest. The report shall be included in the report required by subdivision 1.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 13; 1971 c 153 s 10; 1980 c 557 s 1

462.394 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The commission may appoint advisory committees of interested and affected citizens to assist in the review of plans, programs, and other matters referred for review by the commission. Whenever a special advisory committee is required by any federal or state regional program the commission chair shall, as far as practical, appoint such committees as advisory groups to the commission. Members of the advisory committees shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses as determined by the commission.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 14; 1986 c 444

462.395 DUTIES OF STATE AGENCIES.

All state departments and agencies shall cooperate with regional development commissions established under sections 462.381 to 462.398 and shall make available to them studies, reports, data, and other informational and technical assistance within financial and personnel limitations. The director shall coordinate the state's assistance programs to regional planning and development commissions.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 15; 1981 c 356 s 234; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 57

462.396 FINANCIAL; STATE ASSISTANCE.

Subdivision 1. The director shall determine the amount of and make grants to any commission created under sections 462.381 to 462.398 from appropriations made available for those purposes, provided a work program is submitted acceptable to the director. Any regional commission may levy a tax on all taxable property in the region to provide money for the purposes of sections 462.381 to 462.398.

Subd. 2. On or before August 20, 1971, and each year thereafter, the commission shall submit its proposed budget for the ensuing calendar year showing anticipated receipts, disbursements and ad valorem tax levy with a written notice of the time and place of the public hearing on the proposed budget to each county auditor and municipal clerk within the region and those town clerks who in advance have requested a copy of the budget and notice of public hearing. On or before October 1, 1971, and each year thereafter, the commission shall adopt, after a public hearing held not later than September 20, a budget covering its anticipated receipts and disbursements for the ensuing year and shall decide upon the total amount necessary to be raised from

ad valorem tax levies to meet its budget. After adoption of the budget and no later than October 1, the secretary of the commission shall certify to the auditor of each county within the region the county share of such tax, which shall be an amount bearing the same proportion to the total levy agreed on by the commission as the gross tax capacity of the county bears to the gross tax capacity of the region. The maximum amount of any levy made for the purposes of sections 462.381 to 462.398 shall not exceed one-sixth of one mill on each dollar of gross tax capacity of all taxable property in the region. The auditor of each county in the region shall add the amount of any levy made by the commission within the limits imposed by this subdivision to other tax levies of the county for collection by the county treasurer with other taxes. When collected the county treasurer shall make settlement of such taxes with the commission in the same manner as other taxes are distributed to political subdivisions. The levy authorized by this section shall be in addition to any other county taxes authorized by law.

Subd. 3. The commission may accept gifts, apply for and use grants or loans of money or other property from the United States, the state, or any person, local or governmental body for any commission purpose and may enter into agreements required in connection therewith and may hold, use, and dispose of such moneys or property in accordance with the terms of the gift, grant, loan, agreement, or contract relating thereto.

Subd. 4. The commission shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursement. Disbursements of funds of the commission shall be made by check signed by the chair or vice-chair or secretary of the commission and countersigned by the executive director or an authorized deputy thereof after such auditing and approval of the expenditure as may be provided by rules of the commission. The state auditor shall audit the books and accounts of the commission once each year, or as often as funds and personnel of the state auditor permit. The commission shall pay to the state the total cost and expenses of such examination, including the salaries paid to the auditors while actually engaged in making such examination. The revolving fund of the state auditor shall be credited with all collections made for any such examination.

Subd. 5. Every contract of the commission for the purchase of merchandise, materials, or supplies shall be let in accordance with the provisions of section 471.345.

Subd. 6. The commission shall from time to time designate one or more national or state banks, or trust companies authorized to do a banking business, as official depositories for money of the commission, and thereupon shall require the treasurer to deposit all or part of such money in such bank or banks. Such designation shall be in writing and set forth all the terms and conditions upon which the deposits are made, and shall be signed by the chair and secretary, and made a part of the minutes of the commission. Any bank or trust company so designated shall qualify as a depository by furnishing a corporate surety bond or collateral as required by chapter 118, and shall thereafter, as long as money of the commission is on deposit therein, maintain such bond or collateral and shall be required to secure any deposit, insofar as it is insured under federal law, as provided in section 118.10.

History: 1969 c 1122 s 16; 1971 c 153 s 11,12; 1973 c 492 s 7; 1973 c 589 s 2; 1973 c 773 s 1; 1981 c 356 s 235; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 57; 1988 c 719 art 5 s 84

462.397 BORROWING MONEY; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Subdivision 1. At any time after a tax has been levied by the commission and certified to the county auditors to be spread on the next tax roll for collection, the commission may borrow money and in evidence thereof issue and sell its certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the collection of such levy.

Subd. 2. The aggregate principal amount of such certificates then remaining outstanding, issued in anticipation of any levies whatsoever, plus the then unpaid accrued interest and interest to accrue to maturity on all such certificates, shall not exceed 50 percent of all taxes certified to the county auditors to be spread and collected which are not delinquent, less the amount thereof received by the commission before the latest certificates were issued.

