Gender Revision of 1986

Volume 6

Revising
Minnesota Statutes
Chapters 300-364

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300*#06S
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300.06 FILING AND RECORD OF CERTIFICATE.

The certificate of a corporation must be filed for record
with the secretary of state. If the secretary of state finds
that it conforms to law and that the required fee has been paid,
he-or-she the secretary of state must record it and certify that
fact on it. If the corporation is a financial corporation or an
insurance company, the secretary of state may not accept a
certificate for filing unless the certificate also contains the
endorsement of the commissioner of commerce.

300*#083S

10 300.083 INDEMNIFICATION.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. INDEMNIFICATION MANDATORY; STANDARD. (a) Subject to the provisions of subdivision 4, a corporation shall indemnify a person made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding by reason of the former or present official capacity of the person against judgments, penalties, fines, including, without limitation, excise taxes assessed against the person with respect to an employee benefit plan, settlements, and reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees and disbursements, incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding, if, with respect to the acts or omissions of the person complained of in the proceeding, the person:

- (1) Has not been indemnified by another organization or employee benefit plan for the same judgments, penalties, fines, including, without limitation, excise taxes assessed against the person with respect to an employee benefit plan, settlements, and reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees and disbursements incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding with respect to the same acts or omissions;
 - (2) Acted in good faith;
 - (3) Received no improper personal benefit;
 - (4) In the case of a criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his the conduct was unlawful; and
- (5) In the case of acts or omissions occurring in the official capacity described in subdivision 1, paragraph (c), clause (l) or (2), reasonably believed that the conduct was in the best interests of the corporation, or in the case of acts or omissions occurring in his the person's official capacity described in subdivision 1, paragraph (c), clause (3), reasonably believed that the conduct was not opposed to the best interests of the corporation. If the person's acts or omissions complained of in the proceeding relate to conduct as a director, officer, trustee, employee, or agent of an employee benefit plan, the conduct is not considered to be opposed to the best interests of the corporation if the person reasonably believed that the conduct was in the best interests of the participants or beneficiaries of the employee benefit plan.
- (b) The termination of a proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent does not, of itself, establish that the person did not meet the criteria set forth in this subdivision.

No change for subd 3 to 9

300*#14S

300.14 CERTAIN CORPORATIONS.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. AGREEMENT. The agreement must be submitted to the stockholders of record of each corporation at a meeting called separately for the purpose of considering it. Notice of the time, place, and object of the meeting must be mailed at least two weeks before the meeting to each stockholder of record, whether entitled to vote or not, at his-or-her the stockholder's last known address, as shown by the corporation's records.

At the meeting the agreement must be considered and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of it. If votes to adopt the agreement are cast by stockholders of each corporation holding stock in the corporation entitling them to exercise at least nine-tenths of the voting power on a proposal to consolidate the corporation with another, or by any other proportion of the stockholders as prescribed by the certificate of incorporation for votes on the proposal, then that fact must be certified on the agreement by the secretary or assistant secretary of each corporation, under

1 its seal. The agreement adopted and certified must be signed by the 3 president or vice-president and secretary or assistant secretary of each corporation under its corporate seal and acknowledged by 5 the president or vice-president to be the respective acts, 6 deeds, and agreements of the corporation. The certified and acknowledged agreement must be filed for record with the secretary of state and be taken and considered to be the 9 agreement and acts of consolidation of the constituent 10 corporations, and the certificate of incorporation of the 11 consolidated corporation. A certified copy of it is evidence of 12 the performance of all antecedent acts and conditions necessary 13 to the consolidation and of the existence of the consolidated 14 corporation. 300*#16S 300.16 RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS. 15 16 No change for subd 1 to 2 17 Subd. 3. EFFECT. Unless the consolidation is 18 abandoned, the stockholder, on the making of the demand in 19 writing, ceases to be a stockholder in the constituent 20 corporation and has no rights with respect to the stock, except 21 the right to receive payment for it. Upon payment of the agreed 22 fair cash value of the stock or the value of the stock under 23 final judgment, the stockholder must transfer his-or-her the 24 stock to the consolidated corporation. If the consolidated 25 corporation fails to pay the amount of the judgment within ten 26 days after it becomes final, the judgment may be collected and 27 enforced in the manner prescribed by law. 28 No change for subd 4 300*#23S 29 300.23 VOTING, HOW REGULATED. 30 Unless otherwise provided in the certificate or bylaws, at 31 every meeting each stockholder or member is entitled to one vote 32 in person, or by proxy made within one year or other time 33 specially limited by law, for each share or other lawful unit of 34 representation held in his-or-her an individual, corporate, or 35 representative capacity. No stock may be voted on at an 36 election within 20 days after its transfer on the books of the 37 corporation. 300*#24S 38 300.24 CUMULATIVE VOTING. 39 The certificate of incorporation, or an amendment to it, of 40 a corporation may provide that, at all elections of directors or 41 managers, each stockholder or member is entitled to as many votes as equals the number of his-or-her shares of stock owned 42 43 multiplied by the number of directors or managers to be elected, 44 and that the stockholder or members may cast all of these votes 45 for a single director or manager, or may distribute them among 46 the number to be voted for, or for any two or more of them7-as 47 he-or-she-sees-fit. This right when exercised is termed "cumulative voting." 48 300*#27S 19 300.27 STOCKHOLDERS, LIABILITIES. 50 Subdivision 1. PERSONAL LIABILITY. A stockholder is 51 personally liable for corporate debts in the following cases: 52 (1) for all unpaid instalments on stock owned by him-or-her 53 the stockholder or transferred for the purpose of defrauding 54 creditors; 55 (2) for failure by the corporation to comply substantially 56 with the provisions as to organization and publicity; and 57 (3) for personally violating the provisions in the 58 transaction of any corporate business as officer, director, or 59 member and for fraudulent or dishonest conduct in the discharge 60 of any official duty. 61 No change for subd 2 to 300*#525 62 300.52 MEETINGS. 63 No change for subd 1 64 Subd. 2. CALL BY MEMBERS. When by reason of the 65 death, absence, or other legal disability of the officers of a 66 corporation there is no person authorized to call or preside at 67 a legal meeting of the corporation, three or more of its 68 stockholders or members may call a meeting by giving to all the

others the notice prescribed in subdivision 1. The notice must designate some person to preside at the meeting until a chairman chair and clerk are chosen, and who will act during the absence

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     of those authorized to act in one or both of those capacities.
  2 Any business may be done at the meeting which could be lawfully
      transacted at a regular meeting.
 300*#55S
         300.55 STOCK CERTIFICATES, TO WHOM ISSUED.
  4
        When a person pays in full all amounts due a corporation
    upon a certificate of its stock, and surrenders all receipts, if
    any, issued for it, he-or-she that person must be furnished with
     a certificate, under the corporate seal, stating the number of
  9
      shares and class of its stock owned by that person, signed by
    its president or vice-president, and by its secretary, or by the
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     officers the certificate of incorporation or bylaws provides.
 12
     When a certificate is signed by a transfer agent or registrar,
     the signature of a corporate officer and the corporate seal upon
 14
     the certificate may be engraved or printed facsimiles. The
 15
    certificate is prima facie evidence of ownership of the stock.
 300*#57S
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        300.57 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES, GUARDIANS, TRUSTEES MAY
 17
      VOTE.
       A-personal-representative,-guardian,-or-trustee Personal
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      representatives, guardians, or trustees must represent the
 20 shares of stock in his-or-her their hands, for all purposes, at
 21 all meetings of the corporation. While acting in good
 22 faith, this-person-is these persons are not personally liable,
 23 but the states and funds in his-or-her their hands are liable in
 24
     the same way and to the same extent as the beneficiary or other
     represented party or interest would be if competent to act and
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    holding the stock in their own names, respectively.
 300*#64S
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         300.64 LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS.
 28
        Subdivision 1. WITHDRAWAL OF CAPITAL AND REFUND TO
 29 STOCKHOLDERS. If the capital stock of a manufacturing
 30 corporation is withdrawn and refunded to the stockholders before
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     the payment of corporate debts for which it would have been
 32
      liable, the stockholders are liable to a creditor, to the amount
 33 of the sum refunded to each of them, respectively. If, in an
 34 action under this statute, a stockholder is compelled to pay a
 35
     debt, he-or-she the stockholder may call upon every stockholder
    to whom any part of the stock has been refunded to
 36
 37
     contribute his-or-her a proportionate share of the sum so paid
 38
     by the stockholder.
      No change for subd 2
 39
 40
        Subd. 3. LIABILITY OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR
     CORPORATE DEBT. Every officer who intentionally neglects or
 41
 42 refuses to perform a duty imposed upon-him-or-her by law is
    liable for all corporate debts contracted during the period of
 43
 44
     the neglect. If the corporation violates a provision of law
 45
     whereby it becomes insolvent, the directors ordering or
    assenting to the violation are liable in an action under the
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 47
     statute for all debts contracted after the violation.
 301*#73S
 48
        301.73 CERTIFICATE.
 49
       The certificate of the corporation shall be filed for
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     record with the secretary of state. If-he-finds Upon finding
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     that the certificate conforms to law, has endorsed thereon the
 52
     approval of the commissioner of commerce, and that the required
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     fee has been paid, the secretary of state shall record the same
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    and certify that fact thereon. After such recordation the
 55
     certificate shall be filed for record with the county recorder
    of the county of the principal place of business, as specified
 56
 57
     in the certificate.
 301*#82S
 58
         301.82 SUPERVISION AND EXAMINATION.
 59
        The corporation is subject to the supervision of and
     examination by the commissioner of commerce in the manner
 61
    provided by section 46.04. The corporation shall pay the actual
 62
     expenses of the examination as fixed by the commissioner. The
 63
     corporation shall make such reports of its condition to the
 64 commissioner as he may prescribe be prescribed by the
 65
     commissioner.
 301A#01S
 66
        301A.01 REGIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CREDIT CORPORATIONS.
 67
        Subdivision 1. For the purposes of sections 301A.01 to
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301A.14, the commissioner of energy and economic development of

the state shall divide the state into six tourist regions and

shall keep on file in his the commissioner's office and in the

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1 office of the secretary of state the legal descriptions and a
 2 map of the regions.
        No change for subd 2 to 4
301A#03S
       301A.03 CERTIFICATE.
 4
    The certificate of the corporation shall be filed for
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     record with the secretary of state. If he the secretary of
     state finds that the certificate conforms to law, has endorsed
 8 thereon the approval of the commissioner of commerce, and that
 9 the required fee has been paid, the secretary of state shall
10 record the same and certify that fact thereon. After such
     recordation the certificate shall be filed for record with the
11
    county recorder of the county of the principal place of
12
    business, as specified in the certificate.
301A#07S
        301A.07 DIRECTORS.
14
        Subdivision 1. All the corporate powers of the corporation
15
16 shall be exercised by a board of not less than nine elected
17
    directors who shall be residents of Minnesota. One-third of the
    directors shall be elected from persons who are actively engaged
     in the vacation travel industry in the region of incorporation.
19
20 The remaining number of directors shall be elected from persons
21 representative of and involved in any of the lending
22
     institutions which are nonstockholder members of the
23 corporation. The commissioner of energy and economic
24 development or his the commissioner's designated representative
25 and the director or chairman chair of the regional development
26
   or planning agency as designated in the bylaws, or his the
27
    director's or chair's designated representative, shall be ex
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    officio directors, with all the authority but without the
29 liability as directors, except for gross negligence or willful
30 misconduct. The number of directors and their terms of office
31
    shall be determined by the bylaws. If a vacancy occurs in the
   board of directors through death, resignation, or otherwise, the
32
33 remaining directors may elect a person to fill the vacancy until
34 the next annual meeting of the corporation.
35
       No change for subd 2 to
301A#12S
36 301A.12 SUPERVISION AND EXAMINATION.
37
       The corporation is subject to the supervision of and
38
    examination by the commissioner of commerce in the manner
39
    provided by section 46.04. The corporation shall pay the actual
40 expenses of the examination as fixed by the commissioner. The
   corporation shall make such reports of its condition to the
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    commissioner as he may prescribe be prescribed by the
43 commissioner.
303*#085
44
        303.08 ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
       Subdivision 1. BY SECRETARY OF STATE. If the
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   application be according to law, the secretary of state, when
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    all fees and charges have been paid as required by law, shall
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   file in-his-office the application and the copy of the articles
49
    of incorporation, and shall issue and record a certificate of
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    authority to transact business in this state.
51
       No change for subd 2
303*#135
    303.13 SERVICE OF PROCESS.
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      Subdivision 1. FOREIGN CORPORATION. A foreign
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54 corporation shall be subject to service of process, as follows:
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       (1) By service on its registered agent;
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       (2) When any foreign corporation authorized to transact
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   business in this state fails to appoint or maintain in this
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   state a registered agent upon whom service of process may be
59 had, or whenever any registered agent cannot be found at its
60 registered office in this state, as shown by the return of the
    sheriff of the county in which the registered office is
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    situated, or by an affidavit of attempted service by any person
63 not a party, or whenever any corporation withdraws from the
64
   state, or whenever the certificate of authority of any foreign
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    corporation is revoked, or canceled, service may be made by
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    delivering to and leaving with the secretary of state, or with
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    any deputy or clerk in the corporation department of his the
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   secretary of state's office, three copies thereof and a fee of
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    $15; provided, that after a foreign corporation withdraws from
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    the state, pursuant to section 303.16, service upon the
71 corporation may be made pursuant to the provisions of this
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section only when based upon a liability or obligation of the
corporation incurred within this state or arising out of any
business done in this state by the corporation prior to the
issuance of a certificate of withdrawal.
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5 (3) If a foreign corporation makes a contract with a 6 resident of Minnesota to be performed in whole or in part by either party in Minnesota, or if a foreign corporation commits a 8 tort in whole or in part in Minnesota against a resident of 9 Minnesota, such acts shall be deemed to be doing business in 10 Minnesota by the foreign corporation and shall be deemed 11 equivalent to the appointment by the foreign corporation of the 12 secretary of the state of Minnesota and his successors to be its 13 true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all lawful 14 process in any actions or proceedings against the foreign 15 corporation arising from or growing out of the contract or 16 tort. Process shall be served in duplicate upon the secretary 17 of state, together with a fee of \$15 and the secretary of state shall mail one copy thereof to the corporation at its last known 18 address, and the corporation shall have 30 days within which to 20 answer from the date of the mailing, notwithstanding any other provision of the law. The making of the contract or the committing of the tort shall be deemed to be the agreement of 21 22 23 the foreign corporation that any process against it which is so 24 served upon the secretary of state shall be of the same legal force and effect as if served personally on it within the state 25 26 of Minnesota. 27

Subd. 2. DUTIES OF SECRETARY OF STATE. In case of service of process upon-the-secretary-of-state, he the secretary of state shall immediately cause one copy of such process to be forwarded by certified mail addressed to the corporation so 31 served, at its principal office in the state or country under 32 the laws of which it is organized, and one copy thereof to the agent of such corporation, at its registered office in this state, as such addresses appear in the records of the secretary of state; provided that, if the corporation shall have withdrawn from the state in the manner provided by this chapter, one copy shall be sent to the address designated for such purpose in the application for withdrawal, instead of the registered office in 39 this state.

No change for subd 3 to 4

Subd. 5. RECORD. The secretary of state shall keep a record of all processes served upon-him under this section and shall record therein the time of such service and his the action with reference thereto.

303*#145

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303.14 ANNUAL REPORT.

No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. CONFORMANCE. If-the-secretary-of-state finds On finding that such annual report conforms to the requirements of this chapter, he the secretary of state shall 50 file the same. If-he-finds On finding that it does not so conform, he the secretary of state shall return the same by mail to the corporation, in which event the provisions of section 303.17, relating to failure to file such report within the period herein required, shall not apply if such report is made to conform to the requirements of this chapter and is filed with the secretary of state within 30 days from such return of the report by the secretary of state to the corporation.

No change for subd 5

303*#16S

303.16 WITHDRAWAL FROM STATE.

No change for subd 1

- Subd. 2. CONTENTS OF APPLICATION. The application for withdrawal shall set forth:
- (1) the name of the corporation and the state or country under the laws of which it is organized;
- (2) that it has no property located in this state and has ceased to transact business therein;
- (3) that its board of directors has duly determined to surrender its authority to transact business in this state;
- (4) that it revokes the authority of its registered agent in this state to accept service of process;
- (5) the address to which the secretary of state shall mail a copy of any process against the corporation that may be served upon him the secretary of state;
 - (6) that it will pay to the state treasurer the amount of

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any additional license fees properly found by the secretary of
     state to be then due from such corporation; and
        (7) additional information required or demanded by-the
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       secretary-of-state to enable him the secretary of state to
     determine the additional license fees, if any, payable by the
6 corporation, the determination thereof to be made in the manner
      provided by section 303.07, subdivision 2.
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        No change for subd 3
Subd. 4. APPROVAL; FILING. The application for
  10 withdrawal shall be delivered to the secretary of state. Upon
 11 receipt-thereof-he-shall-examine receiving and examining the same, and if-he-finds upon finding that it conforms to the
 13 provisions of this chapter, he the secretary of state shall,
 14 when all license fees, filing fees, and other charges have been
 paid as required by law, file the same in-his-office and shall issue and record a certificate of withdrawal. Upon the issuance
 17
     of the certificate, the authority of the corporation to transact
  18 business in this state shall cease.
  303*#17S
  19
          303.17 LICENSE REVOCATION.
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         No change for subd 1
          Subd. 2. NOTICE TO CORPORATION. When-the-secretary
  21
  22 of-state-shall-find On finding that any such default has
      occurred, he the secretary of state shall give notice by
  23
  24 certified mail to such corporation, at its registered office in
  25 this state, that such default exists and that its certificate of
  26 authority will be revoked unless such default shall be cured
      within 30 days after the mailing of such notice.
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        No change for subd 3 to 5
       303.18 CANCELATION OF CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
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          No change for subd 1 to 2
          Subd. 3. JUDGMENT OF CANCELATION. The attorney
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 32 general shall cause two certified copies of the judgment
 33 canceling a certificate of authority to be delivered to the
 34 secretary of state. The secretary of state shall file one copy
35 in-his-office, and shall transmit the other copy to the
     registered office of the corporation in this state.
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 303*#23.S
 37
         303.23 CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.
          Subdivision 1. PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE; RECORDING. Any
 38
    certificate-issued-by-the-secretary-of-state-pursuant-to-the
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 40 provisions-of-this-chapter, and Copies of the certificates
 41 certified by-him, and any certificate issued pursuant to the
     provisions of this chapter, by the secretary of state shall be prima facie evidence of the matters stated therein.
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         No change for subd 2
 303*#255
 45
          303.25 FOREIGN TRUST ASSOCIATIONS, POWERS.
      Subdivision 1. APPOINTMENTS. Any foreign trust
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 47 association may accept appointment and act as executor of the
 48 will or administrator of the estate of any decedent who was a
 resident of this state at the time of h\pm s death, as trustee of any trust created by a resident of this state by will or
 51 otherwise, and as guardian or conservator of the person or
 52 estate, or both, of any resident of this state if banking or
 trust associations or corporations organized under the laws of
this state or national banking associations maintaining their
 55 principal offices in this state are permitted to act as
56 executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, or conservators
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      in the state in which the foreign trust association maintains
 its principal office. Any foreign trust association may accept appointment and act as executor of the will or administrator of
 60 the estate of a decedent, who was a resident of the state in
 61 which the foreign trust association maintains its principal
     office at the time of his death, in ancillary probate
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      proceedings in this state, as trustee of any trust created by
64 the decedent by will or otherwise of property situated in this
 65
     state, and as guardian or conservator in ancillary proceedings
 66 in this state with respect to the property of a resident of the
 other state if banking or trust associations or corporations
organized under the laws of this state and national banking
 69 associations maintaining their principal offices in this state
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70 are permitted to act as executors, administrators, trustees,

72 trust association maintains its principal office.

guardians, or conservators in the state in which the foreign

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Subd. 2. DESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS. Before accepting appointment or acting as executor, 3 administrator, trustee, guardian, or conservator, a foreign 4 trust association shall appoint the secretary of state, his a successor or successors in office, its true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all legal process in any action or proceeding against it, or in which it may be a party, in 8 relation to or involving any acts or defaults by it as executor, 9 administrator, trustee, guardian, or conservator. This 10 appointment is irrevocable. Service upon the attorney is as valid and binding as if due personal service had been made upon 12 the foreign trust association. No change for subd 3 to 5 13 14 Subd. 6. SERVICE OF PROCESS. Service of process under this section may be made by delivering a copy to the secretary of state personally or by filing the same in his the 16 17 secretary of state's office, accompanied by one additional copy 18 for each person so served, and by the mailing by the secretary 19 of state of a copy by certified mail, not later than the 20 business day following the day of the service, to each person so served at the address of each person as shown by the records in 22 the office of the secretary of state. 306.023 UNUSED PUBLIC CEMETERY; TRANSFER TO OPERATING 23 24 PUBLIC CEMETERY. 25 No change for subd 1 26 Subd. 2. To accomplish such transfer, the board of 27 trustees of such cemetery association shall adopt a resolution 28 to that effect by an unanimous vote of the board of trustees, 29 and thereupon the chairman chair or president of the board of trustees and the secretary shall be authorized to execute the 31 proper instruments and a deed in the name of the association to evidence the transfer; provided, however, that such transfer 32 33 must first have been authorized by a majority vote of all 34 members of the association, present and voting, at any regular written notice of which meeting shall have been given to the members specifying the time along. members specifying the time, place and purpose of such meeting. 38 In the event said association shall be an unincorporated association, a deed executed in the name of such association by 39 40 the chairman chair or president and the secretary or treasurer of the board of trustees shall be deemed a valid conveyance of 41 the lands of the association. 42 43 No change for subd 3 to 306*#0255 306.025 TRANSFER OF CEMETERIES TO STATUTORY CITIES. 45 No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. TRANSFER, HOW MADE. To accomplish such transfer, the board of trustees of such cemetery association 47 48 shall first adopt a resolution to that effect by a unanimous vote of the members of the board of trustees, and thereupon the 49 chairman chair or president of the board of trustees and the 50 secretary shall be authorized to execute the proper instruments 51 52 to evidence the transfer thereby and herein authorized, 53 provided, however, that such transfer must first have been 54 authorized by a majority vote of all the members of the 55 association at any regular meeting or at any special meeting called for that express purpose. 56 57 No change for subd 3 to 7 306*#03S 58 306.03 ACTUARY; RECORDS; REPORTS. 59 Every such corporation, in addition to its ordinary 60 corporate officers, shall annually appoint an actuary, or provide by its bylaws that its secretary shall perform the 62 duties of such office. The actuary shall keep a register of 63 burials, in-which-he-shall-enter entering the date of burial or 64 cremation, the name, age, sex, nativity, and cause of death of every person interred or cremated in such cemetery, so far as 66 such facts can be ascertained from the friends, attending 67 physician, or undertaker in charge, and in case of a pauper, stranger, or criminal, from the public official directing the 68 69 burial. Such record shall be open to public inspection, and the 70 actuary shall furnish to the state commissioner of health and to

local health officers, when so requested, an accurate summary of

such record during any specified year. 306*#111S

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01/17/86
         306.111 VACANCIES AMONG ASSOCIATES, PROCEDURE FOR
    FILLING.
     No change for subd 1 to 2
Subd. 3. At the time and place mentioned in the notice the
 Subd. 3. At the time and place mentioned ...

meeting so called shall be held. Any owner of one or more lots

meeting so called shall be held. Person or by proxy and shall
     be entitled to one vote at that and all subsequent meetings of
9 owner and shall be organized by choosing in the usual manner a chairman chair and a secretary.
8 the lot owners. The meeting may be called to order by any lot
     chairman chair and a secretary. The meeting shall thereupon
11 proceed to fill the vacancies among the associates. The voting
12 at such meeting shall be by viva voce, unless otherwise ordered
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by those present at the meeting. A majority of the lot owners voting at the meeting shall elect. voting at the meeting shall elect. Subd. 4. The chairman chair and the secretary of the 16 meeting shall, within five days after the meeting is held, 17 prepare a certificate, which shall set forth the existence of the facts mentioned in subdivision 1. It shall further state 19 that the meeting was held, giving the names of the chairman 20 chair and the secretary and the names of the lot owners present and voting; but, if more than ten are so present and voting, the names of ten thereof shall be sufficient, but in such case the 23 number of lot owners present and voting shall be stated. The 24 certificate shall also give the names of the persons elected as associates and shall be recorded at length in the office of the county recorder in and for the county in which such cemetery is 26 county recorder in and for the county in which such cemetery is 27 located, and the certificate or the record thereof shall be 28 prima facie evidence of all the facts stated therein and 29 required to be so stated.

No change for subd 5

306*#13S

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31 306.13 EMPLOYEES TO HAVE POLICE POWERS.

The trustees or officers of any cemetery association may 33 appoint such superintendents, watchmen security guards, 34 gardeners, and agents as they may deem advisable; and, u gardeners, and agents as they may deem advisable; and, upon taking and subscribing an oath similar to that required from 36 constables, every such appointee shall have all the rights and 37 powers of a police officer within and adjacent to the cemetery 38 grounds. grounds.

306*#20S 39

306.20 EFFECT; TIME LIMIT.

Compliance with the terms of sections 306.16 to 306.20 shall as fully reinvest the association and municipality with, 42 and divest the record owner and his dependents of, the title to such portion of such cemetery lot unused for burial purposes, as 44 though the same had never been conveyed to any person, and such 45 association or municipality shall have, hold, and enjoy such reclaimed portions of such lots for its own uses and purposes, subject to the laws of this state, and to the charter, bylaws, 48 rules, and regulations of such association or municipality; provided that the association or municipality shall not be 50 permitted to alienate any such lot for the period of one year 51 from and after the adoption of the resolution provided for in 52 section 306.16 by the board of trustees of the association or 53 public cemetery; and, provided that if at any time during the 53 public cemetery; and, provided that if at any time during the 54 one-year period any person entitled to such cemetery lot by the 55 laws of this state shall pay, or cause to be paid, to such 56 association or public cemetery all the unpaid lot care, together with the expenses of the service of the notice hereinbefore 58 provided for, and any additional sums due for lot care 59 subsequent to the date of the notice, as prescribed by the 60 bylaws, rules, and regulations of the cemetery association or 61 public cemetery, and shall take out and pay for a perpetual care 62 contract upon the lot, the cemetery association or public 63 cemetery shall reconvey the lot to the person lawfully entitled to the same.

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306.243 ABANDONED CEMETERIES, MAINTENANCE OF.

No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS. Whenever funds are for raised by any organization or institution other than an existing cemetery association, to be used for the care and maintenance of 69 cemetery association, to be used for the care and maintenance of 70 an abandoned or neglected private cemetery described in subdivision 1, such funds may be paid to the county treasurer to be held or disbursed by-him upon authority of the county board 73 for the purposes intended for which the funds are raised.

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306.25 CANCELATION AND TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS FOR PURCHASE OF LOTS BY CERTAIN ASSOCIATIONS; REFUNDS. When any cemetery association organized under the laws of this state, shall enter into a contract to convey to any person 5 or persons the right of sepulture or burial upon any platted lot or designated piece of ground, or any entombment or inurnment space in any mausoleum within the area of such cemetery, by 8 which contract the association has reserved the right to 9 terminate the same in case of default by the purchaser, and to 10 forfeit the payments made, as liquidated damages, it may do so by serving upon the purchaser, his a personal representative, or assigns, a notice as provided in section 559.21, specifying the 11 12 13 conditions in which default has been made, and stating that such 14 contract will terminate 30 days after the service of such 15 notice, unless prior thereto, the purchaser shall comply with such conditions and pay the costs of service. When the contract 16 17 so specifies the notice may be served upon the purchaser, by 18 certified mail, return receipt requested, by depositing the same 19 in the post office, with the postage prepaid thereon, and 20 addressed to the purchaser at the address given by-him in the contract, or as later changed by written notice to the 21 22 association. In case the notice of default is served by mail,

as of the date of depositing the same in the post office. If any interment or burial has been made on such platted lot or designated piece of ground, or in any entombment or inurnment space in said mausoleum so sold said contracts to convey may be terminated only as to the portion of the premises or entombment or inurnment space not actually occupied by said interment or burial or by an entombment or inurnment.

the 30-day period hereinbefore specified shall commence to run

31 Laws 1943, Chapter 216, shall not apply to any contracts 32 existing prior to the passage thereof. 306*#295

306.29 DISPOSAL OF LOTS BY OWNERS.

Any owner of a cemetery lot may dispose of the same by will to any-one-of-his-relatives a relative who may survive-him be a survivor, or to such cemetery association or private cemetery, as the case may be, in trust, for the use and benefit of any person or persons designated in the will; but no such lot shall be affected by any testamentary devise unless the same be specifically mentioned in the will, and by such devise limited to one particular person. Any owner of a cemetery lot may, in his-lifetime while living, convey the lot to the cemetery association or the private cemetery in trust for the use and benefit of any person named in the trust conveyance. The conveyance may contain such conditions, provisions, and covenants as the parties may therein agree upon. No interment shall be made in any such lot, except by written consent of the cemetery association, or private cemetery, as the case may be, of the body of any person who was not, at the time of death, the owner thereof, or a relative of the owner by blood or marriage. Every conveyance or alienation or attempt at conveyance or alienation of any right, title, or interest in or to such lot, contrary to the foregoing conditions and reservations, shall be void. Every such cemetery association, or private cemetery, as the case may be, shall keep a record of all deeds, conveyances, judgments, decrees, or other documents affecting the title to lots in such cemetery, copies of which, certified by some 58 person, officer, or official thereunto duly authorized, shall be received in evidence by the courts. Such cemetery association, or private cemetery, may, instead of deeding the fee title to this lot, grant only the exclusive right of interment or sepulture in the lot. 306*#345

306.34 BONDS.

Before entering upon his duties, each person chosen as a trustee of such fund shall give bond to the association in a sum not less than \$500 and at least equal to one-third the amount of the fund at that time, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his the trust. Upon July first, in each even-numbered year, every trustee shall give a new bond, in amount and with conditions as aforesaid. Every such bond shall be approved by a judge of the judicial district in which such cemetery or some part thereof is situate, and filed with the treasurer of the association. Failure by any trustee to renew his a bond within

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1 30 days after the time herein specified shall be a sufficient 2 ground for his removal on application of any person interested.

306.44 DEPOSIT OR INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

Subdivision 1. From and after the vote to establish such permanent care and improvement fund the board of directors of any such cemetery shall, quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, deposit or invest all money belonging to such permanent fund as follows. (1) The money may be deposited in the county treasury of the 10 county in which such cemetery is located and the treasurer of any such county is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to receive the same and all such and directed to receive the same and all such and deposit it as hereinafter provided. (2) The money may be invested in the same securities 14 in which savings banks are by law permitted to invest. Any of the income unexpended and unappropriated for one year after becoming available for care, maintenance, or improvement shall be returned to the fund and become a part of the principal. (3) 18 The money may be deposited or invested as provided in both (1) 19 and (2), above, and may be withdrawn from either and deposited in the other, and the county treasurer is directed to return to the board any moneys deposited in the county treasury which the board, by resolution, withdraws. When money is deposited in the county treasury, the board of directors shall also file with the auditor of the county for record and future reference, at the time of the deposit of these funds, a statement of each particular amount so set aside from the sale of a lot or the amount received by a gift or donation of money, together with the name of the owner of such lot and the name of the donor of each particular gift and a description of the lot to which the each particular gift and a description of the lot to which the 30 income from such particular amount as a part of such permanent 31 fund is applicable.

If the board of directors invests permanent care and improvement funds in the securities in which savings banks are 34 by law permitted to invest, the board shall designate certain of 35 its members to handle such funds. The persons so designated shall give bond to the association, corporation, or municipality 37 maintaining the cemetery in a sum not less than the total amount of the fund at the time of posting such bond, conditioned for 39 the faithful discharge of his the trust. On July 1 of each even 40 numbered year thereafter, the person shall give a new bond in 41 the amount and with the conditions provided above.

No change for subd 2

306*#46S

306.46 DEPOSIT OF AND INTEREST ON FUND.

For the purpose of such deposit the fund so created shall be treated as other funds in the county treasury, except as otherwise provided, and shall draw no less a rate of interest than is paid on the funds of the county deposited in the depository; provided, that the board of auditors of the county may require all or part of the funds to be deposited on time certificates in the depository in the name of the county office, and the county treasurer shall secure on such time deposit the highest rate of interest. 51 treasurer, payable to him the treasurer or his successors in deposit the highest rate of interest which the depository will pay thereon and not less than the current rate paid on time 55 certificates by such depository, and for such principal and interest so deposited on time certificates, such treasurer shall be liable in the same way and manner and to the same extent that 58 he the treasurer is liable upon his the treasurer's bond for moneys deposited on behalf of the county. 306*#485

306.48 INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

The board of county auditors, pursuant to a petition of at least two-thirds of the boards of directors of the cemeteries in any such county requesting such action, shall, with the approval 64 of the county attorney, invest the county cemetery fund, or a part thereof, in the same kind of bonds and securities that the permanent school fund of the state may be invested in and for such purpose, and none other. The law as it shall exist at the time any money is received into this fund shall control the investment thereof and such fund shall be invested only as the law provides at the time of the receipt of the money into the 71 fund, and no subsequent amendment or change in the law shall authorize the investment of any fund differently or in any other class of securities save as provided in the law when the money

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is received into the fund. The board of county auditors may require the treasurer of any such county to withdraw all or any part of such fund from such depository for investment, and if the fund, or any part thereof, be so invested, the bonds or other securities shall be and remain with the county treasurer and the bond of the county treasurer shall at all times be security for the proper care thereof and the payment of interest received by-him thereon to the directors of such cemeteries, and 9 upon payment of any such bonds or other securities the treasurer 10 of such county upon such payment shall deposit the same in the 11 depository in which county funds are deposited, the treasurer of 12 such county shall collect the interest upon the funds so loaned 13 and pay the same to the treasurers of such cemeteries, as 14 provided in sections 306.41 to 306.54. 306*#57S

306.57 APPLICATION.

Section 306.56 shall not apply to any cemetery association or other governing board in any city of the first class, nor to such association or board having the cost of perpetual 19 maintenance of graves included in the established price of its 20 cemetery lots, nor shall it apply where payment for the perpetual care of the lot or grave has been made to the cemetery association, nor where such deceased person has made provision for such care either in-his-lifetime while living or by his last will and testament, duly admitted to probate. 306*#60S

> 306.60 MEETING, HOW CONDUCTED; ELECTION OF OFFICERS. At the time and place mentioned in the notice the meeting

so called shall be held. Any owner of one or more lots in the 28 cemetery may be present, in person or by proxy, and shall be entitled to one vote at that and all subsequent meetings of the association. The meeting may be called to order by any lot owner and shall be organized by choosing in the usual manner a 32 chairman chair and a secretary. The meeting shall thereupon proceed to elect a president, secretary, treasurer, and three trustees. The officers so elected shall hold their offices 35 until the next succeeding annual meeting of the association and until their successors are elected and have qualified. The voting at such meeting shall be by viva voce, unless otherwise ordered by those present at the meeting. A majority shall elect. 306*#61S

306.61 CERTIFICATE; RECORD; EFFECT.

The chairman chair and the secretary of the meeting shall, within five days after the meeting is held, prepare a certificate, which shall set forth the existence of the facts mentioned in section 306.58. It shall further state that the meeting was held, giving the names of the chairman chair and the secretary and the names of the lot owners present and voting; but, if more than ten are so present and voting, the names of ten thereof shall be sufficient, but in such case the number of lot owners present and voting shall be stated. The certificate shall also give the names of the persons elected as such trustees and other officers at such meeting and shall be recorded at length in the office of the county recorder in and for the county in which such cemetery is located, and the certificate or the record thereof shall be prima facie evidence of all the facts stated therein and required to be so stated. 306*#77S

306.77 FUNDS, IN CARE OF TRUST COMPANY.

The board of trustees of any such association shall, by a resolution adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds of its members, designate and appoint one or more trust companies organized under the laws of this state, or a board consisting of at least three individuals, to act as trustee or trustees of such fund. In case more than one trust company shall at any time be so designated and appointed, the board of trustees shall, from time to time, apportion all moneys available for the fund between these trust companies in such proportion as such board by vote may direct or determine. This designation and appointment shall be evidenced by a written instrument duly executed by the proper officers of the association under its corporate seal. Each trust company and individual so designated and appointed shall qualify as such trustee by filing written acceptance of such designation and appointment with the secretary of the association. All instruments of designation and appointment, and any revocation of the same, and the written

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1 acceptances shall be recorded at length by the secretary of the 2 association in its corporate records. The appointment of any such trustee may be revoked by the board of trustees of the association at any time by a vote of two-thirds of its members. No trustee of such fund shall be liable as such except for 5 6 neglect or wilful default in the discharge of its-or-his duties. 306*#81S

306.81 SELECTION OF SUCCESSOR TO TRUSTEE.

Upon the revocation of the appointment or resignation or removal of any sole trustee or individual appointed pursuant to 10 the authority hereby conferred, the board of trustees of such 11 association shall forthwith appoint a successor; and thereupon the trustee so resigning or removed shall immediately turn over 13 to the successor all property of every description belonging to 14 or appertaining to such fund. Upon written notice to it by the board of trustees of the association of the resignation or removal of any such trustee, or of any application to the court for an accounting by, or removal of, any such trustee, any bank, 18 trust company, safety deposit company, or other corporation, 19 institution, or individual having in its-or-his possession any of the moneys, securities, papers, or other property belonging 21 or appertaining to such fund, shall thereupon refuse payment or 22 delivery of the same, or any part thereof, to the trustee or trustees named in the notice, and upon its or their check or other authorization, except upon a check or other authorization for the transfer, surrender, or delivery of the same, or any 26 part thereof, to its-or-his a successor or successors. 307*#01S

307.01 PLAT AND RECORD.

Any private person and any religious corporation may 29 establish a cemetery on his-or-its the person's or corporation's own land in the following manner: The land shall be surveyed and a plat thereof made. A stone or other monument shall be established to mark one corner of such cemetery, and its location shall be designated on the plat. The plat and the correctness thereof shall be certified by the surveyor, his whose certificate shall be endorsed thereon, and with such endorsement shall be filed for record with the county recorder in the county where the cemetery is located, showing the area 38 and location of the cemetery. Any person or association owning such private cemetery may subdivide or rearrange the same, from time to time, as may be necessary in the conduct of the business, but no plat of such subdivision or rearrangement shall 42 interfere with the rights and privileges of the several lot 43 owners of such cemetery without their consent, nor need same be filed in the office of the county recorder; provided, that a plat of the same shall be kept for public inspection at such plat of the same shall be kept for public inspection at such 46 cemetery; and, provided, further, that there shall be placed at 47 the corner of each lot of such subdivision or rearrangement cement or other non-destructible markers three inches or more in 49 diameter and eight inches or more in length, one of such markers 50 showing the number of the lot. 307*#05S

307.05 GIFTS AUTHORIZED FOR PROPRIETARY CARE OF LOTS IN 52 CEMETERIES.

Gifts, grants and bequests of personal property to any 54 trust company, or to one or more individuals and their successors, in trust for the purpose of perpetual care, maintenance, and adornments of lots in private cemeteries and the walks, monuments, and structures thereon are permitted. 58 They shall not be deemed invalid as violating any existing law against perpetuities or suspension of the power of alienation; and, in furtherance thereof, any trust company or individual and, in furtherance thereof, any trust company or individual trustee and his the trustee's successors may take and hold in 62 trust the title to any one or more of such lots in such private 63 cemetery in perpetuity.

308*#07S

308.07 CAPITAL STOCK, VOTING RIGHTS, GROUPING OF ASSOCIATIONS.

No change for subd 1 to 2

66 Subd. 3. Any cooperative association organized under 68 sections 308.05 to 308.18 may acquire and hold stock in any 69 other corporation organized under any law of this state or of 70 any other state of the United States, the purpose of which may 71 be a federation of cooperative associations or for the purpose of forming a district, state or national marketing, sales, or

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service agency or for the purpose of acquiring marketing
     facilities at terminal or other markets in this state or other
     states. A stockholder in any cooperative association organized
     under those sections shall not be entitled to more than one vote
     which shall be in person, or by mail, as hereinafter provided, and not by proxy, except that any such cooperative association which holds stock in any other corporations shall have the power
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 8 and authority, by its board of directors or by its stockholders,
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     to elect or appoint any person to represent it at any meeting of
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     any corporation in which it owns stock and the person so elected
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     or appointed shall have full power and authority to represent
     such cooperative association and also to cast its vote or votes
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     at any such meeting. Any stockholder or delegate may exercise
     his voting right rights on any matter which is before the
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     meeting at the time of his the stockholder's or delegate's
16 arrival at the meeting, unless the articles or bylaws specify an
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    earlier and specific time for closing the right to vote.
        No change for subd 4 to 8 Subd. 9. Stock in any cooperative association organized
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    under sections 308.05 to 308.18 shall be sold or transferred
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    only with the consent and approval of the board of directors,
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     and the bylaws of such cooperative association shall provide
     that it shall have the first privilege of purchasing stock
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     offered for sale by a stockholder of any class. Any stock so
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    acquired by the board of directors for such cooperative
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     association may be held as treasury stock or may be retired and
     cancelled. Any stockholder of any class who knowingly,
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     intentionally, or repeatedly violates a provision of the bylaws
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     adopted by any cooperative association organized under those
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     sections may be required by the board of directors of the
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     cooperative association to surrender stock of any class owned by
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     him, in which case the association shall refund to such
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     stockholder the par value or the book value of such stock
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     whichever is lesser. Stock so required to be surrendered shall
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    be retired and cancelled by the board of directors.
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        Subd. 10. Any stockholder who is absent from any meeting
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    of the stockholders of any association organized under the
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    provisions of those sections may, as herein provided but not
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     otherwise, vote by mail on the ballot herein prescribed upon any
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    motion, resolution, or amendment which the board of directors
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    may in its discretion submit to the stockholders for vote by
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     them. Such ballot may be in the form prescribed by the board of
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     directors of such association and shall contain the exact text
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    of the proposed motion, resolution, or amendment to be acted
    upon at such meeting and the date of the meeting; and shall also
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    contain spaces opposite the text of such motion, resolution, or
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    amendment in which such stockholder may indicate his an
    affirmative or negative vote thereon. Such stockholder shall express his a choice by marking an "X" in the appropriate space
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     upon such ballot. Such ballot shall be signed by the
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     stockholder, and when received by the association holding the
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     meeting, shall be accepted and counted as the vote of such
    absent stockholder at such meeting.
308*#071S
        308.071 COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.
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        No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. No stockholder shall vote by mail for a director
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    unless mail voting is authorized by the articles of
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     incorporation or the bylaws of the association. The ballot
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    shall be in such form as the board of directors of the
    association shall prescribe for use in electing directors. The
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    stockholder shall mark his the ballot for the candidate or
     candidates of-his-choice chosen and mail it to the association
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     in a sealed plain envelope inside another envelope bearing his
    the stockholder's name. If the ballot of the stockholder is
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     received by the association on or before the date of the
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     meeting, the ballot shall be accepted and counted as the vote of
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     the absent stockholder.
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        No change for subd 3
308*#09S
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        308.09 STOCKHOLDERS, REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS,
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        Subdivision 1. ANNUAL MEETINGS; NOTICE. Regular
72 meetings of the stockholders of cooperative associations
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   organized under sections 308.05 to 308.18 shall be held annually
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at such time as may be determined by the board of directors of

the association, unless otherwise provided for in its articles 2 of incorporation or bylaws, and at the principal place of 3 business of the association, or at any other place conveniently 5 cooperative associations wholly or partially constituted of other cooperative associations. located within the area served by it, or, in the case of other cooperative associations organized under the laws of, or 7 doing business in, any other state, at such place within or 8 without the state, as may be designated in the notice of the meeting. At such annual meeting reports covering the business 10 of the association for the previous fiscal year and showing the 11 condition of the association at the close of the fiscal year 12 shall be submitted to the stockholders by the officers. Directors shall be elected for such terms of office as shall be prescribed in the bylaws of the association. Except for those prescribed in the bylaws of the association. Except for those 15 directors elected at district meetings pursuant to the 16 provisions of section 308.07, subdivision 6, all directors shall 17 be elected at the annual meeting. The secretary of the 18 association shall give notice of such meeting, by publication in 19 a legal newspaper published in the county of the principal place 20 of business of the association, or by publication in a magazine, periodical or house organ regularly published by or on behalf of 21 22 the association and circulated generally among its members, at 23 least two weeks previous to the date of the meeting, or by 24 mailing notice thereof to each and every member personally, or, 25 in case of an association, to the secretary thereof, at his the 26 person's last known post office address, not less than 15 days previous to the date of the meeting. 27 28

No change for subd 2

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308.11 DIRECTORS; OFFICERS.

Every cooperative association organized under sections 308.05 to 308.18 shall be governed by a board of not less than 32 five directors, except in the case of a cooperative apartment corporation as defined in section 290.09, subdivision 17, in which case the number of directors shall not be less than three, 35 who shall be members of the association. If a member of an 36 association is a family farm corporation within the meaning of section 500.24, subdivision 2, clause (c), or an authorized farm corporation within the meaning of section 500.24, subdivision 2, 39 clause (d), the member may elect or appoint a stockholder of the 40 corporation residing on or actively operating the farm who shall be eligible for election to the board of directors. If a member of an association be other than a natural person, family farm corporation, or an authorized farm corporation, and if the 44 bylaws of the association do not provide otherwise, the member 45 may appoint or elect one or, in the case of associations wholly constituted of other cooperative associations, one or more natural persons who shall be eligible for election to the board 48 of directors. Directors shall be elected for the term, at the time, and in the manner provided in sections 308.05 to 308.18 and the bylaws of the association. The directors shall elect from their number a president and one or more vice-presidents. 52 They shall also elect a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be directors or stockholders. The offices of secretary and 54 treasurer may be combined and when combined the person filling the office shall be termed secretary-treasurer. If the bylaws provide, the board of directors may also elect from their number 57 a chairman chair and one or more vice-chairmen vice-chairs, in 58 which case the president and vice-presidents need not be directors or stockholders. The board of directors may also 60 elect additional officers as the articles or bylaws may 61 authorize or require, and unless otherwise required by the articles or bylaws, the additional officers need not be 63 directors or stockholders. The stockholders shall have the 64 power, at any regular or special stockholders' meeting regularly 65 called in the manner above provided, to remove a director or officer for cause and to fill the vacancy caused by the removal. 308*#125

308.12 EARNINGS, RESERVE FUND; DISTRIBUTION.

Subdivision 1. An association organized under sections 308.05 to 308.18 may set aside such part of its net income as 70 its board of directors deems advisable, for the purpose of creating or maintaining a capital reserve. In addition to such 72 capital reserve the directors of any such association may set 73 aside a sum not to exceed five percent of the annual net income 74 of the association, which shall be used for the purposes of

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PAGE promoting and encouraging cooperative organization, and may establish and accumulate reserves for new buildings, machinery 3 and equipment, depreciation, losses, and other proper purposes. Net income in excess of dividends on capital stock and additions to reserves shall be distributed on the basis of patronage. The stockholders may provide in the bylaws of the association that non-member patrons shall participate in the distribution of net 8 income upon equal terms with member patrons. If the patron is qualified and eligible for membership, the amount of patronage 10 refund due him shall be credited to his the patron's individual 11 account, and when such credits shall equal the value of a share 12 of common stock which entitles the holder thereof to vote, or a 13 membership, a share of such stock or a membership shall be issued to-him. If the patron is not qualified or eligible for 14 15 membership, the refund due him may be credited to his the patron's individual account, and when such credits shall equal 16 17 the value of a share of common stock which does not entitle the holder thereof to vote or preferred stock or a certificate of 18 19 interest a share of such stock or a certificate of interest may 20 be issued to-him, and thereafter such patron may participate in 21 the distribution of income upon the same basis as a stockholder 22 or member. No change for subd 2 to 4 308*#145 308.14 AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES TO COMPLY WITH STATUTES; 24 25 VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION. No change for subd 1 to 3b Subd. 4. When an association has been completely wound up, 27 the court, if the proceeding is subject to the supervision of 29 the courts, shall make an order adjudging the association to be

dissolved; and if the proceeding is out of court, the trustee, or trustees, or the president or secretary of the trustees, if any, or the attorney of the trustee or trustees, if the attorney or officer makes an affidavit that-he-acted of acting as such, shall sign and acknowledge a certificate stating that the association has been completely wound up and is dissolved. The provisions of this subdivision as herein amended shall apply to all associations who heretofore, or hereafter shall have filed for record a certificate of dissolution as provided in subdivision 2.

40 No change for subd 5 to 6 308*#15S

> 308.15 ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, AMENDMENT, PROCEDURE. No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 4. If otherwise lawful, any two or more associations organized under or subject to the provisions of sections 308.05 to 308.18, or any other law of Minnesota relating to the organization of cooperative associations, may merge or consolidate with each other, or with one or more associations incorporated under the laws of another state relating to organization of cooperative associations, by complying with the provisions of this subdivision or under the law of the state 51 where the surviving or new association will exist. Before an association may merge or consolidate with any other association, a written plan of merger or consolidation shall be prepared by the board or by a committee selected by the board or the members or stockholders for that purpose. Such plan shall set forth all the terms of the merger or consolidation and the proposed effect thereof on all members or stockholders of the association. In case of consolidation, the plan shall also contain the articles of the new association. Notice shall be mailed to each and every stockholder or member containing the full text of the plan. Such notice shall also designate the time and place of the meeting at which such plan shall be considered and voted upon, in the same manner as elsewhere provided in these sections. An association having in excess of 200 stockholders or members may publish such notice in the manner provided for in section 308.09, subdivision 1. If a quorum of the stockholders or members is registered as being present or represented by mail vote at such meeting, the plan shall be adopted if approved by two-thirds of the votes cast.

After the plan has been adopted by the stockholders or members, articles of merger or consolidation setting forth the plan and the manner of adoption thereof shall be signed and acknowledged by the president or vice-president and by the secretary or assistant secretary of each association merging or

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consolidating and shall be approved by the attorney general and filed in the office of the secretary of state and recorded in the office of the county recorder of each county where each merging or consolidating association has its principal place of business. Unless otherwise specified in the plan, the merger or consolidation shall be effective when said articles are filed in the office of the secretary of state.

After the effective date, the associations, which are parties to the plan become a single association. In the case of a merger, the surviving association is that association so designated in the plan. In the case of a consolidation, the new association is the association provided for in the plan. The separate existence of all associations which are parties to the plan, except the surviving or new association, then ceases.

The surviving or new association possesses all the rights and all the property of each of the individual associations, and is responsible for all their obligations. Title to any property is vested in the surviving or new association with no reversion or impairment thereof caused by the merger or consolidation. No right of any creditor may be impaired by the merger or consolidation without his the creditor's consent.

The articles of the surviving association are deemed amended to the extent provided in the plan of merger. 308*#325

308.32 RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANIES; PLACE OF BUSINESS; STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS, WHERE HELD.

Any rural telephone company or association, organized or incorporated under any of the laws of this state, shall have its 28 principal place of business in the township or city designated in its articles of incorporation as such; provided, that any officer of such company may transact the business pertaining to his that particular office in any township or city into which such township or city, the lines of such company extend, or in any city within any such township; and, provided, further, that any such rural telephone company whose lines extend into more than one township may hold its stockholders' meeting in any township or city through or into which its lines extend, or in any city within any such township as its stockholders, or members, may, from time to time, designated at a previous annual meeting, or a special meeting called for that purpose, but until a different place is so designated the township or city named as 41 its principal place of business shall be the place for holding all stockholders' meetings thereof, and when a place is so 43 designated it shall be and remain the place for holding all 44 stockholders' meetings until again changed by a vote of the stockholders, as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the officer calling any such meeting to procure a place of meeting 47 in the township or city so designated; and state the location of same in his the notice of the meeting. 308*#40S

308.40 SEWERS AND FILTRATION PLANTS, SUPERVISION.

The establishment of any such sewers or any such filtration 51 plants, or both, for such purposes and their maintenance and 52 operation, shall be under the supervision of the chairman chair of the board of health of the town or city in which such association has its operating plant. 308*#41S

308.41 COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATIONS CONTINUED.

Any cooperative creamery association organized under the provisions of section 308.01 may renew its corporate existence 58 for a period of not more than 20 years, whenever the holders of a majority of the stock thereof shall adopt a resolution to that effect at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting called for that expressly stated purpose. A copy of the resolution, certified by the chairman chair and secretary of the meeting, shall be filed in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the corporation shall be located. 308*#60S

65 308.60 BYLAWS.

> Each association in its bylaws may provide for any or all of the following matters:

- (1) The time, place, and manner of calling and conducting its meetings;
- (2) The number of stockholders or members constituting a
 - (3) The right of members or stockholders to vote by proxy

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or by mail, or by both, and the conditions, manner, form, and effect of such votes;

- (4) The number of directors constituting a quorum;
- (5) The qualifications, compensation, duties, and term of offices of directors and officers, the time of their election and mode and manner of giving notice thereof;
 - (6) Penalties for violations of the bylaws;
- (7) The amount of entrance, organization, and membership fees, if any; the manner and method of collection of the same and the purposes for which they may be used;
- (8) The amount which each member or stockholder shall be required to pay annually or from time to time, if at all, to carry on the business of the association; the charge, if any, to be paid by each member or stockholder for services rendered by the association to him the member or stockholder, and the time of payment and manner of collection; and the form of marketing contract between the association and its members or stockholders which every member or stockholder may be required to sign; and
- (9) The qualifications of members or stockholders of the association, and the particular conditions, if any, precedent to membership or ownership of common stock; the method, time, and manner of permitting members to withdraw or the holders of common stock to transfer their stock, the manner of assignment 24 and transfer of the interest of members, and of the shares of common stock; the conditions upon which, and the time when membership of any member shall cease, the automatic suspension of the rights of a member when-he-ceases on ceasing to be eligible to membership in the association, and the mode, manner and effect of the expulsion of a member. 308*#625

308.62 DIRECTORS; ELECTION.

The affairs of the association shall be managed by a board of not less than five directors, elected by the members or stockholders from their own number, except as hereinafter provided. The bylaws may provide that the territory in which the association has members shall be divided into districts and that the directors shall be elected according to such districts. In such case the bylaws shall specify the number of directors to be elected by each district, the manner and method of apportioning or reapportioning the directors, and of districting or redistricting the territory covered by the association. The bylaws may provide that primary elections should be held in each district to elect the directors apportioned to such districts, and the result of all such primary elections must be ratified by the next regular meeting of the association, or may be considered final by the association.

The bylaws shall provide that one or more directors may be appointed by the commissioner or any other public official or commission. The director or directors so appointed need not be members or stockholders of the association, but shall have the same powers and rights as other directors. Such directors shall not number more than one-fifth of the entire number of directors.

An association may provide a fair remuneration for the time actually spent by its officials and directors in its service. No director, during-the-term-of-his while serving in office, shall be a party to a contract for profit with the association differing in any way from the business relations accorded regular members or holders of common stock of the association, or to any other kind of contract differing from terms generally current in that district.

The bylaws may provide that no director shall occupy any position in the association, except the president and secretary on regular salary or substantially fulltime pay.

The bylaws may provide for an executive committee and may allot to such committee all the functions and powers of the board of directors, subject to the general direction and control of the board.

When a vacancy on the board of directors occurs, other than by expiration of term, the remaining members of the board, by a majority vote, shall fill the vacancy, unless the bylaws provide for an election of directors by district. In such a case the board of directors shall immediately call a special meeting of the members or stockholders in that district to fill the vacancy. 308*#645

308.64 OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AND AGENTS BONDED.

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Every officer, employee, and agent handling funds or negotiable instruments or property of or for any association created hereunder shall be required to execute and deliver 3 adequate bonds for the faithful performance of his duties and 5 obligations. 308*#65S

308.65 STOCK; MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES; VOTING; 6 LIABILITY; LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER AND OWNERSHIP.

When a member of an association established without capital stock has paid his the membership fee in full, he the member shall receive a certificate of membership. No association shall issue stock to a member until it has been fully paid for. The 12 promissory note of the member may be accepted by the association as full or partial payment. The association shall, in case of associations organized without capital stock, hold the stock or membership certificate as security for the payment of the note, 16 but such retention as security shall not affect the member's right to vote.

Except for debts lawfully contracted between him a member and the association, no member shall be liable for the debts of 20 the association to an amount exceeding the sum remaining unpaid on his the membership fee, including any unpaid balance or any 22 promissory notes given in payment thereof.

No stockholder of a cooperative association shall own more 24 than one-twentieth of the common stock of the association; and an association, in its bylaws, may further limit the amount of common stock which one member may own.

No member or stockholder shall be entitled to more than one 28 vote, excepting that where the stockholder is a local 29 cooperative association and the general association is a central 30 exchange composed of local cooperative associations, the central cooperative association may, in its option, provide for one vote for each such stockholder or for any other method of voting 33 which may seem to it equitable on the basis of membership in each such local cooperative association or tonnage amount or value of products handled by each such local cooperative association.

Any association organized with stock under sections 308.53 38 to 308.85 may issue preferred stock, with or without the right to vote. Such stock may be sold to any person, member or nonmember, and may be redeemable or retirable by the association on such terms and conditions as may be provided for by the articles of incorporation and printed on the face of the 43 certificate. The promotion, organization, and extension of organization costs and expenses shall not exceed the sum of \$5 per member, such sum to be fixed and determined, from time to time, by the board of directors.

The bylaws shall prohibit the transfer of the common stock or certificate of membership in the association to persons not engaged in the production of the agricultural products handled 50 by the association, and such restrictions must be printed upon every certificate of stock or membership.

308*#66S

308.66 REMOVAL OF OFFICER OR DIRECTOR.

Any member may bring charges against an officer or director by filing them, in writing, with the secretary of the association, together with a petition signed by not less than 56 ten percent of the members requesting the removal of the officer 57 or director in question.

The removal shall be voted upon at the next regular or special meeting of the association, and, by a vote of a majority of the members, the association may remove the officer or director and fill the vacancy. The officer or director against whom such charges have been brought shall be informed, in writing, of the charges previous to the meeting and shall have an opportunity at the meeting to be heard, in person or by counsel, and to present witnesses; and the person or persons bringing the charge against him the officer or director shall have the same opportunity.

In case the bylaws provide for election of directors by districts with primary elections in each district, then, in lieu 70 of the foregoing, the petition for removal of a director must be 71 signed by 20 percent of the members residing in the district from which he the director was elected. The board of directors must call a special meeting of the members residing in that 74 district to consider the removal of the director. By a vote of

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the majority of the members of that district, the director in question shall be removed from office.

308.69 REMEDIES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The bylaws or the marketing contract may fix, as liquidated damages, specific sums to be paid by the member or stockholder or patron to the association upon the breach by-him of any provisions of the marketing contract regarding the sale or delivery or withholding of products; and may further provide that the member or patron will pay all costs, premiums for bonds, expenses and fees in case any action is brought upon the contract by the association; and any such provisions shall be valid and enforceable in the courts of this state, and such provisions, or provisions fixing liquidated damages, shall be enforceable as such and shall not be considered or regarded as a 15 penalty.

In the event of any such breach or threatened breach of 17 such marketing contract by a member, or patron, the association 18 shall be entitled to an injunction to prevent the further breach 19 of the contract, and to a decree of specific performance thereof. Pending the adjudication of such an action, and upon filing a certified complaint showing the breach or threatened 22 breach, and upon filing a sufficient bond, the association shall be entitled to a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against the member or patron.

In any action upon such marketing agreement, it shall be 26 conclusively presumed that a-tandowner landowners or tandford landlords or tessor-is lessors are able to control the delivery of products produced on his their land by tenants or others, whose tenancy or possession or work on such land or the terms of 30 whose tenancy or possession or labor thereon were created or changed after execution by the landowner landowners or landlord landlords or lessors, of such a marketing agreement; and in such actions the foregoing remedies for nondelivery or breach 34 shall lie and be enforceable against such tandowner landowners or tessor lessors.

308*#71S 36

308.71 ANNUAL REPORTS.

Each association formed under sections 308.53 to 308.85 38 shall annually prepare, make out, certify, and file with the commissioner of agriculture an annual report, on forms furnished by him the commissioner, containing the name of the association, its principal place of business, and a general statement of its business operations during the fiscal year, showing the amount of capital stock paid up and the number of stockholders, if a stock association, or the number of members, the amount of membership fees received, if a non-stock association; also, in all cases, the total expenses of operations, the amount of its indebtedness, or liability, and a copy of its balance sheets. 308*#72S

308.72 APPLICATION.

Sections 308.53 to 308.85 shall not be construed or considered as repealing or amending by implication, or otherwise, any existing law of this state, and no statute or law hereafter enacted in this state shall be considered or construed as amending or repealing sections 308.53 to 308.85 by implication or otherwise, unless so provided in express language in such subsequent enactment.

Any exemptions whatsoever under any and all existing laws, applying to agricultural products in the possession or under the control of the individual producer, and for his the producer's benefit, shall apply similarly and completely to such products delivered by its members or patrons, and to the proceeds of such products in case the products, if still in the hands of the producer, would have been exempt under the laws of this state. 308*#78S

308.78 BREACH OF MARKETING CONTRACT OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS; SPREADING FALSE REPORTS CONCERNING ASSOCIATIONS.

Any person, or any corporation whose officers or employees knowingly induce or attempt to induce any member or stockholder of an association organized hereunder or organized under similar statutes of other states with similar restrictions and rights and operating in this state under due authority, to break his a marketing contract with the association, or who maliciously and knowingly spreads false reports about the finances or management 72 or activity thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for each

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such offense; and shall be liable to the association aggrieved 2 in a civil suit in the penal sum of \$500 for each such offense. 308*#825

308.82 SUPERVISION.

Every association organized or existing under the 4 provisions of sections 308.53 to 308.85 shall be at all times 6 under the supervision and subject to the control of the 7 commissioner. At least annually, and as much oftener as he the 8 <u>commissioner</u> deems it necessary, without previous notice, the 9 commissioner, his a deputy or assistant, shall visit and examine 9 10 the business and offices of every such corporation, verify its 11 books, vouchers, and papers, and ascertain its financial condition and ability to perform its functions and fulfill its 12 13 obligations, and wherein, if at all, it has violated any 14 provision of law, and determine what, if any, further action 15 shall be taken in the premises. For the purpose of making such examination, he the commissioner is authorized to enforce the attendance as witnesses of persons whose testimony is desired, 16 17 18 and the production of books and papers, by subpoena or 19 attachment, and may administer oaths to witnesses and compel 20 them to testify. #f-he-is-of The commissioner, on forming the opinion that the further operation of such corporation is 21 22 hazardous to public interests, he shall forthwith take 23 possession of its property and report the matter to the governor for appropriate action. He The commissioner shall have 24 25 authority;-upon-his-own-motion;-and-it-shall-be-his-duty;-to 26 make-investigation-of investigate the affairs of any such 27 association, prescribe uniform system of accounting, and to do 28 or perform any act in relation to any association which in 29 his the commissioner's opinion may be necessary or expedient to 30 protect the public interest. It shall be the duty of the 31 officers and directors of any such association to comply with 32 the orders or requirements of the commissioner and, upon failure 33 so to do, he the commissioner shall report such failure to the 34 governor for such appropriate action as the governor shall 35 consider necessary.

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308.84 EXPENSES OF EXAMINATION; PAYMENT.

The commissioner shall furnish to such association, as soon 38 as possible, after any such examination, a complete copy of his 39 the report in relation to any examination made of any such association, and it shall forthwith be the duty of the association and the treasurer thereof to pay all of the costs of 42 such services, including compensation of the accountants 43 employed, transportation, meals, lodging, and all other expenses presentation of a bill therefor by the commissioner, who shall deposit the same with the attack to in connection with or incidental to the services performed, upon deposit the same with the state treasurer to the credit of the 47 cooperative accounting fund. Such charges shall be at the prevailing rates charged by the division of cooperative accounting for services rendered pursuant to sections 308.902 to 50 308.905, inclusive.

308*#9035

308.903 ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS EXAMINED.

It shall be the duty of the commissioner to cause the 53 books, accounts, and corporate records of any cooperative 54 associations in this state to be examined by a competent accountant whenever written application is made by the properly elected officers of such association for such service. The application shall be made in the manner hereinafter described and services shall be extended under the application, subject to the terms and provisions hereinafter set forth.

It shall be the duty of the accountant making such examinations to examine the books, accounts, and corporate 62 records of such cooperative associations in detail and to point Out any irregularities or inaccuracies that might exist. He The accountant shall prepare statements of the financial condition and business affairs of the association and a statement covering 66 the operations of such association for the period designated, 67 which exhibits shall be supported by schedules of detail necessary to the information of the officers and stockholders. He The accountant shall report upon any other 70 matters pertaining to the business and affairs of the 71 association as may be requested or required by the officers

72 thereof and suggest improvements that might be desirable or

73 advantageous in the accounting methods or business practices of

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 PAGE such association. Reports of the examination shall be prepared under the direction of the commissioner, three copies of which 3 shall be furnished to the properly elected officers of the association and one copy to be filed in the office of the commissioner. Such reports filed in the office of the 6 commissioner shall be accessible only to officers, stockholders, and members of the association so examined or to authorities of 8 the state having jurisdiction over or administration of the activities in which such association is engaged. Other persons 10 shall be permitted to have access to the reports only upon 11 presentation of a written order signed by the president and 12 secretary of the association. 308*#904S 13 308.904 APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION. 14 Any cooperative association in this state may secure the 15 services permitted under sections 308.902 to 308.905 by making 16 application to the commissioner, which application shall state 17 the character of services required by such association, and 18 shall be signed by the president and the secretary of the 19 association. The application shall be accompanied by a copy of 20 a resolution adopted by the vote of a majority of the directors 21 of the association, and such other information as may be required by the commissioner. In case of the neglect, failure, or refusal of the directors of any such cooperative association 22 23 in this state to secure an examination of its books, accounts, 24

25 and corporate records, the stockholders or members may make 26 application to the commissioner for such an examination. The 27 application shall be accompanied by a petition signed by at least ten percent of the total number of the stockholders or 28

29 members of the association. The application and petition shall 30 be prepared in duplicate, one copy of each to be filed with the 31 secretary of the association represented by such stockholders or

members, and the originals to be sent to the commissioner. In 32 case of such application by the stockholders or members of an 34 association, the commissioner shall require a sufficient 35 guarantee from the signers of the petition to cover the

36 estimated cost of such an examination before giving his approval 37 to such application. The costs shall be determined in the 38 manner set forth in section 308.905.

309*#50S 39

309.50 SOLICITATION OF CHARITABLE FUNDS; DEFINITIONS. No change for subd 1 to 5

Subd. 6. "Professional fund raiser" means any person who for financial compensation or profit participates in public solicitation in this state of contributions for, or on behalf of any charitable organization. A bona fide officer or employee of a charitable organization is not a professional fund raiser unless his the officer's or employee's salary or other compensation is computed on the basis of funds to be raised, or actually raised.

49 No change for subd 6a to 12 309*#501S

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No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. REGISTRATION. An organization may apply to the commissioner of commerce as a registered combined charitable organization. An organization which applies to the commissioner shall provide the commissioner with all information the commissioner deems necessary to identify the charitable and tax exempt status of the organization and its compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

A registered combined charitable organization shall disclose in its solicitation and its annual report filed under section 309.53:

- (a) gross dollars received in contributions in the prior
- (b) names of and amount of money distributed to each charitable agency by the combined charitable organization;
- (c) percentage of gross dollars contributed which was directly received by the charitable agencies; and
- (d) projected percentage of the contribution to be received by the charitable agencies in the year for which the solicitation is being made.

If participating charitable agencies are required to pay any fees to the combined charitable organization, it shall also be disclosed in the solicitation and annual report. In the

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1 annual report 's combined charitable organization shall include
2 a list of char: able agencies to which donors specifically
    designated fund , and the amount designated to each agency.
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    Notwithstanding section 309.53, subdivision la, each charitable
   agency shall file the report required in section 309.53. The
 6 commissioner shall consult with the attorney general to
   determine if the combined charitable organization and its charitable agencies are in compliance with this chapter. The
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    commissioner shall register or not register the application of
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10 an organization within 60 days. No organization may apply to
11 the commissioner more than once in a 12-month period.
12 Registered combined charitable organizations shall file the
13 report required in section 309.53. The commissioner shall
14 notify the commissioner of finance in writing of his the
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    decision to register an organization under this section.
309*#515S
        309.515 EXEMPTIONS.
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Subdivision 1. Subject to the provisions of subdivisions 2 and 3, sections 309.52 and 309.53 shall not apply to any of the following:

- (a) Charitable organizations:
- (1) which did not receive total contributions in excess of 22 \$10,000 from the public within or without this state during the accounting year last ended, and
 - (2) which do not plan to receive total contributions in excess of such amount from the public within or without this state during any accounting year, and
 - (3) whose functions and activities, including fund raising, are performed wholly by persons who are unpaid for their services, and
 - (4) none of whose assets or income inure to the benefit of or are paid to any officer.

For purposes of this chapter, a charitable organization shall be deemed to receive in addition to contributions solicited from the public by it, the contributions solicited from the public by any other person and transferred to it. Any organization constituted for a charitable purpose receiving an allocation from a community chest, united fund or similar 38 organization shall be deemed to have solicited that allocation from the public.

- (b) A religious society or organization.
- (c) Any educational institution which is under the general supervision of the state board of education, the state 43 university board, the state board for community colleges, or the University of Minnesota or any educational institution which is accredited by the University of Minnesota or the North Central 46 association of colleges and secondary schools, or by any other 47 national or regional accrediting association.
- (d) A fraternal, patriotic, social, educational, alumni, 49 professional, trade or learned society which limits solicitation of contributions to persons who have a right to vote as a 51 member. The term "member" shall not include those persons who 52 are granted a membership upon making a contribution as the result of a solicitation.
 - (e) A charitable organization soliciting contributions for any person specified by name at the time of the solicitation if all of the contributions received are transferred to the person named with no restrictions on his the person's expenditure of it and with no deductions whatsoever.
- (f) A private foundation, as defined in section 509(a) of 60 the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which did not solicit contributions from more than 100 persons during the accounting year last ended.

63 No change for subd 2 to 3 309*#532S

64 309.532 DENIAL, SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES. 65 No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. The department may issue an order requiring a licensee or registrant or applicant for a license or

re tration to show cause why the license or registration s: I not be revoked or suspended or the application denied.

70 rder shall be calculated to give reasonable notice of the 71

time and place for hearing thereon, and shall state the reasons 72

for the entry of the order. All hearings shall be conducted in

73 accordance with the provisions of chapter 14. After the

74 hearing, the department shall enter an order making such

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     disposition of the matter as the facts require. If after having
     been duly notified the licensee, registrant or applicant fails
     to appear at a hearing of-which-he-has-been-duly-notified, such
     person shall be deemed in default, and the proceeding may be
     determined against him the person upon consideration of the
     order to show cause, the allegations of which may be deemed to
     be true.
       No change for subd 4 to 7
309*#533S
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        309.533 INVESTIGATIONS; PROCEEDINGS.
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        Subdivision 1. The commissioner in-his-discretion:
        (a) may make public or private investigations within or
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     outside the state as he-deems deemed necessary by the
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     commissioner to determine whether any person has violated or is
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     about to violate any provision of sections 309.50 to 309.61 or
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    any rule or order thereunder, or to aid in the enforcement of
     sections 309.50 to 309.61 in the prescribing of rules and forms
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    thereunder, and may publish information, concerning the
     violation of sections 309.50 to 309.61 or any rule or order
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    thereunder.
        (b) may require or permit any person to file a statement in
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    writing, under oath or otherwise as the commissioner determines,
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     as to all facts and circumstances concerning the matter being
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    investigated.
        Subd. 2. For the purpose of any investigation or
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     proceeding under sections 309.50 to 309.61, the commissioner or
    any person designated by him the commissioner may administer
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    oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses and compel their
    attendance, take evidence and require the production of any
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    books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements or other
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    documents or records which the commissioner deems relevant or
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    material to the inquiry.
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        Subd. 3. No person is excused from attending and
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    testifying or from producing any document or record before the
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    commissioner, in obedience to the subpoena of the commissioner
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     or any person designated by him the commissioner in any
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    proceedings instituted by the commissioner, on the ground that
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    the testimony or evidence required of-him may tend to
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    incriminate him or subject him the person to a penalty or
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    forfeiture, but no individual may be prosecuted or subjected to
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    any penalty or forfeiture for an account of any transaction,
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    matter or thing concerning which he the individual is compelled,
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    after claiming his the privilege against self incrimination, to
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     testify or produce evidence, except that the individual
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    testifying is not exempt from prosecution and punishment for
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    perjury or contempt committed in testifying.
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        Subd. 4. In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a
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    subpoena to, any person, the district court, upon application by
    the commissioner, may issue to the person an order directing-him
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    to appear before the commissioner or the officer designated by
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    him the commissioner, there to produce documentary evidence if
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     so ordered or to give evidence touching the matter under
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    investigation or in question. Failure to obey the order of the
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     court may be punished by the court as a contempt of court.
309*#534S
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        309.534 CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS; INJUNCTIONS; RECEIVERS.
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Subdivision 1. Whenever it appears to the commissioner that any person has engaged or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of this chapter or any rule or order hereunder:

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(a) He The commissioner shall have the power to issue and cause to be served upon the person an order requiring him the person to cease and desist from violations of sections 309.50 to 309.61. The order shall be calculated to give reasonable notice of the rights of the person to request a hearing thereon and shall state the reason for the entry of the order. A hearing shall be held not later than seven days after the request for the hearing is received by the commissioner after which and within 20 days of the date of the hearing the commissioner shall issue a further order vacating the cease and desist order or making it permanent as the facts require. All hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 14. If the person to whom a cease and desist order is issued fails to appear at the hearing after being duly notified, the person shall be deemed in default, and the proceeding may be determined

73 against him the person upon consideration of the cease and

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l desist order, the allegations of which may be deemed to be
2 true. The commissioner may adopt rules of procedure concerning
    all proceedings conducted pursuant to this subdivision.
     (b) He The commissioner may bring an action in the district
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S court in the appropriate county to enjoin the acts or practices 6 and to enforce compliance with sections 309.50 to 309.61 or any 7 rule or order thereunder and he may refer the matter to the 8 attorney general. This section shall in no way alter the 9 authority of the attorney general to prosecute violations as set 10 forth in sections 309.57 and 309.59. Upon a proper showing, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or writ of mandamus shall be granted and a receiver may be appointed for 13 the defendant or the defendant's assets. The court may not

14 require the commissioner to post a bond. No change for subd 2 to 3

309*#55S

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309.55 USE OF NAMES.

No change for subd 1 to 5

Subd. 6. No person shall, either in-his-own-right as an 19 individual or as agent, officer or employee of a charitable 20 organization sell or otherwise furnish for a consideration to 21 any other person any list of contributors.

No change for subd 7

309*#56S

309.56 SERVICE OF PROCESS.

Subdivision 1. Any charitable organization or professional fund raiser which solicits contributions in this state, but does not maintain an office within the state shall be subject to not maintain an office within the state shall be subject to 27 service of process, as follows:

- (a) By service thereof on its registered agent within the 29 state, or if there be no such registered agent, then upon the 30 person who has been designated in the registration statement as 31 having custody of books and records within this state; where 32 service is effected upon the person so designated in the 33 registration statement a copy of the process shall, in addition, 34 be mailed to the charitable organization or professional fund 35 raiser at its last known address;
- (b) When a charitable organization or professional fund 37 raiser has solicited contributions in this state, but maintains 38 no office within the state, has no registered agent within the 39 state, and no designated person having custody of its books and state, and no designated person having custody of its books and 40 records within the state, or when a registered agent or person 41 having custody of its books and records within the state cannot be found as shown by the return of the sheriff of the county in which such registered agent or person having custody of books
 and records has been represented by the charitable organization 45 or professional fund raiser as maintaining an office, service 46 may be made by leaving a copy of the process in the office of the commissioner. Service upon the commissioner is not effective unless (a) the plaintiff, who may be the commissioner in a suit, action, or proceeding instituted by him the 50 <u>commissioner</u>, forthwith sends notice of the service and a copy of the process by certified mail to the defendant or respondent at his that person's last known address or takes other steps 53 which are reasonably calculated to give actual notice, and (b) the plaintiff's affidavit of compliance with this subdivision is filed in the case on or before the return day of the process, if any, or within a further time the court allows.

No change for subd 2

309*#595

309.59 CONSTRUCTION; POWERS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Sections 309.50 to 309.61 shall not be construed to limit or to restrict the exercise of the powers or the performance of the duties of the attorney general which he the attorney general otherwise is authorized to exercise or perform under any other provision of law.

309*#685

64 309.68 RELEASE OF RESTRICTIONS ON USE OR INVESTMENT.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. If written consent of the donor cannot be 67 obtained by reason of his death, disability, unavailability, or 68 impossibility of identification, the governing board may apply 69 in the name of the institution to the district court for release 70 of a restriction imposed by the applicable gift instrument on the use or investment of an institutional fund. The attorney 71 general shall be notified of the application and shall be given

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PAGE
     an opportunity to be heard. If the court finds that the
     restriction is obsolete, inappropriate, or impracticable, it may
     by order release the restriction in whole or in part. A release
     under this subsection may not change an endowment fund to a fund
 5
     that is not an endowment fund.
 6
       No change for subd 3 to 4
315*#07S
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        315.07 VOTERS, QUALIFICATIONS.
 8
        No member of the church, congregation, or society may vote
     at an election after its incorporation until he-or-she the
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     member has attended public worship in the church, congregation,
11
     or society for at least six months before the election, and
12
     contributed to its support according to its customs. The clerk
     of the trustees shall keep a register of all persons who ask to
14
     join the church, congregation, or society note the time of the
15
    request, and attend subsequent elections to test the
16
    qualifications of voters in case of question.
315*#16S
        315.16 DIOCESAN CORPORATIONS; FORMATION; POWERS.
17
18
        No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. TERM OF MEMBERSHIP. The persons who hold
19
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     the offices, respectively, of bishop, vicar general, and
21
     chancellor of the religious denomination in the diocese, and
22
    their successors in office are members of the corporation. On
23
    ceasing to hold office the corporate membership of each at once
24
     ends. The other two incorporators and their successors in
25
     office must always be selected and appointed by the bishop,
26
    vicar general, and chancellor of the diocese, or a majority of
27
     them, for the same term and in the same manner as provided in
28
    section 315.15 for the selection and appointment of the two lay
29
     members by the bishop, vicar general, and pastor. Vacancies
30
    must be filled by the three first named incorporators. An
31
    appointment must be in writing and entered of record in the
32
    minutes of the corporation, and appointees must be members of
33
    the religious denomination and residents of the diocese of its
34
    location. Any incorporator selected may at any time resign.
35
    The resignation and its acceptance must be entered on the
36
    minutes of the corporation. In case of a vacancy in the office
    of bishop of the diocese or the temporary suspension of his-or
37
38
     her the bishop's authority to act, the relevant provisions of
39
     section 315.15 apply.
40
       No change for subd 3 to 4
315*#36S
        315.36 MEETINGS; NOTICE; ORGANIZATION; POWERS.
41
       After each society has adopted the resolution, notice must
42
    be given stating the time and place of the meeting of the united
43
44
    congregation of the societies. The notice must be posted where
    each society statedly meets for worship at least 15 days before
45
46
    the meeting. The minister or another officer of the
47
    organization shall give public notice of the meeting at the
    usual Sabbath service at least one week before the meeting. The
49
    notice for the meeting must be signed by the clerk of the board
50
    of trustees, vestry, or chapter of each church, or by a person
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    authorized by the board to sign it. At the meeting of the
52
    united congregation, held according to the notice, a name must
53
    be adopted for the new corporation. The meeting shall, by a
54
    majority vote, determine the form of organization of the new
55.
    corporation and fix the qualifications for trustees or vestry
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    members and the number, which must be at least three and not
57
    more than 12. A new board of trustees, vestry and wardens or
58
    chapter and wardens must be elected by a majority of the members
59
    present.
60
       The board of trustees, vestry or chapter not including
61
    wardens must be divided into three classes. One class must be
    elected and hold office until the next annual meeting of the
63
    congregation, one class until its second annual meeting, and one
    class until its third annual meeting. After that, the terms of
65
    office of the trustees or vestry members must be three years and
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or vestry a successor must be elected to fill the unexpired term. After the meeting the chairman chair and secretary shall make a certificate as prescribed by section 315.01, 315.17, or 315.20, as the case may be. The certificate, proof by affidavit of proper notice of the meeting, and the affidavits provided for

vacancy occurs in the board of trustees, vestry, or chapter, at

the next meeting of the congregation, board of trustees, chapter

until their successors are elected and have qualified. If a

1 in section 315.35 must be recorded with the county recorder of the county where the place of worship of the consolidated society is located. When it is filed, the societies become 4 merged into a new corporation under the name specified in the certificate. The new corporation has the rights, powers, and 6 privileges, and is liable for the obligations of the corporations consolidated. The property of the original 8 corporation vests in the new corporation. If a will or other 9 instrument takes effect after the consolidation and names any of 10 the original corporations as a legatee, devisee, or beneficiary 11 of a trust, the new corporation shall take under the instrument 12 and is entitled to the money, property, and benefits that the 13 original corporation would have received under the instrument, 14 unless the instrument expressly provides otherwise. 315*#40S

315.40 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.

A religious society, religious association, or religious corporation may, when authorized by its members, support and pay 18 benefits to its ministers, teachers, and other employees, or those of a congregation or educational, benevolent, charitable, 20 or other body affiliated with it or under its jurisdiction; pay benefits to their widows surviving spouse, children, or other dependents or beneficiaries; collect contributions and other 23 payments; and create, invest, manage, and disburse necessary endowment, reserve, and other funds for these purposes.

The insurance laws of this state do not apply to the operations of a society, association or corporation under this section.

316*#03S

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316.03 POWER OF COURT OVER CORPORATION OFFICERS.

In any case affecting a corporation the district court may:

- (1) Require any officer thereof to account for his official conduct in the management and disposition of any funds or property of the corporation at any time in his the officer's 33 charge or possession;
 - (2) Compel any such officer to pay to such corporation or to its representative all funds, and the value of all property acquired and held, or transferred to others, or lost, wasted, or damaged in violation of official duty;
 - (3) Suspend any such officer whenever it appears that he has-violated-his a violation of the officer's trust has occurred;
 - (4) Remove any such officer upon conviction or satisfactory proof of gross misconduct;
 - (5) Cause an election to be held to fill any vacancy created by such removal, when deemed necessary, in which case it shall appoint a disinterested person to conduct the same under its direction, and, in case of suspension or removal of a majority of the managing board, it may appoint a temporary receiver to act until such suspension shall terminate, in the one case, and, in the other, until the vacancies shall have been filled by new officers duly elected and qualifying;
 - (6) Set aside any unauthorized or unlawful alienation of property made by any officer thereof whenever satisfied that the alienee knew or had reasonable cause to believe that such conveyance was unauthorized or illegal;
 - (7) Restrain and prevent any such alienation, threatened or intended; and
 - (8) Cause a meeting of its managing board, stockholders, or members to be held when deemed necessary for the preservation of its property or protection of its interests.

59 Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to 60 impair any visitorial power or authority over any corporation vested by law in any corporate body or public officer. 316*#05S

316.05 SEQUESTRATION; RECEIVER; DISTRIBUTION.

Upon complaint of a person obtaining judgment against a corporation, or his the person's representatives, made after the return unsatisfied of an execution issued thereon, the court may sequestrate the stock, property, things in action, and effects of such corporation and appoint a receiver of the same; and, upon final judgment upon any such complaint, the court shall order the property remaining, or the proceeds thereof, to be 70 disposed of under its direction, proportionately, in the following order:

(1) In payment of the costs and expenses of the receivership;

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- (2) Debts due the United States and the state of Minnesota,
 - (3) Taxes and assessments, if any;
 - (4) Claims duly proved and allowed of employees sustaining injury in the course of their employment and entitled to compensation under the provisions of the workers' compensation act; provided, that claims under this clause shall not be allowed if the corporation carried workers' compensation insurance, as provided by law, at the time the injury was sustained;
 - (5) Claims, including cash value of all compensation paid in any medium other than cash, duly proved and allowed of clerks, servants or laborers for services performed within three months preceding the appointment of the receiver, if any; and
 - (6) Other claims duly proved and allowed.

After payment of the expenses of receivership and claims of creditors duly proved, the remainder, if any there be, shall be distributed pro rata among the stockholders proving themselves entitled thereto.

316*#10S

316.10 STATE INTERESTED, PROCEEDINGS.

Whenever, in any action or proceeding to dissolve a corporation, it shall appear at any stage of the proceedings that the state is, or is likely to be, interested therein, or that it is a matter of general public interest, the court shall order that a copy of the complaint or petition be served upon the attorney general in the manner of serving a summons in a civil action; and the attorney general shall intervene in any 28 such proceeding when in his the attorney general's opinion the public interest requires it, whether so notified or not. 316*#11S

316.11 RECEIVER, APPOINTMENT, DUTIES.

In any action or proceeding to dissolve a corporation, the court, at any time before judgment, or within three years after 33 judgment, of dissolution, may appoint a receiver to take charge of its estate and effects and to collect the debts and property due and belonging to it, with power to prosecute and defend 36 actions in its name or otherwise, to appoint agents under-him, and do all other acts necessary to the final settlement of the 38 unfinished business of the corporation which it might do if in being. The power of such receiver shall continue so long as the 40 court deems necessary for such purposes. The receiver shall pay all debts due from the corporation, if the funds in his-hands hand are sufficient therefor; and, if not, shall distribute the 43 same ratably among the creditors who prove their debts, in the manner directed by the court; and, if there be any balance after the payment of the debts, he the receiver shall distribute and pay the same to and among those who are justly entitled thereto, as having been stockholders or members. Every receiver appointed under the provisions of this section shall give bond in such amount as the court shall require, with sureties approved by it.

316*#13S 316.13 FORFEITURE OF CHARTER; RECEIVER; SUIT BY CREDITOR. Such injunction may be issued on the complaint of the attorney general in behalf of the state, or of any creditor or stockholder of the corporation. When it issues against a bank for any violation of its charter, on complaint of a creditor, the court shall proceed to final judgment, and, if the proof be sufficient, adjudge a forfeiture, notwithstanding such creditor may settle with the corporation and relinquish his a claim against it. In such cases the attorney general or a creditor may appear and prosecute the action, which shall not be discontinued if either of them so appears and prosecutes the same. At any stage of the proceedings the court may appoint one or more receivers to take charge of the property and effects of such corporation. If the injunction be upon application of a creditor of a corporation whose directors or stockholders are liable by law for the payment of such debts in any event or contingency, such directors or stockholders, or any of them, may be made parties to the action, either at the time of filing the complaint or at any subsequent time when it becomes necessary to enforce such liability. 316*#14S

71 316.14 UNPAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTION.

72 When the property of any corporation is insufficient to pay

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...cation of a creditor the court shall order 1 its debts, upo: the payment by stockholder of the amount, if any, unpaid on 3 the shares held 4 necessary to sat Ty the corporate debts, and when necessary may 5 direct the receiver to enforce such order by appropriate 6 proceedings; and, on application of a stockholder, the court may make such order as will equalize the payments made by stockholders for their stock, and in like manner the court may 9 enforce any liability of directors and officers. 316*#17S

316.17 ENFORCEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY; HEARING; NOTICE OF.

When it shall be made to appear by the petition of a receiver or assignee of a corporation, or of any creditor thereof whose claim has been filed, that any constitutional, 15 statutory, or other liability of stockholders or directors, or 16 both, exists, and that it is necessary to resort to the same, the court shall appoint a time for hearing, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days thereafter, and order such notice thereof to be served on each person against whom such liability is claimed 20 in the same manner a summons is served in a civil action, and said notice shall also be published as the court shall order. Such notice shall specify, in a general way, the nature of the 23 liability claimed in the petition and the amount thereof against 24 the person upon whom it is so served. When the receiver is not 25 the petitioner, personal notice shall be given to him the receiver.

316*#195

316.19 ENFORCEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY; HEARING; ORDER.

Such order shall authorize and direct the assignee or receiver to collect the amount so assessed, and, on failure of 31 any one liable to such assessment to pay the same within the time prescribed, to prosecute an action against him the nonpayer, whether resident or non-resident, and wherever found. Such order shall be conclusive as to all matters relating to the amount, propriety, and necessity of the assessment, against such 36 parties as shall have been served with notice of the receiver's petition for assessment, as provided in section 316.17, except that the defense of ultra vires set forth in section 316.18 may 39 be interposed by any stockholder in any suit for any such assessment and if maintained shall diminish the liability of such stockholder in the proportion that the liabilities determined to be ultra vires shall bear to the total liabilities of such corporation.

316*#205

316.20 ACTION FOR ASSESSMENTS.

Upon expiration of the time specified in the order for the payment of assessments, the assignee or receiver shall commence action against every party so assessed and failing to pay, wherever he the nonpayer or any property subject to process in such action is found, unless he the assignee or receiver shall report to the court that-he-believes a belief that such stockholder to be insolvent, or that the expenses of the 52 prosecution will probably exceed the amount likely to be collected, in which case the court, unless satisfied to the contrary, shall order action suspended as to such party; 55 provided, that no action shall be commenced to collect the amount of any such assessment unless commenced within two years after the insolvency of the corporation and the appointment of a receiver or assignee.

316*#22S

316.22 PROCEEDINGS ON FAILURE OF ASSIGNEE OR RECEIVER TO PROSECUTE.

If the assignee or receiver shall neglect to begin an action against any stockholder who has failed to pay his an 63 assessment, and is not excepted from the present operation of such order, or to diligently prosecute the same, any stockholder who has paid his an assessment in full, or any creditor, may petition the court to order such assignee or receiver to prosecute such action against such delinquent stockholder, or to permit such petitioner to begin and maintain or to continue any such action already begun, in the name of such assignee or receiver, for the benefit of such estate; and, if the petitioner shall furnish such security for costs and expenses as the court

may direct, it shall either require the assignee or receiver to

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prosecute such action forthwith, or permit the petitioner to
     begin and prosecute, or continue the prosecution of the same.
316*#23S
       316.23 SURPLUS TO BE DIVIDED AMONG STOCKHOLDERS.
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       When, after the payment of all expenses of such assignment
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     or receivership and all indebtedness of and claims allowed
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     against such corporation, any surplus money or property remains
     in the hands of the assignee or receiver, the same shall be
 8
     equitably distributed, under the direction of the court, among
 9
     the stockholders who have paid their assessments. Any
10 stockholder who has paid his assessments, in addition to any
     remedy herein provided, shall be entitled to enforce
11
12
    contribution from any stockholder who has not paid such
13
    assessments, and, for that purpose, shall be subrogated to the
14
     rights of the creditors or assignee or receiver of such
    corporation against every such delinquent stockholder, in such
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16
    manner and to such extent as may be just and equitable.
317*#15S
17
        317.15 BYLAWS.
18
        No change for subd 1
19
       Subd. 2. ADOPTION, ALTERATION.
                                         Except as provided
20
     in section 317.14 for the initial bylaws, and except as provided
21
     in clause (4), bylaws shall be adopted or amended in the manner
    provided in clauses (1) to (3).
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23
        (1) PROCEDURE TO AMEND, BY MEMBERS, WHERE THERE ARE
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     MEMBERS WITH VOTING RIGHTS. The procedure to amend, by
25
     members, where there are members with voting rights shall be:
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    (a) the board of directors may propose the amendment to the
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    bylaws by resolution setting forth the proposed amendment and
28
    directing that it be submitted for adoption at a meeting of the
29
     members; or (b) any five members may set forth a proposed
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     amendment by petition by them subscribed, which petition shall
     be filed with the secretary of the corporation. Notice of the
32
    meeting of the members, stating the purpose including the
33
     proposed amendment, shall be given to each member entitled to
    vote on the proposed amendment, and to each officer and director
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    regardless of his voting rights. If notice required by this
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   clause has been given, the proposed amendment may be adopted at
37
     any meeting of members. Unless the articles or bylaws require a
38
     greater vote, when a majority of the members voting have
39 approved a proposed amendment, it is adopted.
40
       (2) PROCEDURE TO AMEND, BY DIRECTORS, WHERE MEMBERS HAVE
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     VOTING RIGHTS. The procedure to amend by directors where
42
     members have voting rights shall be the same as prescribed in
43
    section 317.27, subdivision 3, for amendment of articles.
44
       (3) PROCEDURE TO AMEND, WHERE THERE ARE NO MEMBERS WITH
     VOTING RIGHTS. Where there are no members with voting
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46
    rights, the procedure to amend shall be as prescribed in section
    317.27, subdivision 4, for amendment of articles.
47
        (4) CERTAIN AMENDMENTS. An amendment to bylaws of
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     religious, charitable, or educational corporations shall be
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     valid if made in accordance with the laws, usages, and customs
of a superior body with which such corporation is affiliated,
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     provided such laws, usages and customs are not less restricted
53
    than those provided in clauses (1) to (3).
317*#20S
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        317.20 DIRECTORS.
       No change for subd 1 to 2
55
        Subd. 3. TERM OF OFFICE. A director shall hold
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57
    office for the term for which he the director has been selected
   and until his a successor has been selected and has qualified,
    or until he-has-been removed under subdivision 10.
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60
       No change for subd 4 to 5
61
        Subd. 6. EXTENT OF DUTIES.
                                      Directors shall
    discharge their duties in good faith, and with that diligence
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63
    and care which an ordinarily prudent man person in a like
64
     position would exercise under similar circumstances.
65
        No change for subd 7
66
       Subd. 8. MEETINGS OF BOARD. Except where the
67
    articles or bylaws prescribe otherwise:
68
       (1) a meeting of the board of directors may be held at any
69
    place, within or without this state, designated by the board;
70
       (2) notice of every meeting shall be given;
71
       (3) an act of the majority of the directors present at a
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     meeting at which a quorum is present is the act of the board;
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(4) (a) A conference among directors, or among members of

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secretary of the meeting;

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1 any committee designated by the board of directors, by any means
 2 of communication through which the participants may
 3 simultaneously hear each other during the conference,
     constitutes a meeting of the board, or the committee, if the
 5 same notice is given of the conference as would be required for
 6 a meeting, and if the number of persons participating in the
 7 conference would be sufficient to constitute a quorum at the
 8
     meeting. Participation in a meeting by that means constitutes
     personal presence at the meeting;
10
       (b) A director may participate in a meeting of the board,
11
   or any committee designated by the board, not described in
12
    paragraph (a) by any means of communication through which he the
13 <u>director</u>, other persons so participating, and all persons
14 physically present at the meeting may simultaneously hear each
15 other during the meeting. Participation in a meeting by that
    means constitutes personal presence at the meeting.
17
      Subd. 9. VACANCIES. Except where the articles or
18 bylaws prescribe otherwise, the remaining members of the board,
though less than a quorum, shall fill any vacancy occurring on
the board. A person so selected their than the board of the board.
    the board. A person so selected shall hold office until his a
    successor has been selected.
21
22
      Subd. 10. REMOVAL. (1) The articles or bylaws may
23 provide for the removal of a director or the entire board by a
24 method in addition to, or other than, the method provided in
25
     clause (2).
       (2) Except where the articles or bylaws prescribe
26
27
    otherwise, and subject to clauses (1) and (3), the members, by a
28
    majority vote of those entitled to vote at an election of
29
     directors, may, with or without cause, remove a director or the
30 entire board from office. Neither a director nor the entire
    board shall be removed from office unless the notice of the
31
32 annual or special meeting at which removal is to be considered
33 states such purpose. When the board or a director has been
34 removed, new directors may be elected at the same meeting.
35
        (3) Where the members vote cumulatively under section
36
     317.22, subdivision 7, clause (1), unless the entire board is
37
     removed, a director shall not be removed if the number of votes
38 cast against his removal would be sufficient to elect him the
39 director if voted cumulatively.
     No change for subd 11 to 12
40
41
       Subd. 13. VOTING BY PROXY. A director shall not
42
     appoint a personal proxy for-himself or vote by proxy.
317*#21S
43
        317.21 OFFICERS.
44
        No change for subd 1 to 2
45
       Subd. 3. REMOVAL. An officer may be removed, with
46 or without cause, by the persons authorized to elect or appoint
47
   him the officer. His The removal is without prejudice to his
48
    the officer's contract rights.
49
        Subd. 4. AUTHORITY, DUTIES.
                                       (1) Officers have the
50 authority and duties in the management of the business of the
51
   corporation that the articles or bylaws prescribe or, in the
52
    absence of such prescription, as the board of directors
53
    determines.
54
       (2) An officer shall discharge his duties in good faith and
55 with the diligence and care which an ordinarily prudent man
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   person, in a like position and under similar circumstances,
57
    would exercise.
      (3) When authorized by the articles or bylaws, officers may
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59
    be ex officio members of the board of directors.
317*#22S
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       317.22 MEETINGS OF MEMBERS.
61
       No change for subd 1 to 5
       Subd. 6. PROXIES. (1) Unless specifically
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63 prohibited by the articles or bylaws, proxies are permitted at
   all meetings.
65
        (2) The appointment of a proxy shall be in writing filed at
or before the meeting with the person who has been designated to
67 act as secretary of the meeting.
68
      (3) Except where the instrument of appointment prescribes
69
    otherwise:
70
      (a) the authority of a proxy ceases 11 months from the date
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   of appointment;
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(b) an appointment of a proxy terminates all prior

appointments when the appointment has been filed with the

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(c) when a member appoints two or more persons to act as proxies, a majority of his the member's proxies present at the meeting have the entire authority conferred by the instrument; when such proxies are equally divided upon the manner of voting in a particular case, they share the votes equally; and if only one proxy is present, he that proxy has the entire authority conferred by the instrument.

(4) Authority of a proxy is not terminated by the death or incapacity of the maker unless written notice of the fact of death or incapacity is given to the corporation before the vote has been cast or the authority otherwise exercised.

Subd. 7. VOTING. (1) Unless the articles or bylaws preclude cumulative voting, or provide for cumulative voting under different notice or procedure, when a member gives written notice to the president or secretary, at least 24 hours before the time when the meeting is actually held, for the election of directors by the members, of his an intention to vote cumulatively in that election, each member or shareholder may multiply the number of votes to which he the member or shareholder is entitled by the number of directors to be elected, and may cast all such cumulative votes for one candidate or distribute them among any two or more candidates. Upon the convening of the meeting, the presiding officer shall announce that such notice has been given.

- (2) Except where otherwise prescribed in the articles or bylaws, and also in the membership certificate, if any, or share certificate, a member of a nonstock corporation has one vote, and a shareholder of a capital stock corporation has one vote for each share of stock standing in his the member's or shareholder's name on the books of the corporation.
- (3) Members may vote (a) by voice or ballot, or (b) when authorized by the articles or bylaws, by mail or other reasonable means.
- (4) Where the articles or bylaws authorize members to vote by mail, the notice shall be given as provided in this chapter. The entire vote on any single issue, including the election of directors, may be by mailed ballots if so stated in the notice. Such a vote shall have all the effects of a vote taken at a regular or special meeting, provided that at least 20 percent of the membership so votes, unless otherwise provided in the articles or bylaws.

Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subdivision, if the articles or bylaws authorize voting by mail and do not preclude cumulative voting, there may be cumulative voting by mail for the election of directors only if either (a) the notice of the meeting at which the election of directors is to occur expressly informs the members that cumulative voting will be permitted at the election, or (b) the articles or bylaws permit cumulative voting by mail only if a member gives written notice to the president or secretary at least 48 hours before the time when the meeting is actually held for the election of directors by the members of his an intention to vote cumulatively by mail in that election.

- (5) When a corporation is a member or owns shares in another domestic or foreign corporation, it may vote through
 - (a) its president; or
 - (b) a proxy appointed by the president; or
- (c) when its board of directors has authorized a person to vote, through such person if he the person produces a certified copy of the resolution.

No change for subd 8 to 10

Subd. 11. TELEPHONE CONFERENCE MEETINGS. (a) A conference among members, or among members of any committee designated by the members, by any means of communication through which the participants may simultaneously hear each other during the conference, constitutes a meeting of the members, or the committee, if the same notice is given of the conference as would be required for a meeting, and if the number of persons participating in the conference would be sufficient to constitute a quorum at the meeting. Participation in a meeting by that means constitutes personal presence at the meeting.

(b) A member may participate in a meeting of the membership, or any committee designated by the membership, not described in paragraph (a) by any means of communication through which he the member, other persons so participating, and all persons physically present at the meeting may simultaneously

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                                                                PAGE
                                                                           32
 1 hear each other during the meeting. Participation in a meeting
     by that means constitutes personal presence at the meeting.
 317*#258
  3
      317.25 MEMBERSHIP.
       No change for subd 1 to 5
Subd. 6. RIGHTS NOT TRANSFERABLE. Except where the
  4
 5
6 articles or bylaws provide otherwise,
       (1) the right of a member to vote and his the member's
8 interest in the corporation or its property ceases on the
    termination of his membership; and,
 9
      (2) a member may not voluntarily or involuntarily transfer .
 10
 11
    his membership, certificate of membership, share of stock, or
 12
    any right arising therefrom.
 317*#275
         317.27 AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES.
 13
 14
        No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. PROCEDURE TO AMEND, BY MEMBERS, WHERE THERE
 15
 16
     ARE MEMBERS WITH VOTING RIGHTS. (1) Where there are members
     with voting rights, the board of directors shall propose the
 17
 18 amendment to the articles by resolution setting forth the
 adoption at a meeting of the members. Notice of the meeting of members, stating the purpose of the meeting of
     members, stating the purpose, shall be given to each member
 22 entitled to vote on the proposed amendment, and to each officer
 23 and director regardless of his voting rights.
 24
     (2) If notice required by clause (1) has been given, the
 25
     proposed amendment may be adopted at any meeting of the members.
 26
      (3) Unless the articles or bylaws require a greater vote,
 27
     when a majority of the members voting have approved a proposed
 28 amendment, it is adopted.
 29
       No change for subd 3 to 6
 317*#28S
        317.28 BOOKS AND RECORDS; FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
 30
 31
         (1) A domestic corporation shall keep at its registered
 32
     office correct and complete books of account and minutes of
 33 proceedings of meetings of (a) members, (b) board of directors,
 34 and (c) committees having any of the authority of the board of
 35 directors.
36 (2) A member, his or the member's agent or his accorder,
37 may inspect all books and records for any proper purpose at any
 38 reasonable time.
 39
       (3) Upon request by a member, the domestic corporation
 40 shall furnish the member with a statement showing the financial
 41
     result of all operations and transactions affecting income and
 42 surplus during its last annual accounting period and a balance
43 sheet containing a summary of its assets and liabilities as of
44
    the closing date of such accounting period.
 317*#365
45
        317.36 AGREEMENT, FILING, RECORDING; CERTIFICATE ISSUED.
46
        (1) Upon execution of the agreement of merger or
 47
     consolidation, the agreement and required copies shall be
48
     delivered to the secretary of state-at-his state's office,
49
     accompanied by the fees prescribed by section 317.67.
50
       (2) If The secretary of state finds, on finding that the
51
     agreement conforms to law, and the prescribed fees have been
52
     paid, he shall endorse his approval upon the agreement and each
53
     copy, file and record the original of the agreement in his the
 54 <u>secretary of state's</u> office, and issue a certificate of merger
 55 or a certificate of consolidation and incorporation, as
56
     appropriate. The secretary of state shall file and record a
 57
     copy of the certificate in-his-office --- He and shall return the
     remaining copies bearing the endorsement of his approval,
59 together with the certificate of merger or the certificate of
     consolidation and incorporation, to the single corporation.
 317*#52S
        317.52 ATTORNEY GENERAL MAY INTERVENE.
 61
 62
        If at any stage of a proceeding to effect the voluntary
 63
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If at any stage of a proceeding to effect the voluntary dissolution of a corporation it appears that the state is, or is likely to be, interested therein, or that it is a matter of general public interest or welfare, the court shall order that a copy of the petition be served upon the attorney general. When in-his of the opinion that the public interest or welfare requires it, the attorney general shall intervene in any such proceeding whether he-has-been served with a copy of the

70 petition or not. 317*#55S

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317.55 LIQUIDATING RECEIVER; POWERS, DUTIES.
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2.
                 POWERS. Subject to the approval of the
     court, the liquidating receiver may:
       (1) enforce, within or without the state, all causes of
 6
     action which the creditors or members have against the officers,
    directors, members, or anyone else;
      (2) enforce, defend, compromise, compound, or settle claims
 8
 9 in favor of or against the corporation upon whatever terms he
10
    the receiver deems just;
11
        (3) marshal the assets of the corporation;
12.
        (4) subject to subdivision 4, sell, convey, and dispose of
13
     all or part of the property and assets of the corporation, at
14
    either a public or a private sale;
15
       (5) appoint sub-agents, and do all acts reasonably
16
    necessary to effect the final settlement of the unfinished
    business of the corporation.
17
18
       No change for subd 3 to 4
317*#56S
19
       317.56 CLAIMS; PRESENTATION, FAILURE TO PRESENT.
20
       No change for subd 1 to 4
       Subd. 5. CONTINGENT CLAIM, NOT DUE CLAIM; PRESENTATION.
21
     When a-creditor-presents presenting a contingent or not due
    claim, he a creditor shall state its particulars. The court
23
    shall require that adequate provision be made for payment of
25
    this contingent or not due claim when it becomes due. Except
    when this provision is made, when contingent or not due claims
27
    have been presented, the liquidating receiver may distribute the
28 assets of the corporation only to the extent permitted by
29
   section 317.57, subdivision 1, clauses (1), (2), and (3).
30
      Subd. 6. INFORMATION REQUIRED IN CLAIM.
31
    presented a claim shall (a) be itemized, (b) if secured, show
32 the security, and (c) be verified by the affidavit of the
33 claimant, his or the claimant's agent or attorney, which
   declares the balance due, that no uncredited payment of the
35
    claim has been made, and that there are no offsets to the claim
36 known to the affiant.
37
       No change for subd 7
317*#61S
38
       317.61 OMITTED ASSETS, TITLE IN RECEIVER.
       The liquidating receiver has title to property or assets of
39
40
     the corporation omitted from the winding up. He The receiver
41
    shall hold them for distribution to the persons entitled to them.
317*#62S
       317.62 CORPORATE EXISTENCE, ACTION TO TERMINATE.
42
43
       Subdivision 1. ACTION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL. When The
    attorney general finds, on finding that the public interest
44
45
    requires termination of the existence of a domestic corporation
46
    or purported domestic corporation and that one or more of the
47
    facts described in subdivision 2 exists, he shall, upon his the
48
    attorney general's own information or upon the complaint of a
49
    member of the corporation or of any other person, file a
    petition, in the district court of the county where the
50
   registered office of the corporation is located, setting out
51
52
    these findings and requesting an order that the corporate
53
   affairs be liquidated and the corporate existence terminated.
54
      Subd. 2. NECESSARY PREREQUISITES. The attorney
55
    general may act under subdivision 1 when-he-finds on finding
56
    that the corporation:
57
       (1) has liabilities and obligations exceeding the corporate
58
    assets; or
59
       (2) the period of corporate existence has ended without due
60
    extension; or
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       (3) franchise was procured through fraud practiced upon the
62
     state; or
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       (4) should not have been formed under this chapter; or
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        (5) was formed without a substantial compliance with the
65
    provisions prescribed by this chapter as precedent or essential
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     to incorporation; or
67
       (6) has continued to exceed or abuse the authority or
68
    powers conferred upon it by this chapter or by any other
69
    applicable statute; or
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       (7) has violated a provision of a statute regulating
71
    corporations or any other provision of law; or
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(8) has done, or omitted to do, any act which amounts to a

surrender of its corporate franchise; or

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(9) has siled to exercise or has discontinued its
       orporate vileges; or (10) has abandoned the corporate enterprise; or
     corporate
        (11) has failed for a period of 90 days to pay any fees,
 5 charges or penalties prescribed by this chapter; or
       (12) has failed for a period of 30 days after effecting a
 7 change of its registered office to file with the secretary of
 8 state a statement of such change; or
 9 (13) has answered falsely or failed to answer any
10 reasonable written interrogatory propounded by the secretary of state, the attorney general according
     state, the attorney general, commissioner of human services,
12 commissioner of commerce, or the commissioner of revenue, to the
13 corporation, its officers or directors; or
        (14) has solicited property and has failed to use it for
15 the purpose solicited; or
16 (15) has fraudulently used or solicited property.
17
        Subd. 3. CORRECTION OF ACTS OR OMISSIONS, TIME.
18
    the facts set forth in the petition show an act which the
19 corporation has done, or omitted to do, and the act or omission
20 may be corrected by an amendment of the articles or bylaws or by
21 performance of or abstention from the act, the attorney general
22
     shall afford the corporation 30 days in which to effect the
23 correction before he-files filing the petition.
24
     No change for subd 4 to
317*#63S
25
       317.63 VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 317.62 CERTIFIED TO
26
    ATTORNEY GENERAL.
27
      When the secretary of state, commissioner of human
28 services, commissioner of commerce, or commissioner of revenue
29 has information that a corporation has violated section 317.62,
    he the official with information shall certify that-information
30
31
     it to the attorney general.
317*#645
37
        317.64 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, BOARDS OF TRADE, EXCHANGES.
33
        No change for subd 1
34
        Subd. 2. ARBITRATION OF DIFFERENCES. A domestic
35 corporation, formed for some or all of the purposes set forth in
36 subdivision 1, has authority, through provisions in its articles
37
    or bylaws, to arbitrate and adjust differences between (a) the
38 corporation and its members, (b) the members, and (c) a member
39 and a third person who has given written consent. This
40 authority includes the right to take testimony, render awards
41
   and enforce an award by a fine or by a forfeiture of the mem ership of a person or of his the person's other rights or
42
43 privileges.
44
        No change for subd 3 to 8
317*#655
45
       317.65 CORPORATIONS TO SECURE OR MAINTAIN HOMES FOR
   DEPENDENT CHILDREN.
46
     No change for subd 1 to 6
47
        Subd. 7. EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT.
48
                                             (1) Any
   organization, association or society licensed by the department
49
50 of human services may receive payment for expenses related to
51 adoption services in an amount that fairly reflects the agency's
52
   reasonable and necessary expenses of adoptive counseling, whether or not legal adoption is completed; provision of
53
   services to children prior to adoptive placement; and the
54
55
    supervision of children in the home until legal adoption is
56
    completed. Only that portion of the expenses may be requested
    which the person seeking to adopt is financially able to meet.
57
58 No person shall be barred from receiving a child for adoption
59
   because of inability to pay any part of the expenses referred to
60
    in this subdivision. In addition to any other reports as may be
for required, each licensed agency, shall file annually with the commissioner of human services a full accounting of all expense
63
    reimbursement received pursuant to this subdivision, together
64 with the record of the services given for which the
65
     reimbursement was made. If he the person returns the child to
66
     the corporation, the person shall not receive compensation for
67
    the care, clothing, or medical attendance of the child.
68
       This provision shall not preclude voluntary contributions
69 by any individual or organization at any time.
70
        (2) No organization, association or society shall be
71
     eligible to receive an expense reimbursement from a person who
72
   takes a child into his the person's home or who adopts a child
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in any amount whatsoever during the first twelve months that the

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l organization, association or society is licensed by the
     department of human services.
 3
     No change for subd 8
317*#66S
        317.66 CORPORATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.
 4
        Subdivision 1. BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS. When duly
 5
 6 authorized by its members or otherwise, a corporation formed for
    a religious purpose, may provide for:
 8
       (1) support and payment of benefits to its ministers,
 9 teachers, employees, or functionaries and to the ministers,
0 teachers, employees, or functionaries of a nonprofit body
10
    affiliated with it or under its jurisdiction;
11
12
       (2) payment of benefits to the widows surviving spouses,
13 children, dependents, or other beneficiaries of the persons
    named in clause (1);
14
       (3) collection of contributions and other payments; and,
15
16
        (4) creation, maintenance, investment, management, and
17
   disbursement of necessary endowment, reserve, and other funds
18 for these purposes.
       No change for subd 2 to 4
318*#025
20
        318.02 FILING DECLARATION OF TRUST; ISSUANCE OF
21
    CERTIFICATE; POWERS; LIABILITY.
       Subdivision 1. The term "declaration of trust" as used in
23
    this section means the declaration of trust, business trust
   instrument, trust indenture, contract of custodianship, or other
25
     instrument pursuant to which such association is organized.
26
    Every such association organized after April 20, 1961, for the
27
    purpose of transacting business in this state shall, prior to
28
     transacting any business in this state, file in the office of
29
    the secretary of state a true and correct copy of the
30
    "declaration of trust" under which the association proposes to
31
   conduct its business, which copy shall be sworn to, as being a
32
    true and correct copy, by the chairman chair of the board of
33
    trustees of such association, or by one of the trustees of such
34
    association, or by one of the persons or parties to the
35
    "declaration of trust." The said sworn statement shall also
    contain a statement that the true and correct copy of the
36
37
     "declaration of trust" is being filed in the office of the
   secretary of state of the state of Minnesota pursuant to chapter
38
39
    318, and shall also include the full name and street address of
    an agent of the business trust in this state. That agent shall
40
41
     be the agent for service of process which shall be made pursuant
    to the provisions of section 543.08. The "declaration of trust"
42
     may provide that the duration of such association shall be
43
44
     perpetual. Upon the filing of the copy of the "declaration of
45
     trust" and the payment of a filing fee of $150 to the secretary
     of state, the secretary of state shall issue to such
46
47
    association, or to the trustees named in the said "declaration
48
     of trust," or to the persons or parties to the "declaration of
49
    trust," a certificate showing that such "declaration of trust"
50
    has been duly filed in-his-office; whereupon, such association
    in its name shall be authorized to transact business in this
51
52
     state; provided that all other applicable laws have been
    complied with. The "declaration of trust" may be amended as provided in the "declaration of trust" or in any amendments
53
54
55
     thereto but a true and correct copy of all amendments to the
    "declaration of trust," which copy shall be sworn to in like
56
57
    manner as provided above in filing a true and correct copy of
    the "declaration of trust," shall be filed in the office of the
58
    secretary of state upon the payment of a filing fee of $50 to
59
60
    the secretary of state and all amendments shall become effective
61
     at the time of said filing. When such copy of the "declaration
    of trust" and any amendments thereto shall have been filed in
62
63
    the office of the secretary of state it shall constitute public
64
     notice as to the purposes and manner of the business to be
65
     engaged in by such association.
       No change for subd 2 to 4
66
319A#02S
       319A.02 DEFINITIONS.
67
68
        No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. "Professional service" means personal service
69
    rendered by a professional pursuant to a license or certificate
70
    issued to-him by the state of Minnesota to practice medicine and
71
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surgery pursuant to sections 147.01 to 147.29, chiropractic

pursuant to sections 148.01 to 148.101, nursing pursuant to

shall state:

PAGE

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1
    sections 148.171 to 148.285, optometry pursuant to sections
     148.52 to 148.62, psychology pursuant to sections 148.88 to
     148.98, dentistry pursuant to sections 150A.01 to 150A.12,
   pharmacy pursuant to sections 151.01 to 151.40, podiatry
   pursuant to sections 153.01 to 153.15, veterinary medicine
     pursuant to sections 156.001 to 156.14, architecture,
    engineering, surveying and landscape architecture pursuant to
     sections 326.02 to 326.15, accountancy pursuant to sections
 9 326.17 to 326.23, or law pursuant to sections 481.01 to 481.17,
10
   or pursuant to a license or certificate issued to-him by another
11
     state pursuant to similar laws.
       No change for subd 3 to 6
319A#10S
13
        319A.10 RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON SERVED.
14
       Sections 319A.01 to 319A.22 do not alter any law applicable
    to the relationship between a person furnishing professional
15
16
    service and a person receiving the professional service,
17
    including liability arising out of the professional service and
18
    the confidential relationship and privilege of communications
19
   between the person rendering professional service and the person
20 receiving the professional service; provided, however, that no
21
    person is personally liable in tort for any act in-which-he-has
22
    not personally participated in. No director, officer, or
23
    employee of a professional corporation or foreign professional
    corporation is personally liable in contract for any contract
24
25
     which-he-executes executed on behalf of the corporation within
26
    the limits of his the executor's actual authority.
319A#12S
        319A.12 CHANGES IN CORPORATE STATUS.
27
28
        Subdivision 1. A professional corporation or foreign
29
   professional corporation shall report to the board having
30
     jurisdiction of the professional service which the corporation
31
    is authorized to render the death of any of its shareholders or
32
   members within 30 days of such death. Within 90 days following
33
    the date of death of a shareholder of a professional corporation
34
    or the loss of his a license to render professional service, all
35
   of the shares of stock owned by such shareholder or his the
36
   member's membership shall be transferred to and acquired by the
37
    professional corporation or persons qualified to own such shares
38
    of stock or membership. If the articles of incorporation,
39
    bylaws, or a written agreement of the shareholders of a
40
    professional corporation fail to state a price or a method of
41
    determining a price at which the corporation or its shareholders
42
    may purchase the shares of stock or membership of a deceased
43
    shareholder or a shareholder no longer qualified to own shares
44
    of stock in the corporation or membership, then the price for
45
    the shares of stock or membership shall be the fair market value
46
    as determined by the board of directors but not less than the
47
   book value as of the end of the month immediately preceding the
48
   death or disqualification of the shareholder or member. Book
19
    value shall be determined from the books and records of the
50
    corporation in accordance with its regular method of accounting.
51
        No change for subd la
        Subd. 2. If within 90 days following the date of death of
52
53
   a shareholder or member of a professional corporation or the
54
    loss of his a license to render professional service all of the
55
    shares or membership owned by the deceased or disqualified
56
   shareholder or member have not been transferred to and acquired
57
   by the corporation or persons qualified to own the shares or
58
    membership, the corporation shall thereafter be governed solely
59
    by the provisions of sections 301.01 to 301.67, chapter 302A, or
60
    chapter 317 and shall not enjoy any of the powers and privileges
61
    conferred by sections 319A.01 to 319A.22. When the corporation
62
    ceases to be authorized to render professional service, its
63
    corporate name must be changed to comply with the corporate name
64
    provision of sections 301.01 to 301.67, chapter 302A, or chapter
65
    317, and any words, phrases or abbreviations contained therein
66
    to comply with the provisions of sections 319A.01 to 319A.22
67
     shall be eliminated.
68
      No change for subd 3
322*#02S
69
       322.02 FORMATION.
70
        Two or more persons desiring to form a limited partnership
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72
       (1) Sign and acknowledge or swear to a certificate, which
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- (a) The name of the partnership;
- (b) The character of the business;
- (c) The location of the principal place of business;
- (d) The name and place of residence of each member; general 5 and limited partners being, respectively designated;
 - (e) The term for which the partnership is to exist;
- (f) The amount of cash and a description of and the agreed 8 value of the other property contributed by each limited partner;
 - (g) The additional contributions, if any, agreed to be made by each limited partner and the times at which or events on the happening of which they shall be made;
 - (h) The time, if agreed upon, when the contribution of each limited partner is to be returned;
- (i) The share of the profits or the other compensation by way of income which each limited partner shall receive by reason 15 of his that partner's contribution;
 - (j) The right, if given, of a limited partner to substitute an assignee as contributor in his that partner's place, and the terms and conditions of the substitution;
 - (k) The right, if given, of the partners to admit additional limited partners;
 - (1) The right, if given, of one or more of the limited partners to priority over other limited partners, as to contributions or as to compensation by the way of income, and the nature of such priority;
 - (m) The right, if given, of the remaining general partner or partners to continue the business on the death, retirement, or insanity of a general partner; and
 - (n) The right, if given, of a limited partner to demand and receive property other than cash in return for his that partner's contribution; and
 - (2) File for record the certificate in the office of the county recorder of the county where the principal place of business is situated.
 - A limited partnership is formed if there has been substantial compliance in good faith with the requirements of this section.

322*#05S

- 322.05 NAME NOT TO CONTAIN SURNAME OF LIMITED PARTNER. The surname of a limited partner shall not appear in the partnership name, unless:
 - (1) It is also the surname of a general partner; or
- (2) Prior to the time when the limited partner became such the business had been carried on under a name in which his that partner's surname appeared.
- A limited partner whose name appears in a partnership name contrary to the provisions of this section is liable as a general partner to partnership creditors who extend credit to the partnership without actual knowledge that he the limited partner is not a general partner.

322*#06S

- 322.06 LIABILITY FOR FALSE STATEMENTS IN CERTIFICATE. If the certificate contains a false statement, one who 52 suffers loss by reliance on such statement may hold liable any party to the certificate who knew the statement to be false
 - (1) At the time he-signed of signing the certificate, or
- (2) Subsequently, but within a sufficient time before the statement was relied upon to enable him the signer to cancel or amend the certificate, or to file a petition for its cancelation or amendment, as provided in section 322.25, subdivision 3. 322*#07S

322.07 LIMITED PARTNER NOT LIABLE TO CREDITORS.

A limited partner shall not become liable as a general partner unless, without taking part in the control of the business in addition to the-exercise-of-his exercising rights and powers as a limited partner,-he-takes-part-in-the-control-of the-business.

322*#10S

322.10 RIGHTS OF A LIMITED PARTNER.

A limited partner shall have the same rights as a general partner to

- (1) Have the partnership books kept at the principal place of business of the partnership, and at all times to inspect and copy any of them;
- (2) Have on demand full and true information of all things affecting the partnership, and a formal account of the

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partnership affairs whenever circumstances render it just and
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(3) Have a dissolution and winding up by decree of court.

A limited partner shall have the right to receive a share of the profits or other compensation by way of income, and to the return of his that partner's contribution as provided in 7 sections 322.15 and 322.16.

322*#11S

322.11 STATUS OF PERSON ERRONEOUSLY BELIEVING HEMSELF TO BE A LIMITED PARTNER.

A-person-who-has-contributed A contributor to the capital of a business conducted by a person or partnership erroneously believing that he the contributor has become a limited partner in a limited partnership is not, by reason of his the exercise 14 of the rights of a limited partnership, a general partner with the person or in the partnership carrying on the business, or 16 bound by the obligations of such person or partnership; 17 provided, that, on ascertaining the mistake, he the contributor 18 promptly renounces his interest in the profits of the business, 19 or other compensation by way of income. 322*#12S

322.12 ONE PERSON BOTH GENERAL AND LIMITED PARTNER.

A person may be a general and a limited partner in the same 22 partnership at the same time.

A person who is a general, and also at the same time a 24 limited, partner shall have all the rights and powers and be 25 subject to all the restrictions of a general partner; except that, in respect to his contribution, he the person shall have the rights against the other members which-he-would-have-had as if he the person were not also a general partner. 322*#135

322.13 LOANS AND OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS WITH LIMITED PARTNER.

A limited partner also may loan money to and transact other 32 business with the partnership, and, unless he-is also a general 33 partner, receive on account of resulting claims against the 34 partnership, with general creditors, a pro rata share of the

- 35 assets. No limited partner shall, in respect to any such claim, 36 (1) Receive or hold as collateral security any partnership 37 property, or
- (2) Receive from a general partner or the partnership any payment, conveyance, or release from liability, if at the time the assets of the partnership are not sufficient to discharge 41 partnership liabilities to persons not claiming as general or limited partners.