Subd. 3. All certificates shall mature not later than April 1 following the close of the year of collection of the taxes in anticipation of which they were issued, and may be made subject to redemption before maturity.

Subd. 4. The commission shall, by the resolution authorizing each issue of certificates, fix the amount, date, maturity or maturities, prepayment provisions, form, denominations, interest rate or rates, and other details of the certificates, and also pledge the full faith and credit of the commission for the payment thereof. In and by such resolution, the commission shall also irrevocably appropriate to a special fund such amount, stated in dollars, of the levy anticipated as will be required to pay the principal of and interest on the certificates when due.

Subd. 5. If, due to delinquencies in collection thereof, the levy is not received at the times and in the amounts sufficient to meet principal of and interest on certificates payable therefrom, the commission may levy and cause to be extended, assessed and collected upon all taxable property within the region, such ad valorem taxes as may be required to pay such principal and interest and to restore to other funds advances made for that purpose.

Subd. 6. All such certificates may be negotiated and sold in such manner as may be determined by the commission.

History: 1973 c 589 s 3

462.398 TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

Subdivision 1. Any combination of counties or municipalities representing a majority of the population of the region for which a commission exists may petition the director by formal resolution stating that the existence of the commission is no longer in the public welfare and interest and is not needed to accomplish the purposes of the regional development act of 1969. For purposes of this section the population of a county does not include the population of a municipality within the county. Any formal resolution adopted by the governing body of a county or municipality for the termination of a commission shall be effective for a period of one year for the purpose of determining the requisite population of the region needed to petition the director.

Subd. 2. Within 35 days of the receipt of the petition, the director shall fix a time and place within the region for a hearing. The director shall give notice of the hearing by publication once each week for two successive weeks before the date of the hearing in a legal newspaper in each of the counties which the commission represents. The hearing shall be conducted by members of the commission. If the commission determines that the existence of the commission is no longer in the public welfare and interest and that it is not needed to accomplish the purposes of the regional development act of 1969, the commission shall recommend to the director that the director terminate the commission. Within 60 days after receipt of the recommendation, the director shall terminate the commission by giving notice of the termination to all government units within the region for which the commission was established. Unless otherwise provided by this subdivision, the hearing shall be in accordance with sections 14.01 to 14.69.

Subd. 3. The director shall not accept a petition for termination more than once in 30 months for each regional development commission.

History: 1980 c 557 s 2; 1981 c 356 s 236; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1987 c 384 art 2 s 1

462.41 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.411 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.415 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.42 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.421 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.425 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

- 462.426** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.427** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.428** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.429** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.4291** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.43** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.431** [Repealed, 1981 c 79 s 2]
- 462.432** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.435** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.44** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.441** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.445** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

NOTE: The 1987 amendment to this section by Laws 1987, chapter 386, article 6, section 3, is now incorporated into section 469.012, subdivision 1, clause (7), pursuant to Laws 1987, chapter 291, section 243.

- 462.45** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.451** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.455** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.46** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.461** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

NOTE: The 1987 amendment to subdivision 4 by Laws 1987, chapter 344, section 6, is now incorporated into section 469.015, subdivision 4, pursuant to Laws 1987, chapter 291, section 243.

- 462.465** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.466** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.47** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.471** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.475** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.48** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.481** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.485** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.49** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.491** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.495** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.50** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.501** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.505** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.51** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.511** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.515** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.52** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.521** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.525** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.53** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.531** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.535** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.54** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.541** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.545** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.55** [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.551** [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

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462.555 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

NOTE: The 1987 amendments to this section by Laws 1987, chapter 344, section 7, are now incorporated into section 469.035 pursuant to Laws 1987, chapter 291, section 243.

462.556 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.56 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.561 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.565 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.57 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.571 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.575 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

NOTE: See section 272.68.

462.58 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.581 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.585 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.59 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.591 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.595 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.60 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.601 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.605 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.61 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.611 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.615 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.62 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.621 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.625 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.63 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.631 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.635 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.64 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.641 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.645 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.65 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.651 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.655 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.66 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.661 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.665 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.67 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.671 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.675 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.68 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.681 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.685 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.69 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

462.691 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.695 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]

462.70 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]

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- 462.701 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.705 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.71 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.711 [Repealed, 1981 c 356 s 247]
- 462.712 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.713 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.714 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.715 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.716 [Repealed, 1987 c 291 s 244]
- 462.72 [Expired]
- 462.73 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.731 [Expired]
- 462.74 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.741 [Expired]
- 462.75 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.751 [Expired]
- 462.76 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.761 [Expired]
- 462.77 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.771 [Expired]
- 462.78 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.781 [Expired]
- 462.79 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.791 [Expired]
- 462.80 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.801 [Expired]
- 462.81 [Repealed, 1947 c 487 s 61]
- 462.811 [Expired]
- 462.82 [Expired]