The receiving of collateral security, or a payment, conveyance, or release, in violation of the provisions of this section, is a fraud on the creditors of the partnership. 322*#165

322.16 WITHDRAWAL OR REDUCTION OF LIMITED PARTNER'S CONTRIBUTION.

Subdivision 1. RETURN OF CONTRIBUTION. A limited 49 partner shall not receive from a general partner or out of 50 partnership property any part of his contribution until

- (1) All liabilities of the partnership, except liabilities 52 to general partners and to limited partners on account of their 53 contributions, have been paid or there remains property of the 54 partnership sufficient to pay them;
 - (2) The consent of all members is had, unless the return of the contribution may be rightfully demanded under the provisions of subdivision 2; and
 - (3) The certificate is canceled or so amended as to set forth the withdrawal or reduction.
- Subd. 2. DEMAND. Subject to the provisions of 61 subdivision 1, a limited partner may rightfully demand the 62 return of his contribution
 - (1) On the dissolution of a partnership, or
- (2) When the date specified in the certificate for its 65 return has arrived, or
- (3) After he-has-given giving six months' notice, in writing, to all other members, if no time is specified in the 68 certificate either for the return of the contribution or for the 69 dissolution of the partnership.

70 Subd. 3. CASH RECEIVED IN RETURN FOR CONTRIBUTION. 71 In the absence of any statement in the certificate to the 72 contrary or the consent of all members, a limited partner,

322*#22S

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irrespective of the nature of his contribution, has only the
    right to demand and receive cash in return for his contribution.
       Subd. 4. RIGHT TO DISSOLUTION. A limited partner
     may have the partnership dissolved and its affairs wound up when
      (1) He upon rightfully but unsuccessfully demands demanding
 6 the return of his contribution, or
      (2) when the other liabilities of the partnership have not
 8 been paid, or the partnership property is insufficient for their
 9 payment, as required by subdivision 1, clause (1), and the
10 limited partner would otherwise be entitled to the return of h \div s
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    contribution.
322*#17S
       322.17 LIABILITY OF LIMITED PARTNER TO PARTNERSHIP.
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       Subdivision 1. LIABILITY. A limited partner is
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    liable to the partnership
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       (1) For the difference between his contribution as actually
    made and that stated in the certificate as having been made, and
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       (2) For any unpaid contribution which he the limited
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    partner agreed in the certificate to make in the future at the
19 time and on the conditions stated in the certificate.
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      Subd. 2. HOLDING AS TRUSTEE. A limited partner
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    holds as trustee for the partnership
22
      (1) Specific property stated in the certificate as
    contributed by him that partner but which was not contributed or
23
24 which has been wrongfully returned, and
25
       (2) Money or other property wrongfully paid or conveyed to
26
    him that partner on account of his a contribution.
       No change for subd 3
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       Subd. 4. DISCHARGE OF LIABILITIES. When a
   contributor has rightfully received the return, in whole or in
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    part, of the a capital of-his contribution, he the contributor
31
    is nevertheless liable to the partnership for any sum, not in
32
    excess of such return with interest, necessary to discharge its
33
    liabilities to all creditors who extended credit or whose claims
   arose before such return.
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322*#19S
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       322.19 ASSIGNMENT OF LIMITED PARTNER'S INTEREST.
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     A limited partner's interest is assignable.
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      A substituted limited partner is a person admitted to all
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    the rights of a limited partner who has died or has assigned his
39
    an interest in a partnership.
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      An assignee, who does not become a substituted limited
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   partner, has no right to require any information or account of
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     the partnership transactions or to inspect the partnership
    books -- he, but, rather is only entitled to receive the share of
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    the profits or other compensation by way of income, or the
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    return of his a contribution, to which his the assignor would
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    otherwise be entitled.
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      An assignee shall have the right to become a substituted
48
    limited partner if all the members, except the assignor, consent
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   thereto or if the assignor, being thereunto empowered by the
50
    certificate, gives the assignee that right.
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     An assignee becomes a substituted limited partner when the
52
    certificate is appropriately amended in accordance with section
   322.25.
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54
      The substituted limited partner has all the rights and
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   powers, and is subject to all the restrictions and liabilities,
of his the assignor, except those liabilities of which he the
57 <u>substitute</u> was ignorant at the time he-became of becoming a
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    limited partner and which could not be ascertained from the
59
    certificate.
60
     The substitution of the assignee as a limited partner does
61
   not release the assignor from liability to the partnership under
    sections 322.06 and 322.17.
62
322*#21S
       322.21 DEATH OF LIMITED PARTNER.
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       On the death of a limited partner his the executor or
    administrator shall have all the rights of a limited partner for
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    the purpose of settling his the estate, and such power as the
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   deceased had to constitute his an assignee a substituted limited
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   partner.
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      The estate of a deceased limited partner shall be liable
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    for all his the decedent's liabilities as limited partner.
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322.22 RIGHTS OF CREDITORS OF LIMITED PARTNER.

On due application to a court of competent jurisdiction by

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any judgment creditor of a limited partner, the court may charge 2 the interest of the indebted limited partner with payment of the 3 unsatisfied amount of the judgment debt; and may appoint a receiver, and make all other orders, directions and inquiries which the circumstances of the case may require.

6 The interest may be redeemed with the separate property of 7 any general partner, but may not be redeemed with partnership property.

The remedies conferred by this section shall not be deemed exclusive of others which may exist.

Nothing in this chapter shall be held to deprive a limited 11 partner of his a statutory exemption. 12 322*#26S

322.26 PARTIES TO ACTIONS.

A contributor, unless he-is a general partner, is not a proper party to proceedings by or against a partnership, except where the object is to enforce a limited partner's right against or liability to the partnership. 322A#01S

18 322A.01 DEFINITIONS.

As used in sections 322A.01 to 322A.87, unless the context 20 otherwise requires:

- (1) "Certificate of limited partnership" means the certificate referred to in section 322A.11, and the certificate 23 as amended.
- (2) "Contribution" means any cash, property, services rendered, or a promissory note or other binding obligation to 26 contribute cash or property or to perform services, which a partner contributes to a limited partnership in-his-capacity as a partner.
- (3) "Event of withdrawal of a general partner" means an 30 event that causes a person to cease to be a general partner as provided in section 322A.32.
- (4) "Foreign limited partnership" means a partnership formed under the laws of any state other than this state and 34 having as partners one or more general partners and one or more limited partners.
 - (5) "General partner" means a person who has been admitted to a limited partnership as a general partner in accordance with the partnership agreement and named in the certificate of limited partnership as a general partner.
 - (6) "Limited partner" means a person who has been admitted to a limited partnership as a limited partner in accordance with the partnership agreement and named in the certificate of limited partnership as a limited partner.
- (7) "Limited partnership" and "domestic limited 45 partnership" mean a partnership formed by two or more persons 46 under the laws of this state and having one or more general partners and one or more limited partners.
 - (8) "Partner" means a limited or general partner.
- (9) "Partnership agreement" means any valid agreement, 50 written or oral, of the partners as to the affairs of a limited partnership and the conduct of its business.
- (10) "Partnership interest" means a partner's share of the 53 profits and losses of a limited partnership and the right to receive distributions of partnership assets.
 - (11) "Person" means a natural person, partnership, limited partnership (domestic or foreign), trust, estate, association, or corporation.
- 58 (12) "State" means a state, territory, or possession of the 59 United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of 60 Puerto Rico.

322A#03S

322A.03 RESERVATION OF NAME.

- (a) The exclusive right to the use of a name may be reserved by:
- (1) any person intending to organize a limited partnership. under sections 322A.01 to 322A.87 and to adopt that name;
- (2) any domestic limited partnership or any foreign limited partnership registered in this state which, in either case, intends to adopt that name;
- (3) any foreign limited partnership intending to register 70 in this state and adopt that name; and
 - (4) any person intending to organize a foreign limited partnership and intending to have it register in this state and adopt that name.

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(b) The reservation shall be made by filing with the
     secretary of state an application, executed by the applicant, to
     reserve a specified name. Hf-the-secretary-of-state-finds On
     finding that the name is available for use by a domestic or
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    foreign limited partnership, he the secretary of state shall
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    reserve the name for the exclusive use of the applicant for a
     period of 120 days. Once having so reserved a name, the same
     applicant may not again reserve the same name until more than 60
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     days after the expiration of the last 120-day period for which
    that applicant reserved that name. The right to the exclusive
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    use of a reserved name may be transferred to any other person by
   filing in the office of the secretary of state a notice of the
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13 transfer, executed by the applicant for whom the name was
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    reserved and specifying the name and address of the transferee.
322A#11S
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322A.11 CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

- (a) In order to form a limited partnership two or more persons must execute a certificate of limited partnership. The certificate shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state and set forth:
 - (1) the name of the limited partnership;
 - (2) the general character of its business;
- (3) the address of the office and the name and address of the agent for service of process required to be maintained by section 322A.04;
- (4) the name and the business address of each partner (specifying separately the general partners and limited partners);
- (5) the amount of cash and a description and statement of 29 the agreed value of the other property or services contributed by each partner and which each partner has agreed to contribute in the future;
 - (6) the times at which or events on the happening of which any additional contributions agreed to be made by each partner. are to be made;
 - (7) any power of a limited partner to grant the right to become a limited partner to an assignee of any part of his that partner's partnership interest, and the terms and conditions of the power;
 - (8) if agreed upon, the time at which or the events on the happening of which a partner may terminate his membership in the limited partnership and the amount of, or the method of determining, the distribution to which he that partner may be entitled respecting his that partner's partnership interest, and the terms and conditions of the termination and distribution;
 - (9) any right of a partner to receive distributions of property, including cash from the limited partnership;
 - (10) any right of a partner to receive, or of a general partner to make, distributions to a partner which include a return of all or any part of the partner's contribution;
 - (11) any time at which or events upon the happening of which the limited partnership is to be dissolved and its affairs wound up;
 - (12) any right of the remaining general partners to continue the business on the happening of an event of withdrawal of a general partner; and
 - (13) any other matters the partners determine to include therein.
 - (b) A limited partnership is formed at the time of the filing of the certificate of limited partnership in the office of the secretary of state or at any later time specified in the certificate of limited partnership if, in either case, there has been substantial compliance with the requirements of this section.

322A#16S

322A.16 FILING IN OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

(a) A signed copy of the certificate of limited partnership, of any certificates of amendment or cancellation or of any judicial decree of amendment or cancellation shall be delivered to the secretary of state. A person who executes a certificate as an agent or fiduciary need not exhibit evidence of his the executor's authority as a prerequisite to filing. Unless the secretary of state finds that any certificate does not conform to law, upon receipt of a \$10 filing fee and, in the case of a certificate of limited partnership, a \$50 initial fee, 74 the secretary shall:

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(1) endorse on the original the word "Filed" and the day,
month and year of the filing; and
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- (2) return the original to the person who filed it or his a representative.
- (b) Upon the filing of a certificate of amendment or judicial decree of amendment in the office of the secretary of state, the certificate of limited partnership shall be amended 8 as set forth in the amendment, and upon the effective date of a 9 certificate of cancellation or a judicial decree of it, the certificate of limited partnership is canceled. 322A#17S

322A.17 LIABILITY FOR FALSE STATEMENT IN CERTIFICATE. If any certificate of limited partnership or certificate of

amendment or cancellation contains a false statement, one who suffers loss by reliance on the statement may recover damages 15 for the loss from:

(1) any person who executes the certificate, or causes another to execute it on his the person's behalf, and knew, and any general partner who knew or should have known, the statement 19 to be false at the time the certificate was executed; and

(2) any general partner who thereafter knows or should have known that any arrangement or other fact described in the certificate has changed, making the statement inaccurate in any 23 respect within a sufficient time before the statement was relied 24 upon reasonably to have enabled that general partner to cancel or amend the certificate, or to file a petition for its cancellation or amendment under section 322A.15. 322A#26S

322A.26 LIABILITY TO THIRD PARTIES.

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), a limited partner is not liable for the obligations of a limited partnership unless he that partner is also a general partner or, takes part 31 in the control of the business in addition to the exercise 32 of his a limited partner's rights and powers as-a-limited partner,-he-takes-part-in-the-control-of-the-business. However, if the limited partner's participation in the control of the 35 business is not substantially the same as the exercise of the 36 powers of a general partner, he that limited partner is liable only to persons who transact business with the limited partnership with actual knowledge of his that limited partner's participation in control.
- (b) A limited partner does not participate in the control 41 of the business within the meaning of subsection (a) solely by doing one or more of the following:
- (1) being a contractor for or an agent or employee of the 44 limited partnership or of a general partner;
 - (2) consulting with and advising a general partner with respect to the business of the limited partnership;
 - (3) acting as surety for the limited partnership;
 - (4) approving or disapproving an amendment to the partnership agreement; or
 - (5) voting on one or more of the following matters:
- (i) the dissolution and winding up of the limited 52 partnership;
 - (ii) the sale, exchange, lease, mortgage, pledge, or other transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of the limited partnership other than in the ordinary course of its business;
 - (iii) the incurrence of indebtedness by the limited partnership other than in the ordinary course of its business;
 - (iv) a change in the nature of the business; or
 - (v) the removal of a general partner.
 - (c) The enumeration in subsection (b) does not mean that the possession or exercise of any other powers by a limited partner constitutes participation by-him in the business of the limited partnership.
- 65 (d) A-limited-partner-who-knowingly-permits-his The use of 66 a limited partner's name to-be-used, with the limited partner's permission and knowledge, in the name of the limited 68 partnership, except under circumstances permitted by section 69 322A.02, clause (2)(i), is makes the limited partner liable to 70 creditors who extend credit to the limited partnership without actual knowledge that the limited partner is not a general 72 partner.

322A#27S

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BELIEF THAT ONE IS A LIMITED PARTNER.

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who makes a contribution to a business enterprise and erroneously but in good faith believes that he the person has become a limited partner in the enterprise is not a general partner in the enterprise and is not bound by its obligations by reason of making the contribution, receiving distributions from the enterprise, or exercising any rights of a limited partner, if, on ascertaining the mistake, he the person:
- (1) causes an appropriate certificate of limited partnership or a certificate of amendment to be executed and filed; or
- (2) withdraws from future equity participation in the enterprise by executing and filing in the office of the secretary of state a certificate declaring withdrawal under this section.
- (b) A person who makes a contribution of the kind described in subsection (a) is liable as a general partner to any third party who transacts business with the enterprise (i) before the person withdraws and an appropriate certificate is filed to show withdrawal, or (ii) before an appropriate certificate is filed to show his the person's status as a limited partner and, in the case of an amendment, after expiration of the 30-day period for filing an amendment relating to the person as a limited partner under section 322A.12, but in either case only if the third party actually believed in good faith that the person was a general partner at the time of the transaction. 322A#32S

28 322A.32 EVENTS OF WITHDRAWAL.

Except as approved by the specific written consent of all partners at the time, a person ceases to be a general partner of a limited partnership upon the happening of any of the following events:

- (1) the general partner withdraws from the limited partnership as provided in section 322A.46;
- (2) the general partner ceases to be a member of the limited partnership as provided in section 322A.56;
- (3) the general partner is removed as a general partner in accordance with the partnership agreement;
- (4) unless otherwise provided in the certificate of limited partnership, the general partner:
 - (i) makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors;
 - (ii) files a voluntary petition in bankruptcy;
 - (iii) is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent;
- (iv) files a petition or answer seeking for-himself as general partner any reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution or similar relief under any statute, law, or regulation;
- (v) files an answer or other pleading admitting or failing to contest the material allegations of a petition filed against him the general partner in any proceeding of this nature; or
- (vi) seeks, consents to, or acquiesces in the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator of the general partner or of all or any substantial part of his the general partner's properties;
- (5) unless otherwise provided in the certificate of limited partnership, 120 days after the commencement of any proceeding against the general partner seeking reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution or similar relief under any statute, law, or regulation, the proceeding has not been dismissed, or if within 90 days after the appointment without his the general partner's consent or acquiescence of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator of the general partner or of all or any substantial part of his the general partner's properties, the appointment is not vacated or stayed or within 90 days after the expiration of any such stay, the appointment is not vacated;
- (6) in the case of a general partner who is a natural person:
 - (i) his the general partner's death; or
- (ii) the entry by a court of competent jurisdiction adjudicating him the general partner incompetent as to manage his person or his estate;
- (7) in the case of a general partner who is acting as a general partner by virtue of being a trustee of a trust, the termination of the trust (but not merely the substitution of a

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new trustee);
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- (8) in the case of a general partner that is a separate 3 partnership, the dissolution and commencement of winding up of 4 the separate partnership;
- (9) in the case of a general partner that is a corporation, 6 the filing of a certificate of dissolution, or its equivalent, for the corporation or the revocation of its charter; or
- 8 (10) in the case of an estate, the distribution by the 9 fiduciary of the estate's entire interest in the partnership. 322A#34S

322A.34 CONTRIBUTIONS BY GENERAL PARTNER.

A general partner of a limited partnership may make contributions to the partnership and share in the profits and losses of, and in distributions from, the limited partnership as 14 a general partner. A general partner also may make 15 contributions to and share in profits, losses, and distributions as a limited partner. A person who is both a general partner and a limited partner has the rights and powers, and is subject to the restrictions and liabilities, of a general partner and, 19 except as provided in the partnership agreement, also has the powers, and is subject to the restrictions, of a limited partner to the extent of his the person's participation in the partnership as a limited partner.

322A#39S

322A.39 LIABILITY FOR CONTRIBUTION.

- (a) Except as provided in the certificate of limited partnership, a partner is obligated to the limited partnership to perform any promise to contribute cash or property or to perform services, even if he the partner is unable to perform because of death, disability or any other reason. If a partner does not make the required contribution of property or services, he that partner is obligated at the option of the limited partnership to contribute cash equal to that portion of the value (as stated in the certificate of limited partnership) of the stated contribution that has not been made.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in the partnership agreement, the obligation of a partner to make a contribution or return money or other property paid or distributed in violation of sections 322A.01 to 322A.87 may be compromised only by consent 38 of all the partners. Notwithstanding the compromise, a creditor of a limited partnership who extends credit, or whose claim arises, after the filing of the certificate of limited partnership or an amendment thereto which, in either case, 42 reflects the obligation, and before the amendment or cancellation thereof to reflect the compromise, may enforce the original obligation.

322A#45S 45

322A.45 INTERIM DISTRIBUTIONS.

Except as provided in sections 322A.45 to 322A.52, a partner is entitled to receive distributions from a limited partnership before his withdrawal from the limited partnership and before the dissolution and winding up thereof:

- (1) to the extent and at the times or upon the happening of the events specified in the partnership agreement; and
- (2) if any distribution constitutes a return of any part of 52 53 his the partner's contribution under section 322A.52, subsection 54 (b), to the extent and at the times or upon the happening of the 55 events specified in the certificate of limited partnership. 322A#46S

322A.46 WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL PARTNER.

A general partner may withdraw from a limited partnership at any time by giving written notice to the other partners, but if the withdrawal violates the partnership agreement, the limited partnership may recover from the withdrawing general partner damages for breach of the partnership agreement and offset the damages against the amount otherwise distributable to him the withdrawing general partner. 322A#47S

322A.47 WITHDRAWAL OF LIMITED PARTNER.

A limited partner may withdraw from a limited partnership 66 at the time or upon the happening of events specified in the 67 certificate of limited partnership and in accordance with the 68 partnership agreement. If the certificate does not specify the time or the events upon the happening of which a limited partner 70 may withdraw or a definite time for the dissolution and winding 71 up of the limited partnership, a limited partner may withdraw

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    upon not less than six months' prior written notice to each
2 general partner at his each's address on the books of the
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    limited partnership at its office in this state.
322A#48S
       322A.48 DISTRIBUTION UPON WITHDRAWAL.
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        Except as provided in sections 322A.45 to 322A.52, upon
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    withdrawal any withdrawing partner is entitled to receive any
     distribution to which he-is entitled under the partnership
    agreement and, if not otherwise provided in the agreement, he
    the withdrawing partner is entitled to receive, within a
    reasonable time after withdrawal, the fair value of his the
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     withdrawing partner's interest in the limited partnership as of
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     the date of withdrawal based upon his that partner's right to
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     share in distributions from the limited partnership.
322A#49S
        322A.49 DISTRIBUTION IN KIND.
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       Except as provided in the certificate of limited
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    partnership, a partner, regardless of the nature of his
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    contribution, has no right to demand and receive any
    distribution from a limited partnership in any form other than
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    cash. Except as provided in the partnership agreement, a
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    partner may not be compelled to accept a distribution of any
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    asset in kind from a limited partnership to the extent that the
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     percentage of the asset distributed to him that partner exceeds
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    a percentage of that asset which is equal to the percentage in
    which he that partner shares in distributions from the limited
25
     partnership.
322A#50S
       322A.50 RIGHT TO DISTRIBUTION.
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       At-the-time-a-partner-becomes On becoming entitled to
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    receive a distribution, he a partner has the status of, and is
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     entitled to all remedies available to, a creditor of the limited
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     partnership with respect to the distribution.
322A#52S
        322A.52 LIABILITY UPON RETURN OF CONTRIBUTION.
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        (a) If a partner has received the return of any part of his
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     a contribution without violation of the partnership agreement or
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    sections 322A.01 to 322A.87, he that partner is liable to the
35 limited partnership for a period of one year thereafter for the
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    amount of the returned contribution, but only to the extent
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    necessary to discharge the limited partnership's liabilities to
    creditors who extended credit to the limited partnership during
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    the period the contribution was held by the partnership.
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        (b) If a partner has received the return of any part of his
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    a contribution in violation of the partnership agreement or
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    sections 322A.01 to 322A.87, he that partner is liable to the
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    limited partnership for a period of six years thereafter for the
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    amount of the contribution wrongfully returned.
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       (c) A partner receives a return of his a contribution to
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    the extent that a distribution to-him reduces his that partner
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    share of the fair value of the net assets of the limited
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    partnership below the value (as set forth in the certificate of
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    limited partnership) of his the contribution which has not been
    distributed to him that par ner.
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322A#56S
        322A.56 ASSIGNMENT OF PARTNERSHIP INTEREST.
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       Except as provided in the partnership agreement, a
53
    partnership interest is assignable in whole or in part. An
54
    assignment of a partnership interest does not dissolve a limited
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    partnership or entitle the assignee to become or to exercise any
    rights of a partner. An assignment entitles the assignee to
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57
    receive, to the extent assigned, only the distribution to which
58 the assignor would be entitled. Except as provided in the
59
   partnership agreement, a partner ceases to be a partner upon
60
    assignment of all his the partner's partnership interest.
322A#57S
        322A.57 RIGHTS OF CREDITOR.
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       On application to a court of competent jurisdiction by any
    judgment creditor of a partner, the court may charge the
64
    partnership interest of the partner with payment of the
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unsatisfied amount of the judgment with interest. To the extent

66 so charged, the judgment creditor has only the rights of an 67 assignee of the partnership interest. Sections 322A.01 to

68 322A.87 do not deprive any partner of the benefit of any

69 exemption laws applicable to his that partner's partnership 70 interest.

PAGE

322A#58S

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322A.58 RIGHT OF A. : NEE TO BECOME LIMITED PARTNER.

- (a) An assignee of a partnership interest, including an assignee of a general partner, may become a limited partner if and to the extent that (1) the assignor gives the assignee that right in accordance with authority described in the certificate of limited partnership, or (2) all other partners consent.
- (b) An assignee who has become a limited partner has, to the extent assigned, the rights and powers, and is subject to the restrictions and liabilities, of a limited partner under the partnership agreement and sections 322A.01 to 322A.87. An assignee who becomes a limited partner also is liable for the obligations of his the assignor to make and return contributions as provided in sections 322A.45 to 322A.52. However, the assignee is not obligated for liabilities unknown to the assignee at the time he-became of becoming a limited partner and which could not be ascertained from the certificate of limited partnership.
- 18 (c) If an assignee of a partnership interest becomes a 19 limited partner, the assignor is not released from his liability to the limited partnership under sections 322A.17 and 322A.39. 20 322A#59S

322A.59 POWER OF ESTATE OF DECEASED OR INCOMPETENT PARTNER.

If a partner who is an individual dies or a court of competent jurisdiction adjudges him that partner to be incompetent to manage his person or his property, the partner's executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, or other legal representative may exercise all the partner's rights for the purpose of settling his the estate or administering his the property, including any power the partner had to give an 30 assignee the right to become a limited partner. If a partner is 31 a corporation, trust, or other entity and is dissolved or terminated, the powers of that partner may be exercised by its legal representative or successor. 322A#65S

322A.65 WINDING UP.

Except as provided in the partnership agreement, the general partners who have not wrongfully dissolved a limited partnership or, if none, the limited partners, may wind up the limited partnership's affairs; but the district court may wind up the limited partnership's affairs upon application of any partner, his a legal representative, or assignee. 322A#71S

322A.71 ISSUANCE OF REGISTRATION.

- (a) If the secretary of state finds that an application for registration conforms to law and a \$10 filing fee and a \$50 initial registration fee has been paid, the secretary shall:
- (1) endorse on the application the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof;
- (2) file in-his-office a duplicate original of the application; and
- (3) issue a certificate of registration to transact 50 business in this state.
- (b) The certificate of registration, together with a duplicate original of the application, shall be returned to the 53 person who filed the application or his a representative of that

322A#80S

322A.80 PROPER PLAINTIFF.

In a derivative action, the plaintiff must be a partner at 57 the time of bringing the action and (1) at the time of the transaction of which he-complains complaint is made or (2) his plaintiff's status as a partner had devolved upon-him by operation of law or pursuant to the terms of the partnership 61 agreement from a person who was a partner at the time of the transaction.

322A#82S

63 322A.82 EXPENSES.

64 If a derivative action is successful, in whole or in part, 66 judgment, compromise or settlement of an action or claim, the court may award the plaintiff reasonable expenses, including 68 reasonable attorney's fees, and shall direct him the plaintiff 69 to remit to the limited partnership the remainder of those the 70 proceeds received by-him.

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323*#035
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323.03 INTERPRETATIONS.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. KNOWLEDGE OF A FACT. A person has

"knowledge" of a fact not only when-he-has with actual knowledge 4 thereof, but also when-he-has with knowledge of such other facts 6 as in the circumstances show bad faith.

Subd. 3. NOTICE OF A FACT. A person has "notice" of a fact when the person who claims the benefit of the notice

(1) States the fact to such person, or

(2) Delivers through the mail or by other means of communication a written statement of the fact to such person or to a proper person at his the person's place of business or residence.

323*#06S

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323.06 DETERMINATION OF WHETHER PARTNERSHIP EXISTS.

In determining whether a partnership exists, these rules shall apply:

- (1) Except as provided by section 323.15, persons who are not partners as to each other are not partners as to third persons;
- (2) Joint tenancy, tenancy in common, tenancy by the entireties, joint property, common property, or part ownership 22 does not of itself establish a partnership, whether such coowners do or do not share any profits made by the use of the property;
 - (3) The sharing of gross returns does not of itself establish a partnership, whether or not the persons sharing them have a joint or common right or interest in any property from which the returns are derived;
 - (4) The receipt by a person of a share of the profits of a business is prima facie evidence that-he-is-a-partner of partnership in the business, but no such inference shall be drawn if such profits were received in payment
 - (a) As a debt by instalments or otherwise,
 - (b) As wages of an employee or rent to a landlord,
 - (c) As an annuity to a widow surviving spouse or representative of a deceased partner,
 - (d) As interest on a loan, though the amount of payment vary with the profits of the business, or
- 39 (e) As the consideration for the sale of a good will of a 40 business or other property by instalments or otherwise. 323*#08S

323.08 PARTNERS ARE AGENTS OF PARTNERSHIP.

Every partner is an agent of the partnership for the purpose of its business, and the act of every partner, including the execution in the partnership name of any instrument, for apparently carrying on in the usual way the business of the partnership of-which-he-is-a-member binds the partnership, unless the partner so acting has in fact no authority to act for the partnership in the particular matter, and the person with whom he that partner is dealing has knowledge of the fact that he that partner has no such authority.

An act of a partner which is not apparently for the carrying on of the business of the partnership in the usual way does not bind the partnership unless authorized by the other partners.

Unless authorized by the other partners or unless they have abandoned the business, one or more but less than all the partners have no authority to:

- (1) Assign the partnership property in trust for creditors or on the assignee's promise to pay the debts of the partnership;
 - (2) Dispose of the good-will of the business;
- (3) Do any other act which would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of a partnership;
 - (4) Confess a judgment;
 - (5) Submit a partnership claim or liability to arbitration or reference.

66 No act of a partner in contravention of a restriction on 67 authority shall bind the partnership to persons having knowledge 68 of the restriction.

323*#095

323.09 CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTNERSHIP.

70 Where title to real property is in the partnership name, 71 any partner may convey title to such property by a conveyance

executed in the partnership name; but the partnership may

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recover such property unless the partner's act binds the partnership under the provisions of section 323.08, or unless the property has been conveyed by the grantee or a person claiming through such grantee to a holder for value without knowledge that the partner, in making the conveyance, has 6 exceeded his authority.

Where title to real property is in the name of the partnership, a conveyance executed by a partner, in his that 9 partner's own name, passes the equitable interest of the partnership, provided the set partnership, provided the act is one within the authority of the partner under the provisions of section 323.08.

Where title to real property is in the name of one or more but not all the partners, and the record does not disclose the right of the partnership, the partners in whose names the title stands may convey title to such property, but the partnership 16 may recover such property if the partners' act does not bind the partnership under the provisions of section 323.08, unless the 18 purchaser, or his the purchaser's assignee, is a holder for value, without knowledge.

Where the title to real property is in the name of one or more or all the partners, or in a third person in trust for the partnership, a conveyance executed by a partner in the partnership name, or in his that partner's own name, passes the 24 equitable interest of the partnership, provided the act is one within the authority of the partner under the provisions of section 323.08.

Where the title to real property is in the names of all the partners, a conveyance executed by all the partners passes all their rights in such property.

323*#105

323.10 PARTNERSHIP BOUND BY ADMISSION OF PARTNER.

An admission or representation made by any partner 32 concerning partnership affairs within the scope of his that partner's authority, as conferred by this chapter, is evidence 34 against the partnership.

323*#11S

323.11 NOTICE TO OR KNOWLEDGE OF PARTNER CHARGES PARTNERSHIP.

Notice to any partner of any matter relating to partnership 38 affairs, and the knowledge of the partner acting in the 39 particular matter, acquired while a partner or then present to his that partner's mind, and the knowledge of any other partner who reasonably could and should have communicated it to the acting partner, operate as notice to or knowledge of the partnership, except in the case of a fraud on the partnership committed by or with the consent of that partner.

323*#12S 45

323*#13S

323.12 PARTNERSHIP LIABLE FOR PARTNER'S WRONGFUL ACT. Where, by any wrongful act or omission of any partner acting in the ordinary course of the business of the partnership or with the authority of his copartners, loss or injury is caused to any person, not being a partner in the partnership, or 50 any penalty is incurred, the partnership is liable therefor to the same extent as the partner so acting or omitting to act.

> 323.13 PARTNERSHIP LIABLE FOR PARTNER'S BREACH OF TRUST. The partnership is bound to make good the loss:

- (1) Where one partner acting within the scope of his 55 apparent authority receives money or property of a third person and misapplies it; and
- (2) Where the partnership in the course of its business 57 58 receives money or property of a third person and the money or 59 property so received is misapplied by any partner while it is in 60 the custody of the partnership. 323*#15S

61 323.15 PARTNER BY ESTOPPEL.

Subdivision 1. REPRESENTATIONS. When a person, by words spoken or written or by conduct, represents-himself makes, or consents to another-representing-him another's making, a representation to any one-7-as that the person is a partner in an existing partnership or with one or more persons not actual partners, he the person represented to be a partner is liable to any-such-person one to whom such representation has been made, who has, on the faith of such representation, given credit to the actual or apparent partnership, and if he the person represented to be a partner has made such representation or

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     consented to its being made in the public manner, he such a
     person is liable to such-person the one giving credit, whether
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     the representation has or has not been made or communicated
 4
     to \operatorname{such-person-so} the one giving credit by or with the knowledge
     of the apparent-partner-making-the-representation-or-consenting
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 6
     to-its-being-made person represented to be a partner:
 7
       (1) When a partnership liability results, he the person
 8
     represented to be a partner is as liable as though he-were an
 9
     actual member of the partnership;
       (2) When no partnership liability results, he the person
10
11
     represented to be a partner is liable jointly with the other
12
     persons, if any, so consenting to the contract or representation
13
     as to incur liability, otherwise separately.
       Subd. 2. AGENT. When a person has been thus
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15
    represented to be a partner in an existing partnership, or with
16
    one or more persons not actual partners, he the person
17
     represented to be a partner is an agent of the persons
18
     consenting to such representation to bind them to the same
19
    extent and in the same manner as though he the person
20
     represented to be a partner were a partner in fact, with respect
21
     to persons who rely upon the representation. Where all the
22
     members of the existing partnership consent to the
23
    representation, a partnership act or obligation results; but in
     all other cases it is the joint act or obligation of the person
24
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     acting and the persons consenting to the representation.
323*#16S
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        323.16 LIABILITY OF INCOMING PARTNER.
27
        A person admitted as a partner into an existing partnership
28
     is liable for all the obligations of the partnership arising
29
     before his admission as though he-had-been a partner when such
30
     obligations were incurred, except that this liability shall be
31
     satisfied only out of partnership property.
323*#17S
        323.17 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARTNERS.
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33
        The rights and duties of the partners in relation to the
34
     partnership shall be determined, subject to any agreement
     between them, by the following rules:
36
        (1) Each partner shall be repaid his contributions, whether
37
     by way of capital or advances to the partnership property and
38
     share equally in the profits and surplus remaining after all
39
     liabilities, including those to partners, are satisfied; and
40
     must contribute towards the losses, whether of capital or
41
     otherwise, sustained by the partnership according to his each
42
     partner's share in the profits;
43
        (2) The partnership must indemnify every partner in respect
44
     of payments made and personal liabilities reasonably incurred by
     him that partner in the ordinary and proper conduct of its
45
46
     business, or for the preservation of its business or property;
       (3) A partner, who in aid of the partnership makes any
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     payment or advance beyond the amount of capital which he the
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     partner agreed to contribute, shall be paid interest from the
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     date of the payment or advance;
        (4) A partner shall receive interest on the capital
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     contributed by-him only from the date when repayment should be
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       (5) All partners have equal rights in the management and
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    conduct of the partnership business;
56
       (6) No partner is entitled to remuneration for acting in
57
     the partnership business, except that a surviving partner is
58
     entitled to reasonable compensation for his services in winding
59
     up the partnership affairs;
60
        (7) No person can become a member of a partnership without
     the consent of all the partners;
61
62
        (8) Any difference arising as to ordinary matters connected
63
     with the partnership business may be decided by a majority of
64
     the partners; but no act in contravention of any agreement
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     between the partners may be done rightfully without the consent
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     of all the partners.
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323.20 PARTNER ACCOUNTABLE AS A FIDUCIARY.

323*#20S

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Every partner must account to the partnership for any benefit, and hold as trustee for it any profits derived by him that partner without the consent of the other partners from any transaction connected with the formation, conduct, or liquidation of the partnership or from any use by him that partner of its property.

323*#275

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This section applies also to the representatives of a
 2 deceased partner engaged in the liquidation of the affairs of
     the partnership as the personal representatives of the last
 4
     surviving partner.
323*#21S
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       323.21 RIGHT TO AN ACCOUNT.
 6
      Any partner shall have the right to a formal account as to
     partnership affairs
 8
      (1) If he-is wrongfully excluded from the partnership
 9 business or possession of its property by his copartners;
      (2) If the right exists under the terms of any agreement;
10
11
        (3) As provided by section 323.20; or
12
        (4) When other circumstances render it just and reasonable.
323*#23S
13
        323.23 PROPERTY RIGHTS OF A PARTNER.
14
       The property rights of a partner are his rights in specific
15
    partnership property, his an interest in the partnership, and
     his the right to participate in the management.
16
323*#245
       323.24 NATURE OF A PARTNER'S RIGHT IN SPECIFIC
17
18
    PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.
     A partner is coowner with his the other partners of
19
20 specific partnership property holding as a tenant in partnership.
21
      The incidents of this tenancy are such that:
22
        (1) A partner, subject to the provisions of this chapter
23 and to any agreement between the partners, has an equal right
24 with his the other partners to possess specific partnership
    property for partnership purposes; but he has no right to
25
26 possess such property for any other purpose without the consent
27 of his the other partners;
      (2) A partner's right in specific partnership property is
28
29 not assignable except in connection with the assignment of the
30 rights of all the partners in the same property;
31
       (3) A partner's right in specific partnership property is
32 not subject to attachment, garnishment or execution, except on a
33 claim against the partnership; when partnership property is
    attached for a partnership debt the partners, or any of them, or
34
35
    the representatives of a deceased partner; cannot claim any
36
   right under the homestead or exemption laws;
37
        (4) On the death of a partner his that partner's right in
38
38 specific partnership property vests in the surviving partner or
39 partners, except where the deceased was the last surviving
40
     partner, when his the deceased's right in such property vests in
41
    his the deceased's legal representative; such surviving partner
42 or partners, or the legal representative of the last surviving
partner, has no right to possess the partnership property for any but a partnership purpose; and
    any but a partnership purpose; and
45
     (5) A partner's right in specific partnership property is
46 not subject to dower, curtesy, the statutory interest of a
47
    surviving spouse, or allowances to widows a surviving spouse,
48 heirs or next of kin.
323*#255
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        323.25 PARTNER'S INTEREST IN THE PARTNERSHIP.
50
       A partner's interest in the partnership is his that
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    partner's share of the profits and surplus, and the same is
    personal property.
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323*#265
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      323.26 ASSIGNMENT OF PARTNER'S INTEREST.
      A conveyance by a partner of his that partner's interest in
54
55 the partnership does not of itself dissolve the partnership,
56 nor, as against the other partners in the absence of agreement,
57 entitle the assignee, during the continuance of the partnership,
58 to interfere in the management or administration of the
59 partnership business or affairs, or to require any information
60 or account of partnership transactions, or to inspect the
61
   partnership books; but it merely entitles the assignee to
62
    receive in accordance with his the assigning contract the
63 profits to which the assigning partner would otherwise be
64 entitled.
65
      In case of a dissolution of the partnership, the assignee
66
    is entitled to receive his the assignor's interest and may
67
    require an account from the date only of the last account agreed
   to by all the partners.
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323.27 PARTNER'S INTEREST CHARGEABLE AS SUCH.

On due application to a competent court by any judgment

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transaction

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creditor of a partner, the court which entered the judgment,
    order, or decree, or any other court, may charge the interest of
     the debtor partner with payment of the unsatisfied amount of
    such judgment debt with interest thereon; and may then or later
 5
    appoint a receiver of his the debtor partner's share of the
    profits and of any other money due or to fall due to him the
    debtor partner in respect of the partnership, and make all other
 7
 8
    orders, directions, accounts and inquiries which the debtor
 9
    partner might have made, or which the circumstances of the case
10
    may require.
11
      The interest charged may be redeemed at any time before
12 foreclosure, or in case of a sale being directed by the court
13
    may be purchased without thereby causing a dissolution:
14
       (1) With separate property, by any one or more of the
15 partners; or
16
       (2) With partnership property, by any one or more of the
17
   partners with the consent of all the partners whose interests
18
    are not so charged or sold.
19
       Nothing in this chapter shall be held to deprive a partner
20
    of his a right, if any, under the exemption laws, as regards his
21
     that partner's interest in the partnership.
323*#315
22
       323.31 DISSOLUTION BY DECREE OF COURT.
23
      On application by or for a partner the court shall decree a
24
   dissolution whenever:
25
       (1) A partner has been declared a lunatic in any judicial
26
    proceeding or is shown to be of unsound mind;
27
      (2) A partner becomes in any other way incapable of
28
   performing his that partner's part of the partnership contract;
29
      (3) A partner has been guilty of such conduct as tends to
30
    affect prejudicially the carrying on of the business;
31
       (4) A partner wilfully or persistently commits a breach of
32
    the partnership agreement, or otherwise so conducts-himself acts
33
    in matters relating to the partnership business that it is not
34
   reasonably practicable to carry on the business in partnership
35 with him that partner;
36
       (5) The business of the partnership can only be carried on
37
    at a loss;
38
       (6) Other circumstances render a dissolution equitable.
       On the application of the purchaser of a partner's interest
40
   under sections 323.27 or 323.26:
41
     (1) After the termination of the specified term or
42
    particular undertaking;
43
       (2) At any time if the partnership was a partnership at
44
    will when the interest was assigned or when the charging order
45
    was issued.
323*#33S
46
       323.33 RIGHT OF PARTNER TO CONTRIBUTION FROM COPARTNERS
47
    AFTER DISSOLUTION.
48
       Where the dissolution is caused by the act, death, or
49 bankruptcy of a partner, each partner is liable to his the
50 copartners for his each's share of any liability created by any
51
   partner acting for the partnership as if the partnership had not
   been dissolved, unless:
52
53 (1) The dissolution being by act of any partner, the
54
    partner acting for the partnership had knowledge of the
55
   dissolution; or
56
     (2) The dissolution being by the death or bankruptcy of a
57
    partner, the partner acting for the partnership had knowledge or
58
    notice of the death or bankruptcy.
323*#34S
59
       323.34 PARTNER'S AGENCY AFTER DISSOLUTION.
60
       Subdivision 1. BY WHAT ACTS. After dissolution a
61
    partner can bind the partnership, except as provided in
62
    subdivision 3:
       (1) By any act appropriate for winding up partnership
63
64
    affairs or completing transactions unfinished at dissolution;
65
       (2) By any transaction which would bind the partnership if
66
    dissolution had not taken place, provided the other party to the
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(b) Though he the partner had not so extended credit, had nevertheless known of the partnership prior to dissolution, and, having no knowledge or notice of dissolution, the fact of

dissolution and had no knowledge or notice of the dissolution;

(a) Had extended credit to the partnership prior to

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 1 dissolution had not been advertised in a newspaper of general
   circulation in the place (or in each place if more than one) at
    which the partnership business was regularly carried on.
     Subd. 2. SATISFACTION OF LIABILITY. The liability
 5 of a partner under subdivision 1, clause (2), shall be satisfied
 6 out of partnership assets alone when such partner had been prior
    to dissolution
 8
     (1) Unknown as a partner to the person with whom the
9 contract is made; and
10
     (2) So far unknown and inactive in partnership affairs that
11
     the business reputation of the partnership could not be said to
12
    have been in any degree due to his the partner's connection with
13
14
     Subd. 3. WHEN NOT BOUND. The partnership is in no
15
    case bound by any act of a partner after dissolution
    (1) Where the partnership is dissolved because it is
16
    unlawful to carry on the business, unless the act is appropriate
17
18 for winding up partnership affairs; or
     (2) Where the partner has become bankrupt; or
19
20
       (3) Where the partner has no authority to wind up
21 partnership affairs, except by a transaction with one who
22
       (a) Had extended credit to the partnership prior to
23
    dissolution and had no knowledge or notice of his the partner's
    want of authority; or
24
25
     (b) Had not extended credit to the partnership prior to
26 dissolution, and, having no knowledge or notice of his the
27
   partner's want of authority, the fact of his the partner's want
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of authority has not been advertised in the manner provided for 29 advertising the fact of dissolution in subdivision 1, clause (2) 30 (b).

Subd. 4. WHEN LIABLE. Nothing in this section shall affect the liability under section 323.15 of any person who, 33 after dissolution, personally represents himself or consents to 34 another representing him the person as a partner in a partnership engaged in carrying on business. 323*#35S

323.35 DISCHARGE OF EXISTING LIABILITIES ON DISSOLUTION. The dissolution of the partnership does not of itself 38 discharge the existing liability of any partner.

A partner is discharged from any existing liability upon 40 dissolution of the partnership by an agreement to that effect 41 between himself that partner, the partnership creditor and the 42 person or partnership continuing the business; and such agreement may be inferred from the course of dealing between the creditor having knowledge of the dissolution and the person or partnership continuing the business.

Where a person agrees to assume the existing obligations of a dissolved partnership, the partners whose obligations have been assumed shall be discharged from any liability to any creditor of the partnership who, knowing of the agreement, consents to a material alteration in the nature or time of payment of such obligations.

The individual property of a deceased partner shall be 53 liable for all obligations of the partnership incurred while he 54 <u>the deceased</u> was a partner but subject to the prior payment of his the deceased's separate debts. 323*#365

323.36 RIGHT TO WIND UP.

Unless otherwise agreed, the partners who have not wrongfully dissolved the partnership or the legal representative of the last surviving partner, not bankrupt, has the right to wind up the partnership affairs; provided, that any partner, his 61 the partner's legal representative, or his the partner's assignee, upon cause shown, may obtain winding up by the court. 323*#375

63 323.37 ALLOCATION OF PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY ON DISSOLUTION. 64 Subdivision 1. RIGHTS. When dissolution is caused in any way, except in contravention of the partnership 65 66 agreement, each partner, as against his the copartners and all 67 persons claiming through them in respect of their interests in the partnership, unless otherwise agreed, may have the 68 69 partnership property applied to discharge its liabilities, and 70 the surplus applied to pay in cash the net amount owing to the 71 respective partners. If dissolution is caused by expulsion of a 72 partner, bona fide under the partnership agreement, and if the 73 expelled partner is discharged from all partnership liabilities,

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either by payment or agreement under section 323.35, he the
     expelled partner shall receive in cash only the net amount
     due him from the partnership.
        Subd. 2. WHEN DISSOLUTION WRONGFUL.
 4
                                               When
     dissolution is caused in contravention of the partnership
     agreement the rights of the partners shall be as follows:
       (1) Each partner who has not caused dissolution wrongfully
 8
    shall have:
       (a) All the rights specified in subdivision 1; and
 9
10
        (b) The right, as against each partner who has caused the
     dissolution wrongfully, to damages for breach of the agreement;
11
12
        (2) The partners who have not caused the dissolution
13
     wrongfully, if they all desire to continue the business in the
     same name, either by themselves or jointly with others, may do
14
15
     so, during the agreed term for the partnership, and for that
16
     purpose may possess the partnership property, provided they
17
     secure the payment by bond approved by the court, or pay to any
18
     partner who has caused the dissolution wrongfully the value of
     his that partner's interest in the partnership at the
20
     dissolution, less any damages recoverable under clause (1) (b),
21
     and in like manner indemnify him that partner against all
22
     present or future partnership liabilities;
23
       (3) A partner who has caused the dissolution wrongfully
24
    shall have:
25
       (a) If the business is not continued under the provisions
26
     of clause (2), all the rights of a partner under subdivision 1,
     subject to clause (1) (b);
27
28
       (b) If the business is continued under clause (2), the
29
    right as against his the copartners and all claiming through
30
     them in respect of their interests in the partnership, to have
31
     the value of his the dissolving partner's interest in the
32
     partnership, less any damages caused to his the copartners by
    the dissolution, ascertained and paid to him the dissolving
33
34
    partner in cash, or the payment secured by bond approved by the
35
     court, and to be released from all existing liabilities of the
36
    partnership; but in ascertaining the value of the partner's
37
     interest the value of the good will of the business shall not be
38
     considered.
323*#38S
39
        323.38 ADJUSTMENT OF RIGHTS ON DISSOLUTION FOR FRAUD.
40
       Where a partnership contract is rescinded on the ground of
     the fraud or misrepresentation of one of the partners thereto,
41
     the party entitled to rescind is, without prejudice to any other
42
43
     right, entitled:
44
        (1) To a lien on, or right of retention of, the surplus of
45
     the partnership property after satisfying the partnership
     liabilities to third persons for any sum of money paid by him
46
47
     the rescinder for the purchase of an interest in the partnership
48
     and for any capital or advances contributed by him the
49
     rescinder; and
       (2) To stand, after all liabilities to third persons have
50
     been satisfied, in the place of the creditors of the partnership
51
52
    for any payments made by him the rescinder in respect of the
53
     partnership liabilities; and
54
       (3) To be indemnified by the person guilty of the fraud or
55
     making the representation against all debts and liabilities of
56
     the partnership.
323*#39S
57
        323.39 DISTRIBUTION ON DISSOLUTION.
58
       In settling accounts between the partners after
59
     dissolution, the following rules shall be observed, subject to
60
     any agreement to the contrary:
61
        (1) The assets of the partnership are:
62
        (a) The partnership property;
63
       (b) The contributions of the partners necessary for the
64
    payment of all the liabilities specified in clause (2);
65
       (2) The liabilities of the partnership shall rank in order
     of payment, as follows:
67
        (a) Those owing to creditors other than partners;
68
       (b) Those owing to partners other than for capital and
69
     profits;
```

declaration in clause (1) to the satisfaction of the liabilities; (4) The partners shall contribute, as provided by section

(3) The assets shall be applied in the order of their

(c) Those owing to partners in respect to capital;

(d) Those owing to partners in respect to profits;

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1 323.17, clause (1), the amount necessary to satisfy the
2 liabilities; but if any, but not all, of the partners are
   insolvent, or, not being subject to process, refuse to
   contribute, the other partners shall contribute their share of
5 the liabilities, and, in the relative proportions in which they
6 share the profits, the additional amount necessary to pay the
7 liabilities;
8 (5) An as
```

- (5) An assignee for the benefit of creditors of any person 9 appointed by the court shall have the right to enforce the 10 contributions specified in clause (4);
- (6) Any partner or his the partner's legal representative shall have the right to enforce the contributions specified in 13 clause (4), to the extent of the amount which-he-has paid in 14 excess of his that partner's share of the liability;
 - (7) The individual property of a deceased partner shall be liable for the contributions specified in clause (4);
- (8) When partnership property and the individual properties 18 of the partners are in the possession of a court for 19 distribution, partnership creditors shall have priority on partnership property and separate creditors on individual property, saving the rights of lien or secured creditors as 22 heretofore;
 - (9) Where a partner has become bankrupt or his the partner's estate is insolvent, the claims against his the partner's separate property shall rank in the following order:
 - (a) Those owing to separate creditors;
 - (b) Those owing to partnership creditors; and
- 28 (c) Those owing to partners by way of contribution. 323*#40S

323.40 LIABILITY OF PERSONS CONTINUING THE BUSINESS IN 30 CERTAIN CASES.

Subdivision 1. ADMISSION. When any new partner is admitted into an existing partnership, or when any partner 33 retires and assigns, or the representative of the deceased 34 partner assigns, his the partner's rights in partnership 35 property to two or more of the partners, or to one or more of the partners and one or more third persons, if the business is continued without liquidation of the partnership affairs, 38 creditors of the first or dissolved partnership are also creditors of the partnership so continuing in the business.

No change for subd 2 Subd. 3. CONTINUATION ON RETIREMENT OR DEATH. 42 any partner retires or dies and the business of the dissolved partnership is continued, as set forth in subdivisions 1 and 2, with the consent of the retired partners or the representative 45 of the deceased partner, but without any assignment of his the partner's right in partnership property, rights of creditors of the dissolved partnership and of the creditors of the person or partnership continuing the business shall be as if such assignment had been made.

No change for subd 4 to 7

Subd. 8. RIGHTS OF CREDITORS. When the business of 52 a partnership after dissolution is continued under any 53 conditions set forth in this section, the creditors of the 54 dissolved partnership, as against the separate creditors of the retiring or deceased partner or the representative of the 56 deceased partner, have a prior right to any claim of the retired partner or the representative of the deceased partner against the person or partnership continuing the business, on account of 59 the retired or deceased partner's interest in the dissolved partnership or on account of any consideration promised for such 61 interest or for his the retired or deceased partner's right in partnership property.

No change for subd 9 to 10

323*#415

323.41 RIGHTS OF RETIRING OR ESTATE OF DECEASED PARTNER WHEN THE BUSINESS IS CONTINUED.

When a partner retires or dies, and the business is 67 continued under any of the conditions set forth in section 323.40, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, or section 323.37, subdivision 2, clause (2), without any settlement of accounts as 70 between him the partner or his that partner's estate and the person or partnership continuing the business, unless otherwise agreed, he the partner or his the partner's legal representative as against such persons or partnership, may have the value of his the partner's interest at the date of dissolution

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ascertained, and shall receive as an ordinary creditor an amount
    equal to the value of his that interest in the dissolved
     partnership, with interest, or, at-his-option-or-at-the-option
     of-his-legal-representative the option, in lieu of interest, of
    the profits attributable to the use of his the partner's right
 5
     in the property of the dissolved partnership; provided, that the
 6
    creditors of the dissolved partnership as against the separate
 8 creditors, or the representative of the retired or deceased
 9 partner, shall have priority on any claim arising under this
10
    section, as provided by section 323.40, subdivision 8.
323*#42S
       323.42 RIGHT TO ACCOUNTING ACCRUES ON DISSOLUTION.
11
12
       The right to an account of his that partner's interest
13
    shall accrue to any partner, or his the partner's legal
    representative, as against the winding up partners or the
14
   surviving partners or the person or partnership continuing the
15
16 business, at the date of dissolution, in the absence of any
17
    agreement to the contrary.
324*#01S
18
       324.01 DEFINITIONS.
19
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. ARTIST. "Artist" means the creator of a
20
21
    work of art or, if he-or-she that person is deceased, that
   person's the heirs or personal representatives of the creator of
22
23
   a work of art.
24
       No change for subd 3 to 6
324*#08S
       324.08 ACTS PROHIBITED; DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS.
25
       No change for subd 1 to 3
27
       Subd. 4. SALES DISCLAIMER. If the seller disclaims
   knowledge as to any relevant detail referred to in section
28
    324.09, he-or-she the seller shall so state the information is
29
30 unknown or not available. Describing the print as a
     "reproduction" eliminates the need to furnish information
31
32
   details unless it was allegedly published in a numbered, or
33 limited edition, and signed by the artist, in which case all of
    the informational details are required to be furnished.
325A#02S
35
        325A.02 NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.
       Subdivision 1. Every contract for invention development
36
   services shall be in writing and shall be subject to the
37
38 provisions of sections 325A.01 to 325A.10. A copy of each fully
39
    executed, written contract shall be given to the customer at the
   time he the customer signs the contract.
40
41
       No change for subd 2
325A#03S
       325A.03 RIGHT OF CANCELLATION.
42
43
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. Every contract for invention development services
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45
   shall contain the following statement in 10-point boldface type
    immediately above the place where the customer signs the
46
47 contract:
48
       "The three business day period during which you may cancel
49 this contract for any reason by mailing or delivering written
notice to the invention developer will expire on (last date to
mail or deliver notice). If you choose to mail your notice, it
52 must be placed in the United States mail addressed to (Name of
53 Invention Developer), at (Address of Invention Developer's Place
of Business) with first class postage prepaid before midnight of
this date. If you choose to personally deliver your notice to
56 the invention developer, it must be delivered to-him by the end
57
   of his the developer's normal business day on this date."
325A#04S
58
       325A.04 MANDATORY CONTRACT FORM.
59
       No change for subd 1
60
      Subd. 2. The following disclosure statement shall be in
61
    boldface type and shall be located conspicuously on a cover
   sheet that contains no other writing:
62
       "The following disclosures are required by law and are
63
64
    expressly made a part of this contract: You have the right to
65 cancel this contract for any reason at any time within three
66
   business days from the date you and the invention developer sign
   the contract and you receive a fully executed copy of it. To
67
68 exercise this option you need only mail or personally deliver to
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    this invention developer written notice of your cancellation.
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70 The method and time for notification is set forth in this

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contract immediately above the place for your signature. Upon 2 cancellation, the invention developer must return by mail or personal delivery, within ten business days after receipt of the cancellation notice, all money paid and all materials provided either by you or by another party in your behalf.

Unless-the-invention-developer-is-a-lawyery-he-is-NOT permitted-to-give-you-legal-advice-concerning-patenty-copyright or-trademark-law-or-to-advise-you-of-whether-your-idea-or invention-may-be-patentable-or-may-be-protected-under-the patenty-copyright-or-trademark-laws-of-the-United-States-or-any other-law An invention developer who is also a lawyer may give you legal advice concerning patent, copyright, or trademark law or advise you of whether your idea or invention may be patentable or may be protected under the patent, copyright, or trademark laws of the United States or any other law. An invention developer who is not a lawyer may not give you legal advice on these subjects.

No patent, copyright or trademark protection will be acquired for you by the invention developer or by this contract. Your failure to inquire into the law governing patent, copyright or trademark matters may jeopardize your rights in your idea or invention both in the United States and in foreign countries. Your failure to identify and investigate existing patents, trademarks or registered copyrights may place you in jeopardy of infringing the copyrights, patent or trademark rights of other persons if you proceed to make, use, distribute or sell your idea or invention."

No change for subd 3 to 9

Subd. 10. The contract shall state that the records and correspondence required to be maintained pursuant to section 325A.08 will be made available to the customer or his the customer's representative for review and copying at the customer's expense on the invention developer's premises during normal business hours upon seven days' written notice, the time period to begin from the date the notice is placed in the United States mail properly addressed and first class postage prepaid.

No change for subd 11 to 12

325A#05S

325A.05 DISCLOSURES MADE PRIOR TO CONTRACT.

No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. The disclosure shall contain the following statement:

"Unless-the-invention-developer-is-a-lawyer,-he-is-NOT permitted-to-give-you-legal-advice-concerning-patenty-copyright or-trademark-law-or-to-advise-you-of-whether-your-idea-or invention-may-be-patentable-or-may-be-protected-under-the patenty-copyright-or-trademark-laws-of-the-United-States-or-any other-law An invention developer who is also a lawyer may give you legal advice concerning patent, copyright, or trademark law or to advise you of whether your idea or invention may be patentable or may be protected under the patent, copyright, trademark laws of the United States or any other law. An invention developer who is not a lawyer may not give you legal advice on these subjects.

No patent, copyright or trademark protection will be acquired for you by the invention developer. Your failure to inquire into the law governing patent, copyright or trademark matters may jeopardize your rights in your idea or invention, both in the United States and in foreign countries. Your failure to identify and investigate existing patents, trademarks or registered copyrights may place you in jeopardy of infringing the copyrights, patent or trademark rights of other persons if you proceed to make, use, distribute or sell your idea or invention."

325A#07S

325A.07 RESTRICTION ON USE OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. In connection with a contract for invention development services, the invention developer shall not take from a customer a negotiable instrument other than a check as evidence of the obligation of the customer. A holder is not a holder in due course if he the holder takes a negotiable instrument taken from a customer in violation of this section. 325A#09S

71 325A.09 REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT.

72 No change for subd 1

73 Subd. 2. Any contract for invention development services

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that does not comply with the applicable provisions of sections
    325A.01 to 325A.10 shall be unenforceable against the customer
     as contrary to public policy, provided that no contract shall be
     unenforceable if the invention developer proves that
    noncompliance was unintentional and resulted from a bona fide
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   error in spite of his-use-of reasonable procedures adopted to
     avoid any such errors, and if he the invention developer makes
     an appropriate correction.
 9
       No change for subd 3 to 7
325B#02S
10
        325B.02 NO INDUCEMENT OR COERCION.
11
        No brewer shall:
12
        (1) Induce or coerce, or attempt to induce or coerce, any
13
    beer wholesaler to accept delivery of any alcoholic beverage or
14
     any other commodity which shall not have been ordered by the
15
     beer wholesaler.
16
       (2) Induce or coerce, or attempt to induce or coerce, any
17
     beer wholesaler to do any illegal act or thing by threatening to
18
    amend, cancel, terminate, or refuse to renew any agreement
19
     existing between a brewer and a beer wholesaler.
20
        (3) Require a wholesaler to assent to any condition,
21
    stipulation or provision limiting the wholesaler-in-his
22
    wholesaler's right to sell the product of any other brewer
23
     anywhere in the state of Minnesota, provided that the
24
     acquisition of the product of another brewer does not materially
25
     impair the quality of service or quantity of sales of the
26
     existing brand or brands of the brewer seeking to impose the
27
    condition, stipulation or provision.
325B#04S
28
        325B.04 CANCELLATION.
29
        Notwithstanding the terms, provisions or conditions of any
30
    agreement, no brewer shall amend, cancel, terminate or refuse to
31
    continue to renew any agreement, or cause a wholesaler to resign
32 from an agreement, unless good cause exists for amendment,
33
    termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, noncontinuation or
34
    causing a resignation. "Good cause" shall not include the sale
    or purchase of a brewer. "Good cause" shall include, but not be
35
36
    limited to, the following:
37
       (1) Revocation of the wholesaler's license to do business
38
    in the state.
39
       (2) Bankruptcy or insolvency of the wholesaler.
        (3) Assignment for the benefit of creditors or similar
40
41
     disposition of the assets of the wholesaler.
42
        (4) Failure by the wholesaler to substantially comply,
43
    without reasonable excuse or justification, with any reasonable
44
     and material requirement imposed upon him the wholesaler by the
45
    brewer.
325B#14S
        325B.14 OBLIGATIONS OF PURCHASER.
46
47
        Except for good cause, which shall include, but not be
48
    limited to (1) revocation of the wholesaler's license to do
    business in the state, (2) bankruptcy or insolvency of the
50
    wholesaler, (3) assignment for the benefit of creditors or
51
    similar disposition of the assets of the wholesaler, (4) failure
52 by the wholesaler to substantially comply, without reasonable
53
    excuse or justification, with any reasonable and material
54
    requirement imposed upon him the wholesaler by the brewery, the
55 purchaser of a "brewer" as defined in sections 325B.01 to
56
    325B.17 shall become obligated to all of the terms and
57
    conditions of the agreement in effect on the date of purchase.
58
    "Purchase", as defined for the purposes of sections 325B.01 to
    325B.17, shall include, but is not limited to, the sale of
60
    stock, sale of assets, merger, lease, transfer or consolidation.
325C#01S
61
        325C.01 DEFINITIONS.
62
        No change for subd 1 to 2
63
        Subd. 3. "Misappropriation" means:
       (i) acquisition of a trade secret of another by a person
65
    who knows or has reason to know that the trade secret was
    acquired by improper means; or
66
67
       (ii) disclosure or use of a trade secret of another without
68
    express or implied consent by a person who
69
       (A) used improper means to acquire knowledge of the trade
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     secret; or
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(B) at the time of disclosure or use, knew or had reason to

know that his the discloser's or user's knowledge of the trade

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1 secret was

- (I) derived from or through a person who had utilized improper means to acquire it;
- (II) acquired under circumstances giving rise to a duty to 5 maintain its secrecy or limit its use; or
- (III) derived from or through a person who owed a duty to 7 the person seeking relief to maintain its secrecy or limit its use; or
- (C) before a material change of his the discloser's or 10 user's position, knew or had reason to know that it was a trade 11 secret and that knowledge of it had been acquired by accident or mistake.

No change for subd 4 to 5 13 325D#06S

14

325D.06 INAPPLICABLE SALES.

The provisions of section 325D.01, subdivisions 2 to 6, and sections 325D.04 and 325D.05 shall not apply to any sale made:

- (1) In closing out in good faith the owner's stock, or any 18 part thereof, for the purpose of discontinuing his trade in any such stock or commodity, and in case of the sale of seasonal 20 goods or merchandise where style is the paramount feature or to the bona fide sale of perishable goods to prevent loss to the vendor by spoilage or depreciation, provided notice is given to 23 the public thereof;
 - (2) When the goods are damaged or deteriorated in quality, and notice is given to the public thereof;
 - (3) By an officer acting under the orders of any court;
 - (4) In an endeavor made in good faith to meet the legal prices of a competitor selling the same commodity, articles, goods, wares, or merchandise in the same locality or trade area.

The price of a retail competitor which is less than eight 31 percent above the manufacturer's published list price less his published trade discounts where the manufacturer publishes a list price, or in the absence of such a list price less than eight percent above the actual current delivered invoice or 35 replacement cost without deducting customary cash discounts plus the amount of any excise or sales tax shall be prima facie evidence that it is not a legal price, within the meaning of 38 this section.

The price of a wholesale or sub-jobbing competitor to a retailer, which is less than two percent above the manufacturer's published list price less his published trade discounts where the manufacturer publishes a list price, or in 43 the absence of such a list price less than two percent above the 44 actual current delivered invoice or replacement cost without deducting customary cash discounts plus the amount of any excise or sales tax shall be prima facie evidence that it is not a legal price, within the meaning of this section.

Any retailer, wholesaler, sub-jobber or vending machines operator may request the attorney general to ascertain and disclose to him the person making the request, the current manufacturer's published list price less published trade discounts on any commodity, article, goods, wares, or merchandise, and it shall then be the duty of the attorney general, within 48 hours of such request, to ascertain and disclose to the person making such request, the current manufacturer's published list price less published trade discounts.

58 Failure to make such request by any person before reducing his price on any commodity, article, goods, wares, or 59 60 merchandise below his cost shall be prima facie evidence of not 61 acting in good faith within the meaning of this paragraph. 325D#08S

325D.08 SALES PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF VIOLATION; DENIAL OF LEGAL OR EQUITABLE RELIEF.

Any sale made by the retail vendor at less than eight percent above the manufacturer's published list price, less his published trade discounts, where the manufacturer publishes a list price; or, in the absence of such list price, at less than 68 eight percent above the actual current delivered invoice or replacement cost, without deducting customary cash discounts, plus, in either case, the amount of any excise or sales tax imposed on such merchandise subsequent to the purchase thereof 72 and prior to the resale thereof, for the purpose or with the effect of injuring a competitor or destroying competition, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of sections 325D.02 to

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325D.07.

No prosecution shall be had nor any action at law for damages or injunctive relief shall lie where the vendor sells at a price not less than 15 percent above the manufacturer's published list price, less his published trade discounts, where the manufacturer publishes a list price; or, in the absence of such a list price, at not less than 15 percent above the current delivered invoice or replacement cost, without deducting customary cash discounts, plus, in either case, the amount of any excise or sales tax imposed on such merchandise subsequent to the purchase thereof and prior to the resale thereof.

Any sale made by a wholesale vendor, or a sub-jobber to a retailer at less than two percent above the manufacturer's published list price, less his published trade discounts, where the manufacturer publishes a list price; or, in the absence of such a list price, at less than two percent above the actual current delivered invoice or replacement cost, without deducting customary cash discounts, plus, in either case, the amount of any excise or sales tax imposed on such merchandise subsequent to the purchase thereof and prior to the resale thereof, for the purpose or with the effect of injuring a competitor or destroying competition, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of sections 325D.02 to 325D.07.

Any sale made by a wholesaler to another wholesaler, sub-jobber or vending machines operator at less than the manufacturer's published list price less his published trade discounts, where the manufacturer publishes a list price; or, in the absence of such a list price, at less than the actual current delivered invoice or replacement cost, without deducting customary cash discounts, plus, in either case, the amount of any excise or sales tax imposed on such merchandise subsequent to the purchase thereof and prior to the resale thereof, for the purpose or with the effect of injuring a competitor or destroying competition, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of sections 325D.02 to 325D.07. 325D#09S

325D.09 UNLAWFUL TRADE PRACTICES.

The legislature of the state of Minnesota hereby finds: that the trade practices defined and prohibited by sections 325D.09 to 325D.16 are detrimental to labor, destructive to employment, and injurious to the best interests of workingmen workers; that they mislead the-consumer consumers into believing that he-is they are buying merchandise at prices substantially below regular retail prices, when in fact he-is they are not; that they mislead the-consumer consumers as to the quality, ingredients and origin of merchandise purchased by-him; that they deprive the-consumer consumers of various customer services offered by regularly established and bona fide retail outlets without compensating advantage to the-consumer consumers; and that they constitute unfair and fraudulent 50 competition and unsound and uneconomic methods of distribution. The legislature, acting in the exercise of the police power of the state, declares that the public policy of the state requires, and that the general welfare of the state will be benefited by, the suppression of the trade practices hereinafter defined.

325D#14S

325D.14 EMPLOYER NOT TO DISPOSE OF OTHER THAN OWN PRODUCTS.

No employer shall, directly or indirectly, by itself or through a subsidiary agency owned or controlled in whole or in part by such employer, sell, cause to be sold, or have-in-his possession possess or under-his control for sale to his employees or to any other person, any merchandise not handled by such employer in the regular course of his business, nor shall any employer permit his the employer's name, his credit, or his premises to be used in connection with the sale or offer for sale of any such merchandise. This section shall not apply to purchases by an employer for the purpose of re-sale to his employees of such specialized equipment and paraphernalia as may be required for employees' safety and health, candy, chewing gum, tobacco, or meals consumed on the premises of such employer. The provisions of sections 325D.09 to 325D.16 shall not apply to any cooperative associations, duly established under the laws of the state of Minnesota, with respect to any merchandising transactions, which such cooperatives are

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authorized by their charters to conduct with their members.
         325D.15 VIOLATIONS; RESTRAINING ORDERS.
  2
         Any person violating the provisions of sections 325D.09 to
      325D.16 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Each act
  4
     prohibited by sections 325D.09 to 325D.16 shall constitute a
  6 separate violation and offense thereunder.
        In addition to the penalties provided in sections 325D.09
  8 to 325D.16 the courts of this state are hereby vested with
  9 jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violation of sections
 10 325D.09 to 325D.16. Any person damaged or who is threatened
 11 with loss, damage, or injury by reason of a violation of 12 sections 325D.09 to 325D.16 shall be entitled to sue for and
 13 have injunctive relief in any court of competent jurisdiction
 14 against any damage or threatened loss or injury by reason of a
     violation of sections 325D.09 to 325D.16 and for the amount of
 15
 16
      the actual damages to-him, if any. In order to obtain such
 17 injunctive relief, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove
 18
     that an adequate remedy at law does not exist.
 325D#16S
 19
        325D.16 APPLICATION.
        Nothing in sections 325D.09 to 325D.16 shall be deemed to
 20
      prohibit the sale by an employer to his employees of his the
 21
      employer's own products or property at any price.
 22
 325D#32S
 23 325D.32 DEFINITIONS.
 24
       No change for subd 1 to 8
 25
        Subd. 9. "Basic cost of cigarettes" means the gross
     invoice cost of cigarettes to the wholesaler or retailer plus
 26
 27 the full face value of any stamps which may be required by any
 28 cigarette tax act of this state, unless included by the
 29 manufacturer in his the list price.
     No change for subd 10
 30
         Subd. 11. (1) "Cost of the retailer" means the basic cost
 31
 32 of the cigarettes involved to the retailer plus the cost of
 33
      doing business by the retailer as defined in sections 325D.30 to
 34 325D.42.
 35
         (2) The cost of doing business by the said retailer is
 36 presumed to be eight percentum of the basic cost of cigarettes
 37 in the absence of proof of a lesser or a higher cost.
 38
      (3) If any retailer in connection with his the purchase of
 39 any cigarettes shall receive the discounts ordinarily allowed
 40 upon purchases by a retailer and in whole or in part discounts
 41 ordinarily allowed upon purchases by a wholesaler, the cost of
 42
     doing business by the retailer with respect to the said
43
     cigarettes shall be, in the absence of a lesser or a higher cost
      of doing business, the sum of the cost of doing business by the
 44
 45
      retailer and, to the extent that he the retailer shall have
 46
      received the full discounts allowed to a wholesaler, the cost of
 47
      doing business by a wholesaler as defined in subdivision 10,
 48
      clause (2).
        Subd. 12. "Subjobber" means any person who buys stamped
 49
 50
      cigarettes and sells them to persons other than ultimate
 51
      consumers, and any licensed distributor who delivers to and
     sells or distributes stamped cigarettes from a place of business
 52
 53
     other than that for which he the distributor has obtained his a
 54
     distributor's license; who does not use a distributor's license
 55
      for any plan or scheme to circumvent the Minnesota unfair
 56
      cigarette sales act or any other law relating to the sale of
     cigarettes, who does not use such subjobber's license for the
 57
 58 principal purpose of selling cigarettes to retail cigarette
 59
      licensees in which such subjobber has an ownership interest, and
 60
     who sells at least 75 percent of his total cigarette volume to
      retail outlets in which the subjobber has no more than a ten
 61
 62
     percent ownership interest, directly or indirectly, and who
 63
      sells to at least 25 retail customers. Notwithstanding the
      foregoing, "subjobber" shall also mean any person who is a
 64
 65
     vending machine operator. A vending machine operat is any
     person whose principal business is operating, or owning and
 67
      leasing to operators, machines for the vending of merchandise or
 68
      service.
 325D#33S
 69
         325D.33 SALES AT LESS THAN COST; PENALTY.
 70
        No change for subd 1
 71
         Subd. 2. Evidence of advertisement, offering to sell or
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sale of cigarettes by any wholesaler, subjobber or retailer at

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71

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secondhand;

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less than cost to-him as defined by sections 325D.30 to 325D.42
     shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of sections 325D.30
     to 325D.42 in civil cases.
325D#34S
 4
       325D.34 COMBINATION SALES.
        In all offers for sale or sales involving cigarettes and
 6
    any other item at a combined price and in all offers for sale,
     or sales, involving the giving of any gift or concession of any
 8
    kind whatsoever, and which are not given by the wholesaler or
 9
     retailer with all sales made by-him in the ordinary course of
10 his trade or business, the wholesaler's or retailer's combined
    selling price shall not be below the cost to the wholesaler or
12
    the cost to the retailer, respectively, of the total of all
    articles, products, commodities, gifts, and concessions included
   in such transactions, except that if any such articles,
14
15 products, commodities, gifts or concessions, shall not be
16 cigarettes, the basic cost thereof shall be determined in like
17
     manner as provided in section 325D.32, subdivision 9.
325D#35S
18
       325D.35 SALES BY A WHOLESALER TO A WHOLESALER.
19
        When one wholesaler sells cigarettes to any other
20
    wholesaler, the former shall not be required to include in his
21
     the selling price to the latter, the cost of doing business to
22
     the wholesaler, as defined by section 325D.32, but the latter
23
    wholesaler, upon resale to a retailer, shall be subject to the
24
     provisions of the said section.
325D#40S
25
        325D.40 REMEDIES; SALES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.
26
        Subdivision 1. Any corporation, partnership, trade
   association, or any person or persons who would suffer injury from any threatened violation of sections 325D.30 to 325D.42 may
27
28
29
   maintain an action to enjoin such actual or threatened violation
30
    and proof of actual damages need not be alleged or proved in
31
    cases of threatened violation. If a violation or threatened
32
    violation of the Minnesota unfair cigarette sales act shall be
    established, the court shall enjoin such violator or threatened
33
34
   violator, and, in addition thereto, the court shall assess in
35
   favor of the plaintiff and against defendant the injuries of the
   suit including reasonable attorneys fees. Where alleged and proved, the plaintiff, in addition to such injunctive relief and
37
38
    cost of suit including reasonable attorneys fees, shall be
39
    entitled to recover from defendant the actual damages sustained
   by-him.
40
41
       No change for subd 2
325D#43S
42
        325D.43 DEFINITIONS.
       No change for subd 1 to 7
Subd. 8. "Trade name" means a word, name, symbol, device,
43
44
   or any combination of the foregoing in any form or arrangement
45
46
    used by a person to identify his the person's business,
47
    vocation, or occupation and distinguish it from the business,
48
    vocation, or occupation of others.
325D#44S
        325D.44 DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES.
49
50
       Subdivision 1. A person engages in a deceptive trade
51
   practice when, in the course of his business, vocation, or
52
   occupation, he the person:
53
       (1) passes off goods or services as those of another;
54
        (2) causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding
   as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of
55
56 goods or services;
57
       (3) causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding
58
    as to affiliation, connection, or association with, or
59
    certification by, another;
60
      (4) uses deceptive representations or designations of
61
   geographic origin in connection with goods or services;
62
       (5) represents that goods or services have sponsorship,
63
    approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or
64
    quantities that they do not have or that a person has a
65
    sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that
66
     he the person does not have;
67
        (6) represents that goods are original or new if they are
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deteriorated, altered, reconditioned, reclaimed, used, or

(7) represents that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular

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                                                                         62
l style or model, if they are of another;
        (8) disparages the goods, services, or business of another
      by false or misleading representation of fact;
 4
         (9) advertises goods or services with intent not to sell
5
      them as advertised;
        (10) advertises goods : services with intent not to supply
  6
    reasonably expectable public demand, unless the advertisement
  7
  8
      discloses a limitation of quantity;
      (11) makes false or misleading statements of fact
 10 concerning the reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price
 11
      reductions; or
 12
        (12) engages in any other conduct which similarly creates a
 13 likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding.
 1.4
        No change for subd 2 to 3
 325D#45S
 15
         325D.45 REMEDIES.
 16
       No change for subd 1
 17
        Subd. 2. Costs shall be allowed to the prevailing party
    unless the court otherwise directs. The court may award
 18
 19
      attorneys' fees to the prevailing party if (1) the party
 20
     complaining of a deceptive trade practice has brought an action
 21
      which-he-knew knowing it to be groundless, or (2) the party
 22
      charged with a deceptive trade practice has willfully engaged in
23
      the trade practice knowing it to be deceptive.
       No change for subd 3
 24
 325D#53S
 25
         325D.53 PRICE FIXING; PRODUCTION CONTROL; ALLOCATION OF
26
      MARKETS; COLLUSIVE BIDDING; AND CONCERTED REFUSALS TO DEAL;
 27
      DISCRIMINATORY ACTS.
 28
        No change for subd 1
 29
         Subd. 2. Without limiting section 325D.51, the following,
     when performed by a person within the jurisdiction of this
 30
 31 state, and directly affecting business in this state (excluding
 32 any business employing, controlling, controlled by or under
 33
      common control with such person), shall be deemed to restrain
 34
     trade or commerce unreasonably and are unlawful:
 35
         (1) Requiring any United States person to be excluded from
      a business transaction on the basis of that person's sex, race,
 36
 37
     color, religion, ancestry or national origin or on the basis
 38
      that the person conducts or has conducted business with persons
 39
     of a particular race, sex, color, religion, ancestry or national
      origin, or on the basis that the person has done business in a
 40
    particular country.
 41
 42
       (2) Giving, as part of any business transaction, any
 43
      statement, certification or other document to the effect that
 44
     the giver of the statement, certification or other document has
 45
      complied with a policy imposed by any person, nation, or
 46
      international organization requiring exclusion from any business
 47
      transaction, or discrimination against, any United States person
      on the basis of his race, sex, color, religion, ancestry or
48
 49
      national origin or on the basis that the person conducts or has
 50
     conducted business with persons of a particular race, sex,
 51
      color, religion, ancestry or national origin, or on the basis
 52
     that the person has done business in a particular country.
 53
        (3) Granting, accepting or processing any letter of credit
 54
     or other document which evidences the transfer of funds or
 55
      credit, or entering into any contract for the exchange of goods
     or services, where the letter of credit, contract, or other
 56
 57
      document contains any provision which requires any person to
 58
      discriminate against or to certify that he the person has not
 59
      dealt with any other United States person on the basis of race,
 60
      sex, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, or on the
      basis that the person conducts or has conducted business with
 61
 62
      persons of a particular race, sex, color, religion, ancestry or
 63
      national origin, or on the basis that the person has done
 64
      business in a particular country.
 65
       (4) As part of any business transaction, complying, or
 66
      agreeing to comply, or certifying or giving other assurance that
 67
      he-complies-or-agrees of compliance or agreement to comply, with
 68
      a policy imposed by another party requiring discrimination
 69
      against, or refusal to deal with, any United States person,
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group of United States persons, or list of United States

national origin or on the basis that the person, group of

with persons of a particular race, sex, color, religion,

persons or list of persons conducts or has conducted business

persons, on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, ancestry or

325D.70 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

ancestry or national origin, or on the basis that the person has

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done business in a particular country.
 3
       Provided, however, that the provisions of subdivisions 2
 4
     and 3 shall not apply to (a) any letter of credit, contract, or
 5
    other document which contains any provisions pertaining to a
 6
    labor dispute or an unfair labor practice if the other
 7
     provisions of such letter of credit, contract, or other document
 8
     do not violate the provisions of subdivisions 2 and 3; (b) the
 9
    requiring of association with a particular employer or a
10
    particular group as a requisite to obtaining group rates or
11
    discount on insurance, recreational activities, or other similar
12
     benefits; (c) any act which is an unfair discriminatory practice
13
    under section 363.01, subdivision 9 and for which a remedy is
14
    provided under chapter 363; (d) persons exempted or acts
15
     excepted from the provisions of chapter 363 pursuant to section
16
     363.02; (e) any agreement, letter of credit, contract or other
17
    document which contains any specification as to the country of
18
   origin of goods or services sold in a business transaction, or
19
    as to the vessels to carry the goods, or the route by which the
20
     goods may be shipped, if the other provisions of such agreement,
21
    letter of credit, contract, or other document do not violate the
22
    provisions of subdivisions 2 and 3; (f) compliance by a person
23
    resident in a foreign country, or agreement by such person to
24
     comply, with the export laws of that country with respect to
25
    activities exclusively therein; provided further, however, that
     the mere ownership of an entity located outside the United
26
27
    States by a person within the jurisdiction of this state shall
28
    not make such entity a person within the jurisdiction of this
29
     state.
30
       The exemption contained in section 325D.55, subdivision 2
31
    shall not apply to actions made unlawful under this
32
    subdivision. Provided, however, that the provisions of this
33
    subdivision shall not apply to any action made lawful by
    legislation of the United States of America or executive order
34
35
    of the President of the United States of America which
    affirmatively preempts the provisions of subdivisions 2 and 3. No change for subd 3
36
37
325D#59S
38
        325D.59 AUTHORITY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
       The attorney general may investigate any alleged violation
40
    of sections 325D.49 to 325D.66 and if-he-has, having reasonable
41
    cause to believe that a violation is imminent, is occurring or
42
    has occurred, he the attorney general may institute on behalf of
43
    the state of Minnesota, any of its departments and agencies, or
44
    any of its political subdivisions a court action seeking
45
    appropriate relief. The investigatory authority of the attorney
46
    general under sections 325D.49 to 325D.66 shall include, but not
47
   be limited to, the authority provided for in section 8.31.
325D#67S
       325D.67 PETROLEUM.
49
       No change for subd 1 to 4
50
        Subd. 5. DUTY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL. If complaint
51
    shall be made that any corporation authorized to do business in
52 this state is guilty of unfair discrimination, within the terms
53
    of subdivisions 1 to 8, it shall be the duty of the attorney
54
    general to review the complaint and if the facts justify it in
55
    his the attorney general's judgment, institute proceedings in
56
     the courts against such corporation.
57
       No change for subd 6 to 8
325D#69S
58
       325D.69 VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.
      No change for subd 1
59
60
       Subd. 2. MISDEMEANORS.
                                 Any person, firm, or
61 corporation, whether as principal, agent, officer, or director,
62
    for himself, or itself, or for another person, firm, or
    corporation, wilfully violating the provisions of sections
63
64
    325D.03, 325D.04, 325D.05 and 325D.08 shall be guilty of a
65
    misdemeanor.
66
       Any person who, either as director, officer, or agent of
67
    any firm or corporation or as agent of any person violating the
68
    provisions of sections 325D.03, 325D.04, 325D.05 and 325D.08,
69
    knowingly assists or aids directly or indirectly in such
70
    violation shall be equally responsible therefor equally-with-the
71
    person,-firm,-or-corporation-for-whom-or-which-he-acts.
325D#70S
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In addition to the penalties provided in section 325D.69, 2 subdivision 2, the courts of this state are hereby vested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of sections 325D.02 to 325D.07. Any person, partnership, corporation, or 5 association damaged, or who is threatened with loss or injury, by reason of a violation of these sections shall be entitled to sue for and have injunctive relief in any court of competent jurisdiction against any damage or threatened loss or injury by 9 reason of a violation thereof and for the amount of the actual 10 damages to-him, if any. In order to obtain such injunctive relief it shall not be necessary to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist.

No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or 14 from producing books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents in any case or proceedings instituted or brought under the provisions of sections 325D.02 to 325D.08, 325D.69, and this section, or in obedience to a subpoena, in any such case or 18 proceedings, on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him the person may tend to criminate him or subject him the person to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he the person may testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, in any such case or proceedings, or in obedience to a subpoena, in any such case or proceedings. 325E#06S

325E.06 REPURCHASE OF FARM MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, ATTACHMENTS AND PARTS UPON TERMINATION OF CONTRACT.

Subdivision 1. OBLIGATION TO REPURCHASE. Whenever any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of selling and retailing farm implements and repair parts for farm implements enters into a written contract, sales agreement or security agreement whereby the retailer agrees with any 34 wholesaler, manufacturer, or distributor of farm implements, machinery, attachments or repair parts to maintain a stock of parts or complete or whole machines, or attachments, and 37 thereafter the written contract, sales agreement or security 38 agreement is terminated, canceled or discontinued, then the wholesaler, manufacturer, or distributor shall pay to the retailer or credit to the retailer's account, if the retailer has outstanding any sums owing the wholesaler, manufacturer, or distributor, unless the retailer should desire and has a contractual right to keep such merchandise, a sum equal to 100 percent of the net cost of all unused complete farm implements, machinery and attachments in new condition which have been purchased by the retailer from the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor within the 24 months immediately preceding notification by either party of intent to cancel or discontinue the contract, including transportation charges which have been 50 paid by the retailer, or invoiced to retailer's account by the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor and 80 percent of the current net prices on repair parts, including superseded parts 53 listed in current price lists or catalogs in use by the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor on the date of 55 cancellation or discontinuance of the contract, which parts had previously been purchased by the retailer from the wholesaler, manufacturer, or distributor and are held by the retailer on the date of the cancellation or discontinuance of the contract or thereafter received by the retailer from the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor. The wholesaler, manufacturer, or distributor shall also pay the retailer or credit to his the retailer's account a sum equal to five percent of the current net price of all parts returned for the handling, packing, and loading of the parts back to the wholesaler, manufacturer, or distributor unless the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor elects to perform inventorying, packing and loading of the parts itself. Upon the payment or allowance of credit to the retailer's account of the sum required by this subdivision, the title to the farm implements, farm machinery, attachments or repair parts shall pass to the manufacturer, wholesaler or distributor making the payment or allowing the credit and the manufacturer, wholesaler or distributor shall be entitled to the

possession of the farm implements, machinery, attachments or

any security interest which the wholesaler, manufacturer or

repair parts. However, this section shall not in any way affect

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distributor may have in the inventory of the retailer.
       Payment required to be made under this subdivision must be
     made not later than 90 days from the date the farm implements,
     machinery, attachments, and repair parts are returned by the
     retailer, and if not by then paid, the amount payable by the
    wholesaler, manufacturer, or distributor bears interest at the
    rate of 1-1/2 percent per month from the date the contract was
 8
    terminated, canceled, or discontinued until the date payment is
   received by the retailer.
 9
       Subd. 2. PROVISIONS OF CONTRACT SUPPLEMENTED.
10
Il provisions of this section shall be supplemental to any
12
     agreement between the retailer and the manufacturer, wholesaler
13
    or distributor covering the return of farm implements,
    machinery, attachments and repair parts. The retailer can elect
14
15
    to pursue either his the retailer's contract remedy or the
16
    remedy provided herein, and an election by the retailer to
17
     pursue his the contract remedy shall not bar his the retailer's
18
    right to the remedy provided herein as to those farm implements,
    machinery, attachments and repair parts not affected by the
20
    contract remedy. Notwithstanding anything contained herein, the
21
    rights of a manufacturer, wholesaler or distributor to charge
    back to the retailer's account amounts previously paid or
22
    credited as a discount incident to the retailer's purchase of
24
     goods shall not be affected. Further, any repurchase hereunder
25
    shall not be subject to the provisions of the bulk sales law.
26
       No change for subd 3
27
       Subd. 4. FAILURE TO PAY SUMS SPECIFIED ON CANCELLATION
28 OF CONTRACTS; LIABILITY. In the event that any manufacturer,
    wholesaler, or distributor of farm implements, machinery,
29
30
    attachments and repair parts, upon the cancellation of a
31
    contract by either a retailer or such manufacturer, wholesaler
32
    or distributor, fails or refuses to make payment to the dealer
33
    or his the dealer's heir or heirs as required by this section,
34
    the manufacturer, wholesaler or distributor shall be liable in a
35
    civil action to be brought by the retailer or his the retailer's
36
    heir or heirs for (a) 100 percent of the net cost of the farm
37
    implements, machinery and attachments, (b) transportation
38
    charges which have been paid by the retailer, (c) 80 percent of
39
    the current net price of repair parts, and (d) five percent for
40
     handling, packing and loading, if applicable.
41
       No change for subd 5 to 6
325E#09S
42
       325E.09 MOTOR FUEL; DISPLAY OF OCTANE RATING AND SALE
43
44
       No change for subd 1 to 4a
45
        Subd. 5. It shall be the duty of the county attorney to
46 receive complaints of violations of this section and to
47 prosecute the complaints if on the basis of the facts so
48
   reported and of any additional investigation he-may-initiate, he
49
    the county attorney shall be satisfied that a violation of this
50
    section has been committed.
51
       No change for subd 6 to 8
325E#14S
       325E.14 PROHIBITED ACTS.
52
53
       No change for subd 1 to 5
54
        Subd. 6. Nothing in this section shall prevent the
55
    service, repair, or replacement of an odometer, provided the
    mileage indicated thereon remains the same as before the
    service, repair, or replacement. Where the odometer is
57
58
    incapable of registering the same mileage as before such
59
    service, repair, or replacement, the odometer shall be adjusted
60
    to read zero and a written notice shall be attached to the left
61
    door frame of the vehicle by the owner or his an agent
    specifying the mileage prior to repair or replacement of the
62
63
    odometer and the date on which it was repaired or replaced. No
64
    person shall remove or alter such a notice so affixed.
325E#21S
65
       325E.21 DEALERS IN WIRE AND CABLE; RECORDS AND REPORTS.
66
       Subdivision 1. Every person, firm or corporation,
    including an agent, employee or representative thereof, engaging
68
    in the business of buying and selling wire and cable commonly
   and customarily used by communication and electric utilities
70
    shall keep a record, in the English language, legibly written in
71
    ink or typewriting, at the time of each purchase or acquisition,
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an accurate account or description, including the weight if customarily purchased by weight, of such wire and cable commonly

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and customarily used by communication and electric utilities purchased or acquired, the date, time and place of the receipt of the same, the name and address of the person selling or 1 delivering the same and the number of the driver's license of such person. Such record, as well as such wire and cable commonly and customarily used by communication and electric 6 7 utilities purchased or received, shall at all reasonable times 8 be open to the inspection of any sheriff or deputy sheriff of 9 the county, or of any policeman police officer or constable in 10 any incorporated city or statutory city, in which such business may be carried on. Such person shall not be required to furnish 11 12 or keep such record of any property purchased from merchants, 13 manufacturers or wholesale dealers, having an established place 14 of business, or of any goods purchased at open sale from any 15 bankrupt stock, but a bill of sale or other evidence of open or 16 legitimate purchase of such property shall be obtained and kept 17 by such person which must be shown upon demand to the sheriff or 18 deputy sheriff of the county, or to any police officer 19 or constable in any incorporated city or statutory city, in 20 which such business may be carried on. The provisions of this 21 subdivision and of subdivision 2 shall not apply to or include 22 any person, firm or corporation engaged exclusively in the business of buying or selling motor vehicles, new or used, paper 23 or wood products, rags or furniture, secondhand machinery. 24 25 No change for subd 2 to 3 325F#11S

325F.11 TESTING OF ARTICLES TO DETERMINE AND INSURE 26 27

The commissioner or an authorized and qualified employee or inspector, may undertake or provide for testing of toys and other articles as he the commissioner, employee, or inspector deems necessary to determine their safety and fitness for commerce in this state in compliance with sections 325F.08 to 325F.18. The commissioner may contract or otherwise arrange with any testing facility, public or private, for testing and reporting the results. The commissioner may, by rule, require that any toy or other article within the provisions of sections 325F.08 to 325F.18 be adequately tested by a reputable testing facility, or the manufacturer or distributor of the article, and that the certified results of the test be filed with the commissioner before the sale, distribution, or other movement in commerce within this state of the toys or articles. The commissioner may by rule provide for penalties for the failure to provide test results.

325F#12S 44

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325F.12 REPURCHASE OF BANNED ARTICLES.

In the case of any article sold by its manufacturer, distributor, or dealer which has been banned, whether or not it was banned at the time of its sale, the article shall, in accordance with regulations of the director, be repurchased as follows:

- (a) The manufacturer of the article shall repurchase it from the person to whom he the manufacturer sold it, and shall refund that person the purchase price paid for the article. If the manufacturer requires the return of the article in connection with the repurchase of it, the manufacturer shall also reimburse the person for any reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in returning it to the manufacturer.
- (b) The distributor of any banned article shall repurchase it from the person to whom he the distributor sold it, and shall refund that person the purchase price paid for the article. If the distributor requires the return of the article in connection with his the repurchase of it in accordance with this clause, the distributor shall reimburse that person for any reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in returning it to the 64 distributor.
- (c) In the case of any banned article sold at retail by a dealer, if the person who purchased it from the dealer returns it to him the dealer, the dealer shall refund the purchase price paid for it and reimburse him the purchaser for any reasonable and necessary transportation charges incurred in its return. 325F#13S

70 325F.13 BANNED HAZARDOUS TOYS; PROHIBITIONS.

No person shall sell, expose for sale, deliver, give away, 71 72 have-in-his-possession possess, or introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce any hazardous toy or article intended

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to be used by a child or banned hazardous toy or article
     intended to be used by a child.
325F#24S
       325F.24 ENFORCEMENT; PENALTIES.
       Subdivision 1. Violation of section 325F.20, subdivision
   2, or section 325F.21, subdivision 2 or 3, shall constitute a
 6 misdemeanor, provided that the sole liability for such violation
    on insulation sold under the manufacturer's brand or trademark
    shall be the manufacturer's, and that an industry member who is
 8
 9 not a manufacturer shall be liable under this subdivision only
10
    if-he-has by having actual knowledge or knowledge fairly implied
   on the basis of the objective circumstances that the insulation
11
12
    presents a clear and present danger or has not been subject to
   the required testing procedures.
14
       No change for subd 2 to 4
325F#27S
15
       325F.27 SALE OF BEDDING.
       No person shall sell, offer for sale, consign for sale, or
17
    have-in-his-possession possess with intent to sell, or consign
18
   for sale any bedding used in a private or public hospital or any
    article of bedding that has been used by or about any person
19
20
    having an infectious or contagious disease.
325F#29S
21
       325F.29 SALES FORBIDDEN; EXCEPTIONS; PENALTIES.
22
       No person shall sell, lease, offer to sell or lease, or
23 deliver or consign for sale or lease, or have-in-his-possession
24 possess with intent to sell, lease, deliver, or consign for sale
25
    or lease, any bedding made, remade, or renovated in violation of
26 sections 325F.25 to 325F.32 or any second-hand bedding unless
27 since last used it has been thoroughly sterilized and
28 disinfected as provided under section 325F.28. A violation of
29
   sections 325F.25 to 325F.32 is a misdemeanor. The penalty
30 provisions of section 8.31 shall apply when any person is found
31 to have violated sections 325F.25 to 325F.32.
325F#30S
32
       325F.30 SHODDY MATERIAL TO BE LABELED.
     No person, by-himself as principal or his by agents,
33
34 servants, or employees, shall make or sell, or offer to sell,
35 deliver, or consign for sale, or have-in-his-possession possess
36 with intent to sell, deliver, or consign for sale any bedding
37 made of material that has theretofore been used as a container
38 for or in contact with any animal or vegetable matter or any
39
   material defined as shoddy, unless the bedding shall be labeled
40 as such, or any material that has theretofore been used unless
41
    the same shall have been cleaned and sterilized.
325F#31S
42
       325F.31 BEDDING TO BE LABELED.
43
      No person shall make or remake, or sell, offer for sale,
44
    consign for sale, or have-in-his-possession possess with intent
45 to sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale any article of
    bedding unless the same is labeled as follows:
47
     On each article of bedding a label of durable material not
    less than three by four and one-half inches in size shall be
48
49 displayed, upon which shall be in plain print, in the English
50 language, a description of the material used as filling of such
51
    article of bedding; and, if such material, or any portion
52
    thereof, shall not have been previously used, the words
    "manufactured of new material" shall appear upon the label,
53
54 together with the name and address of the maker or vendor
55
    thereof. If any of the material used in the making or remaking
56
    of such article of bedding shall have been previously used, the
57 words "manufactured of second-hand material" or "remade of
58 second-hand material", as the case may be, shall appear upon the
59
    label, together with the name and address of the maker or vendor
60
    thereof, and also a description of the material used in the
61
    filling of such article of bedding. On any article of bedding,
    not remade, but which has been previously used, the words
62
63
    "second-hand materials used in filling not known" shall appear
64
    upon the label, together with the name and address of the vendor
65
    thereof.
66
      The statement required under this section shall be in form
67
    as follows:
68
       "OFFICIAL STATEMENT
       Materials used in filling ......
69
70
       Made by....
```

Vendor

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1 Address ......
        This article is mas a compliance with Minnesota Statutes,
     Sections 325F.25 to 325±.33."
        The statement of concliance required in the foregoing
 5 official statement small not be construed to imply that it is
    prohibited to state also that the article of bedding is made in
    compliance with any act or acts of other states.
 7
       The words "manufactured of new material", or "manufactured
 9
     of second-hand material", or any article of bedding not remade,
10
    "second-hand materials used in filling not known", together with
    the description of the material used as filling of an article of
11
12 bedding, shall be in letters not less than one-eighth of an inch
13
     in height. No term or description likely to mislead shall be
14
    used on any label to describe material used in the filling of
     any article of bedding. The label shall be attached to each
15
16 mattress, pad, or upholstered spring by sewing all four edges of
17
     the label.
325F#34S
        325F.34 TESTIMONY; PRODUCTION OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS.
18
        No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or
19
20 from producing books, papers, contracts, agreements, and
     documents in any case or proceedings instituted or brought under
21
22
    the provisions of sections 325F.25 to 325F.32, or in obedience
23
    to a subpoena, in any such case or proceedings, on the ground or
24 for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or
25 otherwise, required of him the person may tend to criminate him
    or subject him the person to a penalty or forfeiture; but no
26
27 person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or
28
    forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or
29
    thing concerning which he the person may testify, or produce
    evidence, documentary or otherwise, in any such case or
30
   proceedings, or in obedience to a subpoena, in any such case or
31
32 proceedings.
325F#41S
        325F.41 TESTIMONY; PRODUCTION OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS.
33
34
        No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or
35 from producing books, papers, contracts, agreements, and
36
     documents in any case or proceedings instituted or brought under
37
     the provisions of section 325F.40, or in obedience to a
38
     subpoena, in any such case or proceedings, on the ground or for
    the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or
39
40
    otherwise, required of him the person may tend to criminate him
41
    or subject him the person to a penalty or forfeiture; but no
42
     person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or
43 forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or
44 thing concerning which he the person may testify, or produce
45
     evidence, documentary or otherwise, in any such case or
46
    proceedings, or in obedience to a subpoena, in any such case or
47
    proceedings.
325F#58S
        325F.58 ESTIMATES.
48
      No change for subd 1 to 3 Subd. 4. At the option of the customer and upon his the
49
50
51
    customer's authorization a shop which provides a written
52
    estimate shall:
53
       (a) If the customer elects and the shop undertakes the
54 repairs, perform the repairs described in the estimate; or
55
       (b) Return the unrepaired motor vehicle, appliance, or
56 dwelling place as close as possible to its former condition and
57
     release the motor vehicle or appliance to the customer upon
58
    payment of any charges for making the estimate or a service call.
59
       No change for subd 5 to 8
325F#665S
        325F.665 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE WARRANTIES; MANUFACTURER'S
61
     DUTY TO REPAIR, REFUND, OR REPLACE.
      No change for subd 1 to 2
62
        Subd. 3. MANUFACTURER'S DUTY TO REFUND OR REPLACE.
63
64
     (a) If the manufacturer, its agents, or its authorized dealers
   are unable to conform the new motor vehicle to any applicable
65
66 express warranty by repairing or correcting any defect or
67
    condition which substantially impairs the use or market value of
68
    the motor vehicle to the consumer after a reasonable number of
69
    attempts, the manufacturer shall, at the consumer's option,
70
     either replace the new motor vehicle with a comparable motor
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    vehicle or accept return of the vehicle from the consumer and
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refund to the consumer the full purchase price, including the

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1 cost of any options or other modifications arranged, installed, 2 or made by the manufacturer, its agent, or its authorized dealer within 30 days after the date of original delivery, and all other charges including, but not limited to, sales tax, license 5 fees and registration fees, less a reasonable allowance for the consumer's use of the vehicle not exceeding ten cents per mile driven or ten percent of the purchase price of the vehicle, whichever is less. Refunds must be made to the consumer, and lienholder, if any, as their interests appear on the records of the registrar of motor vehicles. A reasonable allowance for use is that amount directly attributable to use by the consumer and any previous consumer prior to his-or-her the first report of the nonconformity to the manufacturer, agent, or dealer and during any subsequent period when the vehicle is not out of service by reason of repair. It is an affirmative defense to any claim under this section (1) that an alleged nonconformity does not substantially impair the use or market value, or (2) that a nonconformity is the result of abuse, neglect, or unauthorized modifications or alterations of a motor vehicle by anyone other than the manufacturer, its agent or its authorized dealer.

- (b) It is presumed that a reasonable number of attempts have been undertaken to conform a new motor vehicle to the applicable express warranties, if (1) the same nonconformity has been subject to repair four or more times by the manufacturer, its agents, or its authorized dealers within the express warranty term or during the period of one year following the date of original delivery of the motor vehicle to a consumer, whichever is the earlier date, but the nonconformity continues to exist, or (2) the vehicle is out of service by reason of repair for a cumulative total of 30 or more business days during the term or during the period, whichever is the earlier date.
- (c) If the nonconformity results in a complete failure of the braking or steering system of the new motor vehicle and is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury if the vehicle is driven, it is presumed that a reasonable number of attempts have been undertaken to conform the vehicle to the applicable express warranties if the conformity has been subject to repair at least once by the manufacturer, its agents, or its authorized dealers within the express warranty term or during the period of one year following the date of original delivery of the motor vehicle to a consumer, whichever is the earlier date, and the nonconformity continues to exist.
- (d) The term of an express warranty, the one-year period and the 30-day period shall be extended by any period of time during which repair services are not available to the consumer because of a war, invasion, strike, or fire, flood, or other natural disaster.
- (e) The presumption contained in paragraph (b) applies against a manufacturer only if the manufacturer, its agent, or its authorized dealer has received prior written notification from or on behalf of the consumer at least once and an opportunity to cure the defect alleged. If the notification is received by the manufacturer's agent or authorized dealer, the agent or dealer must forward it to the manufacturer by certified mail, return receipt requested.
- (f) At the time of purchase the manufacturer must provide directly to the consumer a written statement on a separate piece of paper, in 10-point all capital type, in substantially the following form: "IMPORTANT: IF THIS VEHICLE IS DEFECTIVE, YOU MAY BE ENTITLED UNDER STATE LAW TO REPLACEMENT OF IT OR A REFUND OF ITS PURCHASE PRICE. HOWEVER, TO BE ENTITLED TO REFUND OR REPLACEMENT, YOU MUST FIRST NOTIFY THE MANUFACTURER, ITS AGENT, OR ITS AUTHORIZED DEALER OF THE PROBLEM IN WRITING AND GIVE THEM AN OPPORTUNITY TO REPAIR THE VEHICLE."

66 No change for subd 4 to 8 325F#67S

325F.67 FALSE STATEMENT IN ADVERTISEMENT.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association who, with intent to sell or in anywise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly, to the public, for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or any interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or

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l places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before 3 the public, in this state, in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, label, price tag, circular, pamphlet, program, or letter, or over any radio or television station, or in any other way, an 7 advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, 8 service, or anything so offered to the public, for use, 9 consumption, purchase, or sale, which advertisement contains any 10 material assertion, representation, or statement of fact which 11 is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall, whether or not 12 pecuniary or other specific damage to any person occurs as a direct result thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any such 13 14 act is declared to be a public nuisance and may be enjoined as 15 such. 16

The duty of a strict observance and enforcement of this law and prosecution for any violation thereof is hereby expressly imposed upon the attorney general, and it shall be the duty of the county attorney of any county wherein a violation of this section shall have occurred, upon complaint being made to-him, to prosecute any person violating any of the provisions of this section.

325F#68S

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23 325F.68 DEFINITIONS.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. "Person" means any natural person or his a legal 26 representative, partnership, corporation (domestic and foreign), company, trust, business entity, or association, and any agent, employee, salesman salesperson, partner, officer, director, member, stockholder, associate, trustee, or cestui que trust thereof.

31 No change for subd 4 to 5 325F#69S

325F.69 UNLAWFUL PRACTICES.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. REFERRAL AND CHAIN REFERRAL SELLING PROHIBITED. (1) With respect to any sale or lease the seller or lessor may not give or offer a rebate or discount or otherwise pay or offer to pay value to the buyer or lessee as an 39 <u>buyer's or lessee's</u> giving to the seller or lessor the names of prospective purchasers or lessor prospective purchasers or lessees, or otherwise aiding the 41 seller or lessor in making a sale or lease to another person, if 42 the earning of the rebate, discount or other value is contingent upon the occurrence of an event subsequent to the time the buyer or lessee agrees to buy or lease.

- (2) (a) With respect to any sale or lease, it shall be 46 illegal for any seller or lessor to operate or attempt to operate any plans or operations for the disposal or distribution of property or franchise or both whereby a participant gives or 49 agrees to give a valuable consideration for the chance to 50 receive something of value for inducing one or more additional 51 persons to give a valuable consideration in order to participate in the plan or operation, or for the chance to receive something of value when a person induced by the participant induces a new participant to give such valuable consideration including such plans known as chain referrals, pyramid sales, or multi-level sales distributorships.
 - (b) The phrase "something of value" as used in paragraph (a) above, does not mean or include payment based upon sales made to persons who are not purchasing in order to participate in the prohibited plan or operation.
 - (3) If a buyer or lessee is induced by a violation of this subdivision to enter into a sale or lease, the agreement is unenforceable and the buyer or lessee at-his-option,-may has the option to rescind the agreement with the seller or lessor and, upon tendering the property received, or what remains of it, obtain full or in the case of remains, a proportional restitution of all sums paid, or retain the goods delivered and the benefit of any services performed without any further obligation to pay for them.
- (4) With respect to a sale or lease in violation of this section an assignee of the rights of the seller or lessor is 72 subject to all claims and defenses of the buyer or lessee against the seller or lessor arising out of the sale or lease notwithstanding an agreement to the contrary, but the assignee's

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liability under this section may not exceed the amount owing to
    the assignee at the time the claim or defense is asserted
     against the assignee. Rights of the buyer or lessee under this
     section can only be asserted as a matter of defense to or
    set-off against a claim by the assignee.
       (5) In a sale or lease in violation of this section, the
     seller or lessor may not take a negotiable instrument other than
 8
    a check as evidence of the obligation of the buyer or lessee. A
    holder is not in good faith if he the holder takes a negotiable
10
     instrument with notice that it is issued in violation of this
11
    section.
      (6) Any person who violates any provision of this
12
     subdivision shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
        No change for subd 3 to 5
14
        325F.733 LICENSE; APPLICATION; TERMS AND CONDITIONS.
15
        Subdivision 1. APPLICATION. Any precious metal
    dealer desiring to engage in or transact business as such in any
17
     county of this state shall file an application for a license for
     that purpose with the auditor of the county in which he the
19
     dealer desires to do business. The applicant-shall-state-his
    application shall include the applicant's name, date of birth,
21
    resident address, and locations of the proposed principal place
     of business and branch offices within the county, and other
23
24
    locations within the county where the applicant intends to hold
25
     secondhand precious metals. If the person in charge of the
     business or a branch office is someone other than the applicant,
26
27
     his the name, date of birth, and resident address of the person
     in charge shall be stated with the location or branches
28
29
     indicated. If the applicant is a corporation or partnership the
    name, date of birth and resident address of each officer and general partner shall be stated. Each application shall be kept
30
31
     by the auditor for a period of no less than three years and
32
33 shall be available for inspection only by employees of the
34
     county auditor, the county attorney, the attorney general, or by
35
     a peace officer.
       No change for subd 2 to 5
36
37
        Subd. 6. POSTING OF LICENSE. Every precious metal
38
    dealer shall prominently post his the dealer's license in a
     conspicuous location at his the dealer's principal place of business and a copy of his the license in a conspicuous location
39
40
     at each branch office.
41
42
       No change for subd 7 to 8
325F#734S
        325F.734 IDENTIFICATION OF SELLERS.
43
44
       Every precious metal dealer shall require a seller of
45
    secondhand items containing precious metals to present to him
     the dealer at the time of the transaction an identification card
47
     of the seller containing a picture of the seller and his the
     seller's address.
325F#735S
49
        325F.735 RECORDS REQUIRED.
       Every precious metal dealer shall keep a book at his the
50
51
    dealer's business location in which shall be clearly written in
52 ink, in the English language, at the time of each transaction,
    or as close thereto as possible, the following information: (1) An accurate description of every secondhand item
54
55
    containing precious metals bought, including the type of item,
56
    number of items, brand name of item, if any, engraving or other
     identifying features of the item, if any, and a description of
57
58
     any gems attached;
        (2) The amount of money paid;
59
60
        (3) The date of the transaction; and
61
        (4) From the identification card containing a picture of
62
     the seller, the type of card presented and the serial number of
63
     the card, if any, and the name and address of the person selling
64
     the item. The book, as well as the item in the possession of
65
     the dealer, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection
66
     by any police officer of the city wherein the business is
    located or the sheriff or any deputy sheriff of the county
68
    wherein the business is located.
325F#736S
        325F.736 REQUIRED HOLDING PERIOD.
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70 Every precious metal dealer shall keep in his possession at 71 his the dealer's business location or other location within the licensing county from the time of the transaction or as close

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71 under section 609.08.

thereto as possible, for a period of no less than 14 days, every 2 secondhand item containing precious metal purchased by the dealer unless the item is purchased or consigned from another 4 dealer licensed under section 325F.733. The item shall not be altered at the time of sale and shall remain unaltered during 5 6 the required holding period. 325F#737S 325F.737 ADDITIONAL HOLDING PERIOD. 8 The sheriff or his a designee may by written notification 9 require a precious metal dealer licensed in his the sheriff's 10 county not to sell or alter a secondhand item containing precious metal if he the sheriff or designee has probable cause 11 12 that the item is stolen. The item shall not be sold, altered, 13 or removed from the licensed premises until authorized to be 14 released in writing by the sheriff or his a designee. 15 The chief of police or his a designee may also exercise 16 this same authority for licensed businesses, within his the 17 chief's jurisdiction. 325F#739S 18 325F.739 CERTAIN PURCHASES PROHIBITED. It is unlawful for a precious metal dealer to purchase a secondhand item containing precious metals from a person under 20 18 years of age unless the person is accompanied by his the 21 person's parent or guardian who is identified and whose identity 22 is recorded in accordance with sections 325F.734 and 325F.735. 325F#75S 24 325F.75 ADVERTISING RESTRICTIONS. Except as provided in this section, where a plumbing 25 26 license is required under section 326.40, no person offering 27 plumbing services may do any of the following unless the person employs a licensed master plumber: 28 29 (1) advertise as a plumbing contractor, master plumber, or 30 plumber; 31 (2) append his-or-her the person's name to, or in 32 connection with, the title "plumbing contractor," "master 33 plumber," or "plumber"; (3) append his-or-her the person's name to any other words 34 35 that tend to represent the person as a plumbing contractor, 36 master plumber, or plumber. A person who advertises as a master plumber shall include 37 in the advertisement the number of his-or-her the person's 38 39 license as a master plumber. A person who advertises as a 40 plumbing contractor shall include in the advertisement the 41 license number of the master plumber employed by the plumbing contractor. 42 43 A vehicle used to conduct plumbing business must 44 prominently display on its exterior the license number of the 45 master plumber performing plumbing services. 46 This section does not apply to a person advertising 47 plumbing services if that person does not engage in or work at 48 the business of a master plumber in a city of 5,000 or more 49 population, or in a city of less than 5,000 in population that 50 by ordinance require licensing to do business as a master 51 plumber. 325G#01S 52 325G.01 EFFECT OF DELIVERY. 53 Unless otherwise agreed, where unsolicited goods are 54 addressed to and sent to a person, he the person has a right to 55 refuse to accept delivery of the goods and is not bound to 56 return such goods to the sender. The receipt of such 57 unsolicited goods shall for all purposes be deemed an 58 unconditional gift to the recipient who may use or dispose of 59 the same in any manner he the recipient sees fit without any 60 obligation on-his-part to the sender. 325G#03S 61 325G.03 UNSOLICITED FINANCIAL TRANSACTION CARDS. 62 No person in whose name a financial transaction card is 63 issued shall be liable for any amount resulting from use of that 64 card from which he that person or a member of his the person's 65 family or household derives no benefit unless he the person has 66 accepted the card by (1) signing or using the card, or (2) 67 authorizing the use of the card by another. A mere failure to

destroy or return an unsolicited financial transaction card is

not such an acceptance. Signing or using a card is not 70 acceptance if those acts were performed under duress as defined

325G.04 LOST OR STOLEN FINANCIAL TRANSACTION CARDS. Subdivision 1. No person in whose name a financial 3 transaction card has been issued which he the person has accepted as provided in section 325G.03 shall be liable for any 5 amount in excess of \$50 resulting from the unauthorized use of 6 the card from which he the person or a member of his the person's family or household derives no benefit; provided, however, that the limitation on liability of this subdivision 8 9 shall be effective only if the issuer is notified of any unauthorized charges contained in a bill within 60 days of 11 receipt of the bill by the person in whose name the card is 12 issued.

Subd. 2. No person in whose name a financial transaction 14 card is issued shall be liable for any amount resulting from the unauthorized use of the financial transaction card after receipt 16 by the issuer of notice that the card has been lost or stolen and from which such person or a member of his the person's family or household derives no benefit. family or household derives no benefit.

325G#06S

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68 69 325G.06 DEFINITIONS.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. "Home solicitation sale" means a sale of goods or services, by a seller who regularly engages in transactions of the same kind, purchased primarily for personal, family or 24 household purposes, and not for agricultural purposes, with a purchase price of more than \$25, in which the seller or a person acting for him the seller personally solicits the sale, and when the buyer's agreement or offer to purchase is made at a place 28 other than the place of business of the seller, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision. It does not include:

- (a) a sale made pursuant to prior negotiations in the course of a visit by the buyer to a retail business establishment having a fixed permanent location where the goods are exhibited or the services are offered for sale on a continuing basis; or
- (b) a sale in which the buyer has initiated the contact and the goods or services are needed to meet a bona fide immediate personal emergency of the buyer and the buyer furnishes the seller with a separate dated and signed statement not furnished by the seller describing the situation requiring immediate remedy and expressly acknowledging and waiving the right to 41 cancel the sale. This exclusion shall only apply where (i) the seller in good faith makes a substantial beginning of performance of the contract before the buyer gives notice of cancellation, and, (ii) in the case of goods, the goods cannot be returned to the seller in substantially as good condition as when received by the buyer; or
 - (c) a sale in which the buyer has initiated the contact and specifically requested the seller to visit his the buyer's home for the purpose of repairing or performing maintenance upon the buyer's property. If in the course of such a visit, the seller sells the buyer the right to receive additional services or goods other than replacement parts necessarily used in performing the maintenance or in making the repairs, the sale of those additional goods or services would not fall within this exclusion; or
 - (d) a sale in which the buyer has initiated the contact either by oral, telephone, or written request (other than on a form provided by the seller), and requested the seller to visit his the buyer's home for the purpose of negotiating the purchase of the specific good or service requested. This exclusion shall only apply where the buyer furnishes the seller with a separate dated and signed statement in the buyer's handwriting expressly acknowledging and waiving his the right to cancel the sale; or
 - (e) a sale of insurance, securities, or real property; or a sale by public auction; or
 - (f) a sale of a motor vehicle, as defined in section 168.011, subdivision 4, when the buyer's agreement or offer to purchase is made at a place other than the buyer's place of residence.

70 No change for subd 3 to 6 325G#08S

71 325G.08 WRITING REQUIRED; NOTICE OF RIGHT TO CANCEL; 72 NOTICE OF CANCELLATION.

73 Subdivision 1. In a home solicitation sale, at the time

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1 the sale occurs, the seller shall:

- (a) inform the buyer orally of his the right to cancel;
- (b) furnish the buyer with a fully completed receipt or 4 copy of a contract pertaining to the sale which shows the date 5 of the transaction, contains the name and address of the seller, 6 and in immediate proximity to the space reserved in the contract for the signature of the buyer or on the front page of the 8 receipt if a contract is not used and in bold face type of a 9 minimum size of ten points, a statement in substantially the 10 following form:

"You, the buyer, may cancel this purchase at any time prior 12 to midnight of the third business day after the date of this 13 purchase. See attached notice of cancellation form for an 14 explanation of this right."; and

(c) furnish each buyer a fully completed form in duplicate, 16 captioned, "NOTICE OF CANCELLATION", which shall be attached to 17 the contract or receipt and easily detachable, and which shall contain in bold face type of a minimum size of ten points the following information and statements:

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"NOTICE OF CANCELLATION (enter type of goods or services purchased) (goods or services) (enter date of transaction)

(date) 29 If you do not want the goods or services described above, 30 you may cancel your purchase by mailing or delivering a signed 31 and dated copy of this cancellation notice or any other written 32 notice, or send a telegram to (Name of seller), at (Address of 33 Seller's Place of Business) not later than midnight of (Date). 34 If you cancel, any payments made by you under the contract or 35 sale, any property traded in, and any instrument executed by you will be returned within ten business days following receipt by 37 the seller of your cancellation notice, and any security 38 interest arising out of the transaction will be cancelled.

If you cancel, you must make available to the seller at your residence, in substantially as good condition as when received, any goods delivered to you under this contract or 42 sale; or you may, if you wish, comply with the written instructions of the seller regarding the return shipment of the goods at the seller's expense and risk.

If the seller does not pick up the goods within 20 days of 46 the date of your notice of cancellation, you may retain or 47 dispose of them without any further obligation.

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Subd. 2. In lieu of the notice of cancellation required by 58 subdivision 1, the seller may provide a notice which conforms to 59 applicable federal law or regulation so long as it provides the 60 information required by subdivision 1. Until the seller has complied with this section the buyer may cancel the home

(Buyer's signature)

61 62 solicitation sale by notifying the seller in any manner and by 63 any means of his the intention to cancel. 325G#09S

325G.09 RETURN OF PAYMENTS OR GOODS.

Subdivision 1. Within ten days after a home solicitation 66 sale has been cancelled or an offer to purchase revoked, the 67 seller must tender to the buyer any payments made by the buyer and any note or other evidence of indebtedness. If the down payment includes goods traded in, the goods must also be tendered by the seller in as good condition as when received by 71 the seller. If the seller fails to tender said goods, the buyer 72 may7-if-he-so-elects7 elect to recover from the seller an amount equal to the trade-in allowance stated in the agreement.

Subd. 2. Until the seller has complied with the 75 obligations imposed by this section, the buyer may retain

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possession of the goods delivered to him the buyer by the seller.
 2
        Subd. 3. Except as provided in subdivision 2, within a
     reasonable time after a home solicitation sale has been
     cancelled or an offer to purchase has been revoked, the buyer
    upon demand must tender to the seller any goods delivered by the
 6
     seller pursuant to the sale. The buyer is not obligated to
     tender at any place other than his the buyer's residence.
 8
        No change for subd 4
        Subd. 5. The buyer has the duty to take reasonable care of
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     the goods in his the buyer's possession before cancellation or
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    revocation and during the time provided in subdivision 4 for the
     seller to demand possession, during which time the goods are
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13
     otherwise at the seller's risk.
14
        No change for subd 6
325G#12S
        325G.12 DEFINITIONS.
15
        No change for subd 1
16
        Subd. 2. "Personal solicitation" means any attempt by a
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18
    seller who regularly engages in transactions of the same kind,
    to sell goods or services which are primarily for personal,
19
20
    family, or household purposes, and not for agricultural
21
    purposes, when either the seller or a person acting for him the
22
     seller, contacts the buyer by telephone or in person other than
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    at the place of business of the seller, except:
24
       (a) An attempted sale in which the buyer personally knows
25
     the identity of the seller, the name of the business firm or
26
    organization he the seller represents, and the identity or kinds
27
    of goods or services offered for sale; or
28
       (b) An attempted sale in which the buyer has initiated the
29
    contact with the seller; or
30
      (c) An attempted sale of a newspaper subscription in which
31
     the seller is a minor child engaged in both the delivery and
32
    sale of the newspaper.
33
        No change for subd 3 to 5
325G#13S
34
        325G.13 DISCLOSURE OBLIGATION.
        Before any personal solicitation every seller shall, at the
35
36
    time of initial contact or communication with the potential
37
    buyer, clearly and expressly disclose: the individual seller's
38
     name, the name of the business firm or organization he the
39
     seller represents, the identity or kinds of goods or services he
40
     the seller wishes to demonstrate or sell, and that he the seller
41
    wishes to demonstrate or sell the identified goods or services.
42
    When the initial contact is made in person, the seller shall
43
    also show the potential buyer an identification card which
44
    clearly states the seller's name and the name of the business or
45
    organization he-represents represented. The disclosures
46
    required by this section shall be made before asking any
    questions or making any statements except an initial greeting.
47
48
    Nonprofit organizations are exempt from the requirements of this
49
    section.
325G#15S
        325G.15 DEFINITIONS.
50
        No change for subd 1 to 4
        Subd. 5. "Sale of goods" includes, without limitation, any
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53
    agreement in the form of a bailment or lease of goods if the
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    bailee or lessee agrees to pay as compensation for use a sum
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    substantially equivalent to or in excess of the aggregate value
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    of the goods involved and it is agreed that the bailee or lessee
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    will become, or for no other or a nominal consideration has the
58
    option to become, the owner of the goods upon full compliance
59
    with his the bailee's or lessee's obligations under the
60
    agreement. The term also includes a contract in the form of a
61
     terminable bailment or lease of goods if: (a) the bailee or
    lessee has the option to renew the contract by making the
62
63
    payments specified in the contract; (b) the contract obligates
64
    the bailor or lessor to transfer ownership of the property to
65
    the bailee or lessee for no other or a nominal consideration
    upon full compliance by the bailee or lessee with his the
66
67
    bailee's or lessee's obligations under the contract including
68
    any obligation incurred by reason of the exercise of an option
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    by the bailee or lessee to renew the contract; and (c) the
70
    payments contracted for by the bailee or lessee, including those
71
    payments pursuant to the exercise of an option by the bailee or
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    lessee to renew the contract, are substantially equivalent to or
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in excess of the aggregate value of the property and services

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1 involved.
  325G#16S
         325G.16 RESTRICTIONS.
         Subdivision 1. INSTRUMENTS. In a consumer credit
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   sale, the seller or lessor may not take a negotiable instrument other than a check as evidence of the obligation of the buyer or
       other than a check as evidence of the obligation of the buyer or
   6 lessee. A holder is not in good faith if he the holder takes a
   7 negotiable instrument with notice that it is issued in violation
   8 of this section.
   9
         Subd. 2. PROVISION RESTRICTIONS. No contract or
  10 obligation relating to a consumer credit sale shall contain any
  11 provision by which:
  12
        (a) The consumer agrees not to assert against an assignee
  13 any claim or defense arising out of the transaction;
  14
        (b) In the absence of consumer's default, the holder may
  15 arbitrarily and without reasonable cause, accelerate the
  16 maturity of any part or all of the amount owing thereunder;
  17
        (c) A power of attorney is given to confess judgment in
  18 this state, or an assignment of wages is given;
  19
       (d) The seller or holder of the contract or obligation, or
  20 a person acting on his the seller's or holder's behalf, is given
  authority to enter upon the consumer's premises unlawfully or to
commit any breach of the peace in the repossession of the goods;
  23
       (e) The consumer waives any right of action against the
  24 seller or holder of the contract or obligation, or any other
  25 person acting on his the seller's or holder's behalf, for any
  26
       illegal act committed in the collection of payments under the
  27 contract or obligation or in the repossession of goods;
  28
        (f) The consumer relieves the seller from any liability for
     any legal remedy which the consumer may have against the seller
  29
  30
      under the contract or obligation or any separate instrument
     executed in connection therewith.
 31
  32
       No change for subd 3 to 5
  325G#22S
  33 325G.22 RESTRICTIONS ON DEFICIENCY JUDGMENTS.
         Subdivision 1. If the seller or lender repossesses or
  34
  35 voluntarily accepts surrender of personal property in which he
  36 the seller or lender has a security interest arising out of a
 37 consumer credit transaction and the aggregate amount of the
38 credit extended in the transaction was $3,000 or less, the buyer
     is not personally liable to the seller or lender for the unpaid
 40 balance of the debt arising from the consumer credit
 transaction, and the seller or lender is not obligated to resell
the collateral.
 43
       No change for subd 2
44
        Subd. 3. If the seller or lender elects to bring an action
 45 <u>and obtains judgment</u> against the buyer for a debt arising from a consumer credit transaction, when under this section he the
 47 <u>seller or lender</u> would not be entitled to a deficiency judgment if-he-repassed or
     judgment if-he-repossessed on repossessing the collateral, and
 49
      obtains-judgment (a) he the seller or lender may not repossess
 50 the collateral, and (b) the collateral is not subject to levy or
 51
     sale on execution or similar proceedings pursuant to the
 52 judgment.
 325G#26S
53
      325G.26 LIMITATION ON MEMBERSHIP PERIOD.
 54
         No contract shall be valid for a term longer than 18 months
 55 from the date upon which the contract is signed. However, a
56 club may allow a member to convert his a contract into a
  57
      contract for a period longer than 18 months after the member has
 58 been a member of the club for a period of at least six months.
 59 The duration of the contract shall be clearly and conspicuously
 60 disclosed in the contract in bold face type of a minimum size of
 61
      14 points.
 325G#28S
         325G.28 DUTIES OF ATTORNEY GENERAL; PENALTIES; REMEDIES.
 6.3
         Subdivision 1. The attorney general shall investigate
  54
      violations of sections 325G.23 to 325G.287-and. When from the
 65 attorney general possesses information in-his-possession-he-has
 66 providing reasonable ground to believe that any person has
      violated or is about to violate any provision of sections
  67
 68 325G.23 to 325G.28, or that any club is insolvent, he the
 69 <u>attorney general</u> shall be entitled on behalf of the state (a) to
70 sue for and have injunctive relief in any court of competent
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71 jurisdiction against any such violation or threatened violation 72 without abridging the penalties provided by law; (b) to sue for

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and recover for the state, from any person who is found to have
     violated any provision of sections 325G.23 to 325G.28, a civil
     penalty, in an amount to be determined by the court, not in
     excess of $25,000; and in case the club has failed to maintain
     the bond required by sections 325G.23 to 325G.28, or is
     insolvent or in imminent danger of insolvency, to sue for and
    have an order appointing a receiver to wind up its affairs. All
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     civil penalties recovered under this subdivision shall be
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     deposited in the general fund of the state treasury.
10
        No change for subd 2
325G#35S
11
        325G.35 REVIEW BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
12
        Subdivision 1. PROCESS OF REVIEW. Any seller,
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    creditor or lessor may submit a consumer contract to the
    attorney general for review as to whether the contract complies
14
15 with the requirements of section 325G.31. After reviewing the
16
    contract the attorney general shall: (1) certify that the
17
     contract complies with section 325G.31; (2) decline to certify
     that the contract complies with section 325G.31 and note his
18
    objections to the contractual language; (3) decline to review
20
    the contract and refer the party submitting the contract to
21
    other previously certified contracts of the same type; (4)
22
    decline to review the contract because the contract's compliance
     with section 325G.31 is the subject of pending litigation; or
23
24
     (5) decline to review the contract because the contract is not
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     subject to section 325G.31.
26
       No change for subd 2 to 5
326*#01S
27
        326.01 DEFINITIONS.
28
        No change for subd 1 to 6d
29
        Subd. 7. JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER.
                                       A "journeyman plumber"
    is any person, other than a master plumber, who, as his a
30
31
    principal occupation, is engaged as an employee of, or otherwise
32
    working under the direction of, a master plumber in the
33
    practical instalation of plumbing.
34
       No change for subd 8
        Subd. 9. PLUMBER'S APPRENTICE. A "plumber's
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36
    apprentice" is any person, other than a journeyman or master
37
     plumber, who, as his a principal occupation, is engaged in
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    working as an employee of a master plumber under the immediate
39
    and personal supervision of either a master or journeyman
40
    plumber in learning and assisting in the instalation of plumbing.
41
        No change for subd 10
                                             A "journeyman
42
        Subd. 11. JOURNEYMAN STEAMFITTER.
43
     steamfitter" is any person, other than a contracting
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    steamfitter, who, as his a principal occupation, is engaged in
45
     the practical instalation of high pressure steam work.
46
        No change for subd 12
47
        Subd. 13. STEAMFITTER'S APPRENTICE.
     "steamfitter's apprentice" is any person, other than a
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49
     journeyman or master steamfitter, who, as his a principal
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    occupation, is engaged in learning and assisting in the
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    instalation of high pressure steamfitting.
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       No change for subd 14 to 21
326*#02S
       326.02 REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS
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54
     AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.
       Subdivision 1. REGISTRATION MANDATORY. In order to
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56
     safeguard life, health, and property, and to promote the public
    welfare, any person in either public or private capacity
57
58
    practicing, or offering to practice, architecture, professional
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    engineering, land surveying or landscape architecture in this
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    state, either as an individual, a co-partner, or as agent of
    another, shall be registered as hereinafter provided. It shall
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62
    be unlawful for any person to practice, or to offer to practice,
63
    in this state, architecture, professional engineering, land
64
     surveying or landscape architecture, or to solicit or to
65
    contract to furnish work within the terms of sections 326.02 to
66 326.15, or to use in connection with his the person's name, or
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    to otherwise assume, use or advertise any title or description
    tending to convey the impression that he the person is an
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    architect, professional engineer (hereinafter called engineer),
    land surveyor or landscape architect, unless such person is
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71
    qualified by registration under sections 326.02 to 326.15.
                  PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE. Any person shall
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        Subd. 2.
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be deemed to be practicing architecture, within the meaning of

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sections 326.02 to 326.15, who holds himself out as being able 2 to perform or who does perform any professional service, such as 3 planning, design, or supervision of construction for the purpose of assuring compliance with specifications and design, in 5 connection with any private or public buildings, structures or 6 projects, or the equipment or utilities thereof, or the accessories thereto, wherein the safeguarding of life, health, 8 or property is concerned or involved, when such professional service requires the application of the art and science of 10 construction based upon the principles of mathematics, aesthetics, and the physical sciences, acquired by education or training, and by experience. For the purposes of this subdivision "supervision" is a professional service as 13 14 distinguished from superintending of construction and means the 15 performance or the supervision thereof, of reasonable and 16 ordinary on the site observations to determine that the 17 construction is in substantial compliance with the approved 18 drawings, plans and specifications. 19

PRACTICE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING. Any Subd. 3. 20 person shall be deemed to be practicing professional engineering within the meaning of sections 326.02 to 326.15 who holds himself out as being able to perform or who does perform any technical professional service, such as planning, design or observation of construction for the purpose of assuring compliance with specifications and design, in connection with any public or private structures, buildings, utilities, machines, equipment, processes, works, or projects wherein the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, or property is concerned or involved, when such professional service requires the application of the principles of mathematics and the physical and applied engineering sciences, acquired by

- education or training, and by experience. Subd. 4. PRACTICE OF LAND SURVEYING. Land surveying means the application of the principles of mathematics, physical and applied sciences and law to measuring and locating lines, angles, elevations and natural or man-made artificial features in the air, on the surface of the earth, underground and on the beds of bodies of water for the purpose of:
 - (a) monumenting property boundaries;
- (b) planning, designing, and platting of land and subdivisions including the topography, alignment and grades of streets: and
- (c) preparing and perpetuating maps, record plats and property descriptions.

Any person who offers to perform, holds himself out as being able to perform, or who does perform land surveying for others shall be practicing land surveying.

Nothing contained in the provisions of sections 326.02 to 326.15, shall prohibit a licensed professional engineer, architect, or landscape architect from doing any work included in the practice of engineering, architecture and landscape architecture, if the work does not involve the establishment or reestablishment of property corners or property lines.

Subd. 4a. PRACTICE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE. Any person shall be deemed to be practicing landscape architecture, within the meaning of sections 326.02 to 326.15, who holds himself out as being able to perform or who does perform any professional service in connection with the development of land areas where the dominant purpose of the service is the preservation, enhancement or determination of proper land uses, natural land features, ground cover and planting, naturalistic and aesthetic values, the settings, approaches or environment for structures or other improvements, and the consideration and determination of inherent problems of the land relating to erosion, wear and tear, blight and hazards. This practice shall include the location and arrangement of tangible objects and features incidental and necessary to the purposes outlined but shall not include the design of structures or facilities with separate and self-contained purposes as ordinarily included in the practice of engineering or architecture or the preparation of boundary surveys or final land plats, as ordinarily included in the practice of land surveying.

Nothing contained in sections 326.02 to 326.15 concerning landscape architects shall be construed:

(a) To apply to a professional engineer duly registered under the laws of this state;

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GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6
       (b) To apply to an architect registered under the laws of
    this state;
       (c) To apply to a land surveyor registered under the laws
     of this state;
 5
      (d) To prevent a registered architect or professional
     engineer from doing landscape planning and designing;
      (e) To exclude nurserymen nursery operators or other small
 8
    businessmen business people from the preparation of landscape
    plans appropriate to the normal operation of their business;
10
       (f) To authorize a landscape architect to engage in the
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    practice of architecture, engineering, or land surveying;
12
       No person shall use the designation landscape architect or
    any title or device indicating or representing that the person
13
   is a landscape architect or is practicing landscape architecture
14
15
   unless the person is registered under the provisions of sections
16 326.02 to 326.15.
17
       Subd. 5. LIMITATION. The provisions of sections
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326.02 to 326.15 shall not apply to the preparation of plans and specifications for the erection, enlargement, or alteration of any building or other structure by any person, for his that person's exclusive occupancy or use, unless such occupancy or use involves the public health or safety or the health or safety of the employees of said person, or of the buildings listed in 24 section 326.03, subdivision 2, nor to any detailed or shop plans required to be furnished by a contractor to a registered engineer, landscape architect, or architect, nor to any standardized manufactured product, nor to any construction superintendent supervising the execution of work designed by an architect, landscape architect, or engineer registered in accordance with section 326.03, nor to the planning for and supervision of the construction and installation of work by an electrical contractor or master plumber as defined in and licensed pursuant to this chapter, where such work is within the scope of such licensed activity and not within the practice of professional engineering or architecture as defined in section 326.02, subdivisions 2 and 3. 326*#05S

326:05 QUALIFICATIONS OF BOARD MEMBERS.

Each member of the board shall be a resident of this state at the time of his appointment. Each member except the public members shall have been engaged in the practice of his the relevant profession for at least ten years and shall have been in responsible charge of work for at least five years. Each such member shall be a member in good standing of a recognized society of architects, engineers, land surveyors or landscape architects; and, except as provided in section 326.06, shall be a licensed architect, licensed engineer, licensed land surveyor or licensed landscape architect.

326*#06S

326.06 GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD.

48 49 Each member of the board shall receive a certificate of appointment from the governor, and, before beginning his a term of office, shall file with the secretary of state the constitutional oath of office. The board shall adopt and have an official seal, which shall be affixed to all licenses 53 granted; shall make all rules, not inconsistent with law, needed 55 in performing its duties; and shall fix standards for 56 determining the qualifications of applicants for certificates, 57 which shall not exceed the requirements contained in the 58 curriculum of a recognized school of architecture, landscape 59 architecture or engineering. The board shall make rules to 60 define classes of buildings with respect to which persons 61 performing services described in section 326.03, subdivision 2, may be exempted from the provisions of sections 326.02 to 63 326.15, by a finding of no probable risk to life, health, property or public welfare. These rules shall be promulgated on 64 65 or before July 1, 1979. Upon the adoption of these rules, 66 section 326.03, subdivision 2, clauses (e) and (f), are 67 superseded and of no effect.

326*#07S 68

326.07 BOARD, MEETINGS OF, OFFICERS, QUORUM. 69 The board shall hold meetings at such times as the bylaws 70 of the board may provide. Notice of all meetings shall be given 71 in such manner as the bylaws may provide. The board shall elect annually from its members a chairman chair, a vice-chairman 73 vice-chair, a secretary and a treasurer. A quorum of the board

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 01/17/86 I shall consist of not less than nine members, of whom three shall 2 be architects or landscape architects or land surveyors, three engineers, and three public members. 326*#08S 326.08 EXPENSES OF BOARD AND MEMBERS. 4 5 Subdivision 1. The expenses of administering sections 326.02 to 326.15 shall be paid from the appropriation made to 7 the board. The expenses of the board shall be paid by voucher 8 made by the executive secretary and approved by the chairman 9 <u>chair</u>. Each member of the board shall receive \$35 for each day or portion thereof that he the member attends a meeting of the or portion thereof that he the member attends a meeting of the 11 board or is otherwise engaged in performing official business of 12 the board. The members of the board shall be reimbursed for 13 ordinary and actual expenses in the same amount and manner as 14 state employees. 15 No change for subd 2 326*#105 16 326.10 LICENSURE. 17 Subdivision 1. ISSUANCE. The board shall on 18 application therefor on a prescribed form, and upon payment of a 19 fee prescribed by rule of the board, issue a license as an 20 architect, engineer, land surveyor or landscape architect. A 21 separate fee shall be paid for each profession licensed. 22 (1) To any person over 25 years of age, who is of good 23 moral character and repute, and who has the experience and 24 educational qualifications which the board by rule may prescribe. 25 (2) To any person who holds an unexpired certificate of 26 registration or license issued to-him by proper authority in the District of Columbia, any state or territory of the United 27 28 States, or any foreign country, in which the requirements for 29 registration or licensure of architects, engineers, land 30 surveyors or landscape architects, respectively, at the time of 31 registration or licensure in the other jurisdiction, were equal, 32 in the opinion of the board, to those fixed by the board and by 33 the laws of this state, and in which similar privileges are 34 extended to the holders of certificates of registration or 35 licensure issued by this state. The board may require such 36 person to submit a certificate of his technical qualification 37 from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards 38 in the case of an architect, from the National Council of 39 Engineering Examiners in the case of an engineer, and from the 40 National Council of Landscape Architects Registration Board in 41 the case of a landscape architect. Subd. 2. EXAMINATION. The board may subject any 42 43 applicant for licensure to such examinations as may be deemed 43 necessary to establish his qualifications. In determining the qualifications in such cases of 45 46 applicants for licensure as architects, a majority vote of the 47 architect members of the board only shall be required; in 48 determining the qualifications in such cases of applicants for of the board only, shall be required; and in determining the qualifications of applicants for 49 licensure as engineers, a majority vote of the engineer members qualifications of applicants for registration as land surveyors, 52 the affirmative vote of the land surveyor member and of one 53 engineer of the board only, shall be required; and in 54 determining the qualifications of applicants for licensure as 55 landscape architects, the affirmative vote of the landscape 56 architect member of the board and of one architect member or one 57 civil engineer member of the board only, shall be required. 58 No change for subd 2a 59 Subd. 5. DELAYED RENEWAL FEE. The failure on the part of any licensee to renew his a license shall not deprive 60 such person of his the right of renewal thereafter, but a late renewal fee shall be said in additional thereafter. renewal fee shall be paid in addition to the renewal fee for 63 each profession. 64 Suba Subd. 6. Repealed, Ex1967 c 28 s 9 Subd. 7. ENGINEER-IN-TRAINING; LAND 65 66 SURVEYOR-IN-TRAINING; LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT-IN-TRAINING. (1) 67 An applicant for certification as an engineer-in-training who is a graduate with a bachelor of engineering degree from a school

An applicant for certification as an engineer-in-training who is a graduate with a bachelor of engineering degree from a school or college having an "gineering curriculum accredited by the engineers' council for professional development or whose education, in the opinion of the board, is equivalent thereto, shall receive from the board, upon passing an examination in fundamental engineering subjects, a certificate stating that he the applicant has passed such examination and that his the

applicant's name has been recorded as an engineer-in-training. (2) An applicant for certification as a land surveyor-in-training who has had a minimum of four years of qualifying experience of a character satisfactory to the board, of which a formal education in an accredited engineering or land surveying curriculum may constitute a part thereof, shall receive from the board, upon passing a written examination in 8 the fundamentals of mathematics and the basic principles of land 9 surveying, a certificate stating that he the applicant has passed such examination and that his the applicant's name has 10 been recorded as a land surveyor-in-training. 11 12 (3) Any applicant for certification as a landscape architect-in-training who is a graduate with a degree from a 13 school or college having a landscape architecture curriculum 14 accredited by the American society of landscape architects 15 16 committee on education or who has had equivalent education or experience or a combination thereof of a grade and character 17 18 acceptable to the board shall receive from the board, upon 19 passing an examination in fundamental landscape architectural 20 subjects, a certificate stating that he the applicant has passed 21 that examination and that his the applicant's name has been 22 recorded as a landscape architect-in-training. 326*#11S 326.11 LICENSE SUSPENSION, REVOCATION, REISSUANCE, 23 24 REPLACEMENT. Subdivision 1. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION. The board 25 26 shall have the power to revoke or suspend the license of any 27 architect, engineer, land surveyor or landscape architect, who 28 is found guilty by the board of any fraud or deceit in obtaining 29 a license, or of attaching his the licensee's seal or signature 30 to any plan, specification, report, plat, or other 31 architectural, engineering, land surveying or landscape 32 architectural document not prepared by him the person signing or 33 sealing it or under his that person's direct supervision, or of 34 gross negligence, incompetency, or misconduct in the practice of 35 architecture, engineering, land surveying or landscape 36 architecture, or upon conviction of any violation of sections 37 326.02 to 326.15 or amendments thereof, or of any crime 38 involving moral turpitude or upon adjudication of insanity or 39 incompetency. 40 Subd. 2. Repealed, 1976 c 222 s 209 Repealed, 1976 c 222 s 209 Repealed, 1976 c 222 s 209 41 Subd. 3. Subd. 4. 42 No change for subd 5 to 6 43 326*#13S 44 326.13 PRACTICE EXEMPT. Practice of architecture, engineering or land surveying in 45 this state prior to licensure by the board shall be permitted 47 under the following conditions and limitations: 48 (1) By any person or firm not a resident of and having no 49 established place of business in this state, or any person or 50 firm resident in this state, but whose arrival in the state is 51 recent; provided, however, such person or a person connected 52 with such firm: 53 (a) is registered or licensed and qualified to practice 54 such profession in a state or country to which the board grants 55 registration or licensure by comity in accordance with the 56 provisions of section 326.10, subdivision 1, clause (2); and (b) shall have filed an application for licensure as an 57 58 architect or an engineer, shall have paid the fee provided for 59 in section 326.10, and shall have been notified by the board 60 that the applicant meets the requirements for licensure in this 61 state and is entitled to receive a license; (c) notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) and 63 prior to the notification provided for therein, an applicant who 64 meets the requirements of paragraph (a) shall be permitted to 65 practice in this state provided that such practice is limited solely to solicitation of work within the terms of sections 67 326.02 to 326.15; 68 (2) Practice as an architect, an engineer, a land surveyor 69 or a landscape architect by any person not a resident of, and having no established place of business in, this state, as a 70 71 . consulting associate of an architect, an engineer, a land 72 surveyor or a landscape architect licensed under the provisions 73 of sections 326.02 to 326.15; provided, the non-resident is

74 licensed and qualified to practice his the profession in a state

1 or country to which the board grants licensure by comity in accordance with the provisions of section 326.10, subdivision 1, 3 clause (2);

(3) Practice as an architect, an engineer, a land surveyor 5 or a landscape architect solely as an officer or employee of the United States.

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It shall be unlawful for any person to present or attempt to use as his the person's own the seal or certificate of another, or to give false or forged evidence of any kind to the 11 board, or any member thereof, or to falsely impersonate any 12 registrant of like or different name, or to use or attempt to use as his the person's own the license of another issued by any authority outside of this state, or to use or attempt to use an authority outside of this state, or to use or attempt to use an expired or revoked or suspended license. 326*#17S

326.17 BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY.

A board of accountancy is created to carry out the purposes 18 and enforce the provisions of sections 326.165 to 326.23. It 19 consists of between seven and nine citizens of this state 20 appointed by the governor as provided in this section. Two 21 shall be public members as defined by section 214.02, five shall 22 be currently licensed certified public accountants, and two 23 shall be licensed public accountants under the provisions of 24 sections 326.165 to 326.23. When the number of licensed public accountants in this state drops below 100, their representation 26 on the board of accountancy shall drop to one and the board 27 shall consist of two public members, five currently licensed 28 certified public accountants, and one licensed public 29 accountant. At the time when the number of licensed public 30 accountants in this state drops below 25, the licensed public accountants shall lose their representation on the board, except 32 that the licensed public accountant then serving on the board shall be allowed to complete h + s the term of office and the 34 board shall consist of two public members and five currently licensed certified public accountants. Membership terms, compensation of members, removal of members, the filling of membership vacancies, and fiscal year and reporting requirements shall be as provided in sections 214.07 to 214.09. The 39 provision of staff, administrative services and office space; the review and processing of complaints; the setting of board 41 fees; and other provisions relating to board operations shall be as provided in chapter 214 and sections 326.165 to 326.23. 326*#185

326.18 BOARD, DUTIES, OFFICERS, EXAMINATIONS.

A majority of the board constitutes a quorum. The board shall elect one of its number as chairman chair, another as wice-chairman vice-chair, and another as secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of 48 one year and until their successors are elected. The affirmative vote of a majority of members of the board is 50 considered the action of the board. The board shall enforce the standard of general education; the standard of special education in the science and art of accounting; the standard of good character and general public experience, as prescribed in sections 326.165 to 326.23, in all examinations conducted thereunder. The board shall make rules for the conduct of applicants' examinations and the character and scope of the examinations, the method and time of filing applications for examinations and their form and contents, and all other rules and regulations proper to carry into effect the purposes of sections 326.165 to 326.23. The board may make use of all or any part of the uniform certified public accountant examination and advisory grading service provided by the American Institute 63 of Certified Public Accountants if it deems it appropriate to 64 assist it in performing its duties. These examinations shall be conducted by the board of accountancy. The examinations shall take place as often as may be convenient in the opinion of the board. The board may make rules necessary to implement and enforce sections 326.165 to 326.23, and 214.12, including but not limited to rules of professional conduct, pertaining to 70 individuals, partnerships and corporations practicing public accounting which it deems consistent with or required by the public welfare and rules of continuing education to be met by

persons licensed under sections 326.165 to 326.23.

PAGE

The board shall keep records of its proceedings, an accurate list of all applications made, licenses and certificates issued, and licenses and certificates revoked, and shall keep proper financial records in which there shall be entered a complete statement of the cash receipts and disbursements. The board shall issue to each person who 7 satisfies the examination requirements of section 326.19, 8 subdivision 1, a certified public accountant certificate and 9 shall maintain a record of that issuance. The board shall issue a license as a certified public accountant to each holder of a 10 11 certified accountant certificate who satisfies the experience requirements for a license as a certified public accountant or 12 13 to a person who has been issued a certified public accountant 14 certificate under section 326.19, subdivision 3. The board 15 shall maintain a record of the issuance. It shall adopt and provide itself with a seal with a band inscribed "Certified 16 Public Accountant, State of Minnesota," with the coat of arms of 17 Minnesota in the center, which seal shall be affixed to each 18 19 certificate of certified public accountant issued under sections 326.17 to 326.23. The board shall issue to each person who 20 21 qualifies for a license under sections 326.17 to 326.23 as a 22 licensed public accountant a certificate as a licensed public 23 accountant and shall maintain a record of that issuance. It 24 shall adopt and provide itself with a seal with a band inscribed "Licensed Public Accountant, State of Minnesota," with the coat 25 of arms of Minnesota in the center, which seal shall be affixed 26 27 to each certificate of the licensed public accountant, issued under sections 326.17 to 326.23. All records of the board shall 28 be open to the inspection of the public at the office of its 29 30 secretary.

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326.191 PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; LICENSING.

Any person: (i) who is a resident of this state or has a place of business in this state; (ii) who has attained the age of 18 years; (iii) who meets the requirements of clause (a), (b), (c), or (d) below shall so certify to the board on or before the first day of July, 1980, and shall thereafter be licensed by the board as a licensed public accountant:

- (a) Persons who held themselves out to the public as public accountants and who were engaged within this state for a minimum of one year as of July 1, 1979 in the practice of public accounting as their principal occupation;
- (b) Persons who for at least one year immediately prior to July 1, 1979 have been employees whose principal duty has been the practice of accounting for a certified public accountant or a public accountant engaged within this state in the practice of public accounting as his principal occupation;
- (c) Persons who, for a minimum of one year as of July 1, 1979, held senior level accounting or auditing positions in government which are equivalent, as determined by the board, to the practice of public accounting, and were required to successfully complete an examination in accountancy or obtain specific accounting experience or accounting education as a prerequisite for the position; or
- (d) Persons serving in the armed forces of the United States of America on January 1, 1980, who for a minimum of one year immediately prior to entering the service held themselves out to the public as public accountants and were engaged within this state in the practice of public accounting as their principal occupation. In that case, the time for application for licensure shall be extended for a period of 12 months from the time the person is separated from active duty.

The board may license an applicant who does not meet the requirements of clause (a), (b), (c), or (d), but intends to practice full-time public accounting in this state, if the applicant is the holder of a license or registration as a public accountant issued by another state before July 1, 1979, which is, in the opinion of the board, equivalent to the licensure requirements for a public accountant in this state. A license under this paragraph may be issued only if the other state provides for similar recognition of public accountants of this state.

The board may, in its discretion, license applicants who do not, for reasons of individual hardship, meet the minimum experience requirement.

The board shall charge an initial licensure fee to be

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determined by rule, to license a public accountant. The board shall in each case determine whether the 3 applicant is eligible for a license. Any individual who is so licensed and who holds a permit issued under this section shall 4 5 be styled and known as a "licensed public accountant". 326*#20S

326.20 RENEWAL.

Subdivision 1. LICENSE RENEWAL OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND LICENSED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. Every holder of a certified public accountant license or a licensed public accountant license issued by the board, if he-is engaged, or 11 intends intending to be engaged, in public practice within this 12 state at any time during a calendar year shall renew his the license as prescribed by the board by rule.

The board shall, upon application made by any holder of an unrevoked Minnesota license as a certified public accountant or license as a licensed public accountant, renew the license which shall be good for a period prescribed by the board, unless the 18 said certificate or license shall sooner be revoked. Interim licenses shall be issued to individuals who have satisfied the provisions of sections 326.17 to 326.23 within the year.

No change for subd

Subd. 3. UNLICENSED PRACTICE. It shall be unlawful 23 for any certified public accountant or any partnership 24 containing one or more certified public accountants to engage in public practice within this state unless such certified public accountant or partnership is duly licensed as provided by this 27 section. A partnership shall be deemed in public practice 28 within this state if it performs professional accounting services for a fee. A certified public accountant shall be deemed in public practice within this state if he the accountant 31 performs professional accounting services for a fee within this state.

326*#211S

326.211 PROHIBITED ACTS.

Subdivision 1. Except as permitted by the board, no person 35 shall assume or use the title or designation "certified public 36 accountant," or the abbreviation "C.P.A." or any other title, 37 designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device 38 tending to indicate that the person is a certified public 39 accountant, unless the person has received a certificate as a 40 certified public accountant under sections 326.17 to 326.23, holds a license issued under sections 326.17 to 326.23 which is not revoked or suspended, and has all of-his offices in this 43 state for the practice of public accounting maintained and 44 licensed as required under section 326.20.

No change for subd 2 to 4

Subd. 5. No person, partnership, or corporation shall assume or use the title or designation "certified accountant," "chartered accountant," "enrolled accountant," "licensed accountant," "public accountant," "accredited accountant," "accounting practitioner," or any other title or designation likely to be confused with "certified public accountant," or "licensed public accountant," or any of the abbreviations "C.A.," "L.A.," "P.A.," "R.A.," "A.A.," "A.P.," or similar abbreviations likely to be confused with "C.P.A." or "L.P.A." Anyone who holds a current license issued under sections 326.18 and 326.20 and all of whose offices in this state for the practice of public accounting are maintained and licensed as required under section 326.20 may hold himself out to the public as an "auditor."

Subd. 6. No person-shall-sign-or-affix-his-name-or person's name shall be signed or affixed by the person nor shall any trade or assumed name be used by him-in-his-profession the 63 person professionally or in business to any opinion or certificate attesting in any way to the reliability of any representation or estimate in regard to any person or organization embracing (1) financial information or (2) facts respecting compliance with conditions established by law or 68 contract, including, but not limited to, statutes, ordinances, 69 regulations, grants, Idans, and appropriations, together with any wording accompanying or contained in the opinion or certificate, which indicates (a) that he the person is an 72 accountant or auditor or (b) that he the person has expert knowledge in accounting or auditing, unless-he-holds without holding a current license issued under section 326.20 and all of

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his the person's offices in this state for the practice of public accounting are maintained and licensed under section 326.20. The provisions of this subdivision shall not prohibit any officer, employee, partner, or principal of any organization 5 from affixing his that person's signature to any statement or report in reference to the affairs of the organization with any wording designating the position, title, or office which he the 8 person holds in the organization, nor shall the provisions of this subdivision prohibit any act of a public official or public 10 employee in the performance of his duties. 11 No change for subd 7 12 Subd. 8. No person, partnership or corporation not licensed under section 326.18 shall assume or use the title 13 14 "auditor" on any sign, card, letterhead, or in any advertisement 15 or directory without indicating thereon or therein that the 16 person, partnership or corporation does not hold such a license, 17 provided that this subdivision shall not prohibit any officer, 18 employee, partner, or principal of any organization from describing-himself being described by the position, title, or 19 office he that person holds in the organization, nor shall this 20 21 subdivision prohibit any act of a public official or public 22 employee in the performance of his duties. 23 Subd. 9. No person shall assume or use the title or designation "certified public accountant" or "licensed public 24 25 accountant" in conjunction with names indicating or implying 26 that there is a partnership, or in conjunction with the 27 designation "and Company" or "and Co." or a similar designation 28 if, in any such case, there is in fact no bona fide partnership 29 licensed under section 326.20. A sole proprietor or partnership 30 lawfully using the title or designation in conjunction with the 31 names or designation on July 1, 1980 may continue to do so if he 32 or-it otherwise complies in compliance with the provisions of 33 sections 326.165 to 326.23. No change for subd 10 34 326*#2125 35 326.212 PERMITTED ACTS. 36 Subdivision 1. Nothing contained in sections 326.17 to 37 326.23 shall prohibit any person not a certified public 38 accountant or licensed public accountant from serving as an employee of, or an assistant to, a certified public accountant 40 or licensed public accountant, or partnership or corporation 41 composed of certified public accountants or licensed public 42 accountants, provided that the employee-or-assistant person 43 shall not issue any accounting or financial statement over his 44 the person's name. 45 No change for subd 2 to 5 326*#225 46 326.22 FEES. 47 EXAMINATION AND LICENSE RENEWAL. The Subdivision 1. 48 state board of accountancy shall charge for each examination and 49 certificate provided for in sections 326.17 to 326.23 a fee to be prescribed in the rules of the board, to meet the expenses of 51 such examination. This fee shall be payable by the applicant at 52 the time of making his initial application, and no additional 53 charge shall be made for the issuance of a certificate to any applicant. 54 55 No change for subd 2 to 3 326*#2245 326.224 SINGLE ACT EVIDENCE OF PRACTICE. 56 57 Displaying or presenting a card, sign, advertisement, or 58 other printed, engraved, or written instrument or device bearing 59 a person's name in conjunction with the words "certified public 60 accountant" or any abbreviation thereof, or "licensed public accountant" or any abbreviation thereof, except as permitted by 61 62 Laws 1979, Chapter 326, Sections 1 to 13, shall be prima facie 63 evidence in any action brought under sections 326.17 to 326.23 64 and Laws 1979, Chapter 326, Sections 1 to 12 that the person whose name is so displayed caused or procured the displaying or 65 66 presenting of the card, sign, advertisement, or other printed, 67

71 Sections 1 to 13 and Minnesota Statutes, Sections 326.17 to 72 326.23 shall be sufficient to justify an injunction or a 73 conviction without evidence of a general course of conduct.

engraved, or written instrument or device, and that the person

licensed public accountant. In any action evidence of the

is holding himself out to be a certified public accountant or a

commission of a single act prohibited by Laws 1979, Chapter 326,

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326.242 LICENSES.

Subdivision 1. MASTER ELECTRICIAN. Except as otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for another plan, install, repair, lay out, or supervise the installation of wiring, apparatus, or equipment for electrical light, heat, 6 power, or other purposes unless he-is licensed by the board as a master electrician.

- (1) An applicant for a Class A master electrician's license 9 shall (a) be a graduate of a four-year electrical course in an 10 accredited college or university; or (b) shall have had at least one year's experience, acceptable to the board, as a licensed journeyman; or (c) shall have had at least five years' 13 experience, acceptable to the board, in planning for, laying out, supervising and installing wiring, apparatus, or equipment 15 for electrical light, heat and power.
- (2) As of August 1, 1985, no new Class B master electrician's licenses shall be issued. An individual who has a 18 Class B master electrician's license as of August 1, 1985 may retain the license and exercise the privileges it grants, which include electrical work limited to single phase systems, not 21 over 200 amperes in capacity, on farmsteads or single-family 22 dwellings located in towns or municipalities with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.
- Subd. 2. JOURNEYMAN ELECTRICIAN. Except as otherwise 25 provided by law, no pers shall, for another, wire for, 26 install, or repair electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment, unless he-is licensed by the board as a journeyman electrician employed by a licensed electrical contractor.
- (1) An applicant for a Class A journeyman electrician's license shall have had at least four years of experience, 31 acceptable to the board, in wiring for, installing, and 32 repairing electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment, provided 33 however, that the board may by rule or regulation provide for the allowance of one year of experience credit for successful completion of a two-year post high school electrical course approved by the board.
- (2) As of August 1, 1985, no new Class B journeyman electrician's licenses shall be issued. An individual who holds a Class B journeyman electrician's license as of August 1, 1985 may retain the license and exercise the privileges it grants, 41 which include electrical work limited to single phase systems, 42 not over 200 amperes in capacity, on farmsteads or on single-family dwellings located in towns or municipalities with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

No change for subd 3 to 3b

Subd. 3c. BOND. Every installer, as a condition of his-license licensure, shall give bond to the state in the sum of \$1,000 conditioned upon the faithful and lawful performance of all work contracted for or entered upon by him the installer within the state of Minnesota, and such bond shall be for the benefit of persons injured or suffering financial loss by reason of failure of such performance. Such bond shall be in lieu of all other license bonds to any political subdivision of the 54 state. Such bond shall be written by a corporate surety licensed to do business in the state of Minnesota.

Subd. 4. SPECIAL ELECTRICIAN. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions 1, 2, 6, and 7, the board shall by 58 rule or regulation provide for the issuance of special electrician licenses empowering the licensee to engage in a limited class or classes of electrical work, which class or classes shall be specified on the license certificate. Each licensee shall have had at least two years of experience, acceptable to the board, in each such limited class of work for which he the licensee is licensed.

No change for subd

Subd. 6. CONTRACTORS. Except as otherwise provided by law, no person other than an employee of a licensed electrical contractor as defined by section 326.01, subdivision 5, shall undertake or offer to undertake for another to plan 70 for, lay out, supervisé or install or to make additions, 71 alterations, or repairs in the installation of wiring apparatus 72 and equipment for electrical light, heat, or power with or without compensation unless-he-shall-obtain without obtaining an electrical contractor's license. Such license shall be issued

75 by the board upon the contractor's giving bond to the state in

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the penal sum of \$5,000 conditioned upon the faithful and lawful performance of all work entered upon by him the contractor within the state of Minnesota and such bond shall be for the benefit of persons injured or suffering financial loss by reason of failure of such performance. The bond shall be filed with the board and shall be in lieu of all other license bonds to any political subdivision. Such bond shall be written by a corporate surety licensed to do business in the state of Minnesota.

Each licensed electrical contractor shall have and maintain in effect general liability insurance, which includes premises and operations insurance and products and completed operations insurance, with limits of at least \$100,000 per occurrence, \$300,000 aggregate limit for bodily injury, and property damage insurance with limits of at least \$25,000 or a policy with a single limit for bodily injury and property damage of \$300,000 per occurrence and \$300,000 aggregate limits. Such insurance shall be written by an insurer licensed to do business in the state of Minnesota and each licensed electrical contractor shall maintain on file with the board a certificate evidencing such insurance which provides that such insurance shall not be canceled without the insurer first giving 15 days written notice to the board of such cancellation.

No contractor shall engage in business unless he the contractor is or has-in-his-employ employs a licensed Class A master or Class B master electrician, who shall be responsible for the performance of all electrical work in accordance with the requirements of this Act, and the classes of work for which the licensed electrical contractor is authorized shall be limited to those for which such Class A master, or Class B master employed by him the contractor is licensed. When an 32 electrical contractor's license is held by an individual, 33 partnership, or corporation and the individual, one of the partners, or an officer of the corporation, respectively, is not the responsible master electrician of record, all requests for inspection shall be signed by the responsible master electrician of record. The application for an electrical contractor's license must include a verified statement that the designated responsible master electrician is a full-time employee of the 40 individual, partnership, or corporation which is applying for an electrical contractor's license. For purposes of this subdivision, a full-time employee of a licensed electrical contractor is an individual who is not employed in any capacity as a licensed electrician by any other electrical contractor.

Subd. 7. EXAMINATION. In addition to the requirements imposed herein and except as herein otherwise provided, as a precondition to issuance of an electrician's license, each applicant must pass a written or oral examination given by the board to insure the competence of each applicant for license. An oral examination shall be administered only to an applicant who furnishes a written statement from a certified teacher or other professional, trained in the area of reading disabilities stating that the applicant has a specific reading disability which would prevent the applicant from performing satisfactorily on a written test. The oral examination shall be structured so that an applicant who passes the examination will not impair the applicant's own safety of-himself or that of others while acting as an electrician. No person failing an examination may retake it for six months thereafter, but within such six months he the person may take an examination for a lesser grade of license. Any licensee failing to renew his a license for two years or more after its expiration shall be required to retake the examination before he-is being issued a new license.

An applicant for journeyman's or special electrician's license who shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the board that-he-has of having the requisite experience, upon written application, payment of the examination fee and fulfillment of all other requirements stated herein, may work as a journeyman or special electrician until the examination next following and the announcement of the results of such latter examination by the board.

No change for subd 8 to 9 Subd. 10. CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS BY ESTATES. the death of a master who is an electrical contractor the board may permit his the decedent's representative to carry on the

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business of the decedent for a period not in excess of six 1 months, for the purpose of completing work under contract or otherwise to comply with this act. The representative shall give such bond as the board may require conditioned upon the 5 faithful and lawful performance of such work and such bond shall 6 be for the benefit of persons injured or suffering financial loss by reason of failure of such performance. Such bond shall 8 be written by a corporate surety licensed to do business in the 9 state of Minnesota. Such representative shall also comply with 10 all public liability and property damage insurance requirements 11 imposed by this chapter upon a licensed electrical contractor. 12 No change for subd 11

Subd. 12. EXEMPTIONS FROM LICENSING. maintenance electrician who is supervised by a master 15 electrician or an electrical engineer registered with the board and who is an employee of an employer and is engaged in the maintenance, and repair of electrical equipment, apparatus, and facilities owned or leased by his the employer, and performed 19 within the limits of property which is owned or leased and operated and maintained by said employer, shall not be required to hold or obtain a license under sections 326.241 to 326.248;

- (b) Employees of a licensed alarm and communication contractor are not required to hold a license under sections 326.241 to 326.248 while performing work authorized to be conducted by an alarm and communication contractor; or
- (c) Employees of any electric, communications, or railway utility, or a telephone company as defined under section 237.01 or its employees, or of any independent contractor performing work on behalf of any such utility or telephone company, shall not be required to hold a license under sections 326.241 to 326.248:
- 1. While performing work on installations, materials, or equipment which are owned or leased, and operated and maintained by such utility or telephone company in the exercise of its utility or telephone function, and which
- (i) are used exclusively for the generation, transformation, distribution, transmission, or metering of electric current, or the operation of railway signals, or the transmission of intelligence and do not have as a principal function the consumption or use of electric current by or for the benefit of any person other than such utility or telephone company, and
- (ii) are generally accessible only to employees of such utility or telephone company or persons acting under its control or direction; or
- 2. While performing work on installations, materials, or equipment which are a part of the street lighting operations of such utility; or
- 3. While installing or performing work on outdoor area lights which are directly connected to a utility's distribution system and located upon the utility's distribution poles, and which are generally accessible only to employees of such utility or persons acting under its control or direction. 326*#2445

326.244 INSPECTION.

No change for subd 1 to la

Subd. 2. PROCEDURE. (a) At or before commencement of any installation required to be inspected by the board, the electrical contractor, installer, special electrician, or owner making the installation shall submit to the board a request for inspection, in a form prescribed by the board, together with the fees required for the installation. For purposes of this subdivision, an owner is a person who physically performs all the electrical work on premises he-or-she the person owns and actually occupies as his-or-her a residence or that-he-or-she will own and actually occupy as his-or-her a residence upon completion of construction.

(b) The fees required are a handling fee and an inspection fee. The handling fee shall be set by the board in an amount 70 sufficient to pay the cost of printing and handling the form requesting an inspection. The inspection fee shall be set by the board in an amount sufficient to pay the actual costs of the inspection and the board's costs in administering the inspection. All fees shall be set pursuant to the procedure of sections 14.01 to 14.70.

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(c) All handling fees shall be deposited in the general
  fund. All inspection fees collected pursuant to this section
   shall be deposited by the board in a special revenue bookkeeping
   account of the treasury and are appropriated to the board for
    the purpose of compensating contract inspectors for inspections
   performed, for transfer to the general fund of the portion of
   the fee representing inspection administration costs, and for
   making refunds.
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- (d) If the inspector finds that the installation is not in compliance with accepted standards of construction for safety to life and property as required by section 326.243, the inspector shall by written order condemn the installation or noncomplying portion thereof, or order service to the installation disconnected, and shall send a copy of the order to the board. If the installation or the noncomplying part will seriously and proximately endanger human life and property, the order of the inspector, when approved by the inspector's superior, shall require immediate condemnation or disconnection. In all other cases, the order of the inspector shall permit a reasonable opportunity for the installation to be brought into compliance with accepted standards of construction for safety to life and property prior to the effective time established for condemnation or disconnection.
- (e) Copies of each condemnation or disconnection order shall be served personally or by mail upon the property owner, and the electrical contractor, installer, or special electrician making the installation, and other persons as the board by rule or regulation may direct. An aggrieved party may appeal any condemnation or disconnection order by filing with the board a notice of appeal within ten days after (1) service upon the aggrieved party of the condemnation or disconnection order, if this service is required, or (2) filing of the order with the board, whichever is later. The appeal shall proceed and the order of the inspector shall have the effect the order, by its terms, and the rules of the board provides. The board shall adopt rules providing procedures for the conduct of appeals, including provisions for the stay of enforcement of the order of the inspector pending such appeal when justified by the circumstances.

No change for subd 3 to 5 40

326*#2465 41

326.246 CRIMES.

It is a misdemeanor knowingly and willfully to commit, or to order, instruct, or direct another to commit, any of the following acts:

- (1) to make a false statement in any license application, request for inspection, certificate or other lawfully authorized or required form or statement provided by sections 326.241 to 326.248;
- (2) to perform electrical work for another without a proper license for such work;
 - (3) to fail to file a request for inspection when required;
- (4) to interfere with, or refuse entry to, an inspector lawfully engaged in the performance of his duties; and
- 54 (5) to violate any lawful statute, rule, or order of the 55 board, or any city ordinance which pertains to powers given to political subdivisions under section 326.244, subdivision 4. 56 326*#32S

57 326.32 DEFINITIONS.

No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. "Chairman Chair" means the board member 59 60 designated by the board to act in the capacity of board chairman 61 chair.

No change for subd 5 to 11

326*#33S

326.33 BOARD OF PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND PROTECTIVE AGENT SERVICES.

Subdivision 1. MEMBERS; MEETINGS. There is hereby created a board of private detective and protective agent services, consisting of the superintendent of the bureau of criminal apprehension or a departmental employee designated by him the superintendent, a licensed protective agent, a licensed private detective, and two public members appointed by the commissioner of public safety. Membership terms, compensation of members, removal of members, the filling of membership vacancies, and fiscal year and reporting requirements shall be

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1 as provided in sections 214.07 to 214.09. The provision of staff, administrative services and office space; the review and 3 processing of complaints; the setting of board fees; and other provisions relating to board operations shall be as provided in chapter 214.

The board members shall meet as they deem necessary and conduct such business ascribed to the board by the provisions of sections 326.331 to 326.339. The board shall designate one of 9 the board members to fulfill the capacity of board chairman chair who will remain in the capacity of chairman chair for a term of one year. The board shall have the option of retaining or replacing a board member as chairman chair.

No change for subd 2

- Subd. 3. REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS. It shall be the duty of the board to receive and review all applications for private detective and protective agent licenses and render approval or denial of the issuance of such licenses within the intent of sections 326.331 to 326.339.
- (1) Upon conducting a board review of the application the board may approve the application for licensing and shall subsequently issue a license.
- (2) Upon conducting a board review of the application the board may deny the application for licensing on the grounds that the applicant does not conform to the provisions of sections 326.331 to 326.339.
- (3) Upon denial of a license the board chairman chair shall notify the applicant of the board finding and the facts and circumstances that constitute the board finding. The board chairman chair shall advise the applicant of the right of the applicant to a hearing pursuant to chapter 14.

31 No change for subd 4 to 6

326*#331S

326.331 LICENSES.

No person shall engage in the business of private 34 detective, investigator, or protective agent for hire, fee or reward, or advertise or indicate in any letter, document or verbally that he the person is so engaged or available to supply such services without having first obtained a license as herein provided. Any person desiring to engage in such business shall apply to the board of private detective and protective agent services for a license. Upon application by any person qualified under sections 326.331 to 326.339 to engage in such business, the board of private detective and protective agent services shall issue such a license for a period of two years upon the conditions herein set forth, such license to continue for said period so long as such license holder remains a qualified person and complies with the provisions of sections 326.331 to 326.339 and with the laws of Minnesota. No person shall be deemed qualified to hold such a license who has been convicted of felony by the courts of this or any other state or of the United States, or who has been convicted anywhere of acts which if done in Minnesota would be assault, theft, larceny, unlawful entry, extortion, defamation, buying or receiving stolen property, using, possessing, or carrying weapons or burglar tools or escape, or who has been convicted in any other country of acts which if done in Minnesota would be a felony or would be any of the other offenses specified above, nor shall any person who shall make any false statement in any application for license hereunder be deemed a qualified person to hold any such license. No other license shall be required by any other political unit or subdivision.

If the applicant for a license is a corporation or partnership, one member of that corporation or partnership must meet the qualifications for a license as provided in sections 326.331 to 326.339. This member must be engaged in the operation and supervision of the business.

ff-the-applicant's An applicant whose home office is 67 outside Minnesota, and he who establishes a Minnesota office, he shall provide a manager for the Minnesota branch office who meets the qualifications for a license as provided in sections 326.331 to 326.339. The branch manager must be actively engaged in the operation and supervision of the branch office. 326*#334S

- 72 326.334 FEES; LICENSING PROCEDURE.
- No change for subd 1
- Subd. 2. It shall be the duty of the bureau of criminal 74

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apprehension to compare such fingerprints with state criminal
     identification records, to conduct a sufficient investigation of
     the persons signing such application so as to determine their
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     competence, character and fitness for such a license, and to
     report his findings to the board.
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        Subd. 3. Repealed, 1976 c 222 s 209
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        Subd. 4. If a license holder moves his an office or agency
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     to an address other than that described in the license
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     certificate, he the holder shall, within 24 hours immediately
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     following such move, send his the license certificate, together
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     with written notice to the board, which notice shall describe
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     the premises to which such move is made and the date on which it
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     was made. Upon receipt of such certificate and notice the board
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     shall endorse on the face thereof the date of such change and
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     the new registered address of such office or agency, and shall
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     return the certificate to the license holder.
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       No change for subd 5 to 7
326*#3365
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        326.336 EMPLOYEES OF LICENSE HOLDERS.
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        Subdivision 1. A license holder may employ, in connection
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     with the business of private detective or protective agent, as
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     many unlicensed persons as may be necessary; provided however,
     that every license holder is at all times accountable for the
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     good conduct of every person employed by-him in connection with
     the business of private detective or protective agent.
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        Subd. 2. An identification card shall be issued to each
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     employee of a private detective agency or protective agency and
     shall be in his the employee's possession at all times. Such
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    identification card shall be issued by the license holder and
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     contain the license holder's logo, corporate or company name,
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     duly signed by the license holder or branch manager, the office
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     address of the license holder or Minnesota branch of said
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     license holder, the employee's photograph, and physical
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    description, and shall bear the employee's signature. No
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     identification card shall bear the word "police" or any other
     marking indicating the holder is a member of a police department
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     or peace officer. The issuing agency shall have its name
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     printed in full on said card and no initials that would
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     correspond with municipal, state or federal law enforcement
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     agencies shall be printed thereon.
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        Subd. 3. Any person who shall be issued an identification
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     card, badge, holster, weapon, shield or any other equipment
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     bearing the name, trademark or trade name, or any combination
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     thereof, of any licensed agency, or indicating that such person
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    is a private detective, private protective agent, or employee of
     same, who does not return such badge, weapon, holster,
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    identification card, uniform emblem, or other equipment to the
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     owner thereof within ten days of the termination of his
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     employment, or the-receipt-by-him of receiving a written request
     to return same, made by certified mail to his the person's last
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     known address, whichever shall last occur, shall be guilty of a
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    misdemeanor.
        Subd. 4. No employee of any license holder shall divulge
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     to anyone other than his the employer, or as his the employer
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     shall direct, except as he may be required by law, any
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     information acquired by-him during such employment in respect of
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     any matter or investigation undertaken or done by such
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     employer. Any employee who shall make any false statement
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     in his an employment statement or who willfully makes a false
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     report to his the employer in respect to any matter in the
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     course of his the employer's business, or who shall otherwise
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     violate the provisions of this subdivision is guilty of a
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     misdemeanor.
326*#337S
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        326.337 VIOLATIONS; PENALTY.
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        No change for subd 1 to 2
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        Subd. 3. It is unlawful for any agent or employee of a
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    license holder to display, wear any badge or emblem, or to
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     purport himself-as-being to be a private detective or protective
     agent, except as may be directed by the license holder.
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        Subd. 4. A private detective or protective agent licensed
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    under the provisions of sections 326.331 to 326.339 and Laws
     1974, chapter 310, may, in the course and conduct of his
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     business, carry a firearm in any municipality of the state #f-he
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has-met on meeting the registration and licensing requirements

regarding firearms of a municipality wherein registration and

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                GENT
                          /ISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6
    licensing is a req. nt.
     No change for s. 5
326*#3385
       326.338 PERSONS JAGED AS PRIVATE DETECTIVES OR
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    PROTECTIVE AGENTS.
     No change for subd 1
      Subd. 2. Any person who shall furnish, for hire or reward,
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   watchmen security guards or other guards or private patroimen
 8 patrol officers or other persons to protect other persons or
 9 their property or to prevent the theft, unlawful taking of
10 goods, merchandise or money, or to prevent the misappropriation
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    or concealment of goods, merchandise, money, choses in action,
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or other valuable things, or to procure the return thereof; shall be deemed engaged in the business of protective agent, provided that no person engaged exclusively in making investigations and reports respecting the financial rating and 16 credit responsibility of persons or corporations engaged in 17 business, or respecting financial rating, credit responsibility 18 and character of applicants for insurance, indemnity bonds or commercial credit, shall be deemed engaged in such business or that of private detective, nor shall any employee or peace 21 officer of the United States or of this or any state while in

22 the discharge of his official duties, nor any attorney at law 23 engaged in the discharge of his professional duties, nor any 24 full-time employee making investigations respecting pending or 25

possible claims against his an employer be deemed engaged in 26 such business. A licensed private detective may perform those duties attributable to a protective agent without obtaining any

additional license. 28 29

No change for subd 3

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326.40 LICENSING, BOND AND INSURANCE.

Subdivision 1. PLUMBERS MUST BE LICENSED IN CERTAIN CITIES; MASTER AND JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS; PLUMBING ON ONE'S OWN PREMISES: RULES FOR EXAMINATION. In any city now or hereafter having 5,000 or more population, according to the last federal census, and having a system of waterworks or sewerage, no person, firm, or corporation shall engage in or work at the business of a master plumber or journeyman plumber unless licensed to do so by the state commissioner of health. A master plumber may also work as a journeyman plumber. Anyone not so licensed may do plumbing work which complies with the provisions 41 of the minimum standard prescribed by the state commissioner of health on premises or that part of premises owned and actually occupied by him the worker as his a residence, unless otherwise forbidden to do so by a local ordinance.

In any such city no person, firm, or corporation shall 46 engage in the business of installing plumbing nor install plumbing in connection with the dealing in and selling of 48 plumbing material and supplies unless at all times a licensed master plumber, who shall be responsible for proper 50 installation, is in charge of the plumbing work of the person, 51 firm, or corporation.

The department of health shall prescribe rules, not 53 inconsistent herewith, for the examination and licensing of 54 plumbers.

Subd. 2. MASTER PLUMBER'S LICENSE; BOND AND INSURANCE 56 REQUIREMENTS. The applicant for a master plumber license may give bond to the state in the total penal sum of \$2,000 58 conditioned upon the faithful and lawful performance of all work entered upon him within the state. The bond shall be for the benefit of persons injured or suffering financial loss by reason 61 of failure of performance. The term of the bond shall be concurrent with the term of the license. The bond shall be other license bonds to any political subdivision. The bond shall be written by a secretary or state and shall be in lieu of a 63 filed with the secretary of state and shall be in lieu of all shall be written by a corporate surety licensed to do business in the state.

67 In addition, each applicant for a master plumber license or 68 renewal thereof, may provide evidence of public liability insurance, including products liability insurance with limits of 70 at least \$50,000 per person and \$100,000 per occurrence and 71 - property damage insurance with limits of at least \$10,000. The 72 insurance shall be written by an insurer licensed to do business 73 in the state of Minnesota and each licensed master plumber shall

maintain on file with the state commissioner of health a 74

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certificate evidencing the insurance providing that the
    insurance shall not be cancelled without the insurer first
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    giving 15 days written notice to the commissioner. The term of
    the insurance shall be concurrent with the term of the license.
    The certificate shall be in lieu of all other certificates
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    required by any political subdivision for licensing purposes.
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                 BOND AND INSURANCE EXEMPTION. A master
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     plumber who is an employee of a master plumber or who is an
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    employee engaged within the limits of property owned, leased and
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    operated, or maintained by his the employer, in the maintenance
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    and repair of plumbing equipment, apparatus, or facilities owned
   or leased by the employer, shall not be required to meet the
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     bond and insurance requirements of subdivision 2.
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      No change for subd 4 to 5
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326*#425
       326.42 APPLICATIONS, FEES.
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       Applications for plumber's license shall be made to the
    state commissioner of health, with fee. Unless the applicant is
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    entitled to a renewal, he the applicant shall be licensed by the
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    state commissioner of health only after passing a satisfactory
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    examination by the examiners showing fitness. Examination fees
    for both journeyman and master plumbers shall be in an amount
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    prescribed by the state commissioner of health pursuant to
    section 144.122. Upon being notified that he-has of having
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    successfully passed the examination for original license the
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    applicant shall submit an application, with the license fee
    herein provided. License fees shall be in an amount prescribed
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    by the state commissioner of health pursuant to section
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    144.122. Licenses shall expire and be renewed as prescribed by
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    the commissioner pursuant to section 144.122.
326*#48S
       326.48 PIPEFITTERS MUST BE LICENSED.
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       No change for subd 1
                 CONTRACTING PIPEFITTER'S LICENSE; BOND AND
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       Subd. 2.
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    INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS. The applicant for a contracting
    pipefitter license may give bond to the state in the total penal
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   sum of $2,000 conditioned upon the faithful and lawful
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   performance of all work entered upon by-him within the state.
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    The bond shall be for the benefit of persons injured or
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    suffering financial loss by reason of failure of performance.
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    The term of the bond shall be concurrent with the term of the
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   license. The bond shall be filed with the secretary of state of
    the state and shall be in lieu of all other license bonds to any
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    political subdivision. The bond shall be written by a corporate
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    surety licensed to do business in the state.
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       In addition, each applicant for a contracting pipefitter's
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    license or renewal thereof, may provide evidence of public
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    liability insurance, including products liability insurance,
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    with limits of at least $50,000 per person and $100,000 per
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    occurrence and property damage insurance with limits of at least
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    $10,000. The insurance shall be written by an insurer licensed
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    to do business in the state and each licensed contracting
    pipefitter shall maintain on file with the department, a
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    certificate evidencing the insurance which provides that the
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    insurance shall not be canceled without the insurer first giving
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   15 days written notice to the department. The term of the
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    insurance shall be concurrent with the term of the license. The
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    certificate shall be in lieu of all other certificates required
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    by any political subdivision for licensing purposes.
       No change for subd 3 to 5
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326*#523S
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       326.523 LICENSE PROVISIONS; DISTRIBUTION; CANCELATION.
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       No distributor shall hereafter license feature motion
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    picture films to an exhibitor to be exhibited, shown or
    performed in this state unless the license provides:
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       (1) That all the feature motion picture films, which such
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    distributor will license during the exhibition season, or the
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    unexpired portion thereof, shall be included: the term "all the
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    feature motion picture films" applies to each producer for whom
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    the distributor is acting; and
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same injurious and damaging to his business or offensive on moral, religious, or racial grounds.

The cancelation shall be made proportionately among the

(2) That the exhibitor shall have the right to cancel a

pictures included in such license where the exhibitor deems the

minimum of 20 percent of the total number of feature motion

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several price brackets, if there be such price brackets in the 2 license agreement. Any number of cancelation to which an 3 exhibitor is entitled, may be made the lowest price bracket at 4 the exhibitor's option.

The right to cancelation shall not be effective, unless the 6 exhibitor exercises such right by giving notice thereof, to the distributor, by certified mail, within 15 days after being 8 notified of the availability of a feature motion picture. In determining the number of feature motion pictures that may be canceled, fractions of one-half or more shall be counted as one and fractions of less than one-half shall not be counted. 326*#55S

326.55 NONPAYMENT OF LICENSE FEES.

No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES NEED NOT PAY LICENSE 15 FEES. Any person required by law to be licensed or 16 registered in order to carry on or practice a trade, employment, occupation or profession in the state of Minnesota who is also 18 required by law to renew his the license or certificate of 19 registration at stated intervals and to pay a fee for such 20 renewal on or before a specified date, or be subject to revocation of his the license or certificate or other penalties, 22 who has since the enactment by the Congress of the United States 23 of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 entered, or 24 shall hereafter enter, the armed forces of the United States of America, or who has since the enactment of said act been 26 engaged, or shall hereafter be engaged, in employment, outside of the United States, essential to the prosecution of the 28 present war and to the national defense, whose license or certificate of registration was effective at the time he-entered 30 of entry into the armed forces or engaged engagement in the 31 employment aforesaid, is hereby exempted from the payment of all 32 renewal fees and from the filing of any application for renewal, which but for this act would have been required of-him as a condition of the renewal of his the license or certificate, 35 during the time he the person has been in such armed forces or in such employment, and from any penalties for nonpayment or late payment, and is hereby exempted from further payment of 38 such renewal fees and from the making of any application for 39 renewal during the period he the person shall remain in such 40 armed forces or is engaged in such employment, and for a further period of six months from his discharge from the armed forces, if a member thereof, or from the date of his return within the 43 boundaries of the United States if engaged in the employment 44 hereinbefore referred to. His The license or certificate in the 45 meantime shall remain in full force and effect, and if it has been cancelled or revoked since the date of the enactment of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 solely on the ground 48 of nonpayment of renewal fees, or failure to apply for a 49 renewal, it shall be reinstated upon the application of the licensee or registrant or any one on his the licensee's or registrant's behalf without the payment of any penalties or costs. Any such person may within six months from the date of his release from the armed forces of the United States, if he the person has been a member of such armed forces, or from the date of his return within the boundaries of the United States if he the person has been engaged in employment hereinbefore referred to, make application for a renewal of his the license or certificate without penalty and in the same manner as if he the person had made application therefor at the time or times specified by existing laws.

> 326.56 LICENSES, CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION; RENEWALS. No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. TRADE LICENSES OR REGISTRATIONS, RENEWALS; 64 EXEMPTION OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES. Any person required by 65 law to be licensed or registered in order to carry on or practice a trade, employment, occupation or profession in the state of Minnesota who is also required by law to renew his the 68 license or certificate of registration at stated intervals and to pay a fee for such renewal on or before a specified date, or be subject to revocation of his the license or certificate or 71 other penalties, who has since the enactment by the Congress of the United States of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 entered, or shall hereafter enter, the armed forces of the

United States of America, or who has since the enactment of said

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act been engaged, or shall hereafter be engaged, in employment,
outside of the United States, essential to the prosecution of
any war or to the national defense, whose license or certificate
of registration was effective at the time he-entered of entry
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into the armed forces or engaged engagement in the employment aforesaid, is hereby exempted from the payment of all renewal fees and from the filing of any application for renewal, which but for this section would have been required of-him as a condition of the renewal of his the license or certificate, during the time he the person has been in such armed forces or

10 11 in such employment, and from any penalties for nonpayment or 12 late payment, and is hereby exempted from further payment of

13 such renewal fees and from the making of any application for 14 renewal during the period he the person shall remain in such 15 armed forces or is engaged in such employment, and for a further period of six months from his discharge from the armed forces, 16

if a member thereof, or from the date of his return within the 17 18 boundaries of the United States if engaged in the employment hereinbefore referred to. His The license or certificate in the

meantime shall remain in full force and effect, and if it has 20 been canceled or revoked since the date of the enactment of the selective service and training act of 1940 solely on the ground 22

of nonpayment of renewal fees, or failure to apply for a 23 renewal, it shall be reinstated upon the application of the 24 licensee or registrant or any one on his the licensee's or 25 26 registrant's behalf without the payment of any penalties or costs. Any such person may within six months from the date 27

of his release from the armed forces of the United States, if he 28 the person has been a member of such armed forces, or from the 30 date of his return within the boundaries of the United States if

he the person has been engaged in employment hereinbefore 31 referred to, make application for a renewal of his the license 32 33 or certificate without penalty and in the same manner as if he 34 the person had made application therefor at the time or time

specified by existing laws.

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326.60 WATER CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS AND INSTALLERS MUST BE LICENSED IN CERTAIN CITIES.

Subdivision 1. In any city or town now or hereafter having a population of 5,000 or more according to the last federal census, no person, firm, or corporation shall engage in or work at the business of water conditioning installation or servicing after January 1, 1970, unless (a) at all times a person licensed as a water conditioning contractor by the state commissioner of health shall be responsible for the proper water conditioning installation and servicing work of such person, firm, or corporation, and (b) all installations, other than exchanges of portable equipment, are actually made by a licensed water conditioning contractor or licensed water conditioning installer. Anyone not so licensed may do water conditioning work which complies with the provisions of the minimum standard prescribed by the state commissioner of health on premises or that part of premises owned and actually occupied by $h \pm m$ the worker as his a residence, unless otherwise forbidden to do so by a local ordinance.

55 No change for subd 2 to 3

326*#601S

56 326.601 ALTERNATIVE STATE BONDING AND INSURANCE 57 REGULATION.

58 Subdivision 1. BONDS. An applicant for a water conditioning contractor or installer license or renewal thereof who is required by any political subdivision to give a bond to obtain or maintain the license, may comply with any political subdivision bonding requirement by giving a bond to the state in 63 the total penal sum of \$3,000 conditioned upon the faithful and 64 lawful performance of all water conditioning contracting or installing work done by-him within the state. The bond shall be for the benefit of persons suffering injuries or damages due to the work. The bond shall be filed with the commissioner of health and shall be written by a corporate surety licensed to do 69 business in this state. No applicant for a water conditioning contractor or installer license who maintains the bond under this subdivision shall be otherwise required to meet the bond requirements of any political subdivision.

73 No change for subd 2 to 4

326*#66S

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01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 PAGE 326.66 WATER CONDITIONING ADVISORY BOARD. A water conditioning advisory board of nine members may be 3 appointed by the commissioner or his a designee to assist in the establishment of rules, regulations, and standards for water conditioning installation and servicing. This board shall consist of at least three members who are actively engaged as 7 water conditioning contractors and the terms, removal, duties, 8 and powers of such board shall be in accordance with such rules 9 and regulations as the commissioner or his a designee may 10 prescribe. 327*#10S 327.10 LODGING ESTABLISHMENT OPERATOR, DUTIES. 11 12 Every person operating within this state a recreational camping area, cabin camp, lodging house, tourist rooms, motel, 13 14 manufactured home park, or resort furnishing sleeping or 15 overnight stopping accommodations for transient guests, shall 16 provide and keep thereat a suitable guest register for the 17 registration of all guests provided with sleeping accommodations 18 or other overnight stopping accommodations thereat; and every 19 such guest shall be registered therein. Upon the arrival of 20 every such guest, the operator of such camp or resort shall require him the guest to enter in such register, or enter for 22 him the guest therein, in separate columns provided in such 23 register, the name and home address of the guest and every 24 person, if any, with him the guest as a member of his the party; 25 and if traveling by motor vehicle, the make of such vehicle, 26 registration number, and other identifying letters or characters 27 appearing on the official number plate carried thereon, 28 including the name of the state issuing such official plate. 29 Such registration shall be kept in an accurate and orderly 30 manner and retained for one year so that the same will be always accessible for inspection by the proper authorities. 31 327*#11S 32 327.11 GUEST, REGISTRATION. Every person, upon arriving at any lodging house, 33 34 manufactured home park, recreational camping area, cabin camp, 35 motel or other resort described in sections 327.10 to 327.13 and 36 applying for guest accommodations therein of the character described in section 327.10, shall furnish to the operator or 37 38 other attendant in charge of such camp or resort the 39 registration information necessary to complete his the registration in accordance with the requirements of section 40 41 327.10, and shall not be provided with accommodations unless and 42 until such information shall be so furnished. 327*#131S 327.131 FRAUD. 43 44 A person who (1) obtains food, lodging, or other 45 accommodations at a recreational camping area without paying for 46 it, and with intent to defraud the owner or manager of the recreational camping area or (2) obtains credit at a recreational camping area by or through any false pretense, or 47 49 by or through the aid, assistance, or influence of any baggage 5.0 or effects in his the possession and control of, but not 51 actually belonging to him, the person shall be guilty of a 52 misdemeanor. 327*#16S 53 327.16 APPLICATION. 54 No change for subd 1 to 5 55 Subd. 6. DENIAL OF CONSTRUCTION. If the application to construct or make alterations upon a manufactured home park 56 or recreational camping area and the appurtenances thereto or a 58 primary license to operate and maintain the same is denied by 59 the state commissioner of health, he the commissioner shall so 60 state in writing giving the reason or reasons for denying the 61 application. If the objections can be corrected the applicant 62 may amend his the application and resubmit it for approval, and 63 if denied the applicant may appeal from the decision of the 64 state commissioner of health as provided in section 327.18. 327*#18S

327.18 LICENSES; REVOCATION, SUSPENSION. Subdivision 1. PROCEDURE FOR REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION. Any license granted hereunder shall be subject to revocation or suspension by the state department of health; provided, 69 however, that the state department of health shall first serve or cause to be served upon the licensee a written notice specifying the way or ways in which such licensee has failed to

1981, Chapter 365, Section 5;

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comply with this statute, or any special rules or regulations
     promulgated by the state department of health. Said notice
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     shall direct the licensee to remove or abate such nuisance,
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     insanitary or objectionable condition, specified in such notice,
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     within five days, or within such extended period of time as may
    be reasonably allowed by the complaining official. If the
 7
     licensee fails to comply with the terms and conditions of said
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     notice, within the time specified or such extended period of
     time, the department of health shall require the licensee to
 9
10
   appear for a hearing before the state commissioner of health or
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    the duly authorized employees of the department of health. The
12
     state commissioner of health shall review the facts and make
13
    such determination as he the commissioner deems necessary in the
14
     matter. If the licensee fails to comply with such
15
     determination, the commissioner shall direct the department of
16 health to suspend or revoke the license.
17
       No change for subd 2 to 3
327*#25S
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        327.25 OPERATION, PART OF YEAR.
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        If any applicant for a manufactured home park license
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     desires to operate such manufactured home park only during the
21
     months from May 1 to October 1, he the applicant shall pay the
22
    above mentioned annual license fee. If in the opinion of the
23
     state department of health the sanitary and facility
24
    requirements herein contained are too rigid for the seasonal
25
    manufactured home parks, the department may in writing or by
26
    regulation modify such requirements as circumstances may permit
27
    and require.
327*#33S
        327.33 ADMINISTRATION.
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29
        Subdivision 1. INSPECTIONS. The commissioner shall,
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    through his-own the department's inspectors or through a
31
     designated recognized inspection service acting as his
32
     authorized representative of the commissioner perform sufficient
33
    inspections of manufacturing premises and manufactured homes to
34
    insure compliance with sections 327.31 to 327.34 and Laws 1981,
35
    Chapter 365, Section 5. The commissioner shall have the
36
     exclusive right to conduct inspections, except for the
37
    inspections conducted or authorized by the secretary.
38
       No change for subd 2 to 5
        Subd. 6. AUTHORIZATION AS AGENCY. The commissioner
39
    shall apply to the secretary for approval of the commissioner as
40
41
    the administrative agency for the regulation of manufactured
42
     homes under the rules of the secretary. The commissioner may
43
    make rules for the administration and enforcement of his
44
    department responsibilities as a state administrative agency
45
    including, but not limited to, rules for the handling of
46
    citizen's complaints. All moneys received for services provided
47
    by the commissioner or his the department's authorized agents as
48
    a state administrative agency shall be deposited in the general
49
    fund. The commissioner is charged with the adoption,
50
    administration, and enforcement of the Manufactured Home
51
    Construction and Safety Standards, consistent with rules and
52
    regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and
53
    Urban Development. The commissioner may adopt the rules,
54
    regulations, codes, and standards necessary to enforce the
55
    standards promulgated under this section. The commissioner is
56
    authorized to conduct hearings and presentations of views
57
    consistent with regulations adopted by the U.S. Department of
58
    Housing and Urban Development and to adopt rules and regulations
59
     in order to carry out this function.
60
       Subd. 7. EMPLOYEES. The commissioner may appoint
61
     such employees within the department of administration as he-may
62
     deem deemed necessary for the administration of sections 327.31
63
     to 327.34, Laws 1981, Chapter 365, Section 5, and sections
64
     327.51 to 327.55.
327*#34S
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       327.34 PENALTIES.
66
       Subdivision 1. GENERALLY. It shall be a misdemeanor
67
     for any person,
       (a) to sell, lease, or offer to sell or lease, any
69
    manufactured home manufactured after July 1, 1972 which does not
70
    comply with the manufactured home building code or which does
71
    not bear a seal or label as required by sections 327.31 to
     327.34, unless the action is subject to the provisions of Laws
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GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6
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                                                                 PAGE
 1
       (b) to affix a seal or label, or cause a seal or label to
    be affixed, to any manufactured home which does not comply with
 2
 3
     the manufactured home building code unless the action is subject
     to the provisions of Laws 1981, Chapter 365, Section 5;
 5
        (c) to alter a manufactured home manufactured after July 1,
     1972, in a manner prohibited by sections 327.31 to 327.34;
 6
 7
        (d) to fail to correct a manufactured home building code
 8
     violation in a manufactured home manufactured after July 1,
9 1972, which is owned, manufactured, or sold by him that person,
10
     within 40 days of being ordered to do so in writing by an
11
     authorized representative of the commissioner, unless the
12 correction is subject to the provisions of Laws 1981, Chapter
13 365, Section 5; or
14
      (e) to interfere with, obstruct, or hinder any authorized
15
     representative of the commissioner in the performance of his
16
     duties relating to manufactured homes manufactured after July 1,
17
     1972, and prior to June 15, 1976.
1.8
       Subd. 2. Repealed, 1981 c 365 s 11
19
        No change for subd 3 to 4
327*#35S
        327.35 VIOLATIONS; MANUFACTURED HOMES MANUFACTURED AFTER
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21
     JUNE 14, 1976.
22
       No change for subd 1 to 2
23
        Subd. 3. GENERAL PROHIBITION. No person shall
24
     manufacture for sale, lease, sell, offer for sale or lease, or
25
     introduce or deliver into the state of Minnesota any
26
     manufactured home manufactured after June 14, 1976, which does
27
     not comply with the manufactured home construction and safety
28
     standards promulgated by the secretary. This subdivision does
29
     not apply:
30
     (a) To any sale or offer for sale made after the first
31
     purchase of a manufactured home in good faith for purposes other
32
     than resale;
33
       (b) To any person who establishes that he-did-not-have
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- there was no reason to know in the exercise of due care that a manufactured home is not in conformity with applicable federal manufactured home construction and safety standards:
- (c) To any person, who prior to first purchase, holds a certificate issued by the manufacturer or importer of the manufactured home certifying that the manufactured home conforms to all applicable federal manufactured home construction and safety standards, unless the person knows that the manufactured home does not conform; or
- (d) To any manufactured home intended solely for export, and so labeled or tagged on the manufactured home itself and on the outside of the container, if any, in which it is to be exported.
- Subd. 4. ACCESS FOR INFORMATION GATHERING. No person shall fail or refuse to permit the commissioner or his an authorized agent access at any reasonable time to or the copying of records, or fail to make reports available or provide information, or fail or refuse to permit reasonable entry or inspection at any reasonable time of any manufactured home manufactured after June 14, 1976 or reasonable inspection of any related records pertaining to the manufactured home.

55 No change for subd 5 to

327*#71S

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327.71 INNKEEPER LIABILITY FOR THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF GUESTS.

Subdivision 1. VALUABLES. No innkeeper who has in his the establishment a fireproof, metal safe or vault, in good order and fit for the custody of valuables, and who keeps a copy of this subdivision clearly and conspicuously posted at or near the front desk and on the inside of the entrance door of every bedroom, shall be liable for the loss of or injury to the valuables of a guest unless: (1) the guest has offered to deliver the valuables to the innkeeper for custody in the safe or vault; and (2) the innkeeper has omitted or refused to take the valuables and deposit them in the safe or vault for custody and to give the guest a receipt for them. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 6, the liability of an innkeeper for the loss of or injury to the valuables of a guest shall not exceed \$1,000. No innkeeper shall be required to accept valuables for custody in the safe or vault if their value exceeds \$1,000, unless the acceptance is in writing.

Subd. 2. PROPERTY IN BAGGAGE ROOM. No innkeeper

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shall be liable for the loss of or damage to baggage, parcels, packages or wearing material of a guest that has been delivered to the innkeeper for custody elsewhere than in the room assigned to the guest, or in the hotel safe or vault, unless the innkeeper has given the guest a check or receipt in writing evidencing the delivery. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 6, the liability of an innkeeper for the loss of or 7 damage to property delivered to him the innkeeper for custody 9 under this subdivision shall not exceed \$1,000.

No change for subd 3 to '4

Subd. 5. ABANDONED PROPERTY. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 6, no innkeeper shall be liable for the loss of or damage to valuables or personal property of a guest that the guest has allowed to remain in the hotel after the relationship of innkeeper and guest has ceased, or that the guest has forwarded to the hotel before the relationship of innkeeper and guest has begun. If the valuables or personal property remain at the hotel for a period of at least ten days without having been claimed by the owner, the innkeeper has the right to deposit them in a storage warehouse, and to take a warehouse receipt in the name of the owner. An innkeeper who deposits valuables or personal property of a guest in a storage warehouse shall hold the warehouse receipt for the owner, and deliver it to him the owner upon demand and upon payment of the costs of storage. The innkeeper may also dispose of abandoned, unclaimed property in the manner provided in sections 345.01 to 345.07.

Subd. 6. FAULT OR NEGLIGENCE OF INNKEEPER. An innkeeper who, intentionally or negligently, causes the loss of or damage to valuables or property delivered to-him for custody as provided in subdivisions 1 and 2, to property contained in the assigned room of a guest as provided in subdivision 4, or to abandoned valuables or property not delivered to a storage warehouse provided in subdivision 5, shall be liable to the guest for either the actual value of the valuables or the property, or the amount of the actual injury to the valuables or the property.

327*#75S

327.75 FRAUD; PROOF OF FRAUD.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. PROOF OF FRAUD. Prima facie evidence of the audulent tent referred to in subdivision 1 includes: fraudulent .

- (a) proof that the person obtained the services or credit for the services by false pretense, or by false or fictitious show or pretense of baggage or other property;
- (b) proof that the person refused or neglected to pay for the services upon demand;
- (c) proof that the person gave in payment of the services negotiable paper on which payment was refused;
- (d) proof that the person absconded without offering to pay for the services; or
- 51 (e) proof that the person surreptitiously removed or 52 attempted to remove his baggage owned by that person. 327*#76S

327.76 INNKEEPER'S LIEN.

Subdivision 1. LIEN CREATED. An innkeeper shall have a lien upon the valuables, baggage or other property of a guest brought into his the innkeeper's hotel, for the proper charges due to-him on account of the guest's accommodation, board, room and lodging, for all money paid out for or advanced to the guest, for extras furnished to the guest at the guest's written request, and for the costs of enforcing the lien. The innkeeper's lien right is in addition to the innkeeper's right to recover payment from the guest under other legal or equitable theories or causes of action. However, possession of the valuables, baggage or other property subject to the lien may be taken, and the lien enforced, only in the manner provided in subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 2. POSSESSION PRIOR TO FINAL JUDGMENT. The lien created in subdivision 1 may be enforced only after final judgment in an action brought to recover the charges and moneys. During the pendency of the proceeding, the plaintiff may take possession of the valuables, baggage or other property upon an order issued by the court, if it appears to the court from an affidavit filed by or on behalf of the plaintiff that

74 the valuables, baggage or other property is about to be

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1 destroyed, substantially devalued or removed from the premises.
     Ten days written notice of the hearing on the motion for the
     order shall be served on the defendant and shall inform the
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     defendant that he-or-she-may-file affidavits may be filed and
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     present testimony presented on his-or-her behalf of the
     defendant, and that if he-or-she the defendant fails to appear
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     the plaintiff will apply to the court for the order. The
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     plaintiff shall file a bond approved by the court conditioned
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     for the return of the property to the defendant, if a return be
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     adjudged, and for the payment to defendant of any sum adjudged
11 against the plaintiff. The bond shall be in the amount fixed by
12
    the court. Upon an order issued by the court, the plaintiff
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     shall have the right to take possession of the valuables,
     baggage or other property pending final judgment in the plaintiff's action to recover charges or moneys owed.
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        No change for subd 3
327A#01S
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        327A.01 DEFINITIONS.
        No change for subd 1 to 9
18
        Subd. 10. "Home improvement contractor" means a person who
20
     is engaged in the business of home improvement either full-time
21
    or part-time, and who holds himself-or-herself out to the public
22
     as having knowledge or skill peculiar to the business of home
23
     improvement.
24
        No change for subd 11
327A#03S
25
        327A.03 EXCLUSIONS.
26
        The liability of the vendor or the home improvement
27
    contractor under sections 327A.01 to 327A.07 is limited to the
28
     specific items set forth in sections 327A.01 to 327A.07 and does
29
    not extend to the following:
30
       (a) Loss or damage not reported by the vendee or the owner
31
     to the vendor or the home improvement contractor in writing
32
    within six months after the vendee or the owner discovers or
33
    should have discovered the loss or damage;
34
       (b) Loss or damage caused by defects in design,
35
    installation, or materials which the vendee or the owner
36
     supplied, installed, or had directed to be installed under-his
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    direction;
38
       (c) Secondary loss or damage such as personal injury or
39
     property damage;
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        (d) Loss or damage from normal wear and tear;
41
        (e) Loss or damage from normal shrinkage caused by drying
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     of the dwelling or the home improvement within tolerances of
43
     building standards;
44
       (f) Loss or damage from dampness and condensation due to
     insufficient ventilation after occupancy;
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46
       (g) Loss or damage from negligence, improper maintenance or
47
    alteration of the dwelling or the home improvement by parties
48
     other than the vendor or the home improvement contractor;
49
        (h) Loss or damage from changes in grading of the ground
50
     around the dwelling or the home improvement by parties other
51
     than the vendor or the home improvement contractor;
52
        (i) Landscaping or insect loss or damage;
53
       (j) Loss or damage from failure to maintain the dwelling or
54
     the home improvement in good repair;
55
       (k) Loss or damage which the vendee or the owner, whenever
56
     feasible, has not taken timely action to minimize;
57
       (1) Loss or damage which occurs after the dwelling or the
58
     home improvement is no longer used primarily as a residence;
59
        (m) Accidental loss or damage usually described as acts of
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     God, including, but not limited to: fire, explosion, smoke,
61
     water escape, windstorm, hail or lightning, falling trees,
62
     aircraft and vehicles, flood, and earthquake, except when the
     loss or damage is caused by failure to comply with building
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64
     standards;
65
       (n) Loss or damage from soil movement which is compensated
     by legislation or covered by insurance;
66
67
        (o) Loss or damage due to soil conditions where
     construction is done upon lands owned by the vendee or the owner
69
     and obtained by him the vendee or owner from a source
70
    independent of the vendor or the home improvement contractor;
71
       (p) In the case of home improvement work, loss or damage
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due to defects in the existing structure and systems not caused

327B#01S

by the home improvement.

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327B.01 DEFINITIONS.
        No change for subd 1 to 2
        Subd. 3. BROKER. "Broker" means any person who:
 3
        (a) For another and for commission, fee or other valuable
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    consideration or with the intention or expectation of receiving
    the same directly or indirectly lists, sells, exchanges, buys or
 7
    rents, manages, or offers or attempts to negotiate a sale,
 8
    option, exchange, purchase or rental of an interest in a
    manufactured home or advertises or holds himself-or-itself out
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10
    as engaged in such activities;
11
      (b) For another and for commission, fee or other valuable
12
    consideration or with the intention or expectation of receiving
13
    the same directly or indirectly negotiates or offers or attempts
    to negotiate a loan, secured or to be secured by a security
14
15
     interest in or other encumbrance on a manufactured home; or
16
        (c) Engages in the business of charging an advance fee or
17
    contracting for collection of a fee in connection with any
18
    contract whereby-he-undertakes to undertake to promote the sale
19
    of a manufactured home through its listing in a publication
20
     issued primarily for the purpose of promoting the sale of
21
     manufactured homes or real estate.
22
       No change for subd 4 to 5
23
        Subd. 6. CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER. "Controlling
    shareholder" means a shareholder whose legal, equitable and
25
    beneficial holdings, and whose family's such holdings, in a
26 dealership 7-and-those-of-his-family, amount to more than ten
27
    percent of the outstanding shares.
   No change for subd 7 to 17
Subd. 18. SALE. "Sale" means:
28
29
       (a) The passing of title from one person to another for
30
31
   consideration; or
32
       (b) Any agreement to sell under which possession is
33
    delivered to the buyer but title is retained in the seller; or
34 (c) Any agreement in the form of a bailment or lease of
35
   goods if the bailee or lessee agrees to pay as compensation for
36
   use a sum substantially equivalent to or in excess of the
37
    aggregate value of the goods involved and it is agreed that the
38
    bailee or lessee will become, or for no other than a nominal
39
    consideration has the option to become, the owner of the goods
40
    upon full compliance with his the bailee's or lessee's
41
     obligations under the agreement; or
42
        (d) Any legally binding executory agreement to make a sale.
43
        No change for subd 19 to 21
327B#04S
       327B.04 MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS; LICENSES; BONDS.
44
       No change for subd 1 to 3
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       Subd. 4. LICENSE PREREQUISITES. No application shall
47 be granted nor license issued until the applicant proves to the
48
    commissioner that:
       (a) the applicant has a permanent, established place of
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50
    business at each licensed location. An "established place of
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   business" means a permanent enclosed building other than a
52
    residence, or a commercial office space, either owned by the
    applicant or leased by the applicant for a term of at least one
53
54
    year, located in an area where zoning regulations allow
55
    commercial activity, and where the books, records and files
56
    necessary to conduct the business are kept and maintained. The
57
    owner of a licensed manufactured home park who resides in or
58
   adjacent to the park may use his the residence as the
59
     established place of business required by this subdivision,
60
    unless prohibited by local zoning ordinance.
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       If a license is granted, the licensee may use unimproved
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    lots and premises for sale, storage, and display of manufactured
63
    homes, if the licensee first notifies the commissioner in
64
    writing;
        (b) if the applicant desires to sell, solicit or advertise
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66
    the sale of new manufactured homes, it has a bona fide contract
67
    or franchise in effect with a manufacturer or distributor of the
    new manufactured home it proposes to deal in;
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69
        (c) the applicant has secured a surety bond in the amount
   of $20,000 for the protection of consumer customers, executed by
70
71
    the applicant as principal and issued by a surety company
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   admitted to do business in this state. The bond shall be
73
    exclusively for the purpose of reimbursing consumer customers
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and shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance by the

applicant with all of the laws and rules of this state

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1 pertaining to the applicant's business as a dealer or
 2 manufacturer, including sections 325D.44, 325F.67 and 325F.69,
  3 and upon the applicant's faithful performance of all its legal
     obligations to consumer customers;
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- (d) the applicant has established a trust account as 6 required by section 327B.08, subdivision 3, unless the applicant states in writing its intention to limit its business to selling, offering for sale, soliciting or advertising the sale 9 of new manufactured homes; and
 - (e) the applicant has provided evidence of having had at least two years' prior experience in the sale of manufactured homes, working for a licensed dealer.
- Subd. 5. EXEMPTION FOR REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALESPERSONS SALESPEOPLE. Any person licensed as a real 15 estate broker or salesperson under chapter 82 who brokers the sale of used manufactured homes is not required to obtain a license or a bond as required by this section, but is subject to all other provisions of sections 327B.01 to 327B.12. Any real estate broker or salesperson who violates a provision of sections 327B.06 to 327B.09 in selling or offering for sale a used manufactured home shall be deemed to have violated a provision of chapter 82.

23 No change for subd 6 to 7

327B#05S

327B.05 DENIAL, SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES.

Subdivision 1. GROUNDS. The commissioner may by order deny, suspend or revoke any license if-he-finds on finding (1) that the order is in the public interest and (2) that the applicant or licensee or any of its directors, officers, limited or general partners, controlling shareholders 30 or affiliates:

- (a) has filed an application for a license or a license renewal which fails to disclose any material information or contains any statement which is false or misleading with respect to any material fact;
- (b) has violated any of the provisions of sections 327B.01 to 327B.12 or any rule or order issued by the commissioner or any prior law providing for the licensing of manufactured home 38 dealers or manufacturers;
 - (c) has had a previous manufacturer or dealer license revoked in this or any other state;
 - (d) has engaged in acts or omissions which have been adjudicated or amount to a violation of any of the provisions of section 325D.44, 325F.67 or 325F.69;
 - (e) has sold or brokered the sale of a home containing a material violation of sections 327.31 to 327.35 about which the dealer knew or which should have been obvious to a reasonably prudent dealer;
- (f) has failed to make or provide to-the-commissioner all 49 listings, notices and reports required by him the commissioner;
 - (g) has failed to pay a civil penalty assessed under subdivision 5 within ten days after the assessment becomes final;
 - (h) has failed to pay to the commissioner or other responsible government agency all taxes, fees and arrearages due;
 - (i) has failed to duly apply for license renewal;
 - (j) has violated any applicable manufactured home building or safety code;
 - (k) has failed or refused to honor any express or implied warranty as provided in section 327B.03;
 - (1) has failed to continuously occupy a permanent, established place of business licensed under section 327B.04;
 - (m) has, without first notifying the commissioner, sold a new and unused manufactured home other than the make of manufactured home described in a franchise or contract filed with the application for license or license renewal;
 - (n) has wrongfully failed to deliver a certificate of title to a person entitled to it;
 - (o) is insolvent or bankrupt;
 - (p) holds an impaired or canceled bond;
 - (q) has failed to notify the commissioner of bankruptcy proceedings within ten days after a petition in bankruptcy has been filed by or against the dealer or manufacturer;
- (r) has, within the previous ten years, been convicted of a crime that either related directly to the business of the dealer or manufacturer or involved fraud, misrepresentation or misuse 75 of funds;

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(s) has suffered a judgment within the previous five years
 2 in a civil action involving fraud, misrepresentation or misuse
     of funds; or
       (t) has failed to reasonably supervise any employee or
 4
     agent of the dealer or manufacturer, resulting in injury or harm
     to the public.
 7
       The commissioner may establish rules pursuant to section
 8
     327B.10 further specifying, defining or establishing standards
    of conduct for manufactured home dealers and manufacturers.
 9
10
      Subd. 2. DENIAL; APPEAL; RECONSIDERATION. #f-the
11
    commissioner-denies-an-application-for-a-licenser-he The
12
     commissioner shall inform the applicant and summarize in writing
13
     the reasons for the a denial. Within 15 days of receiving the
     commissioner's notice, the applicant may request in writing that
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15
     the commissioner reconsider. The request for reconsideration
16
   shall explain why the commissioner's previous decision was wrong
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     and shall specifically address each reason given by the
18
     commissioner for the denial. Within 20 days of receiving the
     request for reconsideration, the commissioner shall decide
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20
    whether to withdraw the denial and grant a license. If the
21
     commissioner reaffirms the denial, the applicant may appeal in
22
     accordance with chapter 14. An applicant whose application is
23
     denied may also cure the defects in the application cited by the
24
    commissioner and resubmit the application at no extra charge.
25
                  LICENSE SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION; HEARING.
     Upon the commissioner,-upon-his-own commissioner's motion or
26
27
     upon the complaint of another, the commissioner may prepare and
28
     serve upon a licensee a written notice or complaint summarizing
29
     the violations charged, and requiring the licensee to appear at
30
     a specified time and place to show cause why the license should
31
    not be revoked. The hearing on the suspension or revocation
32
     shall be conducted pursuant to the contested case provisions of
33
    the administrative procedure act. Upon the completion of the
34
     hearing, if the commissioner finds the existence of any of the
35
     causes for suspension or revocation set forth in subdivision 1
36
     and determines that the license should be revoked or
37
     suspended, he the commissioner shall make a written order of
38
     revocation or suspension. A copy of the order shall be served
39
     upon the licensee in the manner provided by law for the service
40
    of summons in a civil action.
41
        If the commissioner revokes or suspends the license of any
42
     person holding more than one license under the provisions of
43
     section 327B.04, subdivision 2, he the commissioner shall revoke
44
     or suspend all of the licenses of that person and of the
45
     affiliates of that person.
46
       No change for subd 4 to
327B#08S
47
       327B.08 DUTIES.
48
      No change for subd 1 to 3
49
       Subd. 4. SEGREGATION OF FUNDS. A dealer shall
50
     deposit all trust funds received in a trust account. A dealer
51 shall not commingle personal funds or other funds with the funds
52
    in a trust account, except that a dealer may deposit and
    maintain a sum from his personal funds not to exceed $100 in a
53
    trust account, which sum shall be specifically identified and
54
55
    used to pay service charges relating to the trust account.
56
       No change for subd 5
327B#09S
57
       327B.09 PROHIBITIONS.
58
       Subdivision 1. LICENSE REQUIRED. No person shall
59
     engage in the business, either exclusively or in addition to any
60
     other occupation of manufacturing, selling, offering to sell,
61
    soliciting or advertising the sale of manufactured homes, or act
    as a broker without being licensed as a manufacturer or a dealer
62
63
    as provided in section 327B.04. Any person who manufactures,
64
    sells, offers to sell, solicits or advertises the sale of
65
    manufactured homes, or acts as a broker in violation of this
66 subdivision shall nevertheless be subject to the duties,
67
    prohibitions and penalties imposed by sections 327B.01 to
    327B.12. This subdivision does not prohibit an individual from
69
     reselling, without a license, a manufactured home which is or
70
    has been his-or-her the individual's residence.
71
       No change for subd 2 to 5
327B#11S
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327B.11 RECOURSE TO THE BOND.

No change for subd 1

72 7.3

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1 Subd. 2. PAYMENT OF CLAIMS; NOTICE TO COMMISSIONER. 2 Before paying any claim against a surety bond, the surety 3 company must first notify the commissioner in writing of the amount of the claim, the basis of the claim and the surety 5 company's intention to pay the claim. Unless the commissioner 6 objects in writing within ten days of receiving the notice, the 7 surety company may proceed upon its intention. The 8 commissioner's failure to object is not evidence of 8 commissioner's failure to object is not evidence of the validity of the claim or of the propriety of paying the claim. The 10 commissioner shall object only if-he-has with reasonable grounds to believe that paying the claim will reduce the obligation of 11 12 the bond to an amount less than the total amount of other 13 outstanding and valid claims against the bond. 14 No change for subd 3 327C#01S 327C.01 DEFINITIONS. 15 No change for subd 1 to 7 16 Subd. 8. REASONABLE RULE. "Reasonable rule" means a 17 18 park rule: 19 (a) which is designed to promote the convenience, safety, 20 or welfare of the residents, promote the good appearance and 21 facilitate the efficient operation of the park, protect and 22 preserve the park premises, or make a fair distribution of 23 services and facilities; 24 (b) which is reasonab. (b) which is reasonably related to the purpose for which it 25 is adopted; 26 (c) which is not retaliatory or unjustifiably 27 discriminatory in nature; and 28 (d) which is sufficiently explicit in prohibition, 29 direction, or limitation of the-resident's conduct to fairly 30 inform him the resident of what he-must to do or must not to 31 do to comply.
32 Subd. 9. RESIDENT. "Resident" means an owner of a 33 manufactured home who rents a lot in a manufactured home park 34 and includes the members of his the resident's household. 35 No change for subd 10 to 12 327C#02S 327C.02 RENTAL AGREEMENTS. 36 No change for subd $\,1\,$ to $\,4\,$ 37 38 Subd. 5. WRITTEN NOTICE REQUIRED. A prospective 39 resident, before being asked to sign a rental agreement, must be 40 given the following notice printed verbatim in boldface type of 41 a minimum size of ten points must-be-given-to-a-prospective 42 resident-before-he-or-she-is-asked-to-sign-a-rental-agreement. The notice and the safety feature disclosure form required under 44 section 327C.07, subdivision 3a, must be posted in a conspicuous 45 and public location in the park: 46 "IMPORTANT NOTICE 47 State law provides special rules for the owners and 48 residents of manufactured home parks. 49 You may keep your home in the park as long as the park is 50 in operation and you meet your financial obligations, obey state 51 and local laws which apply to the park, obey reasonable park 52 rules, do not substantially annoy or endanger the other 53 residents or substantially endanger park personnel and do not 54 substantially damage the park premises. You may not be evicted 55 or have your rent increased or your services cut for complaining 56 to the park owner or to a governmental official. 57 If you receive an eviction notice and do not leave the 58 park, the park owner may take you to court. If you lose in 59 court a sheriff may remove you and your home from the park 60 within seven days. Or, the court may require you to leave the 61 park within seven days but give you 60 days to sell the home 62 within the park. 63 All park rules and policies must be reasonable. Your rent 64 may not be increased more than twice a year. Changes made in 65 park rules after you become a park resident will not apply to 66 you if they substantially change your original agreement. 67 The park may not charge you an entrance fee. 68 The park may require a security deposit, but the deposit 69 must not amount to more than two months rent. 70 You have a right to sell the home in the park. But the 71 sale is not final until the park owner approves the buyer as a

72 new resident, and you must advise in writing anyone who wants to

park owner. You must also disclose in writing certain safety

buy your home that the sale is subject to final approval by the

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information about your home to anyone who wants to buy it in the
  park. You must give this information to the buyer before the
   sale, in writing, on the form that is attached to this notice.
4 You must completely and accurately fill out the form and you and
5 the buyer should each keep a copy.
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Your rental agreement and the park rules contain important information about your rights and duties. Read them carefully 8 and keep a copy.

private attorney. The state law governing the rental of lots in manufactured home parks manufactured to the state law governing the rental of lots in manufactured home parks may also be enforced by the Minnesota Attorney General."

13 In addition, the safety feature disclosure form required 14 under section 327C.07, subdivision 3a, must be attached to the notice.

327C#03S

327C.03 FEES.

No change for subd 1 to 2

18 Subd. 3. RENT. All periodic rental payments charged 19 to residents by the park owner shall be uniform throughout the 20 park, except that a higher rent may be charged to a particular 21 resident due to the larger size or location of the lot, or the special services or facilities furnished to-him by the park. A 23 park owner may charge a reasonable fee for delinquent rent where the fee is provided for in the rental agreement. The fee shall be enforceable as part of the rent owed by the resident. No park owner shall charge to a resident any fee, whether as part of or in addition to the periodic rental payment, which is based 28 on the number of persons residing or staying in the resident's home, the number or age of children residing or staying in the 30 home, the number of guests staying in the home, the size of the home, the fact that the home is temporarily vacant or the type of personal property used or located in the home. The park owner may charge an additional fee for pets owned by the resident, but the fee may not exceed \$4 per pet per month. 35 subdivision does not prohibit a park owner from abating all or a 36 portion of the rent of a particular resident with special needs.

37 No change for subd 4 to 5

327C#05S

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327C.05 RULES.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. PRESUMPTIVELY UNREASONABLE RULES. In any action in which the reasonableness of a rule is challenged, any rule which violates any provision of Laws 1982, Chapter 526, Article 2 or of any other law shall be deemed unreasonable, and the following rules shall be presumed unreasonable unless the park owner proves their reasonableness by clear and convincing evidence:

- (a) any rule which prohibits a-resident-from the placing of a "for sale" sign on his a resident's home by the resident;
- (b) any rule which requires a resident or prospective resident to purchase any particular goods or services from a particular vendor or vendors, including the park owner;
- (c) any rule which requires a resident to use the services of a particular dealer or broker in an in park sale; and
- (d) any rule requiring that more than one occupant of a home have an ownership interest in that home.

56 No change for subd 3 to 4

327C#07S

327C.07 IN PARK SALES.

Subdivision 1. RESIDENT'S RIGHTS. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a resident has the right to sell his a home through an in park sale. The park owner may not charge a fee for allowing the resident to exercise this right, except to charge a fee of up to \$25 for processing a prospective buyer's tenancy application. If the park owner is licensed as a dealer, the park owner may agree in writing to broker the in park sale of a resident's home. The park owner may not require 65 a resident to use the park owner's services as a broker. The park owner may not give preferential treatment to applications 68 for tenancy from peoplé seeking to buy homes whose in park sale is being brokered by the park owner.

70 No change for subd 2 to 8

327C#11S

327C.11 EVICTION PROCEEDINGS. 71

Subdivision 1. RIGHT OF REDEMPTION. The right of 72

redemption, as expressed in section 504.02 and the common law, is available to a resident from whom a park owner seeks to recover possession for nonpayment of rent, but no resident may exercise that right more than twice in any 12 month period; 5 provided, that a resident may exercise the right of redemption 6 more than twice in any 12 month period if-he-pays by paying the park owner's actual reasonable attorney's fees as part of each 7 additional exercise of that right during the 12 month period. 8 No change for subd 2 10 Subd. 3. WRIT OF RESTITUTION STAYED. The issuance of 11 a writ of restitution, other than a conditional writ, shall be stayed for a reasonable period not to exceed seven days to allow 12 13 the resident to arrange to remove his the resident's home from 14 the lot. 15 No change for subd 4 327C#12S 16 327C.12 RETALIATORY CONDUCT PROHIBITED. 17 A park owner may not increase rent, decrease services, 18 alter an existing rental agreement or seek to recover possession 19 or threaten such action in whole or in part as a penalty for a 20 resident's: 21 (a) good faith complaint to the park owner or to a 22 government agency or official; or 23 (b) good faith attempt to exercise his rights or remedies 24 pursuant to state or federal law. In any proceeding in which 25 retaliatory conduct is alleged, the burden of proving otherwise shall be on the park owner if the owner's challenged action 26 27 began within 90 days after the resident engaged in any of the 28 activities protected by this section. If the challenged action began more than 90 days after the resident engaged in the 29 30 protected activity, the party claiming retaliation must make a 31 prima facie case. The park owner must then prove otherwise, 329*#03S 32 329.03 LICENSE, APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE. 33 Every person desiring to engage in or follow the business 34 or occupation mentioned in section 329.02 shall file an 35 application for a license for that purpose with the auditor of 36 the county in which he-desires-to-do the desired business is to 37 be conducted, which application shall be made, in writing, to the auditor, wherein the applicant shall specify whether he intends the intent is to carry on his business by a wagon or 38 39 40 other vehicle, or on foot. The applicant shall, on or before 41 the time for filing his the application for license, pay or 42 cause to be paid to the treasurer of the county in which his the 43 application is filed the amount prescribed as and for such license as provided in section 329.04, and the treasurer shall 44 45 issue a receipt for such sum to such person, which receipt he 46 the applicant shall present to the auditor of such county, who 47 thereupon shall issue the license. 329*#045 48 329.04 FEES. When such person shall use in such business or occupation: 49 a wagon or other vehicle drawn by two or more horses, or other beasts of burden, the sum of \$35; when-he-shall-use-in-such 51 52 business-or-occupation an automobile, or vehicle or conveyance 53 propelled by any mechanical power, the sum of \$50; when-he-shall 54 use-in-such-business-or-occupation a wagon or other vehicle 55 drawn by one horse, or other beast of burden, the sum of \$25; 56 when-he-shall-use-in-such-business-or-occupation a push or hand 57 cart, or other vehicle not drawn by horses, or other beasts of 58 burden, or propelled by any mechanical power, the sum of \$15; 59 and when he-shall-conduct-such the person conducts business on 60 foot, by means of a pack, basket, or other means for carrying 61 merchandise on foot, the sum of \$7.50. 329*#055 62 329.05 TERMS OF LICENSE; FEES PUT IN COUNTY GENERAL 63 REVENUE FUND. 64 Upon the presentation of such receipt from the treasurer of 65 such county, showing the payment of a fee as provided in section 66 329.04, the auditor of such county shall issue to the applicant 67 a license for a period of one year from the date of the issuance 68 of the receipt of such treasurer, the full license fee to be

69 paid in every case. Every such license shall authorize the 70 person receiving the same to use one wagon or other vehicle

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drawn by two or more horses, or other beasts of burden, and no

72 more, or automobile or other vehicle or conveyance propelled by

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mechanical power; one wagon or other vehicle drawn by one horse, or other beast of burden, and no more; one push or hand cart or other vehicle not drawn by horse, or other beast of burden, and 4 no more; or the baskets, packs, or other means necessary for one 5 peddler carrying by-himself merchandise on foot, as the case may be. Such license shall not be assigned or transferable, and but 7 one person shall be authorized to carry on business under such 8 license, and no persons shall conduct business under the same license as copartners, agents, or otherwise, and it shall be 10 good only in the county in which the same was issued. All 11 moneys received from the sale of such licenses shall be placed 12 to the credit of the general revenue fund of the county. 329*#07S 329.07 LICENSE, EXHIBITION OF; FAILURE TO EXHIBIT; 13

It shall be the duty of any person licensed as herein provided, upon the demand of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or police officer, to exhibit his the license, and 18 make affidavit that he the affiant is the person named therein. 19 Any person failing to exhibit his the license, when requested by the persons above designated, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. 329*#08S

329.08 FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS EXCEPTED.

21 22 The provisions of sections 329.02 to 329.08 shall not apply 23 to any-person persons who may sell or peddle the products of the 24 farm or garden occupied and cultivated by him themselves. 329*#11S

329.11 LICENSE; APPLICATION, ISSUANCE, FEE; BOND; AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS.

Any transient merchant desiring to engage in, do, or 28 transact business by auction or otherwise, in any county in this 29 state shall file an application for a license for that purpose with the auditor of the county in which he-desires-to-do the desired business is to be conducted, which application shall state his the name of the applicant, his the proposed place of business, the kind of business proposed to be conducted, and the length of time for-which-he-desires <u>desired</u> to do business.

Such transient merchant shall pay to the treasurer of such 36 county a license fee of \$150, any personal property taxes payable by him the merchant pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, 37 38 Sections 288.01 to 288.03, and shall give bond to the county in an amount to be determined by the county treasurer, which shall 40 be not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000 which bond shall be approved by the treasurer and be conditioned that he the merchant will in all things conform to the laws relating to transient merchants and further conditioned on full compliance 44 with all material oral or written statements and representations 45 made by the seller, his the seller's agents, representatives, or 46 auctioneers with reference to merchandise sold or offered for sale and on faithful performance under all warranties made with reference thereto. The treasurer of such county shall issue to such person receipts therefor, and such transient merchant shall thereupon file such receipts with the auditor of such county, who shall thereupon issue to such transient merchant a license to do business as such at the place described in his the application; and the kind of business to be done shall be described therein. No license shall be good for more than one person unless such person shall be a member of a copartnership, nor for more than one place, and shall not be good outside of the county in which it was issued. Such license shall be good for a period of one year from the date of its issuance. The auditor shall keep a record of such licenses in a book provided for that purpose, which shall at all times be open for public inspection.

The application shall further contain the applicant's residence and business address for the prior two year period; the type of business in-which-he-has-been engaged in during the previous two years; and the name and address of the auctioneer who will conduct the sale. No such sale shall be conducted in the name of any person other than the bona fide owner of the merchandise.

The applicant shall attach to the application an itemized 70 list of merchandise to be offered for sale reciting as to each item a description thereof including serial number if any, the owner's actual cost thereof, and a designation by number corresponding with a number to be affixed to each item by a tag

which shall be kept fastened to the item at all times until sold. Prior to the issuance of the license and approval of bond, 4 the applicant's agent to accept service of process in any action commenced against the applicant 3 the applicant shall in writing appoint the county auditor his as commenced against the applicant arising out of the sale for 6 which the license is sought. Such action shall be brought in 7 the county where the sale was held. 329*#14S 329.14 CERTAIN SALES EXCEPTED. 8 9 The provisions of sections 329.10 to 329.17 shall not apply 10 to sales made to dealers by commercial travelers or selling 11 agents in the usual course of business, nor to bona fide sales of goods, wares, and merchandise by sample, for future delivery, 12 13 or to hawkers on the street, or to peddlers from vehicles, 14 baskets, or packs carried on their backs, or to sheriffs, 15 constables, or other public officers selling goods, wares, and merchandise according to law; nor to bona fide assignees or 16 receivers appointed in this state selling goods, wares, and 17 18 merchandise for the benefit of creditors, nor to any-person 19 persons who may sell or peddle the products of the farm or 20 garden occupied and cultivated by him themselves. 329*#175 21 329.17 VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES. 22 No change for subd 1 23 Subd. 2. MISDEMEANOR. Every person who shall engage in or follow the business of a hawker or peddler without having 24 25 first obtained a license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and 26 upon conviction thereof punished by a fine of not less than \$15 27 nor more than \$100 or in default of the payment of such fine by 28 imprisonment in the county jail of the county in-which-he-shall 29 have-been-convicted of conviction for a period of not exceeding 30 60 days for each offense. 330*#01S 330.01 AUCTIONEERS' LICENSES, TO WHOM GRANTED. 31 Subdivision 1. (a) The county auditor may license any 32 33 person having the qualifications specified in clause (b) of this 34 subdivision as an auctioneer. The license shall be issued by the auditor and shall authorize the licensee to conduct the 35 36 business of an auctioneer in the state of Minnesota for the 37 period of one year. It shall be recorded by the auditor in a 38 book kept for that purpose. Before the license is issued the 39 applicant shall pay into the county treasury a fee of \$20. The 40 auditor shall, not later than the 15th day of the following 41 month, transmit a copy of the license to the secretary of state 42 together with \$10 of the fee, which shall be deposited in the 43 general fund. (b) A natural person is qualified to be licensed as an 44 45 auctioneer if 18 years of age or over and a resident of the 46 county of application for at least six months immediately 47 preceding the date of application. No copartnership, 48 association or corporation may be licensed as an auctioneer. 49 However, nothing in this subdivision shall be construed as 50 preventing auctioneers who are duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, from combining in associations, 51 52 copartnerships, or corporations, provided that each and every 53 member of these associations or copartnerships and each and 54 every person or agent conducting auction sales on behalf of 55 these corporations is a duly licensed auctioneer as provided in 56 this chapter. Nothing herein shall be construed to apply to a this chapter. Nothing herein shall be construed to apply to a 57 person-selling-at-an-auction the owner of property owned-by-him 58 for at least six months selling it at an auction. Subd. 2. Repealed, 1965 c 874 s 10 59 330*#02S 60 330.02 BOND. 61 Every auctioneer, before making sales, shall give a 62 corporate surety bond to the county in a penal sum of not less 63 than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000 to be fixed by the treasurer 64 and with sureties approved by the treasurer, conditioned that he 65 the auctioneer will pay all sums required by law and in all 66 things conform to the laws relating to auctioneers. The treasurer, for approval, shall endorse his-approval-upon 67 68 such the bond, and file it in his the treasurer's office. 330*#03S

330.03 ACCOUNT OF SALES. 70 Every auctioneer shall keep an accurate account of all 71 property sold by-him, the names of the persons from whom the

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same was received and of those to whom it was sold, and the
330*#045
      330.04 FORFEITURE FOR RECEIVING GOODS FROM MINORS OR
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       Any licensed auctioneer who shall receive property for sale
     from any minor or servant, knowing him-to-be-such the person to
     be a minor or servant, shall forfeit to any person injured a sum
     not exceeding $200.
330*#065
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       330.06 UNLICENSED SALES.
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       ## Any person who shall sell or attempt to sell, either
    directly or indirectly, or as the agent of a duly licensed
12 auctioneer, any property at auction without being licensed as an
    auctioneer, as herein provided, he shall be guilty of a
13
14 misdemeanor; but the provisions of this chapter shall not extend
15 to sales made by sheriffs, coroners, constables, collectors of
16 taxes or sales of personal property under chattel mortgage or
     other lien.
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330*#085
       330.08 ADVERTISEMENTS.
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       All advertisements of auction sales shall carry the name or
   names, address or addresses, and the license number or numbers
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    of the auctioneer or auctioneers conducting said sales. The
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22 secretary of state shall prescribe a numbering system for such
23 licenses, which shall be applied by-him to all current licenses
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    on or before September 1, 1969, and which shall provide a number
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    for each license different from all others in the state, which
26 shall be retained from year to year by each such licensee who
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    shall reapply. The secretary of state shall notify each county
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    auditor as to numbers assigned, the county auditor shall record
29
    the same and notify each licensee, and shall assign a number to
    each new licensee as directed by the secretary of state.
330*#095
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        330.09 NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
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        Notice in writing shall be given to the auditor of the
33 county where licensed by each licensee of any change of his
34 address, whereupon the auditor shall issue a duplicate license
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    showing the licensee's new address for which a fee of $3 shall
36 be paid into the county treasury. The auditor shall notify the
37 secretary of state of a change in address. A change of address,
38 without notification to the auditor, shall result in the
39 automatic cancellation of any license theretofore issued after
40 the expiration of 30 days from the date of such change of
41 address.
330*#115
        330.11 APPLICATION BY NONRESIDENT.
42
       Subdivision 1. A resident of another state which issues
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   auctioneers' licenses to citizens of the state of Minnesota on
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    the same or similar basis as to citizens of such state may be
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46
    licensed as an auctioneer in the state of Minnesota upon
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    compliance with the laws of the state of Minnesota relating to
    auctioneers' licenses. Eligibility of a nonresident applicant
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49 shall be tested by reference to the law of his the resident
50 state, and in no case shall it be tested by reference to the law
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    of some other state having reciprocity with the state of
    Minnesota in which the nonresident may qualify.
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        Subd. 2. A nonresident applicant must submit to the county
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    auditor with his the application a duly certified copy of his
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     the applicant's auctioneer's license, if one was issued to-him
56 by his the resident state, and a copy of the state auction laws
    such as exist in his the resident state, certified by the
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58 secretary of state or other authorized state official of such
59
    state, that the submitted copy is a true copy of the auction
    laws of such state, as they exist at the date of application, in
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61
    order that the attorney general of the state of Minnesota may
62
    determine whether reciprocity exists.
63
       If, subsequent to the issuance of a nonresident license,
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    the laws of the state of such nonresident shall not be
65
   reciprocal with the state of Minnesota, it shall result in the
66 automatic revocation of the nonresident auctioneer's license
    issued to any resident of such state under the provisions of
68 this chapter.
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331*#02S 70 331.02 LEGAL NEWSPAPER.

69 No change for subd 3

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No change for subd 1 to 7
                   DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this
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         Subd. 8.
     section, the following definitions shall apply except as
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     otherwise expressly provided or indicated by the context:
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       (1) "Newspaper" means a publication issued regularly by the
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     same person, persons, or corporation or his,-their-or-its a
    successor, successors or assigns, whether the name of the
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    publication be the same or different.
        (2) "Known office of issue" means the office established
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     and open during its regular business hours for the gathering of
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    news, sale of advertisements and sale of subscriptions for the
 12 newspaper, whether or not printing or any other newspaper
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     operations are conducted at or from that office; maintained by
 14
     the publisher or managing officer of the newspaper or a-person
 15
      or-persons-in-his-or-its-employ-and an employee subject to his
 16 the direction and control of the publisher or managing officer
 17
      during regular business hours; and, unless the newspaper is
 18
      printed at that office, devoted exclusively during regular
 19 business hours to the business of the newspaper and business
    related thereto, including the sale of commercial printing,
 20
 21 stationery, office supplies and office equipment.
 22
        (3) "Municipality" means a city or town.
         (4) "Local public corporation" means a municipality, school
 23
    district, or other political subdivision or local district,
 25 commission, board or authority except a county.
 26
        No change for subd 9
 331A#01S
 27
        331A.01 DEFINITIONS.
 28
       No change for subd 1 to 4
 29
        Subd. 5. "Newspaper" means a publication issued regularly
 30
     by the same person, or bis-or-its a successor,
 31 whether the name of the publication is the same or different.
 32
       No change for subd 6
 33
        Subd. 7. "Public notice" means every notice required or
 34
     authorized by law or by order of a court to be published by a
 35
     qualified newspaper, and includes:
 36
        (a) every publication of laws, ordinances, resolutions,
 37
     financial information, and proceedings intended to give notice
 38
     in a particular area;
        (b) every notice and certificate of election, facsimile
 39
 40
    ballot, notice of referendum, notice of public hearing before a
41
     governmental body, and notice of meetings of private and public
42
     bodies required by law; and
 43
        (c) every summons, order, citation, notice of sale or other
     notice which is intended to inform a person that he the person
 44
 45
      may or shall do an act or exercise a right within a designated
46
     period or upon or by a designated date.
 47
        (d) this subdivision contains no independent requirement
      for the publication of any public notice.
48
49
        No change for subd 8 to 10
 332*#135
 50
        332.13 DEFINITIONS.
51
       No change for subd 1
     Subd. 2. "Debt prorating" means the performance of any one
 52
 53
    or more of the following:
 54
        (a) managing the financial affairs of an individual by
 55 distributing income or money to the creditors thereof;
 56
        (b) receiving funds for the purpose of distributing said
    funds among creditors in payment or partial payment of
 57
 58
     obligations of a debtor; or
 59
        (c) settling, adjusting, prorating, pooling, or liquidating
 60
      the indebtedness of a debtor. Any person so engaged or holding
 61
    himself out as so engaged shall be deemed to be engaged in debt
 62
      prorating regardless of whether or not a fee is charged for such
     services. This term shall not include services performed by the
 63
64
    following when engaged in the regular course of their respective
 65 businesses and professions:
 66
        (1) Attorneys at law, escrow agents, accountants,
 67
     broker-dealers in securities;
 68
       (2) Banks, state or national, trust companies, savings and
 69
    loan associations, building and loan associations, title
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(3) Persons who, as employees on a regular salary or wage of an employer not engaged in the business of debt prorating,

insurance companies, insurance companies and all other lending

institutions duly authorized to transact business in the state

72 of Minnesota, provided no fee is charged for such service;

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perform credit services for their employer;
        (4) Public officers acting in their official capacities and
 3
     persons acting pursuant to court order;
        (5) Nonprofit corporations, organized under Minnesota
     Statutes 1967, Chapter 317, giving debt prorating service, provided no fee is charged for such service;
 5
 7
        (6) Any person while performing services incidental to the
     dissolution, winding up or liquidation of a partnership,
 8
 9
     corporation or other business enterprise;
      (7) The state of Minnesota, its political subdivisions,
10
11
     public agencies and their employees;
12
       (8) Credit unions, provided no fee is charged for such
13
     service.
14
       No change for subd 3 to 8
332*#155
15
        332.15 LICENSE.
16
        No change for subd 1 to 3
17
        Subd. 4. BOND. Every applicant shall submit to the
18
   commissioner at the time of the application for a license, a
19
     surety bond to be approved by the attorney general in which the
20
     applicant shall be the obligor, in a sum to be determined by the
21
     commissioner but not less than $5,000, and in which an insurance
22
     company, which is duly authorized by the state of Minnesota to
23
     transact the business of fidelity and surety insurance, shall be
24
     a surety; provided, however, the commissioner may accept a
25
     deposit in cash, or securities such as may legally be purchased
26
     by savings banks or for trust funds of an aggregate market value
27
     equal to the bond requirement, in lieu of the surety bond, such
28
     cash or securities to be deposited with the state treasurer.
29
     The commissioner may,-in-his-discretion, also require a fidelity
30
     bond in an appropriate amount covering employees of any
31
     applicant. Each branch office or additional place of business
32
     of an applicant shall be bonded as provided herein. In
33
     determining the bond amount necessary for the maintenance of any'
34
     office be it surety, fidelity or both the commissioner shall
35
     consider the financial responsibility, experience, character and
36
     general fitness of the agency and its operators and owners; the
37
     volume of business handled or proposed to be handled; the
38
     location of the office and the geographical area served or
39
     proposed to be served; and such other information the
40
     commissioner may deem pertinent based upon past performance,
41
     previous examinations, annual reports and manner of business
42
     conducted in other states.
43
     Subd. 5. CONDITION OF BOND. The applicant shall be the obligor. The bond shall run to the state of Minnesota for
                  CONDITION OF BOND. The applicant shall be
44
     the use of the state and of any person or persons who may have a
45
     cause of action against the obligor arising out of his the
47
     obligor's activities as a debt prorater. Such bond shall be
48
     conditioned that said obligor will not commit any fraudulent act
49
     and will faithfully conform to and abide by the provisions of
50
     sections 332.12 to 332.29 and of all rules and regulations
51
     lawfully made by the commissioner hereunder and pay to the state
52
     and to any such person or persons any and all money that may
53
     become due or owing to the state or to such person or persons
54
    from said obligor under and by virtue of the provisions of
55
     sections 332.12 to 332.29.
56
       Subd. 6. RIGHT OF ACTION ON BOND.
                                              If the licensee
57
     has failed to account to a debtor or distribute to the debtor's
58
     creditors such amounts as are required by sections 332.12 to
59
     332.29 and the contract between the debtor and licensee, the
60
     debtor his or the debtor's legal representative or receiver, the
     commissioner or the attorney general, shall have, in addition to
61
     all other legal remedies, a right of action in the name of the
63
     debtor on the bond or the security given pursuant to the
     provisions of this section, for loss suffered by the debtor, not
64
65
     exceeding the face of the bond or security, and without the
66
     necessity of joining the licensee in such suit or action.
332*#16S
67
        332.16 QUALIFICATIONS FOR LICENSE.
68
        Upon the filing of the application, approval of the bond
69
     and payment of the specified fees, the commissioner shall
70
     conduct an investigation. The commissioner shall thereafter
71
     issue a license to the applicant if-he-shall-find on finding:
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(a) That the financial responsibility, experience,

members thereof, if the applicant be a partnership or

character and general fitness of the applicant, and of the

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association, and of the officers, directors and each of the
   stockholders who own more than five percent of outstanding stock
3 thereof, if the applicant be a corporation, are such as to
4 indicate that the business will be operated fairly and honestly
5
   within the purposes of sections 332.12 to 332.29, and that any
   other business or profession engaged in by the applicant or such
6
   persons does not create a conflict of interest with respect to
8 the ability to represent an individual fairly;
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- (b) That neither the applicant, nor any of such persons has been convicted of any crime or ordinance involving moral turpitude within the past ten years;
- (c) That neither the applicant nor any of such persons has 13 had a record of having defaulted in the payment of money collected for others, including the discharge of debts through 15 bankruptcy proceedings;
 - (d) That neither the applicant nor any of such persons has had a license to engage in debt prorating revoked or removed in this or any other state;
- (e) That neither the applicant nor any of such persons 20 operates or is an employee or owner of a collection agency or process serving business; and
- (f) That such person or the applicant and all of such persons have fully complied with the requirements of sections 332.12 to 332.29 and all valid rules, regulations and orders of the commissioner. Said license shall permit the applicant to engage in the debt prorating service business in accordance with the provisions of sections 332.12 to 332.29 at the location specified in the application. The license shall remain in full 29 force and effect for one calendar year or until it is surrendered by the licensee or revoked or suspended by the commissioner pursuant hereto.

332*#195 332.19 DENIAL OF LICENSE. 32

After January 1, 1970, all applications for an initial license hereunder shall be approved or denied within 60 days of their filing with the commissioner. The applicant shall be so 36 notified of any denial of his the application by certified mail directed to him the applicant at the address shown on the application. The applicant shall be given an opportunity to be heard thereon before the commissioner within 30 days after such 40 notice is served. Such notice and hearing shall comply with the 41 Minnesota administrative procedure act, Minnesota Statutes, Sections 14.57 to 14.70. Persons subject to the terms of sections 332.12 to 332.29 who are providing debt prorating services on July 1, 1969 shall submit their applications for licenses not later than September 1, 1969. 332*#20S

332.20 SUSPENDING, REVOKING, OR REFUSING TO RENEW LICENSE.

No change for subd 1

- Subd. 2. CAUSE. The commissioner may revoke, suspend and refuse to renew any license hereunder if-he-shall find on finding that:
- (a) Any licensee has failed to pay any fee required herein, or to maintain in effect the bond required under the provisions of sections 332.12 to 332.29 or failed to comply with any order, decision or finding of the commissioner made pursuant to and within the authority of sections 332.12 to 332.29; or that
- (b) The licensee has violated any provisions of sections 332.12 to 332.29 or any rule, regulation or direction lawfully 59 made by the commissioner under and within the authority of 60 sections 332.12 to 332.29; or that
- (c) Any material fact or condition exists which, if it had existed at the time of the original application for a license, would have warranted the commissioner in refusing its issuance; 64 or that
 - (d) Any applicant or party to an application has made any false statement or representation to the commissioner in applying for a license hereunder.

68 No change for subd ,3 to 4 332*#225

332.22 BOOKS, RECORDS, AND INFORMATION.

70 Subdivision 1. RECORDS RETENTION. Every licensee

shall keep, and use in his the licensee's business, such books, 71

accounts, and records as will enable the commissioner to

73 determine whether such licensee is complying with the provisions

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1 of sections 332.12 to 332.29 and of the rules, regulations,
    orders and directives promulgated by the commissioner pursuant
    to sections 332.12 to 332.29. Every licensee shall preserve
    such books, accounts and records for at least five years after
 5 making the final entry on any transaction recorded therein.
   Examinations of the books, records and method of operations as
    shall be conducted under the supervision of the commissioner
    herein shall be done at the cost of the licensee. The cost
 9 shall be assessed as determined pursuant to section 46.131, as
10 amended from time to time.
11
     Subd. 2. STATEMENTS TO DEBTORS. Each licensee shall
12 maintain and shall make available records and accounts which
13 will enable each debtor to ascertain the amounts paid to the
   creditors of said debtor. A statement showing amounts received
14
15
    from the debtor, disbursements to each creditor, amounts which
16 any creditor has agreed to accept as payment in full for any
17
    debt owed him the creditor by the debtor, charges deducted by
18 the licensee and such other information as the commissioner may
19
     prescribe shall be furnished by the licensee to the debtor at
20
    least once every three months and, in addition, upon any
21 cancellation or termination of the contract. In addition to the
22
    statements required by this subdivision, each debtor shall have
reasonable access, without cost, to information in the licensee's files applicable to such debtor. Such statements,
25 records and accounts shall otherwise remain confidential except
26
    for duly authorized state and government officials, the
27
    commissioner, the attorney general, the debtor and his the
28
    debtor's representative and designees. Each licensee shall
29
   prepare and retain in the file of each debtor a written analysis
30
    of the debtor's income and expenses to substantiate that the
31
    plan of payment is feasible and practical.
332*#235
32
       332.23 FEES, PAYMENTS, AND CANCELLATIONS.
33
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. WITHDRAWAL OF FEE. The licensee may
34
35
    withdraw and retain as partial payment of his the licensee's
36
    total fee not more than 15 percent of any sum deposited with the
   licensee by the debtor for distribution. The remaining 85
38
    percent must be disbursed to listed creditors pursuant to and in
39
    accordance with the contract between the debtor and the licensee
40
    within 35 days after receipt. Total payment to licensee for
    services rendered, excluding the origination fee, shall not
41
42
    exceed 15 percent of funds deposited with licensee by debtor for
43
    distribution.
       No change for subd 3 to 6
44
45
       Subd. 7. EXCESS CHARGES. If a licensee contracts
46
    for, receives or makes any charge in excess of the maximum
47
    permitted by sections 332.12 to 332.29, except as the result of
    an accidental and bona fide error, the licensee's contract with
48
   the debtor shall be void and the licensee shall return to the
49
50
    debtor the amount of all moneys received from the debtor or on
51
    his the debtor's behalf from the commencement of the contract
52 which have not been distributed to creditors.
      Subd. 8. PAYMENTS HELD IN TRUST. Any payment
53
54 received by a licensee from or on behalf of a debtor shall be
55
    held in trust by the licensee from the moment it is received.
56
    The licensee shall not commingle such payment with his the
   licensee's own property or funds, but shall maintain a separate
58
    trust account and deposit in such account all such payments
59
    received. All disbursements, whether to the debtor or to the
60
    creditors of the debtor, or to the licensee, shall be made from
61
    such account.
332*#245
       332.24 PROHIBITIONS.
63
       A licensee shall not:
64
      (1) Purchase from a creditor any obligation of a debtor;
65
       (2) Use, threaten to use, seek to have used or seek to have
66
     threatened the use of any legal process, including but not
67
    limited to garnishment and repossession of personal property,
68
    against any debtor while the contract between the licensee and
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(3) Advertise or make any statement or representation with regard to the rates, terms, or conditions of debt prorating service which is false, misleading or deceptive;

(4) Require as a condition of performing debt prorating services nor shall the contract between the licensee and a

the debtor remains executory;

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1 debtor require the purchase of any services, stock, insurance, commodity or other property or any interest therein either by the debtor or the licensee;

- (5) Compromise any debts unless the prior written approval of the debtor has been obtained to such compromise and unless such compromise shall inure solely to the benefit of the debtor;
- (6) Receive from any debtor as security or in payment of any fee a promissory note or other promise to pay or any mortgage or other security, whether as to real or personal property;
 - (7) Lend money or credit to any debtor if any interest or fee is charged;
- (8) Take any confession of judgment or power of attorney to confess judgment against the debtor or appear as the debtor in any judicial proceedings;
 - (9) Take, concurrent with the signing of the contract, or as a part of the contract or as part of the application for the contract, a release of any obligation required to be performed on the part of the licensee;
- (10) Offer, pay or give any substantial cash fee, gift, bonus, premium, reward or other compensation to any person, 22 other than an employee of the licensee for referring any prospective customer to the licensee;
 - (11) Receive any cash, fee, gift, bonus, premium, reward, or other compensation from any person other than the debtor or a person in the debtor's behalf in connection with his activities as a licensee; provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to a licensee which is a bona fide nonprofit corporation, duly organized under chapter 317;
 - (12) Enter into a contract with a debtor unless a thorough written budget analysis indicates that the debtor can reasonably meet the requirements of the financial adjustment plan and will be benefited by the plan;
 - (13) In any way charge or purport to charge or provide any debtor credit insurance in conjunction with any contract or agreement involved in the financial adjustment plan.

Any violation of the prohibitions contained in this section shall be cause for the suspension, revocation or refusal to renew a license pursuant to section 332.20 and shall also constitute a violation of the provisions of sections 332.12 to 332.29 to which the penalties prescribed in section 332.26 shall attach. In addition to such penalties any person attempting to 43 perform a debt prorating service in this state without maintaining an office in this state shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$10,000, as determined by the commissioner. 332*#335

332.33 LICENSES.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. Licenses granted by the commissioner of commerce under sections 332.31 to 332.45 shall expire on June 30. All renewals of licenses shall likewise expire on June 30. Each license shall plainly state the name and business address of the licensee, and shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the office where the business is transacted. The fee for each license and renewal shall be \$100. He-the A licensee who desires to carry on business in more than one place within the state7-he shall procure a license for each place where the business is to be conducted.

Subd. 4. The commissioner may require such financial statements and references of all applicants for a license as he the commissioner deems necessary; and may make or cause to be made an independent investigation concerning the applicant's 62 reputation, integrity, competence, and net worth, at the expense of the applicant for such initial investigation, not to exceed \$100, and for that purpose may require such deposit against the cost thereof as he the commissioner deems adequate. Such 66 investigation may cover all managerial personnel employed by or associated with the applicant.

Subd. 5. Every application for a license or renewal shall be acted upon promptly by the commissioner but in no event more 70 than 45 days after receipt of said application. If the 71 application shall comply in form and substance with the 72 provisions of sections 332.31 to 332.45 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder and the commissioner shall find that the applicant is qualified under the provisions of sections 332.31 to 332.45, the commissioner shall issue a

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license forthwith. If the application shall not be sufficient
    in form or substance, the commissioner shall reject it and
     notify the applicant of the manner in which it is deficient.
     Such rejection shall be without prejudice to the filing of a new
  application. #f-the-commissioner-shall-find On finding that the
   applicant is not qualified under the provisions of sections
     332.31 to 332.45, he the commissioner shall reject the
    application and shall give the applicant written notice of such
    rejection and the reasons therefor.
10
       No change for subd 6
332*#345
       332.34 BOND.
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12
      The commissioner of commerce shall require each licensee to
13
   file and maintain in force a corporate surety bond, in a form to
    be prescribed by, and acceptable to, the commissioner and acceptable-to-him, and in the sum of $10,000 effective July 1,
15
16
    1982 and $20,000 effective July 1, 1983. An applicant for a new
17
    or renewal license may request that the amount of the bond
18
     hereby required be reduced to an amount which shall be not less
19
   than $5,000. This request may be granted upon a showing that
20
    the total dollar amount received from debtors by the collection
21
    agency in the preceding fiscal year did not exceed $30,000.
332*#385
        332.38 APPLICATION IN CASE OF PRETENDED PURCHASE,
22
    ASSIGNMENT OR USE OF A FICTITIOUS NAME.
23
24
       The provisions of sections 332.31 to 332.45 shall apply to
25
    any person who, by any device, subterfuge or pretense, makes a
26
     pretended purchase or takes a pretended assignment of accounts
27
     from any-other-person another for the purpose of evading
28
    provisions of sections 332.31 to 332.45, or, uses a fictitious
     name or any name other than his-or-its the person's own name
29
30
     which would indicate to the debtor that a third person is
     collecting or attempting to collect such account or claim.
31
332*#40S
32
       332.40 INVESTIGATION, SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF
33
     LICENSES.
      No change for subd 1 to 2
34
35
       Subd. 3. COMMISSIONER'S POWERS. For the purpose of
36
     any investigation or proceeding under sections 332.31 to 332.45,
37
     the commissioner or any person designated by him the
38
     commissioner may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena
39
    collection agencies and compel their attendance, take evidence
40
    and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence,
41
     memoranda, agreements or other documents or records which the
42
    commissioner deems relevant or material to the inquiry. The
43
    subpoena shall contain a written statement setting forth the
44
   circumstances which have reasonably caused the commissioner to
45
    believe that a violation of sections 332.31 to 332.45 may have
46
    occurred.
47
       In the event that the collection agency refuses to obey the
48
    subpoena, or should the commissioner, upon completion of the
49
    examination of the collection agency, reasonably conclude that a
50
    violation has occurred, the commissioner may examine additional
51
    witnesses, including third parties, as may be necessary to
52
     complete the investigation.
53
      Any subpoena issued pursuant to this section shall be
54
     served by certified mail. Service shall be made at least 15
     days prior to the date of appearance.
55
56
       No change for subd 4
332*#425
       332.42 REPORTS AND RECORDS.
57
58
       Subdivision 1. The commissioner of commerce may at any
59
     time require a licensee to submit to-him a verified financial
60
    statement for examination by the commissioner so-that-he-may to
61
     determine whether the licensee is financially responsible to
62
    carry on a collection agency business within the intents and
63
     purposes of sections 332.31 to 332.45.
64
       Subd. 2. The commissioner shall require the licensee to
65
     keep such books and records in his the licensee's place of
66
     business in this state as will enable the commissioner to
67
     determine whether there has been compliance with the provisions
68
    of sections 332.31 to 332.45, unless the agency is a foreign
69
    corporation duly authorized, admitted and licensed to do
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business in this state and complies with all the requirements of

requirements of sections 332.31 to 332.45. Every licensee shall

Minnesota Statutes 1967, chapter 303 and with all other

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333*#185

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1 preserve the records of final entry used in such business for a
2 period of five years after final remittance is made on any
 3 amount placed with licensee for collection or after any account
4 has been returned to the claimant on which one or more payments
 5 have been made.
332*#435
      332.43 DELINQUENT COLLECTION AGENCIES.
 6
        Subdivision 1. If the commissioner shall determine that a
 8 licensee is insolvent or that-he has collected accounts but has
9 failed to remit money due to any claimant within 45 days from
10 the end of the month in which collection was made, or when the
11 license of a collection agency has expired or terminated for any
12 reason whatsoever, the commissioner, if-he-shall-determine on
13 determining such action necessary to protect the public
14 interest, may apply to the district court for the county in
15
     which the main office of such agency is located for appointment
16 of a receiver to receive the assets of the licensee for the
purpose of liquidating or rehabilitating its business and or for
such other relief as the nature of the case and the interest of
such other relief as the nature of the case and the interest of
the claimants may require. The reasonable and necessary
20 expenses of the receivership shall constitute the first claim on
21 the bond.
     Subd. 2. Repealed, 1979 c 144 s 7
Subd. 3. Repealed, 1979 c 144 s 7
22
23
333*#06S
24 333.06 PLEADING FAILURE TO FIDE CERTIFICATION.
25 If any person conducting a business contrary to the terms
223.06 shall prior to the filing of
26 of sections 333.001 to 333.06 shall, prior to the filing of the
27
     certificate therein prescribed, commence a civil action,
28 including an action to recover possession of real property in
transaction had on behalf of the business, the defendant may plead such failure in abstract of
any court of this state on account of any contract made by, or transaction had on behalf of the business, the defendant may
     proceedings had in the action shall thereupon be stayed until
32
33 the certificate provided for by sections 333.001 to 333.06 is
34 duly filed, and \underline{if} the defendant, -in-case-he prevails in the action, the defendant shall also be entitled to tax $50 costs,
36
    in addition to such other statutory costs as may be allowed by
37 law, and, in-case-he if the defendant does not prevail in the
38 action, the defendant shall be entitled to deduct $50 from the
     judgment otherwise recoverable therein and if a judgment for
39
40 money is not otherwise recoverable therein, he the defendant
    shall be entitled to tax $50 costs. If such a person defends
41
42 against a civil action, the plaintiff shall be entitled to tax
     $50 costs, regardless of which party prevails upon the merits.
43
333*#115
        333.11 ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES.
44
45
         Upon granting registration the secretary of state shall
46
      issue his a certificate to the petitioners, setting forth the
47
     fact of such registration.
48
         333.12 FEES.
49
        The fees of the secretary of state for registration,
50 alteration, cancelation, searches made by-him, and certificates
     issued by-him, pursuant to sections 333.07 to 333.11, shall be
52
     $10. The fees so collected shall be paid by the secretary of
     state into the state treasury.
53
333*#1355
     333.135 IMPROPER USE OF INSIGNIA.
55
        Every person who shall wilfully wear the insignia or
rosette of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United
States, or the badge or button of the Grand Army of the
58 Republic, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the
59 Disabled American Veterans of the World War, or of any other
60
     veterans' organization, or any similitude thereof; or who shall
61
     wilfully wear any badge, emblem, or insignia pertaining to the
62 order of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, or any other
63 secret order or society, or any similitude thereof; or who shall
64
    use any such badge, button, or insignia to obtain aid or
assistance, or who shall use the name of any such order or society for gain, unless he-shall-be entitled to so use the
     society for gain, unless he-shall-be entitled to so use the same
67 under the constitution, bylaws, rules, and regulations of such
68
   order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by
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imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days or by

a fine of not more than \$50 or by both.

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GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6
    333.18 TRADEMARKS AND SERVICE MARKS; DEFINITIONS.
    Subdivision 1. (1) The term "trademark" as used in
sections 333.18 to 333.31 means any word, name, symbol, or
 device or any combination thereof adopted and used by a person
 to identify goods made or sold by him that person and to
 distinguish them from goods made or sold by others.
    (2) The term "service mark" as used in sections 333.18 to
 333.31 means a word, name, symbol, or device or any combination
 thereof adopted and used by a person to identify his that
 person's services and to distinguish them from services of
 others and includes without limitation the marks, names,
 symbols, titles, designations, slogans, character names, and
 distinctive features of radio or other advertising used in
commerce.
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- (3) The term "certification mark" means a mark used upon or in connection with the products or services of one or more persons other than the owner of the mark to certify regional or other origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristics of such goods or services or that the work or labor on the goods or services was performed by members of a union or other organization.
- (4) The term "collective mark" means a trademark or service mark used by the members of a cooperative, an association or other collective group or organization and includes marks used to indicate membership in a union, an association or other organization.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. The term "applicant" as used herein embraces the person filing an application for registration of a mark under sections 333.18 to 333.31, his the applicant's legal representatives, successors or assigns.

Subd. 4. The term "registrant" as used herein embraces the person to whom the registration of a mark under sections 333.18 to 333.31 is issued, his a legal representatives representative, successors or assigns.

No change for subd 5

333*#195

333.19 UNREGISTRABLE MATTER; COLLECTIVE AND CERTIFICATION MARKS.

Subdivision 1. A trademark or service mark by which the goods or services of any applicant for registration may be distinguished from the goods or services of others shall not be registered if it:

- (1) consists of or comprises immoral, deceptive or scandalous matter; or
- (2) consists of or comprises matter which may disparage or falsely suggest a connection with persons, living or dead, institutions, beliefs, or national symbols, or bring them into contempt, or disrepute; or
- (3) consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or of any state or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or any simulation thereof; or
- (4) consists of or comprises the name, signature or portrait of any living individual, except with his written consent; or
- (5) consists of a mark which, (a) when applied to the goods or used to identify the services of the applicant, is merely descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of them, or (b) when applied to the goods or used to identify the services of the applicant is primarily geographically descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of them, or (c) is primarily merely a surname provided, however, that nothing in this subsection (5) shall prevent the registration of a mark used in this state by the applicant which has become distinctive of the applicant's goods or services. The secretary of state may accept as evidence that the mark has become distinctive, as applied to the applicant's goods or used to identify the services, proof of substantially exclusive and continuous use thereof as a mark by the applicant in this state for the five years next preceding the date of the filing of the application for registration; or
- (6) consists of or comprises a mark which so resembles a mark registered in this state or a corporate or limited partnership name in use or reserved in this state by another, or a mark or trade name previously used in this state by another and not abandoned, as to be likely, when applied to the goods or

used to identify the services of the applicant, to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive. The secretary of state may 3 require affidavits by both the applicant and by the holder of 4 the previously registered name or mark in making this 5 determination. 6 No change for subd 2 333*#205 7 333.20 APPLICATION; FORM, SIGNATURE, SPECIMEN OF MARK, 8 FEE. 9 Subdivision 1. Subject to the limitations set forth in 10 sections 333.18 to 333.31, any person who adopts and uses a 11 trademark or a service mark in this state may file in the office 12 of the secretary of state, on a form to be furnished by the 13 secretary of state, an application for registration of that mark 14 setting forth, but not limited to, the following information: 15 (1) the name and business address of the person applying 16 for such registration; and, if a corporation, the state of 17 incorporation, 18 (2) the goods or services in connection with which the mark 19 is used and the mode or manner in which the mark is used in 20 connection with such goods or services and the class in which 21 such goods or services fall, 22 (3) the date when the mark was first used in this state by 23 the applicant or his a predecessor in business, and 24 (4) a the applicant's statement that the applicant believes 25 of belief that he the applicant is the owner of the mark and 26 that no other person has the right to use such mark in this 27 state either in the identical form thereof or in such near 28 resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive or to be 29 mistaken therefor. 30 No change for subd 2 to 4 333*#215 31 333.21 CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION, ISSUANCE, EVIDENTIARY EFFECT. 32 Subdivision 1. Upon a finding by the secretary of state 33 34 that the mark and application for registration comply with the requirements of sections 333.18 to 333.31, and that the class 35 indicated, if any, in which the mark is to be registered is not clearly incorrect, he the secretary of state shall cause a 38 certificate of registration to be issued and delivered to the 39 applicant. The certificate of registration shall be issued 40 under the signature of the secretary of state and the seal of 41 the state, and shall show the registrant's name and business 42 address and, if a corporation, the state of incorporation, the 43 date claimed for the first use of the mark in this state, the 44 class of goods or services and a description of the goods or 45 services in connection with which the mark is used, a 46 reproduction of the mark, the registration date and the term of 47 the registration. No change for subd 2 48 333*#22S 333.22 TERM OF REGISTRATION; RENEWAL, NOTICE, FEE. 50 No change for subd 1 to 2 51 Subd. 3. Any registration in force on the date on which 52 Laws 1959, Chapter 600 shall become effective, shall expire two 53 years after and may be renewed by filing an application with the 54 secretary of state on a form furnished by him the secretary of 55 state and paying the aforementioned renewal fee therefor within 56 six months prior to the expiration of the registration provided 57 the mark is in use at the time of application for renewal and 58 there are no intervening rights. 59 No change for subd 4 333*#23S 60 333.23 CONVEYANCES OF MARKS; RECORDATION, FEE, NECESSITY. 61 The secretary of state shall record written and verified 62 conveyances of any mark along with that part of the goodwill of 63 the business in connection with which the mark is used, and of 64 the corresponding application or registration which is presented 65 to-him for recording along with a payment of a fee of \$5 and 66 shall issue in the name of the assignee a new certificate for 67 the remainder of the term of the registration or of the last 68 renewal thereof. An assignment of any registration under

69 sections 333.18 to 333.31 shall be void as against any

72 months after the date thereof or prior to such subsequent

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70 subsequent purchaser for valuable consideration without notice

unless it is recorded with the secretary of state within three

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1 purchase.
333*#25S
        333.25 CANCELLATION OF MARKS.
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        Subdivision 1. The secretary of state shall cancel from
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     the register:
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       (1) after two years from the effective date of Laws 1959,
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    Chapter 600, all registrations under prior acts which are not
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     renewed in accordance with sections 333.18 to 333.31;
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       (2) any registration concerning which the secretary of
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     state shall receive a voluntary request for cancellation thereof
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     from the registrant;
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        (3) all registrations granted under sections 333.18 to
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     333.31 and not renewed in accordance with the provisions thereof;
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       (4) in compliance with an order of a district court, any
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     registration concerning which the court shall find:
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        a. that the registered mark has been abandoned,
           that the registrant is not the owner of the mark,
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        b.
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        c. that the registration was granted improperly,
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        d. that the registration was obtained fraudulently,
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        e. that the registered mark is so similar, as to be likely
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   to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive, to a mark
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     registered by another person previously in this state or in the
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     United States Patent Office, prior to the date of the filing of
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     the application for registration by the registrant hereunder,
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     and not abandoned; provided, however, that should the registrant
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     prove that he the registrant is the prior user of the mark or
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    that-he-is the owner of a concurrent registration of his the
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     mark in the United States Patent Office covering an area
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     including this state, the registration hereunder shall not be
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    cancelled.
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       (5) When a district court shall order cancellation of a
     registration on any ground.
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       No change for subd 2
333*#275
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       333.27 IMPROPER REGISTRATION; LIABILITY.
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        Any-person Persons who shall for himself themselves, or on
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     behalf of any other person, procure the filing or registration
    of any mark in the office of the secretary of state under the
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    provisions hereof, by knowingly making any false or fraudulent
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     representation or declaration, verbally or in writing, or by any
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     other fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay all damages
     sustained in consequence of such filing or registration, to be
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     recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby in any
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     district court.
333*#305
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        333.30 MARKS ACQUIRED AT COMMON LAW.
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        Nothing herein shall adversely affect a person's rights or
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     the enforcement of his the rights in a mark acquired in good
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     faith at any time at common law, except that his the rights as
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     against the registrant of the same or confusingly similar mark
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     are limited to the areas of his the person's use established
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     prior to the registration date and areas in which his the
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     person's mark has become known prior to the registration date.
333*#31S
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        333.31 SERVICE OF PROCESS UPON NONRESIDENT REGISTRANTS.
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       Service in duplicate of any paper relating to a
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     nonresident's registration under sections 333.18 to 333.31, on
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     the secretary of state, shall constitute service on said
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     nonresident registrant. The secretary of state shall forward
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     one copy of such paper to said registrant at his the
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     registrant's last known address.
333*#41S
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        333.41 TRADEMARKS OF WORKERS' UNIONS.
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        When any person, or any association or union of workmen
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     workers, shall have adopted or used any label, trademark, term,
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     design, device, or form of advertisement for the purpose of
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     designating, making known, or distinguishing any product of
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     labor as having been made, produced, prepared, packed, or put on
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     sale by such person, association, or union, or by a member
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    thereof, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate the
     same, or to use, sell, offer for sale, or in any way utter or
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     circulate, any counterfeit or imitation of any such label,
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    trademark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement.
333*#42S
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       333.42 COUNTERFEITING OR DEALING IN COUNTERFEITS; HOW
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Every person who shall counterfeit or imitate any such 1 label, trademark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement, or shall sell, offer for sale, or in any way 3 utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation thereof; or who 5 shall keep or have-in-his-possession possess, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any product of labor to or upon which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, 8 affixed, or impressed; or who shall knowingly sell or dispose of 9 any product of labor contained in any box, case, can, or package 10 to or upon which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, or impressed; or who shall have-in-his-possession 11 12 possess, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, 13 any product of labor in any box, case, can, or package to which or upon which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, 14 affixed, or impressed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the 15 county jail for not more than three months, or by a fine of not 16 17 more than \$100. 333*#445 18

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333.44 FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION OR USE; PENALTY.

Every-person Persons who shall, for himself themselves, or on behalf of any other person, association, or union, procure the filing of any label, trademark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement with such secretary under the foregoing provisions by any fraudulent means, and every person who shall use the name or seal of any such person, association, or union, or officer thereof, in or with reference to the sales of goods or products of labor, not being authorized to use the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. 334*#025

334.02 USURIOUS INTEREST; RECOVERY.

Every person who for any such loan or forbearance shall have paid or delivered any greater sum or value than in section 31 334.01 allowed to be received may, by-himself-or-his personally or through personal representatives, recover in an action against the person who shall have received the same, or his the receiver's personal representatives, the full amount of interest or premium so paid, with costs, if action is brought within two 36 years after such payment or delivery. This section does not apply when the loan or forbearance is made by a lender and the 38 lender is liable for the penalty provided in section 48.196 or chapter 56 in connection with the loan or forbearance. For purposes of this section, the term "lender" means a bank or savings bank organized under the laws of this state, a federally chartered savings and loan association, a savings association organized under chapter 51A, a federally chartered credit union, a credit union organized under chapter 52, an industrial loan and thrift company organized under chapter 53, a licensed lender under chapter 56, or a mortgagee or lender approved or certified by the secretary of housing and urban development or approved or certified by the administrator of veterans affairs. 334*#03S

334.03 USURIOUS CONTRACTS INVALID; EXCEPTIONS. All bonds, bills, notes, mortgages, and all other contracts 51 and securities, and all deposits of goods, or any other thing, whereupon or whereby there shall be reserved, secured, or taken any greater sum or value for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action than prescribed, except such 55 instruments which are taken or received in accordance with and in reliance upon the provisions of any statute, shall be void 57 except as to a holder in due course. No merely clerical error 58 in the computation of interest, made without intent to avoid the 59 provisions of this chapter, shall constitute usury. Interest at 60 the rate of one-twelfth of eight percent for every 30 days shall not be construed to exceed eight percent per annum; nor shall the payment of interest in advance of one year, or any less 63 time, at a rate not exceeding eight percent per annum constitute usury; and nothing herein shall prevent the purchase of negotiable mercantile paper, usurious or otherwise, for a valuable consideration, by a purchaser without notice, at any price before the maturity of the same, when there has been no intent to evade the provisions of this chapter, or where such purchase has not been a part of the original usurious transactions; but where the original holder of a usurious note sells the same to an innocent purchaser, the maker thereof, or

71 his the maker's representatives, may recover back from the 73 original holder the amount of principal and interest paid by-him

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on the note. This section does not apply when the loan or forbearance is made by a lender and the lender is liable for the penalty provided in section 48.196 or chapter 56 in connection with the loan or forbearance. For purposes of this section, the term "lender" means a bank or savings bank organized under the 5 laws of this state, a federally chartered savings and loan association, a savings association organized under chapter 51A, a federally chartered credit union, a credit union organized 9 under chapter 52, an industrial loan and thrift company 10 organized under chapter 53, a licensed lender under chapter 56, or a mortgagee or lender approved or certified by the secretary 11 12 of housing and urban development or approved or certified by the 13 administrator of veterans affairs. 334*#045 14

334.04 OFFENDERS TO ANSWER ON OATH.

Every person offending against the provisions of this 16 chapter shall be compelled to answer, on oath, the complaint in any action brought against him that person in the district court 18 of the proper county for the discovery of any sum of money, 19 goods, or things in action so taken, accepted, or received in violation of any of the foregoing provisions. 334*#17S

334.17 PRIOR OPEN END CREDIT SALES AND AGREEMENTS CONFIRMED.

Open end consumer credit sales plans, agreements and arrangements and sales pursuant thereto made prior to August 1, 25 1971, shall be enforceable by the buyer and the seller, the 26 defense of usury shall not be interposed in any action thereon and no action shall be maintained in any court to recover moneys paid thereunder; provided the finance charge to be imposed, 29 charged and collected on or after August 1, 1971, with respect 30 to any open end consumer credit sales, plans, agreements and arrangements, and sales pursuant thereto whether made before or after August 1, 1971, shall not exceed the finance charge provided in section 334.16, subdivision 1, clause (b). Nothing contained in sections 334.16 to 334.18 shall be construed to affect any constitutionally protected vested right or any action by an individual for-himself acting personally, and not as a representative of a class, for recovery of interest or finance charges paid and no class action shall be maintained therefor. 336#01-102

336.1-102 PURPOSES; RULES OF CONSTRUCTION; VARIATION BY AGREEMENT.

- (1) This chapter shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying purposes and policies.
 - (2) Underlying purposes and policies of this chapter are
- (a) to simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing commercial transactions;
- (b) to permit the continued expansion of commercial practices through custom, usage, and agreement of the parties;
 - (c) to make uniform the law among the various jurisdictions.
- (3) The effect of provisions of this chapter may be varied by agreement, except as otherwise provided in this chapter and except that the obligations of good faith, diligence, reasonableness, and care prescribed by this chapter may not be disclaimed by agreement but the parties may by agreement determine the standards by which the performance of such obligations is to be measured if such standards are not manifestly unreasonable.
- (4) The presence in certain provisions of this chapter of the words "unless otherwise agreed" or words of similar import does not imply that the effect of other provisions may not be varied by agreement under subsection (3).
 - (5) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires
- (a) words in the singular number include the plural, and in the plural include the singular;
- (b) words of the-masculine one gender include the feminine and-the-neuter other genders, and when the sense so indicates words of the neuter gender may refer to any gender.
- (6) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize the establishment of branch offices for banks, savings banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, or building and 70 loan associations.

336#01-201

- 71 336.1-201 GENERAL DEFINITIONS.
- 72 Subject to additional definitions contained in the

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subsequent articles of this chapter which are applicable to specific articles or parts thereof, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this chapter:

- (1) "Action" in the sense of a judicial proceeding includes recoupment, counterclaim, setoff, suit in equity and any other proceedings in which rights are determined.
- (2) "Aggrieved party" means a party entitled to resort to a remedy.
- (3) "Agreement" means the bargain of the parties in fact as found in their language or by implication from other circumstances including course of dealing or usage of trade or course of performance as provided in this chapter (sections 336.1-205 and 336.2-208). Whether an agreement has legal consequences is determined by the provisions of this chapter, if applicable; otherwise by the law of contracts (section 336.1-103). (Compare "Contract.")
- (4) "Bank" means any person engaged in the business of banking.
- (5) "Bearer" means the person in possession of an instrument, document of title, or certificated security payable to bearer or endorsed in blank.
- (6) "Bill of lading" means a document evidencing the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in the business of transporting or forwarding goods, and includes an airbill. "Airbill" means a document serving for air transportation as a bill of lading does for marine or rail transportation, and includes an air consignment note or air waybill.
- (7) "Branch" includes a separately incorporated foreign branch of a bank.
- (8) "Burden of establishing" a fact means the burden of persuading the triers of fact that the existence of the fact is more probable than its nonexistence.
- (9) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him that person is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest of a third party in the goods buys in ordinary course from a person in the business of selling goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. All persons who sell minerals or the like (including oil and gas) at wellhead or minehead shall be deemed to be persons in the business of selling goods of that kind. "Buying" may be for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving goods or documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.
- (10) "Conspicuous": A term or clause is conspicuous when it is so written that a reasonable person against whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it. A printing heading in capitals (as: NON-NEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING) is conspicuous. Language in the body of a form is "conspicuous" if it is in larger or other contrasting type or color. But in a telegram any stated term is "conspicuous". Whether a term or clause is "conspicuous" or not is for decision by the court.
- (11) "Contract" means the total legal obligation which results from the parties' agreement as affected by this chapter and any other applicable rules of law. (Compare "Agreement.")
- (12) "Creditor" includes a general creditor, a secured creditor, a lien creditor and any representative of creditors, including an assignee for the benefit of creditors, a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver in equity and an executor or administrator of an insolvent debtor's or assignor's estate.
- (13) "Defendant" includes a person in the position of defendant in a cross-action or counterclaim.
- (14) "Delivery" with respect to instruments, documents of title, chattel paper, or certificated securities means voluntary transfer of possession.
- (15) "Document of title" includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and also any other document which in the regular course of business or financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in possession of it is entitled to receive, hold and dispose of the document and the goods it covers. To be a document of title a document must purport to be issued by or addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either identified or are

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fungible portions of an identified mass.

- (16) "Fault" means wrongful act, omission or breach.
- (17) "Fungible" with respect to goods or securities means goods or securities of which any unit is, by nature or usage of trade, the equivalent of any other like unit. Goods which are not fungible shall be deemed fungible for the purposes of this chapter to the extent that under a particular agreement or document unlike units are treated as equivalents.
 - (18) "Genuine" means free of forgery or counterfeiting.
- (19) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or 11 transaction concerned.
 - (20) "Holder" means a person who is in possession of a document of title or an instrument or a certificated investment security drawn, issued, or endorsed to him that person or his that person's order or to bearer or in blank.
 - (21) To "honor" is to pay or to accept and pay, or where a credit so engages to purchase or discount a draft complying with the terms of the credit.
 - (22) "Insolvency proceedings" includes any assignment for the benefit of creditors or other proceedings intended to liquidate or rehabilitate the estate of the person involved.
 - (23) A person is "insolvent" who either has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business or cannot pay his the debts as they become due or is insolvent within the meaning of the federal bankruptcy law.
 - (24) "Money" means a medium of exchange authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government as a part of its currency.
 - (25) A person has "notice" of a fact when that person
 - (a) he has actual knowledge of it; or
 - (b) he has received a notice or notification of it; or
 - (c) from all the facts and circumstances known to him that person at the time in question, he has reason to know that it exists.

A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when he that person has actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a word or phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than 38 to reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a notice or notification may cease to be effective are not determined by this chapter.

- (26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or notification to another by taking such steps as may be reasonably required to inform the other in ordinary course whether or not such other actually comes to know of it. A person "receives" a notice or notification when
 - (a) it comes to his that person's attention; or
- (b) it is duly delivered at the place of business through which the contract was made or at any other place held out by him that person as the place for receipt of such communications.
- (27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification received by an organization is effective for a particular transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of the individual conducting that transaction, and in any event from the time when it would have been brought to his the individual's attention if the organization had exercised due diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting for the organization to communicate information unless such communication is part of his regular duties or unless he the individual has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially affected by the information.
- (28) "Organization" includes a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial
- (29) "Party," as distinct from "third party," means a person who has engaged in a transaction or made an agreement within this chapter.
- (30) "Person" includes an individual or an organization (see section 336.1-102).
- (31) "Presumption" or "presumed" means that the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of

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its non-existence.

- (32) "Purchase" includes taking by sale, discount, negotiation, mortgage, pledge, lien, issue or re-issue, gift or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in property.
 - (33) "Purchaser" means a person who takes by purchase.
- (34) "Remedy" means any remedial right to which an
- aggrieved party is entitled with or without resort to a tribunal.
- (35) "Representative" includes an agent, an officer of a 9 corporation or association, and a trustee, executor or 10 administrator of an estate, or any other person empowered to act for another.
 - (36) "Rights" includes remedies.
- (37) "Security interest" means an interest in personal property or fixtures which secures payment or performance of an 14 15 obligation. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer (section 336.2-401) is limited in effect to a reservation of a "security interest". The term also includes any interest of a buyer of accounts or chattel paper which is subject to article 9. The special property interest of a buyer of goods on identification of such goods to a contract for sale under section 336.2-401 is not a "security interest," but a buyer may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with article 9. Unless a lease or consignment is intended as security, reservation of title thereunder is not a "security interest" but 26 a consignment is in any event subject to the provisions on consignment sales (section 336.2-326). Whether a lease is intended as security is to be determined by the facts of each case; however, (a) the inclusion of an option to purchase does 30 not of itself make the lease one intended for security, and (b) an agreement that upon compliance with the terms of the lease the lessee shall become or has the option to become the owner of the property for no additional consideration or for a nominal consideration does make the lease one intended for security.
 - (38) "Send" in connection with any writing or notice means to deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission by any other usual means of communication with postage or cost of transmission provided for and properly addressed and in the case of an instrument to an address specified thereon or otherwise agreed, or if there be none to any address reasonable under the circumstances. The receipt of any writing or notice within the time at which it would have arrived if properly sent has the effect of a proper sending.
 - (39) "Signed" includes any symbol executed or adopted by a party with present intention to authenticate a writing.
 - (40) "Surety" includes guarantor.
 - (41) "Telegram" includes a message transmitted by radio, teletype, cable, any mechanical method of transmission, or the
 - (42) "Term" means that portion of an agreement which relates to a particular matter.
 - (43) "Unauthorized" signature or endorsement means one made without actual, implied or apparent authority and includes a forgery.
 - (44) "Value": Except as otherwise provided with respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections (sections 336.3-303, 336.4-208 and 336.4-209) a person gives "value" for rights if-he acquires by acquiring them
 - (a) in return for a binding commitment to extend credit or for the extension of immediately available credit whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a chargeback is provided for in the event of difficulties in collection; or
 - (b) as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a preexisting claim; or
 - (c) by accepting delivery pursuant to a preexisting contract for purchase; or
 - (d) generally, in return for any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract.
- 69 (45) "Warehouse receipt" means a receipt issued by a person 70 engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.
- 71 (46) "Written" or "writing" includes printing, typewriting 72 or any other intentional reduction to tangible form. 336#01-205
 - 336.1-205 COURSE OF DEALING AND USAGE OF TRADE.
- 74 (1) A course of dealing is a sequence of previous conduct 75 between the parties to a particular transaction which is fairly

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to be regarded as establishing a common basis of understanding for interpreting their expressions and other conduct.

- (2) A usage of trade is any practice or method of dealing having such regularity of observance in a place, vocation or trade as to justify an expectation that it will be observed with respect to the transaction in question. The existence and scope of such a usage are to be proved as facts. If it is established that such a usage is embodied in a written trade code or similar writing the interpretation of the writing is for the court.
- (3) A course of dealing between parties and any usage of trade in the vocation or trade in which they are engaged or of which they are or should be aware give particular meaning to and supplement or qualify terms of an agreement.
- (4) The express terms of an agreement and an applicable course of dealing or usage of trade shall be construed wherever reasonable as consistent with each other; but when such construction is unreasonable express terms control both course of dealing and usage of trade and course of dealing controls usage of trade.
- (5) An applicable usage of trade in the place where any part of performance is to occur shall be used in interpreting the agreement as to that part of the performance.
- (6) Evidence of a relevant usage of trade offered by one party is not admissible unless and until he that party has given 25 the other party such notice as the court finds sufficient to prevent unfair surprise to the latter. 336#01-206

336.1-206 STATUTE OF FRAUDS FOR KINDS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY NOT OTHERWISE COVERED.

- (1) Except in the cases described in subsection (2) of this section a contract for the sale of personal property is not 31 enforceable by way of action or defense beyond \$5,000 in amount or value of remedy unless there is some writing which indicates that a contract for sale has been made between the parties at a defined or stated price, reasonably identifies the subject 35 matter, and is signed by the party against whom enforcement is 36 sought or by his that party's authorized agent.
- (2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to contracts for the sale of goods (section 336.2-201) nor of 39 securities (section 336.8-319) nor to security agreements (section 336.9-203).

336#01-208

336.1-208 OPTION TO ACCELERATE AT WILL.

A term providing that one party or his a successor in 43 interest may accelerate payment or performance or require collateral or additional collateral "at will" or "when he-deems 45 himself the party claims to be insecure" or in words of similar import shall be construed to mean that he the party shall have power to do so only if-he-in with the good faith believes belief that the prospect of payment or performance is impaired. The burden of establishing lack of good faith is on the party against whom the power has been exercised. 336#01-209

336.1-209 SUBORDINATED OBLIGATIONS.

An obligation may be issued as subordinated to payment of another obligation of the person obligated, or a creditor may subordinate his the creditor's right to payment of an obligation by agreement with either the person obligated or another creditor of the person obligated. Such a subordination does not create a security interest as against either the common debtor or a subordinated creditor. This section shall be construed as declaring the law as it existed prior to the enactment of this section and not as modifying it. 336#02-104

336.2-104 DEFINITIONS: "MERCHANT"; "BETWEEN MERCHANTS"; "FINANCING AGENCY."

- (1) "Merchant" means a person who deals in goods of the kind or otherwise by his occupation holds himself out as having knowledge or skill peculiar to the practices or goods involved in the transaction or to whom such knowledge or skill may be attributed by his employment of an agent or broker or other intermediary who by his occupation holds himself out as having such knowledge or skill.
 - (2) "Financing agency" means a bank, finance company or other person who in the ordinary course of business makes advances against goods or documents of title or who by

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arrangement with either the seller or the buyer intervenes in ordinary course to the or collect payment due or claimed under the contract for sile, as by purchasing or paying the seller's draft or making advances against it or by merely taking it for 5 collection whether or not documents of title accompany the draft. "Financing agency" includes also a bank or other person who similarly intervenes between persons who are in the position of seller and buyer in respect to the goods (section 336.2-707).

(3) "Between merchants" means in any transaction with 9 10 respect to which both parties are chargeable with the knowledge 11 or skill of merchants.

336#02-201

- 336.2-201 FORMAL REQUIREMENTS; STATUTE OF FRAUDS.
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section a contract for the sale of goods for the price of \$500 or more is not enforceable by way of action or defense unless there is some writing sufficient to indicate that a contract for sale has been made between the parties and signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought or by his the party's authorized agent or broker. A writing is not insufficient because it omits or incorrectly states a term agreed upon but the contract is not enforceable under this paragraph beyond the quantity of goods shown in such writing.
- (2) Between merchants if within a reasonable time a writing in confirmation of the contract and sufficient against the sender is received and the party receiving it has reason to know its contents, it satisfies the requirements of subsection (1) against such party unless written notice of objection to its contents is given within ten days after it is received.
- (3) A contract which does not satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) but which is valid in other respects is enforceable
 - (a) if the goods are to be specially manufactured for the buyer and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business and the seller, before notice of repudiation is received and under circumstances which reasonably indicate that the goods are for the buyer, has made either a substantial beginning of their manufacture or commitments for their procurement; or
 - (b) if the party against whom enforcement is sought admits in his pleading, testimony or otherwise in court that a contract for sale was made, but the contract is not enforceable under this provision beyond the quantity of goods admitted; or
 - (c) with respect to goods for which payment has been made and accepted or which have been received and accepted (section 336.2-606).

- 336.2-210 DELEGATION OF PERFORMANCE; ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS.
- (1) A party may perform his a duty through a delegate unless otherwise agreed or unless the other party has a substantial interest in having his the original promisor perform or control the acts required by the contract. No delegation of performance relieves the party delegating of any duty to perform or any liability for breach.
- (2) Unless otherwise agreed all rights of either seller or buyer can be assigned except where the assignment would materially change the duty of the other party, or increase materially the burden or risk imposed on him the other party by his the contract, or impair materially his the other party's chance of obtaining return performance. A right to damages for breach of the whole contract or a right arising out of the assignor's due performance of his the assignor's entire obligation can be assigned despite agreement otherwise.
- (3) Unless the circumstances indicate the contrary a prohibition of assignment of "the contract" is to be construed as barring only the delegation to the assignee of the assignor's performance.
- (4) An assignment of "the contract" or of "all my rights under the contract" or an assignment in similar general terms is an assignment of rights and unless the language or the circumstances (as in an assignment for security) indicate the contrary, it is a delegation of performance of the duties of the assignor and its acceptance by the assignee constitutes a promise by him the assignee to perform those duties. This promise is enforceable by either the assignor or the other party

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to the original contract.
        (5) The other party may treat any assignment which
 3 delegates performance as creating reasonable grounds for
    insecurity and may without prejudice to his the rights of the
   other party against the assignor demand assurances from the
     assignee (section 336.2-609).
336#02-304
       336.2-304 PRICE PAYABLE IN MONEY, GOODS, REALTY, OR
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    OTHERWISE.
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       (1) The price can be made payable in money or otherwise.
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    If it is payable in whole or in part in goods each party is a
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    seller of the goods which he that party is to transfer.
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       (2) Even though all or part of the price is payable in an
    interest in realty the transfer of the goods and the seller's
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14 obligations with reference to them are subject to this article,
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   but not the transfer of the interest in realty or the
    transferor's obligations in connection therewith.
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336#02-305
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        336.2-305 OPEN PRICE TERM.
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       (1) The parties if they so intend can conclude a contract
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    for sale even though the price is not settled. In such a case
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     the price is a reasonable price at the time for delivery if
       (a) nothing is said as to price; or
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        (b) the price is left to be agreed by the parties and they
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    fail to agree; or
       (c) the price is to be fixed in terms of some agreed market
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    or other standard as set or recorded by a third person or agency
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    and it is not so set or recorded.
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       (2) A price to be fixed by the seller or by the buyer means
    a price for him the fixer to fix in good faith.
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       (3) When a price left to be fixed otherwise than by
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    agreement of the parties fails to be fixed through fault of one
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    party the other may at-his-option either treat the contract as
    cancelled or himself fix a reasonable price.
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       (4) Where, however, the parties intend not to be bound
    unless the price be fixed or agreed and it is not fixed or
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    agreed there is no contract. In such a case the buyer must
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    return any goods already received or if unable so to do must pay
    their reasonable value at the time of delivery and the seller
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    must return any portion of the price paid on account.
336#02-308
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        336.2-308 ABSENCE OF SPECIFIED PLACE FOR DELIVERY.
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        Unless otherwise agreed
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       (a) the place for delivery of goods is the seller's place
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    of business or if he-has there is none his, the seller's
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    residence; but
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       (b) in a contract for sale of identified goods which to the
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    knowledge of the parties at the time of contracting are in some
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    other place, that place is the place for their delivery; and
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       (c) documents of title may be delivered through customary
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    banking channels.
336#02-310
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       336.2-310 OPEN TIME FOR PAYMENT OR RUNNING OF CREDIT;
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    AUTHORITY TO SHIP UNDER RESERVATION.
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       Unless otherwise agreed
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       (a) payment is due at the time and place at which the buyer
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    is to receive the goods even though the place of shipment is the
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    place of delivery; and
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        (b) if the seller is authorized to send the goods he the
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    seller may ship them under reservation, and may tender the
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   documents of title, but the buyer may inspect the goods after
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    their arrival before payment is due unless such inspection is
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    inconsistent with the terms of the contract (section 336.2-513);
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    and
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       (c) if delivery is authorized and made by way of documents
    of title otherwise than by subsection (b) then payment is due at
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    the time and place at which the buyer is to receive the
    documents regardless of where the goods are to be received; and
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        (d) where the seller is required or authorized to ship the
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    goods on credit the credit period runs from the time of shipment
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     but postdating the invoice or delaying its dispatch will
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    correspondingly delay the starting of the credit period.
336#02-311
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336.2-311 OPTIONS AND COOPERATION RESPECTING PERFORMANCE.

(1) An agreement for sale which is otherwise sufficiently

definite (subsection (3) of section 336.2-204) to be a contract

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1 is not made invalid by the fact that it leaves particulars of 2 performance to be specified by one of the parties. Any such 3 specification must be made in good faith and within limits set 4 by commercial reasonableness.

- (2) Unless otherwise agreed specifications relating to 6 assortment of the goods are at the buyer's option and except as otherwise provided in subsections (1) (c) and (3) of section 336.2-319 specifications or arrangements relating to shipment 9 are at the seller's option.
- (3) Where such specification would materially affect the other party's performance but is not seasonably made or where one party's cooperation is necessary to the agreed performance of the other but is not seasonably forthcoming, the other party 14 in addition to all other remedies
- (a) is excused for any resulting delay in his-own 16 performance; and
- (b) may also either proceed to perform in any reasonable 18 manner or after the time for a material part of his-own the performance treat the failure to specify or to cooperate as a breach by failure to deliver or accept the goods. 336#02-312
 - 336.2-312 WARRANTY OF TITLE AND AGAINST INFRINGEMENT; BUYER'S OBLIGATION AGAINST INFRINGEMENT.
 - (1) Subject to subsection (2) there is in a contract for sale a warranty by the seller that
- (a) the title conveyed shall be good, and its transfer 26 rightful; and
- (b) the goods shall be delivered free from any security 28 interest or other lien or encumbrance of which the buyer at the time of contracting has no knowledge.
- (2) A warranty under subsection (1) will be excluded or 31 modified only by specific language or by circumstances which give the buyer reason to know that the person selling does not claim title-in-himself to be the titleholder or that-he-is 34 purporting to self be selling only such right or title as he 35 the person selling or a third person may have.
- (3) Unless otherwise agreed a seller who is a merchant 37 regularly dealing in goods of the kind warrants that the goods 38 shall be delivered free of the rightful claim of any third 39 person by way of infringement or the like but a buyer who furnishes specifications to the seller must hold the seller harmless against any such claim which arises out of compliance with the specifications.

- 336.2-313 EXPRESS WARRANTIES BY AFFIRMATION, PROMISE, DESCRIPTION, SAMPLE.
 - (1) Express warranties by the seller are created as follows:
- (a) Any affirmation of fact or promise made by the seller to the buyer which relates to the goods and becomes part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the affirmation or promise.
- (b) Any description of the goods which is made part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the description.
- (c) Any sample or model which is made part of the basis of 54 the bargain creates an express warranty that the whole of the goods shall conform to the sample or model.
- (2) It is not necessary to the creation of an express warranty that the seller use formal words such as "warrant" or 58 "guarantee" or that he the seller have a specific intention to make a warranty, but an affirmation merely of the value of the goods or a statement purporting to be merely the seller's opinion or commendation of the goods does not create a warranty. 336#02-316
 - 336.2-316 EXCLUSION OR MODIFICATION OF WARRANTIES.
- (1) Words or conduct relevant to the creation of an express warranty and words or conduct tending to negate or limit warranty shall be construed wherever reasonable as consistent 66 with each other; but subject to the provisions of this article on parol or extrinsic evidence (section 336.2-202) negation or limitation is inoperative to the extent that such construction is unreasonable.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), to exclude or modify the 71 implied warranty of merchantability or any part of it the language must mention merchantability and in case of a writing must be conspicuous, and to exclude or modify any implied

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warranty of fitness the exclusion must be by a writing and
2 conspicuous. Language to exclude all implied warranties of
   fitness is sufficient if it states, for example, that "There are
4 no warranties which extend beyond the description on the face
  hereof."
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- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2)
- (a) unless the circumstances indicate otherwise, all implied warranties are excluded by expressions like "as is," "with all faults" or other language which in common understanding calls the buyer's attention to the exclusion of warranties and makes plain that there is no implied warranty;
- (b) when the buyer before entering into the contract has examined the goods or the sample or model as fully as he desired 15 or has refused to examine the goods there is no implied warranty with regard to defects which an examination ought in the circumstances to have revealed to-him; and
 - (c) an implied warranty can also be excluded or modified by course of dealing or course of performance or usage of trade.
- (4) Remedies for breach of warranty can be limited in accordance with the provisions of this article on liquidation or limitation of damages and on contractual modification of remedy (sections 336.2-718 and 336.2-719). 336#02-319

336.2-319 F.O.B. AND F.A.S. TERMS.

- (1) Unless otherwise agreed the terms F.O.B. (which means "free on board") at a named place, even though used only in connection with the stated price, is a delivery term under which
- (a) when the term is F.O.B. the place of shipment, the seller must at that place ship the goods in the manner provided in this article (section 336.2-504) and bear the expense and risk of putting them into the possession of the carrier; or
- (b) when the term is F.O.B. the place of destination, the seller must at-his-own-expense pay for, and stand the risk transport of, the transportation of the goods to that place and there tender delivery of them in the manner provided in this article (section 336.2-504);
- (c) when under either (a) or (b) the term is also F.O.B. vessel, car or other vehicle, the seller must in addition at-his own-expense pay for, and stand the risk toad of, the loading of the goods on board. If the term is F.O.B. vessel the buyer must name the vessel and in an appropriate case the seller must comply with the provisions of this article on the form of bill of lading (section 336.2-323).
- (2) Unless otherwise agreed the term F.A.S. vessel (which means "free alongside") at a named port, even though used only in connection with the stated price, is a delivery term under which the seller must
- (a) at-his-own-expense pay for, and stand the risk deliver of, the delivery of the goods alongside the vessel in the manner usual in that port or on a dock designated and provided by the buyer; and
- (b) obtain and tender a receipt for the goods in exchange for which the carrier is under a duty to issue a bill of lading.
- (3) Unless otherwise agreed in any case falling within subsection (1) (a) or (c) or subsection (2) the buyer must seasonably give any needed instructions for making delivery, including when the term is F.A.S. or F.O.B. the loading berth of the vessel and in an appropriate case its name and sailing date. The seller may treat the failure of needed instructions as a failure of cooperation under this article (section 336.2-311). He-may The seller also at-his has the option to move the goods in any reasonable manner preparatory to delivery or shipment.
- (4) Under the term F.O.B. vessel or F.A.S. unless otherwise agreed the buyer must make payment against tender of the required documents and the seller may not tender nor the buyer demand delivery of the goods in substitution for the documents. 336#02-320

336.2-320 C.I.F. AND C.& F. TERMS.

- (1) The term C.I.F. means that the price includes in a lump sum the cost of the goods and the insurance and freight to the named destination. The term C.& F. or C.F. means that the price so includes cost and freight to the named destination.
- (2) Unless otherwise agreed and even though used only in connection with the stated price and destination, the term C.I.F.

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1 destination or its equivalent requires the seller at-his-own expense to pay for, and stand the risk to of

- (a) put putting the goods into the possession of a carrier 4 at the port for shipment and obtain obtaining a negotiable bill or bills of lading covering the entire transportation to the named destination; and
- (b) toad loading the goods and obtain obtaining a receipt 8 from the carrier (which may be contained in the bill of lading) showing that the freight has been paid or provided for; and
- (c) obtain obtaining a policy or certificate of insurance, including any war risk insurance, of a kind and on terms then 12 current at the port of shipment in the usual amount, in the currency of the contract, shown to cover the same goods covered by the bill of lading and providing for payment of loss to the order of the buyer or for the account of whom it may concern; but the seller may add to the price the amount of the premium for any such war risk insurance; and
- (d) prepare preparing an invoice of the goods and procure procuring any other documents required to effect shipment or to 20 comply with the contract; and
 - (e) forward forwarding and tender tendering with commercial promptness all the documents in due form and with any endorsement necessary to perfect the buyer's rights.
- (3) Unless otherwise agreed the term C.& F. or its 25 equivalent has the same effect and imposes upon the seller the same obligations and risks as a C.I.F. term except the obligation as to insurance.
- (4) Under the term C.I.F. or C.& F. unless otherwise agreed the buyer must make payment against tender of the required documents and the seller may not tender nor the buyer demand delivery of the goods in substitution for the documents. 336#02-324

336.2-324 "NO ARRIVAL, NO SALE" TERM.

Under a term "no arrival, no sale" or terms of like meaning, unless otherwise agreed,

- (a) the seller must properly ship conforming goods and if 36 they arrive by any means he the seller must tender them on 37 arrival but he-assumes-no does not assume any obligation that the goods will arrive unless he the seller has caused the non-arrival; and
 - (b) where without fault of the seller the goods are in part lost or have so deteriorated as no longer to conform to the contract or arrive after the contract time, the buyer may proceed as if there had been casualty to identified goods (section 336.2-613).

336#02-325 45

- 336.2-325 "LETTER OF CREDIT" TERM; "CONFIRMED CREDIT".
- (1) Failure of the buyer seasonably to furnish an agreed letter of credit is a breach of the contract for sale.
- (2) The delivery to seller of a proper letter of credit suspends the buyer's obligation to pay. If the letter of credit is dishonored, the seller may on seasonable notification to the 51 buyer require payment directly from him the buyer.
 - (3) Unless otherwise agreed the term "letter of credit" or "banker's credit" in a contract for sale means an irrevocable credit issued by a financing agency of good repute and, where the shipment is overseas, of good international repute. The term "confirmed credit" means that the credit must also carry the direct obligation of such an agency which does business in the seller's financial market.

- 336.2-326 SALE ON APPROVAL AND SALE OR RETURN; CONSIGNMENT SALES AND RIGHTS OF CREDITORS.
- (1) Unless otherwise agreed, if delivered goods may be returned by the buyer even though they conform to the contract, the transaction is
- (a) a "sale on approval" if the goods are delivered primarily for use, and
- (b) a "sale or return" if the goods are delivered primarily for resale.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), goods held on approval are not subject to the claims of the buyer's creditors until acceptance; goods held on sale or return are subject to such claims while in the buyer's possession.
- (3) Where goods are delivered to a person for sale and such person maintains a place of business at-which-he-deals dealing

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in goods of the kind involved, under a name other than the name of the person making delivery, then with respect to claims of creditors of the person conducting the business the goods are 4 deemed to be on sale or return. The provisions of this 5 subsection are applicable even though an agreement purports to 6 reserve title to the person making delivery until payment or resale or uses such words as "on consignment" or "on 7 memorandum." However, this subsection is not applicable if the 9 person making delivery

- (a) complies with an applicable law providing for a 11 consignor's interest or the like to be evidenced by a sign, or
 - (b) establishes that the person conducting the business is generally known by his the person's creditors to be substantially engaged in selling the goods of others, or
- (c) complies with the filing provisions of the article on 16 secured transactions (article 9).
 - (4) Any "or return" term of a contract for sale is to be treated as a separate contract for sale within the statute of frauds section of this article (section 336.2-201) and as contradicting the sale aspect of the contract within the provisions of this article on parol or extrinsic evidence (section 336.2-202).

336#02-328

336.2-328 SALE BY AUCTION.

- (1) In a sale by auction if goods are put up in lots each 25 lot is the subject of a separate sale.
- (2) A sale by auction is complete when the auctioneer so announces by the fall of the hammer or in other customary 28 manner. Where a bid is made while the hammer is falling in 29 acceptance of a prior bid the auctioneer may in-his-discretion 30 reopen the bidding or declare the goods sold under the bid on which the hammer was falling.
- (3) Such a sale is with reserve unless the goods are in 33 explicit terms put up without reserve. In an auction with 34 reserve the auctioneer may withdraw the goods at any time until he-announces before announcing completion of the sale. In an auction without reserve, after the auctioneer calls for bids on an article or lot, that article or lot cannot be withdrawn unless no bid is made within a reasonable time. In either case a bidder may retract h + s = a bid until the auctioneer's announcement of completion of the sale, but a bidder's retraction does not revive any previous bid.
 - (4) If the auctioneer knowingly receives a bid on the seller's behalf or the seller makes or procures such a bid, and notice has not been given that liberty for such bidding is reserved, the buyer may at-his-option either avoid the sale or take the goods at the price of the last good faith bid prior to the completion of the sale. This subsection shall not apply to any bid at a forced sale.

336#02-401

336.2-401 PASSING OF TITLE; RESERVATION FOR SECURITY; LIMITED APPLICATION OF THIS SECTION.

Each provision of this article with regard to the rights, obligations and remedies of the seller, the buyer, purchasers or other third parties applies irrespective of title to the goods except where the provision refers to such title. Insofar as situations are not covered by the other provisions of this article and matters concerning title become material the following rules apply:

- (1) Title to goods cannot pass under a contract for sale prior to their identification to the contract (section 336.2-501), and unless otherwise explicitly agreed the buyer acquires by their identification a special property as limited by this chapter. Any retention or reservation by the seller of the title (property) in goods shipped or delivered to the buyer is limited in effect to a reservation of a security interest. Subject to these provisions and to the provisions of the article on secured transactions (article 9), title to goods passes from the seller to the buyer in any manner and on any conditions explicitly agreed on by the parties.
- (2) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed title passes to the buyer at the time and place at which the seller completes his performance with reference to the physical delivery of the goods, despite any reservation of a security interest and even though a document of title is to be delivered at a different time or place; and in particular and despite any reservation of

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- (a) if the cc... equires or authorizes the seller to uyer but does not require him the seller send the goods to -ination, title passes to the buyer at the 4 to deliver them a: time and place of a sment; but
 - (b) if the contract requires delivery at destination, title passes on tender there.
 - (3) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed where delivery is to be made without moving the goods,
- (a) if the seller is to deliver a document of title, title passes at the time when and the place where he the seller 12 delivers such documents; or
 - (b) if the goods are at the time of contracting already identified and no documents are to be delivered, title passes at the time and place of contracting.
 - (4) A rejection or other refusal by the buyer to receive or retain the goods, what it or not justified, or a justified revocation of accepts a revests title to the goods in the seller. Such revesting occurs by operation of law and is not a "sale."

336#02-402

- 21 336.2-402 RIGHTS OF SELLER'S CREDITORS AGAINST SOLD 22 GOODS.
 - (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), rights of unsecured creditors of the seller with respect to goods which have been identified to a contract for sale are subject to the buyer's rights to recover the goods under this article (sections 336.2-502 and 336.2-716).
 - (2) A creditor of the seller may treat a sale or an identification of goods to a contract for sale as void if as against him the creditor a retention of possession by the seller is fraudulent under any rule of law of the state where the goods are situated, except that retention of possession in good faith and current course of trade by a merchant-seller for a commercially reasonable time after a sale or identification is not fraudulent.
 - (3) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to impair the rights of creditors of the seller
 - (a) under the provisions of the article on secured transactions (article 9); or
 - (b) where identification to the contract or delivery is made not in current course of trade but in satisfaction of or as security for a preexisting claim for money, security or the like and is made under circumstances which under any rule of law of the state where the goods are situated would apart from this article constitute the transaction a fraudulent transfer or voidable preference.

- 336.2-403 POWER TO TRANSFER; GOOD FAITH PURCHASE OF GOODS; "ENTRUSTING".
- (1) A purchaser of goods acquires all title which his the purchaser's transferor had or had power to transfer except that a purchaser of a limited interest acquires rights only to the extent of the interest purchased. A person with voidable title has power to transfer a good title to a good faith purchaser for value. When goods have been delivered under a transaction of purchase the purchaser has such power even though
- (a) the transferor was deceived as to the identity of the purchaser, or
- (b) the delivery was in exchange for a check which is later dishonored, or
- (c) it was agreed that the transaction was to be a "cash sale," or
- (d) the delivery was procured through fraud punishable as larcenous under the criminal law.
- (2) Any entrusting of possession of goods to a merchant who deals in goods of that kind gives him the merchant power to transfer all rights of the entruster to a buyer in ordinary course of business.
- (3) "Entrusting" includes any delivery and any acquiescence in retention of possession regardless of any condition expressed between the parties to the delivery or acquiescence and regardless of whether the procurement of the entrusting or the possessor's disposition of the goods have been such as to be 73 larcenous under the criminal law.
 - (4) The rights of other purchasers of goods and of lien

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1 creditors are governed by the articles on secured transactions 2 (article 9), bulk transfers (article 6) and documents of title 3 (article 7). 336#02-501

4 336.2-501 INSURABLE INTEREST IN GOODS; MANNER OF IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS.

- (1) The buyer obtains a special property and an insurable interest in goods by identification of existing goods as goods to which the contract refers even though the goods so identified are nonconforming and he the buyer has an option to return or reject them. Such identification can be made at any time and in any manner explicitly agreed to by the parties. In the absence of explicit agreement identification occurs
- (a) when the contract is made if it is for the sale of goods already existing and identified;
- (b) if the contract is for the sale of future goods other than those described in paragraph (c), when goods are shipped, marked or otherwise designated by the seller as goods to which the contract refers;
- (c) when the crops are planted or otherwise become growing crops or the young are conceived if the contract is for the sale of unborn young to be born within 12 months after contracting or for the sale of crops to be harvested within 12 months or the next normal harvest season after contracting whichever is longer.
- (2) The seller retains an insurable interest in goods so long as title to or any security interest in the goods remains in him the seller and where the identification is by the seller alone he the seller may until default or insolvency or notification to the buyer that the identification is final substitute other goods for those identified.
- 30 (3) Nothing in this section impairs any insurable interest 31 recognized under any other statute or rule of law. 336#02-502
 - 336.2-502 BUYER'S RIGHT TO GOODS ON SELLER'S INSOLVENCY.
 - (1) Subject to subsection (2) and even though the goods have not been shipped a buyer who has paid a part or all of the price of goods in which he the buyer has a special property under the provisions of the immediately preceding section may on making and keeping good a tender of any unpaid portion of their price recover them from the seller if the seller becomes insolvent within ten days after receipt of the first installment on their price.
- 41 (2) If the identification creating his the special property
 42 has been made by the buyer he, the buyer acquires the right to
 43 recover the goods only if they conform to the contract for sale.
 336#02-503
 - 336.2-503 MANNER OF SELLER'S TENDER OF DELIVERY.
 - (1) Tender of delivery requires that the seller put and hold conforming goods at the buyer's disposition and give the buyer any notification reasonably necessary to enable him the buyer to take delivery. The manner, time and place for tender are determined by the agreement and this article, and in particular
 - (a) tender must be at a reasonable hour, and if it is of goods they must be kept available for the period reasonably necessary to enable the buyer to take possession; but
 - (b) unless otherwise agreed the buyer must furnish facilities reasonably suited to the receipt of the goods.
 - (2) Where the case is within the next section respecting shipment tender requires that the seller comply with its provisions.
 - (3) Where the seller is required to deliver at a particular destination tender requires that he the seller comply with subsection (1) and also in any appropriate case tender documents as described in subsections (4) and (5) of this section.
 - (4) Where goods are in the possession of a bailee and are to be delivered without being moved
 - (a) tender requires that the seller either tender a negotiable document of title covering such goods or procure acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right to possession of the goods; but
 - (b) tender to the buyer of a non-negotiable document of title or of a written direction to the bailee to deliver is sufficient tender unless the buyer seasonably objects, and receipt by the bailee of notification of the buyer's rights fixes those rights as against the bailee and all third persons;

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1 but risk of loss of the goods and of any failure by the bailee
    to honor the non-negotiable document of title or to obey the
3 direction remains on the seller until the buyer has had a
    reasonable time to present the document or direction, and a
5 refusal by the bailee to honor the document or to obey the
   direction defeats the tender.
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- (5) Where the contract requires the seller to deliver documents
- (a) he the seller must tender all such documents in correct 10 form, except as provided in this article with respect to bills 11 of lading in a set (subsection (2) of section 336.2-323); and
 - (b) tender through customary banking channels is sufficient and dishonor of a draft accompanying the documents constitutes nonacceptance or rejection.

336#02-504

336.2-504 SHIPMENT BY SELLER.

Where the seller is required or authorized to send the 17 goods to the buyer and the contract does not require him the seller to deliver them at a particular destination, then unless 19 otherwise agreed he the seller must

- (a) put the goods in the possession of such a carrier and make such a contract for their transportation as may be reasonable having regard to the nature of the goods and other 23 circumstances of the case; and
 - (b) obtain and promptly deliver or tender in due form any document necessary to enable the buyer to obtain possession of the goods or otherwise required by the agreement or by usage of trade; and
 - (c) promptly notify the buyer of the shipment.

Failure to notify the buyer under paragraph (c) or to make a proper contract under paragraph (a) is a ground for rejection only if material delay or loss ensues. 336#02-505

336.2-505 SELLER'S SHIPMENT UNDER RESERVATION.

- (1) Where the seller has identified goods to the contract by or before shipment:
- (a) His The seller's procurement of a negotiable bill of lading to $h \div s$ the seller's own order or otherwise reserves in him the seller a security interest in the goods. His The seller's procurement of the bill to the order of a financing agency or of the buyer indicates in addition only the seller's expectation of transferring that interest to the person named.
- (b) A non-negotiable bill of lading to himself the seller or his the seller's nominee reserves possession of the goods as 43 security but except in a case of conditional delivery (subsection (2) of section 336.2-507) a non-negotiable bill of lading naming the buyer as a consignee reserves no security interest even though the seller retains possession of the bill of lading.
 - (2) When shipment by the seller with reservation of a security interest is in violation of the contract for sale it constitutes an improper contract for transportation within the preceding section but impairs neither the rights given to the buyer by shipment and identification of the goods to the contract nor the seller's powers as a holder of a negotiable document.

- 336.2-507 EFFECT OF SELLER'S TENDER; DELIVERY ON CONDITION.
- (1) Tender of delivery is a condition to the buyer's duty 58 to accept the goods and, unless otherwise agreed, to his the buyer's duty to pay for them. Tender entitles the seller to acceptance of the goods and to payment according to the contract.
- (2) Where payment is due and demanded on the delivery to the buyer of goods or documents of title, his the buyer's right 63 as against the seller to retain or dispose of them is conditional upon his the buyer's making the payment due. 336#02-508
 - 336.2-508 CURE BY SELLER OF IMPROPER TENDER OR DELIVERY; REPLACEMENT.
 - (1) Where any tender or delivery by the seller is rejected because nonconforming and the time for performance has not yet expired, the seller may seasonably notify the buyer of his the seller's intention to cure and may then within the contract time make a conforming delivery.
 - (2) Where the buyer rejects a nonconforming tender which

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the seller had reasonable grounds to believe would be acceptable with or without money allowance the seller may if-he on seasonably notifies notifying the buyer have a further 4 reasonable time to substitute a conforming tender. 336#02-509 336.2-509 RISK OF LOSS IN THE ABSENCE OF BREACH. 5 (1) Where the contract requires or authorizes the seller to 7 ship the goods by carrier

(a) if it does not require him the seller to deliver them at a particular destination, the risk of loss passes to the buyer when the goods are duly delivered to the carrier even though the shipment is under reservation (section 336.2-505);

(b) if it does require him the seller to deliver them at a particular destination and the goods are there duly tendered while in the possession of the carrier, the risk of loss passes to the buyer when the goods are there duly so tendered as to enable the buyer to take delivery.

(2) Where the goods are held by a bailee to be delivered without being moved, the risk of loss passes to the buyer

(a) on his the buyer's receipt of a negotiable document of title covering the goods; or

(b) on acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right to possession of the goods; or

(c) after his the buyer's receipt of a non-negotiable document of title or other written direction to deliver, as provided in subsection (4) (b) of section 336.2-503.

(3) In any case not within subsection (1) or (2), the risk of loss passes to the buyer on his receipt of the goods if the seller is a merchant; otherwise the risk passes to the buyer on tender of delivery.

(4) The provisions of this section are subject to contrary agreement of the parties and to the provisions of this article on sale on approval (section 336.2-327) and on effect of breach on risk of loss (section 336.2-510). 336#02-510

336.2-510 EFFECT OF BREACH ON RISK OF LOSS.

(1) Where a tender or delivery of goods so fails to conform to the contract as to give a right of rejection the risk of their loss remains on the seller until cure or acceptance.

(2) Where the buyer rightfully revokes acceptance he the buyer may to the extent of any deficiency in his the buyer's effective insurance coverage treat the risk of loss as having rested on the seller from the beginning.

(3) Where the buyer as to conforming goods already identified to the contract for sale repudiates or is otherwise in breach before risk of their loss has passed to him the buyer, the seller may to the extent of any deficiency in his the seller's effective insurance coverage treat the risk of loss as resting on the buyer for a commercially reasonable time.

336#02-512

336.2-512 PAYMENT BY BUYER BEFORE INSPECTION.

(1) Where the contract requires payment before inspection nonconformity of the goods does not excuse the buyer from so making payment unless

(a) the nonconformity appears without inspection; or

(b) despite tender of the required documents the circumstances would justify injunction against honor under the provisions of this chapter (section 336.5-114).

(2) Payment pursuant to subsection (1) does not constitute an acceptance of goods or impair the buyer's right to inspect or any of his the buyer's remedies. 336#02-602

336.2-602 MANNER AND EFFECT OF RIGHTFUL REJECTION.

(1) Rejection of goods must be within a reasonable time after their delivery or tender. It is ineffective unless the buyer seasonably notifies the seller.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the two following sections on rejected goods (sections 336.2-603 and 336.2-604),

(a) after rejection any exercise of ownership by the buyer with respect to any commercial unit is wrongful as against the seller; and

(b) if the buyer has before rejection taken physical possession of goods in which he the buyer does not have a security interest under the provisions of this article (subsection (3) of section 336.2-711), he the buyer is under a

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1 duty after rejection to hold them with reasonable care at the
   seller's disposition for a time sufficient to permit the seller
   to remove them; but
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- (c) the buyer has no further obligations with regard to goods rightfully rejected.
- (3) The seller's rights with respect to goods wrongfully 6 rejected are governed by the provisions of this article on 7 8 seller's remedies in general (section 336.2-703). 336#02-603

336.2-603 MERCHANT BUYER'S DUTIES AS TO RIGHTFULLY 9 REJECTED GOODS.

- (1) Subject to any security interest in the buyer (subsection (3) of section 336.2-711), when the seller has no 13 agent or place of business at the market of rejection a merchant buyer is under a duty after rejection of goods in his the merchant buyer's possession or control to follow any reasonable instructions received from the seller with respect to the goods 17 and in the absence of such instructions to make reasonable efforts to sell them for the seller's account if they are perishable or threaten to decline in value speedily. Instructions are not reasonable if on demand indemnity for expenses is not forthcoming.
- (2) When the buyer sells goods under subsection (1), he the buyer is entitled to reimbursement from the seller or out of the 24 proceeds for reasonable expenses of caring for and selling them, 25 and if the expenses include no selling commission then to such commission as is usual in the trade or if there is none to a reasonable sum not exceeding ten percent on the gross proceeds.
- (3) In complying with this section the buyer is held only 28 29 to good faith and good faith conduct hereunder is neither 30 acceptance nor conversion nor the basis of an action for damages. 336#02-604

336.2-604 BUYER'S OPTIONS AS TO SALVAGE OF RIGHTFULLY 31 32 REJECTED GOODS.

Subject to the provisions of the immediately preceding section on perishables if the seller gives no instructions within a reasonable time after notification of rejection the 36 buyer may store the rejected goods for the seller's account or reship them to him the seller or resell them for the seller's account with reimbursement as provided in the preceding section. Such action is not acceptance or conversion. 336#02-605

336.2-605 WAIVER OF BUYER'S OBJECTIONS BY FAILURE TO PARTICULARIZE.

- (1) The buyer's failure to state in connection with 43 rejection a particular defect which is ascertainable by reasonable inspection precludes him the buyer from relying on the unstated defect to justify rejection or to establish breach
 - (a) where the seller could have cured it if stated seasonably; or
 - (b) between merchants when the seller has after rejection made a request in writing for a full and final written statement of all defects on which the buyer proposes to rely.
- 51 (2) Payment against documents made without reservation of 52 rights precludes recovery of the payment for defects apparent on the face of the documents. 53 336#02-606

336.2-606 WHAT CONSTITUTES ACCEPTANCE OF GOODS.

- (1) Acceptance of goods occurs when the buyer
- (a) after a reasonable opportunity to inspect the goods signifies to the seller that the goods are conforming or that he 58 the buyer will take or retain them in spite of their nonconformity; or
 - (b) fails to make an effective rejection (subsection (1) of section 336.2-602), but such acceptance does not occur until the buyer has had a reasonable opportunity to inspect them; or
- (c) does any act inconsistent with the seller's ownership; 64 but if such act is wrongful as against the seller it is an acceptance only if ratified by him the seller.
- 66 (2) Acceptance of a part of any commercial unit is 67 acceptance of that entire unit. 336#02-607
- 336.2-607 EFFECT OF ACCEPTANCE; NOTICE OF BREACH; BURDEN 68 69 OF ESTABLISHING BREACH AFTER ACCEPTANCE; NOTICE OF CLAIM OR 70 LITIGATION TO PERSON ANSWERABLE OVER. 71
 - (1) The buyer must pay at the contract rate for any goods

accepted.

- (2) Acceptance of goods by the buyer precludes rejection of the goods accepted and if made with knowledge of a nonconformity cannot be revoked because of it unless the acceptance was on the reasonable assumption that the nonconformity would be seasonably cured but acceptance does not of itself impair any other remedy provided by this article for nonconformity.
 - (3) Where a tender has been accepted
- (a) the buyer must within a reasonable time after he the buyer discovers or should have discovered any breach notify the seller of breach or be barred from any remedy; and
- (b) if the claim is one for infringement or the like (subsection (3) of section 336.2-312) and the buyer is sued as a result of such a breach he the buyer must so notify the seller within a reasonable time after he-receives receiving notice of the litigation or be barred from any remedy over for liability established by the litigation.
- (4) The burden is on the buyer to establish any breach with respect to the goods accepted.
- (5) Where the buyer is sued for breach of a warranty or other obligation for which his the buyer's seller is answerable over
- (a) he the buyer may give his that seller written notice of the litigation. If the notice states that the seller may come in and defend and that if the seller does not do so he the seller will be bound in any action against him the seller by his the buyer by any determination of fact common to the two litigations, then unless the seller after seasonable receipt of the notice does come in and defend he the seller is so bound.
- (b) if the claim is one for infringement or the like (subsection (3) of section 336.2-312) the original seller may demand in writing that his the original seller's buyer turn over to-him control of the litigation including settlement or else be barred from any remedy over and if he the original seller also agrees to bear all expense and to satisfy any adverse judgment, then unless the buyer after seasonable receipt of the demand does turn over control the buyer is so barred.
- 38 (6) The provisions of subsections (3), (4) and (5) apply to 39 any obligation of a buyer to hold the seller harmless against 40 infringement or the like (subsection (3) of section 336.2-312). 336#02-608
 - 336.2-608 REVOCATION OF ACCEPTANCE IN WHOLE OR IN PART.
 - (1) The buyer may revoke his an acceptance of a lot or commercial unit whose nonconformity substantially impairs its value to him the buyer if he-has-accepted it was accepted
 - (a) on the reasonable assumption that its nonconformity would be cured and it has not been seasonably cured; or
 - (b) without discovery of such nonconformity if $h\pm s$ the acceptance was reasonably induced either by the difficulty of discovery before acceptance or by the seller's assurances.
 - (2) Revocation of acceptance must occur within a reasonable time after the buyer discovers or should have discovered the ground for it and before any substantial change in condition of the goods which is not caused by their own defects. It is not effective until the buyer notifies the seller of it.
 - (3) A buyer who so revokes has the same rights and duties with regard to the goods involved as if he the buyer had rejected them.

- 336.2-609 RIGHT TO ADEQUATE ASSURANCE OF PERFORMANCE.
- (1) A contract for sale imposes an obligation on each party that the other's expectation of receiving due performance will not be impaired. When reasonable grounds for insecurity arise with respect to the performance of either party the other may in writing demand adequate assurance of due performance and until he-receives such assurance is received may if commercially reasonable suspend any performance for which he the person making the demand has not already received the agreed return.
- (2) Between merchants the reasonableness of grounds for insecurity and the adequacy of any assurance offered shall be determined according to commercial standards.
- (3) Acceptance of any improper delivery or payment does not prejudice the aggrieved party's right to demand adequate assurance of future performance.
- (4) After receipt of a justified demand failure to provide within a reasonable time not exceeding 30 days such assurance of

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due performance as is adequate under the circumstances of the
   particular case is a regudiation of the contract.
336#02-610
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3 336.2-610 ANTICIPATORY REPUDIATION.

When either party repudiates the contract with respect to a performance not yet due the loss of which will substantially impair the value of the contract to the other, the aggrieved party may

- (a) for a commercially reasonable time await performance by the repudiating party; or
- (b) resort to any remedy for breach (section 336.2-703 or 11 section 336.2-711), even though he the aggrieved party has 12 notified the repudiating party that he the aggrieved party would await the latter's performance and has urged retraction; and
- (c) in either case suspend his-own the aggrieved party's 15 performance or proceed in accordance with the provisions of this article on the seller's right to identify goods to the contract notwithstanding breach or to salvage unfinished goods (section 336.2-704).

336#02-611

- 336.2-611 RETRACTION OF ANTICIPATORY REPUDIATION.
- (1) Until the repudiating party's next performance is due he the repudiating party can retract his the repudiation unless the aggrieved party has since the repudiation cancelled or 23 materially changed his position or otherwise indicated that he the aggrieved party considers the repudiation final.
 - (2) Retraction may be by any method which clearly indicates to the aggrieved party that the repudiating party intends to perform, but must include any assurance justifiably demanded under the provisions of this article (section 336.2-609).
- 29 (3) Retraction reinstates the repudiating party's rights 30 under the contract with due excuse and allowance to the 31 aggrieved party for any delay occasioned by the repudiation. 336#02-612
 - 336.2-612 "INSTALLMENT CONTRACT"; BREACH.
 - (1) An "installment contract" is one which requires or authorizes the delivery of goods in separate lots to be separately accepted, even though the contract contains a clause "each delivery is a separate contract" or its equivalent.
- (2) The buyer may reject any installment which is nonconforming if the nonconformity substantially impairs the value of that installment and cannot be cured or if the nonconformity is a defect in the required documents; but if the nonconformity does not fall within subsection (3) and the seller 42 gives adequate assurance of its cure the buyer must accept that 43 installment.
- (3) Whenever nonconformity or default with respect to one 45 or more installments substantially impairs the value of the whole contract there is a breach of the whole. But the aggrieved party reinstates the contract if-he-accepts by accepting a nonconforming installment without seasonably notifying of cancellation or if-he-brings by bringing an action 50 with respect only to past installments or demands by demanding performance as to future installments. 336#02-613

336.2-613 CASUALTY TO IDENTIFIED GOODS.

Where the contract requires for its performance goods identified when the contract is made, and the goods suffer casualty without fault of either party before the risk of loss passes to the buyer, or in a proper case under a "no arrival, no sale" term (section 336.2-324) then

- (a) if the loss is total the contract is avoided; and
- (b) if the loss is partial or the goods have so deteriorated as no longer to conform to the contract the buyer may nevertheless demand inspection and at-his-option either treat the contract as avoided or accept the goods with due allowance from the contract price for the deterioration or the deficiency in quantity but without further right against the seller.

336#02-615

66 336.2-615 EXCUSE BY FAILURE OF PRESUPPOSED CONDITIONS. Except so far as a seller may have assumed a greater 67 68

obligation and subject to the preceding section on substituted 69 performance:

70 (a) Delay in delivery or nondelivery in whole or in part by 71 a seller who complies with paragraphs (b) and (c) is not a

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breach of his duty under a contract for sale if performance as agreed has been made impracticable by the occurrence of a contingency the non-occurrence of which was a basic assumption on which the contract was made or by compliance in good faith with any applicable foreign or domestic governmental regulation or order whether or not it later proves to be invalid.

- (b) Where the causes mentioned in paragraph (a) affect only a part of the seller's capacity to perform, he the seller must allocate production and deliveries among his the seller's customers but may at-his-option include regular customers not then under contract as well as his the seller's own requirements for further manufacture. He The seller may so allocate in any manner which is fair and reasonable.
- (c) The seller must notify the buyer seasonably that there will be delay or nondelivery and, when allocation is required under paragraph (b), of the estimated quota thus made available for the buyer.

336#02-616

336.2-616 PROCEDURE ON NOTICE CLAIMING EXCUSE.

- (1) Where the buyer receives notification of a material or indefinite delay or an allocation justified under the preceding section he the buyer may by written notification to the seller as to any delivery concerned, and where the prospective deficiency substantially impairs the value of the whole contract under the provisions of this article relating to breach of installment contracts section (336.2-612), then also as to the
- (a) terminate and thereby discharge any unexecuted portion of the contract; or
- (b) modify the contract by agreeing to take his the available quota in substitution.
- (2) If after receipt of such notification from the seller the buyer fails so to modify the contract within a reasonable time not exceeding 30 days the contract lapses with respect to any deliveries affected.
- (3) The provisions of this section may not be negated by agreement except insofar as the seller has assumed a greater obligation under the preceding section. 336#02-702

336.2-702 SELLER'S REMEDIES ON DISCOVERY OF BUYER'S INSOLVENCY.

- (1) Where the seller discovers the buyer to be insolvent he the seller may refuse delivery except for cash including payment for all goods theretofore delivered under the contract, and stop delivery under this article (section 336.2-705).
- (2) Where the seller discovers that the buyer has received goods on credit while insolvent he the seller may reclaim the goods upon demand made within ten days after the receipt, but if misrepresentation of solvency has been made to the particular 48 seller in writing within three months before delivery the ten 49 day limitation does not apply. Except as provided in this subsection the seller may not base a right to reclaim goods on the buyer's fraudulent or innocent misrepresentation of solvency or of intent to pay.
 - (3) The seller's right to reclaim under subsection (2) is subject to the rights of a buyer in ordinary course or other good faith purchaser under this article (section 336.2-403). Successful reclamation of goods excludes all other remedies with respect to them.

- 336.2-704 SELLER'S RIGHT TO IDENTIFY GOODS TO THE CONTRACT NOTWITHSTANDING BREACH OR TO SALVAGE UNFINISHED GOODS.
 - (1) An aggrieved seller under the preceding section may
- (a) identify to the contract conforming goods not already identified if the aggrieved seller possessed or controlled the goods at the time he-learned of learning of the breach they-are in-his-possession-or-control;
- (b) treat as the subject of resale goods which have demonstrably been intended for the particular contract even though those goods are unfinished.
- (2) Where the goods are unfinished an aggrieved seller may in the exercise of reasonable commercial judgment for the purposes of avoiding loss and of effective realization either complete the manufacture and wholly identify the goods to the contract or cease manufacture and resell for scrap or salvage value or proceed in any other reasonable manner.

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336#02-705

336.2-705 SELLER'S STOPPAGE OF DELIVERY IN TRANSIT OR OTHERWISE.

- (1) The seller may stop delivery of goods in the possession 4 of a carrier or other bailee when-he-discovers on discovering the buyer to be insolvent (section 336.2-702) and may stop delivery of carload, truckload, planeload or larger shipments of express or freight when the buyer repudiates or fails to make a 8 payment due before delivery or if for any other reason the 9 seller has a right to withhold or reclaim the goods.
 - (2) As against such buyer the seller may stop delivery until
 - (a) receipt of the goods by the buyer; or
- (b) acknowledgment to the buyer by any bailee of the goods 14 except a carrier that the bailee holds the goods for the buyer;
 - (c) such acknowledgment to the buyer by a carrier by reshipment or as warehouseman warehouse operator; or
- (d) negotiation to the buyer of any negotiable document of 19 title covering the goods.
 - (3) (a) To stop delivery the seller must so notify as to enable the bailee by reasonable diligence to prevent delivery of the goods.
 - (b) After such notification the bailee must hold and deliver the goods according to the directions of the seller but the seller is liable to the bailee for any ensuing charges or damages.
- (c) If a negotiable document of title has been issued for goods the bailee is not obliged to obey a notification to stop 29 until surrender of the document.
 - (d) A carrier who has issued a non-negotiable bill of lading is not obliged to obey a notification to stop received from a person other than the consignor.

- 336.2-706 SELLER'S RESALE INCLUDING CONTRACT FOR RESALE.
- (1) Under the conditions stated in section 336.2-703 on 35 seller's remedies, the seller may resell the goods concerned or 36 the undelivered balance thereof. Where the resale is made in 37 good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner the seller 38 may recover the difference between the resale price and the contract price together with contract price together with any incidental damages allowed under the provisions of this article (section 336.2-710), but less expenses saved in consequence of the buyer's breach.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) or unless otherwise agreed resale may be at public or private sale including sale by way of one or more contracts to sell or of identification to an existing contract of the seller. Sale may 46 be as a unit or in parcels and at any time and place and on any terms but every aspect of the sale including the method, manner, 48 time, place and terms must be commercially reasonable. The 49 resale must be reasonably identified as referring to the broken 50 contract, but it is not necessary that the goods be in existence or that any or all of them have been identified to the contract 52 before the breach.
- (3) Where the resale is at private sale the seller must 54 give the buyer reasonable notification of his an intention to resell.
 - (4) Where the resale is at public sale
- (a) only identified goods can be sold except where there is 58 a recognized market for a public sale of futures in goods of the 59 kind; and
 - (b) it must be made at a usual place or market for public sale if one is reasonably available and except in the case of goods which are perishable or threaten to decline in value speedily the seller must give the buyer reasonable notice of the time and place of the resale; and
 - (c) if the goods are not to be within the view of those attending the sale the notification of sale must state the place where the goods are located and provide for their reasonable inspection by prospective bidders; and
 - (d) the seller may buy.
- (5) A purchaser who buys in good faith at a resale takes 71 the goods free of any rights of the original buyer even though the seller fails to comply with one or more of the requirements of this section.
 - (6) The seller is not accountable to the buyer for any

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profit made on any resale. A person in the position of a seller
     (section 336.2-707) or a buyer who has rightfully rejected or
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     justifiably revoked acceptance must account for any excess over
     the amount of his <u>a</u> security interest, as hereinafter defined
 5
    (subsection (3) of section 336.2-711).
336#02-707
        336.2-707 "PERSON IN THE POSITION OF A SELLER".
 6
       (1) A "person in the position of a seller" includes as
 8
    against a principal an agent who has paid or become responsible
     for the price of goods on behalf of his the principal or anyone
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    who otherwise holds a security interest or other right in goods
   similar to that of a seller.
       (2) A person in the position of a seller may as provided in
12
   this article withhold or stop delivery (section 336.2-705) and
13
14 resell (section 336.2-706) and recover incidental damages
15
     (section 336.2-710).
336#02-709
16
       336.2-709 ACTION FOR THE PRICE.
17
       (1) When the buyer fails to pay the price as it becomes due
18 the seller may recover, together with any incidental damages
19
    under the next section, the price
      (a) of goods accepted or of conforming goods lost or
20
21
     damaged within a commercially reasonable time after risk of
22 their loss has passed to the buyer; and
       (b) of goods identified to the contract if the seller is
23
24
    unable after reasonable effort to resell them at a reasonable
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    price or the circumstances reasonably indicate that such effort
26 will be unavailing.
27
       (2) Where the seller sues for the price he the seller must
   hold for the buyer any goods which have been identified to the
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     contract and are still in his the seller's control except that
30 if resale becomes possible he the seller may resell them at any
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    time prior to the collection of the judgment. The net proceeds
32
    of any such resale must be credited to the buyer and payment of
33
     the judgment entitles him the buyer to any goods not resold.
34
       (3) After the buyer has wrongfully rejected or revoked
    acceptance of the goods or has failed to make a payment due or
35
36
   has repudiated (section 336.2-610), a seller who is held not
37
     entitled to the price under this section shall nevertheless be
38
     awarded damages for nonacceptance under the preceding section.
336#02-711
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       336.2-711 BUYER'S REMEDIES IN GENERAL; BUYER'S SECURITY
40
    INTEREST IN REJECTED GOODS.
41
       (1) Where the seller fails to make delivery or repudiates
    or the buyer rightfully rejects or justifiably revokes
43
    acceptance then with respect to any goods involved, and with
44
    respect to the whole if the breach goes to the whole contract
     (section 336.2-612), the buyer may cancel and whether-or-not-he
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    has with or without having done so may in addition to recovering
47
    so much of the price as has been paid
48
       (a) "cover" and have damages under the next section as to
49
    all the goods affected whether or not they have been identified
50
    to the contract; or
51
       (b) recover damages for nondelivery as provided in this
52
    article (section 336.2-713).
53
       (2) Where the seller fails to deliver or repudiates the
    buyer may also
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       (a) if the goods have been identified recover them as
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    provided in this article (section 336.2-502); or
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       (b) in a proper case obtain specific performance or replevy
58
     the goods as provided in this article (section 336.2-716).
59
       (3) On rightful rejection or justifiable revocation of
    acceptance a buyer has a security interest in goods in his the buyer's possession or control for any payments made on their
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    price and any expenses reasonably incurred in their inspection,
63
    receipt, transportation, care and custody and may hold such
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    goods and resell them in like manner as an aggrieved seller
65
    (section 336.2-706).
66
       336.2-712 "COVER"; BUYER'S PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE
67
    GOODS.
68
       (1) After a breach within the preceding section the buyer
     may "cover" by making in good faith and without unreasonable
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delay any reasonable purchase of or contract to purchase goods

(2) The buyer may recover from the seller as damages the

in substitution for those due from the seller.

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I difference between the cost of cover and the contract price
    together with any incidental or consequential damages as
   hereinafter defined (section 336.2-715), but less expenses saved
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    in consequence of the seller's breach.
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- (3) Failure of the buyer to effect cover within this 5 section does not bar him the buyer from any other remedy. 6 336#02-714
- 336.2-714 BUYER'S DAMAGES FOR BREACH IN REGARD TO 7 ACCEPTED GOODS. 8
 - (1) Where the buyer has accepted goods and given notification (subsection (3) of section 336.2-607) he the buyer may recover as damages for any nonconformity of tender the loss resulting in the ordinary course of events from the seller's breach as determined in any manner which is reasonable.
 - (2) The measure of damages for breach of warranty is the difference at the time and place of acceptance between the value of the goods accepted and the value they would have had if they had been as warranted, unless special circumstances show proximate damages of a different amount.
- 19 (3) In a proper case any incidental and consequential 20 damages under the next section may also be recovered. 336#02-716
- 21 336.2-716 BUYER'S RIGHT TO SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OR 22 REPLEVIN.
 - (1) Specific performance may be decreed where the goods are unique or in other proper circumstances.
 - (2) The decree for specific performance may include such terms and conditions as to payment of the price, damages, or other relief as the court may deem just.
- (3) The buyer has a right of replevin for goods identified to the contract if after reasonable effort he the buyer is unable to effect cover for such goods or the circumstances reasonably indicate that such effort will be unavailing or if the goods have been shipped under reservation and satisfaction of the security interest in them has been made or tendered. 336#02-717
 - 336.2-717 DEDUCTION OF DAMAGES FROM THE PRICE.

The buyer on notifying the seller of his an intention to do so may deduct all or any part of the damages resulting from any breach of the contract from any part of the price still due under the same contract.

- 336.2-718 LIQUIDATION OR LIMITATION OF DAMAGES; DEPOSITS.
- (1) Damages for breach by either party may be liquidated in the agreement but only at an amount which is reasonable in the light of the anticipated or actual harm caused by the breach, the difficulties of proof of loss, and the inconvenience or nonfeasibility of otherwise obtaining an adequate remedy. A term fixing unreasonably large liquidated damages is void as a
- (2) Where the seller justifiably withholds delivery of goods because of the buyer's breach, the buyer is entitled to restitution of any amount by which the sum of his the buyer's payments exceeds
 - (a) the amount to which the seller is entitled by virtue of terms liquidating the seller's damages in accordance with subsection (1), or
 - (b) in the absence of such terms, 20 percent of the value of the total performance for which the buyer is obligated under the contract or \$500, whichever is smaller.
 - (3) The buyer's right to restitution under subsection (2) is subject to offset to the extent that the seller establishes
 - (a) a right to recover damages under the provisions of this article other than subsection (1), and
 - (b) the amount or value of any benefits received by the buyer directly or indirectly by reason of the contract.
- (4) Where a seller has received payment in goods their reasonable value or the proceeds of their resale shall be treated as payments for the purposes of subsection (2); but if the seller has notice of the buyer's breach before reselling goods received in part performance, his the seller's resale is subject to the conditions laid down in this article on resale by an aggrieved seller (section 336.2-706). 336#02-722
- 70 336.2-722 WHO CAN SUE THIRD PARTIES FOR INJURY TO GOODS. 71 Where a third party so deals with goods which have been

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identified to a contract for sale as to cause actionable injury to a party to that contract

- (a) a right of action against the third party is in either party to the contract for sale who has title to or a security interest or a special property or an insurable interest in the goods; and if the goods have been destroyed or converted a right of action is also in the party who either bore the risk of loss under the contract for sale or has since the injury assumed that risk as against the other;
- (b) if at the time of the injury the party plaintiff did not bear the risk of loss as against the other party to the contract for sale and there is no arrangement between them for disposition of the recovery, his the plaintiff's suit or settlement is, subject to his the plaintiff's own interest, as a fiduciary for the other party to the contract;
- 16 (c) either party may with the consent of the other sue for 17 the benefit of whom it may concern. 336#02-723
 - 336.2-723 PROOF OF MARKET PRICE: TIME AND PLACE.
 - (1) If an action based on anticipatory repudiation comes to trial before the time for performance with respect to some or all of the goods, any damages based on market price (section 336.2-708 or section 336.2-713) shall be determined according to the price of such goods prevailing at the time when the aggrieved party learned of the repudiation.
 - (2) If evidence of a price prevailing at the times or places described in this article is not readily available the price prevailing within any reasonable time before or after the time described or at any other place which in commercial judgment or under usage of trade would serve as a reasonable substitute for the one described may be used, making any proper allowance for the cost of transporting the goods to or from such other place.
 - (3) Evidence of a relevant price prevailing at a time or place other than the one described in this article offered by one party is not admissible unless and until he that party has given the other party such notice as the court finds sufficient to prevent unfair surprise.

336#03-110

336.3-110 PAYABLE TO ORDER.

- (1) An instrument is payable to order when by its terms it is payable to the order or assigns of any person therein specified with reasonable certainty, or to him the person or him the person or him the person's order, or when it is conspicuously designated on its face as "exchange" or the like and names a payee. It may be payable to the order of
 - (a) the maker or drawer; or
 - (b) the drawee; or
 - (c) a payee who is not maker, drawer or drawee; or
 - (d) two or more payees together or in the alternative; or
- (e) an estate, trust or fund, in which case it is payable to the order of the representative of such estate, trust or fund or his the representative's successors; or
- (f) an office, or an officer by his title as such in which case it is payable to the principal but the incumbent of the office or his the incumbent's successors may act as if he-or they the incumbent or a successor were the holder; or
- (g) a partnership or unincorporated association, in which case it is payable to the partnership or association and may be endorsed or transferred by any person thereto authorized.
- (2) An instrument not payable to order is not made so payable by such words as "payable upon return of this instrument properly endorsed."
- (3) An instrument made payable both to order and to bearer is payable to order unless the bearer words are handwritten or typewritten.

336#03-117 65 33

336.3-117 INSTRUMENTS PAYABLE WITH WORDS OF DESCRIPTION.

An instrument made payable to a named person with the addition of words describing $\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{$

- (a) as agent or officer of a specified person is payable to his the principal but the agent or officer may act as if he the agent or officer were the holder;
- (b) as any other fiduciary for a specified person or purpose is payable to the payee and may be negotiated, discharged or enforced by him the payee;

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- terms, and typewritten control printed.

 (c) Words control figures except that if the words are
- 12 ambiguous figures control.
- (d) Unless otherwise specified a provision for interest means interest at the judgment rate at the place of payment from the date of the instrument, or if it is undated from the date of 16 issue.
- (e) Unless the instrument otherwise specifies two or more 18 persons who sign as maker, acceptor or drawer or endorser and as a part of the same transaction are jointly and severally liable 20 even though the instrument contains such words as "I promise to pay."
- (f) Unless otherwise specified consent to extension authorizes a single extension for not longer than the original period. A consent to extension, expressed in the instrument, is 25 binding on secondary parties and accommodation makers. A holder may not exercise his the option to extend an instrument over the objection of a maker or acceptor or other party who in accordance with section 336.3-604 tenders full payment when the instrument is due.

336#03-119

- 336.3-119 OTHER WRITINGS AFFECTING INSTRUMENT.
- (1) As between the obligor and his the obligor's immediate 32 obligee or any transferee the terms of an instrument may be modified or affected by any other written agreement executed as a part of the same transaction, except that a holder in due course is not affected by any limitation of his the holder's 36 rights arising out of the separate written agreement if he the 37 <u>holder</u> had no notice of the limitation when he-took taking the instrument.
- (2) A separate agreement does not affect the negotiability of an instrument. 40

336#03-201

- 336.3-201 TRANSFER: RIGHT TO ENDORSEMENT.
- (1) Transfer of an instrument vests in the transferee such rights as the transferor has therein, except that a transferee who has himself been a party to any fraud or illegality affecting the instrument or who as a prior holder had notice of a defense or claim against it cannot improve his position by taking from a later holder in due course.
- (2) A transfer of a security interest in an instrument vests the foregoing rights in the transferee to the extent of the interest transferred.
- (3) Unless otherwise agreed any transfer for value of an instrument not then payable to bearer gives the transferee the 53 specifically enforceable right to have the unqualified endorsement of the transferor. Negotiation takes effect only when the endorsement is made and until that time there is no presumption that the transferee is the owner. 336#03-203

336.3-203 WRONG OR MISSPELLED NAME.

Where an instrument is made payable to a person under a 59 misspelled name or one other than his the person's own he the person may endorse in that name or his the person's own or both; but signature in both names may be required by a person paying or giving value for the instrument.

336#03-204

- 336.3-204 SPECIAL ENDORSEMENT; BLANK ENDORSEMENT.
- (1) A special endorsement specifies the person to whom or to whose order it makes the instrument payable. Any instrument 66 specially endorsed becomes payable to the order of the special endorsee and may be further negotiated only by his the special 68 <u>endorsee's</u> endorsement.
- 69 (2) An endorsement in blank specifies no particular 70 endorsee and may consist of a mere signature. An instrument payable to order and endorsed in blank becomes payable to bearer

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been discharged.

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and may be negotiated by delivery alone until specially endorsed.
       (3) The holder may convert a blank endorsement into a
     special endorsement by writing over the signature of the
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     endorser in blank any contract consistent with the character of
 5
     the endorsement.
       336.3-206 EFFECT OF RESTRICTIVE ENDORSEMENT.
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       (1) No restrictive endorsement prevents further transfer or
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     negotiation of the instrument.
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       (2) An intermediary bank, or a payor bank which is not the
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     depositary bank, is neither given notice nor otherwise affected
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     by a restrictive endorsement of any person except the bank's
12
    immediate transferor or the person presenting for payment.
13
       (3) Except for an intermediary bank, any transferee under
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     an endorsement which is conditional or includes the words "for
15
     collection," "for deposit," "pay any bank," or like terms
     (subparagraphs (a) and (c) of section 336.3-205) must pay or
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17
     apply any value given by him the transferee for or on the
18
     security of the instrument consistently with the endorsement and
19
     the transferee to the extent that-he-does of doing so he becomes
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     a holder for value. In addition such transferee is a holder in
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     due course if-he by virtue of otherwise complies complying with
22
     the requirements of section 336.3-302 on what constitutes a
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    holder in due course.
       (4) The first taker under an endorsement for the benefit of
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25
     the endorser or another person (subparagraph (d) of section
26
     336.3-205) must pay or apply any value given by him the first
     taker for or on the security of the instrument consistently with
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28
    the endorsement and to the extent that-he-does of doing so he
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    becomes a holder for value. In addition such taker is becomes a
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    holder in due course if-he by otherwise complies complying with
31
    the requirements of section 336.3-302 on what constitutes a
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    holder in due course. A later holder for value is neither given
33 notice nor otherwise affected by such restrictive endorsement
34
    unless he that holder has knowledge that a fiduciary or other
35
    person has negotiated the instrument in any transaction for his
36
    that person's own benefit or otherwise in breach of duty
    (subsection (2) of section 336.3-304).
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336#03-208
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        336.3-208 REACQUISITION.
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        Where an instrument is returned to or reacquired by a prior
     party he the prior party may cancel any endorsement which is not
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    necessary to his the prior party's title and reissue or further
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42
    negotiate the instrument, but any intervening party is
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    discharged as against the reacquiring party and subsequent
    holders not in due course and if his the intervening party's
44
    endorsement has been cancelled is discharged as against
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46
     subsequent holders in due course as well.
336#03-301
       336.3-301 RIGHTS OF A HOLDER.
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       The holder of an instrument whether or not he the holder is
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     the owner may transfer or negotiate it and, except as otherwise
50
     provided in section 336.3-603 on payment or satisfaction,
51
    discharge it or enforce payment in his the holder's own name.
336#03-303
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       336.3-303 TAKING FOR VALUE.
53
       A holder takes the instrument for value
54
       (a) to the extent that the agreed consideration has been
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    performed or that he the holder acquires a security interest in
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    or a lien on the instrument otherwise than by legal process; or
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        (b) when he the holder takes the instrument in payment of
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    or as security for an antecedent claim against any person
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    whether or not the claim is due; or
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       (c) when he the holder gives a negotiable instrument for it
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     or makes an irrevocable commitment to a third person.
336#03-304
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       336.3-304 NOTICE TO PURCHASER.
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       (1) The purchaser has notice of a claim or defense if
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        (a) the instrument is so incomplete, bears such visible
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     evidence of forgery or alteration, or is otherwise so irregular
    as to call into question its validity, terms or ownership or to
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    create an ambiguity as to the party to pay; or
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       (b) the purchaser has notice that the obligation of any
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     party is voidable in whole or in part, or that all parties have
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(2) The purchaser has notice of a claim against the

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     instrument when he the purchaser has knowledge that a fiduciary
     has negotiated the instrument in payment of or as security
     for his the fiduciary's own debt or in any transaction for his
     the fiduciary's own benefit or otherwise in breach of duty.
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 5
        (3) The purchaser has notice that an instrument is overdue
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     if he the purchaser has reason to know
       (a) that any part of the principal amount is overdue or
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    that there is an uncured default in payment of another
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     instrument of the same series; or
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        (b) that acceleration of the instrument has been made; or
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        (c) that he the purchaser is taking a demand instrument
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     after demand has been made or more than a reasonable length of
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     time after its issue. A reasonable time for a check drawn and
14
     payable within the states and territories of the United States
15
    and the District of Columbia is presumed to be 30 days.
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        (4) Knowledge of the following facts does not of itself
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     give the purchaser notice of a defense or claim:
18
        (a) That the instrument is antedated or postdated;
19
        (b) That it was issued or negotiated in return for an
20 executory promise or accompanied by a separate agreement, unless
21
    the purchaser has notice that a defense or claim has arisen from
22
     the terms thereof;
23
       (c) That any party has signed for accommodation;
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       (d) That an incomplete instrument has been completed,
25
     unless the purchaser has notice of any improper completion;
26
        (e) That any person negotiating the instrument is or was a
27 fiduciary;
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        (f) That there has been default in payment of interest on
29
    the instrument or in payment of any other instrument, except one
30
     of the same series.
        (5) The filing or recording of a document does not of
31
32 itself constitute notice within the provisions of this article
33 to a person who would otherwise be a holder in due course.
34
        (6) To be effective notice must be received at such time
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     and in such manner as to give a reasonable opportunity to act on
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336#03-305
37
        336.3-305 RIGHTS OF A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.
38
        To the extent that a holder is a holder in due course he
39
     the holder takes the instrument free from
      (1) all claims to it on the part of any person; and
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41
        (2) all defenses of any party to the instrument with whom
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    the holder has not dealt except
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      (a) infancy, to the extent that it is a defense to a simple
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    contract; and
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       (b) such other incapacity, or duress, or illegality of the
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     transaction, as renders the obligation of the party a nullity;
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    and
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        (c) such misrepresentation as has induced the party to sign
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     the instrument with neither knowledge nor reasonable opportunity
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     to obtain knowledge of its character or its essential terms; and
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        (d) discharge in insolvency proceedings; and
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        (e) any other discharge of which the holder has notice when
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     he-takes taking the instrument.
336#03-306
        336.3-306 RIGHTS OF ONE NOT HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.
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55
       Unless he a person has the rights of a holder in due course
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     any the person takes the instrument subject to
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        (a) all valid claims to it on the part of any person; and
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        (b) all defenses of any party which would be available in
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     an action on a simple contract; and
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       (c) the defenses of want or failure of consideration,
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     nonperformance of any condition precedent, nondelivery, or
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     delivery for a special purpose (section 336.3-408); and
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       (d) the defense that he the taker or a person through whom
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     he the taker holds the instrument acquired it by theft, or that
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     payment or satisfaction to such holder would be inconsistent
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     with the terms of a restrictive endorsement. The claim of any
    third person to the instrument is not otherwise available as a
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     defense to any party liable thereon unless the third
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    person himself actually defends the action for such party.
336#03-307
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(1) Unless specifically denied in the pleadings each 73 signature on an instrument is admitted. When the effectiveness

336.3-307 BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING SIGNATURES, DEFENSES

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of a signature is put in issue
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- (a) the burden of establishing it is on the party claiming under the signature; but
- (b) the signature is presumed to be genuine or authorized except where the action is to enforce the obligation of a purported signer who has died or become incompetent before proof is required.
- (2) When signatures are admitted or established, production of the instrument entitles a holder to recover on it unless the 10 defendant establishes a defense.
- 11 (3) After it is shown that a defense exists a person claiming the rights of a holder in due course has the burden of 12 13 establishing that he the claimant or some person under whom 14 he the claimant claims is in all respects a holder in due course. 336#03-401

336.3-401 SIGNATURE. 15

- (1) No person is liable on an instrument unless his the person's signature appears thereon.
- 18 (2) A signature is made by use of any name, including any 19 trade or assumed name, upon an instrument, or by any word or mark used in lieu of a written signature. 336#03-403

336.3-403 SIGNATURE BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE.

- (1) A signature may be made by an agent or other representative, and his the authority to make it may be established as in other cases of representation. No particular form of appointment is necessary to establish such authority.
- (2) An authorized representative who signs his-own the authorized representative's name to an instrument
- (a) is personally obligated if the instrument neither names the person represented nor shows that the representative signed in a representative capacity;
- (b) except as otherwise established between the immediate parties, is personally obligated if the instrument names the person represented but not show that the representative signed in a representative capacity, or if the instrument does not name the person represented but does show that the representative signed in a representative capacity.
 - (3) Except as otherwise established the name of an organization preceded or followed by the name and office of an authorized individual is a signature made in a representative capacity.

336#03-404

336.3-404 UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURES.

- (1) Any unauthorized signature is wholly inoperative as that of the person whose name is signed unless he the named person ratifies it or is precluded from denying it; but it operates as the signature of the unauthorized signer in favor of any person who in good faith pays the instrument or takes it for
- 48 (2) Any unauthorized signature may be ratified for all purposes of this article. Such ratification does not of itself affect any rights of the person ratifying against the actual signer.

336#03-405

336.3-405 IMPOSTORS; SIGNATURE IN NAME OF PAYEE.

- (1) An endorsement by any person in the name of a named payee is effective if
- (a) an impostor by use of the mails or otherwise has induced the maker or drawer to issue the instrument to him the imposter or his a confederate in the name of the payee; or
- (b) a person signing as or on behalf of a maker or drawer intends the payee to have no interest in the instrument; or
- (c) an agent or employee of the maker or drawer has supplied him the maker or drawer with the name of the payee intending the latter to have no such interest.
- 63 (2) Nothing in this section shall affect the criminal or civil liability of the person so endorsing. 336#03-406

336.3-406 NEGLIGENCE CONTRIBUTING TO ALTERATION OR 66 UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURE.

Any person who-by-his whose negligence substantially contributes to a material alteration of the instrument or to the making of an unauthorized signature is precluded from asserting the alteration or lack of authority against a holder in due

course or against a drawee or other payor who pays the

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l instrument in good faith and in accordance with the reasonable
2 commercial standards of the drawee's or payor's business.
336#03-407
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336.3-407 ALTERATION.

- 4 (1) Any alteration of an instrument is material which changes the contract of any party thereto in any respect, including any such change in 6
- 7 (a) the number or relations of the parties; or 8 (b) an incomplete instrument, by completing it otherwise than as authorized; or
- (c) the writing as signed, by adding to it or by removing 11 any part of it.
- 12 (2) As against any person other than a subsequent holder in due course
- (a) alteration by the holder which is both fraudulent and 15 material discharges any party whose contract is thereby changed 16 unless that party assents or is precluded from asserting the defense;
- (b) no other alteration discharges any party and the 19 instrument may be enforced according to its original tenor, or 20 as to incomplete instruments according to the authority given.
- (3) A subsequent holder in due course may in all cases enforce the instrument according to its original tenor, and when 23 an incomplete instrument has been completed, he that holder may enforce it as completed. 336#03-409

336.3-409 DRAFT NOT AN ASSIGNMENT.

- (1) A check or other draft does not of itself operate as an 27 assignment of any funds in the hands of the drawee available for 28 its payment, and the drawee is not liable on the instrument until he-accepts accepting it.
- 30 (2) Nothing in this section shall affect any liability in 31 contract, tort or otherwise arising from any letter of credit or 32 other obligation or representation which is not an acceptance. 336#03-410

336.3-410 DEFINITION AND OPERATION OF ACCEPTANCE.

- (1) Acceptance is the drawee's signed engagement to honor the draft as presented. It must be written on the draft, and may consist of his the drawee's signature alone. It becomes 37 operative when completed by delivery or notification.
- (2) A draft may be accepted although it has not been signed 39 by the drawer or is otherwise incomplete or is overdue or has been dishonored.
- 41 (3) Where the draft is payable at a fixed period after sight and the acceptor fails to date his the acceptance the 42 43 holder may complete it by supplying a date in good faith. 336#03-412

336.3-412 ACCEPTANCE VARYING DRAFT.

- (1) Where the drawee's proffered acceptance in any manner 46 varies the draft as presented the holder may refuse the acceptance and treat the draft as dishonored in which case the drawee is entitled to have his the acceptance cancelled.
- (2) The terms of the draft are not varied by an acceptance 50 to pay at any particular bank or place in the United States, 51 unless the acceptance states that the draft is to be paid only at such bank or place.
- 53 (3) Where the holder assents to an acceptance varying the 54 terms of the draft each drawer and endorser who does not 55 affirmatively assent is discharged. 336#03-413

336.3-413 CONTRACT OF MAKER, DRAWER AND ACCEPTOR.

- (1) The maker or acceptor engages that-he-will to pay the instrument according to its tenor at the time of his the engagement or as completed pursuant to section 336.3-115 on incomplete instruments.
- (2) The drawer engages that upon dishonor of the draft and pay the amount of the draft to the holder or to any endorser who takes it up. The drawer man distribution of the drawer man distribution to the drawer will be described to the drawer will be descr takes it up. The drawer may disclaim this liability by drawing 65 without recourse.
 - (3) By making, drawing or accepting the party admits as against all subsequent parties including the drawee the existence of the payee and his the payee's then capacity to endorse.

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336.3-414 CONTRACT OF ENDORSER; ORDER OF LIABILITY.

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- (1) Unless the endorsement otherwise specifies (as by such words as "without recourse") every endorser engages that upon 3 dishonor and any necessary notice of dishonor and protest he the endorser will pay the instrument according to its tenor at the 5 time of his the endorsement to the holder or to any subsequent 6 endorser who takes it up, even though the endorser who takes it up was not obligated to do so.
- 8 (2) Unless they otherwise agree endorsers are liable to one another in the order in which they endorse, which is presumed to 9 10 be the order in which their signatures appear on the instrument. 336#03-415

336.3-415 CONTRACT OF ACCOMMODATION PARTY.

- (1) An accommodation party is one who signs the instrument in any capacity for the purpose of lending his the accommodation party's name to another party to it.
- (2) When the instrument has been taken for value before it is due the accommodation party is liable in the capacity in 17 which he the accommodation party has signed even though the taker knows of the accommodation.
 - (3) As against a holder in due course and without notice of the accommodation oral proof of the accommodation is not admissible to give the accommodation party the benefit of discharges dependent on his the accommodation party's character as such. In other cases the accommodation character may be shown by oral proof.
 - (4) An endorsement which shows that it is not in the chain of title is notice of its accommodation character.
- 27 (5) An accommodation party is not liable to the party 28 accommodated, and if-he-pays on paying the instrument has a 29 right of recourse on the instrument against such party. 336#03-416

336.3-416 CONTRACT OF GUARANTOR.

- (1) "Payment guaranteed" or equivalent words added to a signature mean that the signer engages that if the instrument is not paid when due he the signer will pay it according to its tenor without resort by the holder to any other party.
- (2) "Collection guaranteed" or equivalent words added to a signature mean that the signer engages that if the instrument is not paid when due he the signer will pay it according to its tenor, but only after the holder has reduced his the holder's claim against the maker or acceptor to judgment and execution has been returned unsatisfied, or after the maker or acceptor has become insolvent or it is otherwise apparent that it is useless to proceed against him the maker or acceptor.
- (3) Words of guaranty which do not otherwise specify guarantee payment.
- (4) No words of guaranty added to the signature of a sole maker or acceptor affect his the maker's or acceptor's liability on the instrument. Such words added to the signature of one of two or more makers or acceptors create a presumption that the signature is for the accommodation of the others.
- (5) When words of guaranty are used presentment, notice of dishonor and protest are not necessary to charge the user.
- (6) Any guaranty written on the instrument is enforceable 52 53 notwithstanding any statute of frauds. 336#03-417

336.3-417 WARRANTIES ON PRESENTMENT AND TRANSFER.

- (1) Any person who obtains payment or acceptance and any prior transferor warrants to a person who in good faith pays or accepts that
- (a) he the warrantor has a good title to the instrument or is authorized to obtain payment or acceptance on behalf of one who has a good title; and
- (b) he the warrantor has no knowledge that the signature of the maker or drawer is unauthorized, except that this warranty is not given by a holder in due course acting in good faith
- (i) to a maker with respect to the maker's own signature;
- (ii) to a drawer with respect to the drawer's own signature, whether or not the drawer is also the drawee; or
- (iii) to an acceptor of a draft if the holder in due course took the draft after the acceptance or obtained the acceptance without knowledge that the drawer's signature was unauthorized;
- (c) the instrument has not been materially altered, except that this warranty is not given by a holder in due course acting

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                                                              PAGE 150
     in good faith
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     (i) to the maker of a note; or
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        (ii) to the drawer of a draft whether or not the drawer is
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     also the drawee; or
      (iii) to the acceptor of a draft with respect to an
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     alteration made prior to the acceptance if the holder in due
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     course took the draft after the acceptance, even though the
 8 acceptance provided "payable as originally drawn" or equivalent
 9 terms; or
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11 alteration made after the acceptance.
12 (2) Any person with
       (iv) to the acceptor of a draft with respect to an
      (2) Any person who transfers an instrument and receives
13 consideration warrants to his the transferee and if the transfer
14 is by endorsement to any subsequent holder who takes the
15 instrument in good faith that
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       (a) he the transferor has a good title to the instrument or
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     is authorized to obtain payment or acceptance on behalf of one
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    who has had a good title and the transfer is otherwise rightful;
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    and
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        (b) all signatures are genuine or authorized; and
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        (c) the instrument has not been materially altered; and
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        (d) no defense of any party is good against him the
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    transferor; and
        (e) he the transferor has no knowledge of any insolvency
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    proceeding instituted with respect to the maker or acceptor or
26 the drawer of an unaccepted instrument.
        (3) By transferring "without recourse" the transferor
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     limits the obligation stated in subsection (2) (d) to a warranty
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     that he the transferor has no knowledge of such a defense.
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       (4) A selling agent or broker who does not disclose the
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    fact that he the agent or broker is acting only as such gives
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    the warranties provided in this section, but if-he-makes by
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     making such disclosure warrants only his the agent's or broker's
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     good faith and authority.
336#03-418
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        336.3-418 FINALITY OF PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE.
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        Except for recovery of bank payments as provided in the
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    article on bank deposits and collections (article 4) and except
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   for liability for breach of warranty on presentment under the
39
     preceding section, payment or acceptance of any instrument is
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    final in favor of a holder in due course, or a person who has in
41
     good faith changed his position in reliance on the payment.
336#03-419
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       336.3-419 CONVERSION OF INSTRUMENT; INNOCENT
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    REPRESENTATIVE.
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        (1) An instrument is converted when
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        (a) a drawee to whom it is delivered for acceptance refuses
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    to return it on demand; or
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      (b) any person to whom it is delivered for payment refuses
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     on demand either to pay or to return it; or
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       (c) it is paid on a forged endorsement.
      (2) In an action against a drawee under subsection (1) the
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    measure of the drawee's liability is the face amount of the
    instrument. In any other action under subsection (1) the measure
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   of liability is presumed to be the face amount of the instrument.
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       (3) Subject to the provisions of this chapter concerning
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     restrictive endorsements a representative, including a
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    depositary or collecting bank, who has in good faith and in
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    accordance with the reasonable commercial standards applicable
58 to the business of such representative dealt with an instrument
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    or its proceeds on behalf of one who was not the true owner is
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    not liable in conversion or otherwise to the true owner beyond
61
     the amount of any proceeds remaining in his its hands.
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      (4) An intermediary bank or payor bank which is not a
   depositary bank is not liable in conversion solely by reason of
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64
    the fact that proceeds of an item endorsed restrictively
65
    (sections 336.3-205 and 336.3-206) are not paid or applied
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    consistently with the restrictive endorsement of an endorser
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    other than its immediate transferor.
336#03-501
        336.3-501 WHEN PRESENTMENT, NOTICE OF DISHONOR, AND
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necessary to charge secondary parties as follows: (a) Presentment for acceptance is necessary to charge the 73 drawer and endorsers of a draft where the draft so provides, or

(1) Unless excused (section 336.3-511) presentment is

PROTEST NECESSARY OR PERMISSIBLE.

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is payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee, or its date of payment depends upon such presentment. The holder may-at-his-option-present has the option of presenting for acceptance any other draft payable at a stated date;

- (b) Presentment for payment is necessary to charge any endorser:
- (c) In the case of any drawer, the acceptor of a draft payable at a bank or the maker of a note payable at a bank, presentment for payment is necessary, but failure to make presentment discharges such drawer, acceptor or maker only as stated in section 336.3-502(1) (b).
 - (2) Unless excused (section 336.3-511)
- (a) notice of any dishonor is necessary to charge any endorser:
- (b) in the case of any drawer, the acceptor of a draft payable at a bank or the maker of a note payable at a bank, notice of any dishonor is necessary, but failure to give such notice discharges such drawer, acceptor or maker only as stated 20 in section 336.3-502(1) (b).
 - (3) Unless excused (section 336.3-511) protest of any dishonor is necessary to charge the drawer and endorsers of any draft which on its face appears to be drawn or payable outside of the states, territories, dependencies and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The holder may-at-his-option-make has the option of making protest of any dishonor of any other instrument and in the case of a foreign draft may on insolvency of the acceptor before maturity make protest for better security.
- (4) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, neither presentment nor notice of dishonor nor protest is necessary to charge an endorser who has endorsed an instrument after maturity. 336#03-502
 - 336.3-502 UNEXCUSED DELAY; DISCHARGE.
 - (1) Where without excuse any necessary presentment or notice of dishonor is delayed beyond the time when it is due
 - (a) any endorser is discharged; and
 - (b) any drawer or the acceptor of a draft payable at a bank or the maker of a note payable at a bank who because the drawee or payor bank becomes insolvent during the delay is deprived of funds maintained with the drawee or payor bank to cover the instrument may discharge his liability by written assignment to the holder of his that person's rights against the drawee or payor bank in respect of such funds, but such drawer, acceptor or maker is not otherwise discharged.
 - (2) Where without excuse a necessary protest is delayed beyond the time when it is due any drawer or endorser is discharged.

47 336#03-503

336.3-503 TIME OF PRESENTMENT.

- (1) Unless a different time is expressed in the instrument the time for any presentment is determined as follows:
- (a) Where an instrument is payable at or a fixed period after a stated date any presentment for acceptance must be made on or before the date it is payable;
- (b) Where an instrument is payable after sight it must either be presented for acceptance or negotiated within a reasonable time after date or issue whichever is later;
- (c) Where an instrument shows the date on which it is payable presentment for payment is due on that date;
- (d) Where an instrument is accelerated presentment for payment is due within a reasonable time after the acceleration;
- (e) With respect to the liability of any secondary party presentment for acceptance or payment of any other instrument is due within a reasonable time after such party becomes liable thereon.
- (2) A reasonable time for presentment is determined by the nature of the instrument, any usage of banking or trade and the facts of the particular case. In the case of an uncertified check which is drawn and payable within the United States and which is not a draft drawn by a bank the following are presumed to be reasonable periods within which to present for payment or to initiate bank collection:
- (a) With respect to the liability of the drawer, 30 days after date or issue whichever is later; and
 - (b) With respect to the liability of an endorser, seven

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days after his endorsement.
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- (3) Where any presentment is due on a day which is not a full business day for either the person making presentment or 4 the party to pay or accept, presentment is due on the next following day which is a full business day for both parties.
- 6 (4) Presentment to be sufficient must be made at a 7 reasonable hour, and if at a bank during its banking day. 336#03-504
 - 336.3-504 HOW PRESENTMENT MADE.
- 9 (1) Presentment is a demand for acceptance or payment made 10 upon the maker, acceptor, drawee or other payor by or on behalf 11 of the holder.
 - (2) Presentment may be made
- (a) by mail, in which event the time of presentment is 14 determined by the time of receipt of the mail; or
 - (b) through a clearing house; or
- instrument or if there be none at the place of business or residence of the party to acceptance or payment specified in the place of business or (c) at the place of acceptance or payment specified in the residence of the party to accept or pay. If neither the party to accept or pay nor anyone authorized to act for him that party is present or accessible at such place presentment is excused.
 - (3) It may be made
- (a) to any one of two or more makers, acceptors, drawees or 23 other payors; or
- (b) to any person who has authority to make or refuse the 25 acceptance or payment.
- (4) A draft accepted or a note made payable at a bank in 27 the United States must be presented at such bank.
- (5) In the cases described in section 336.4-210 presentment 29 may be made in the manner and with the result stated in that section.

336#03-505

- 336.3-505 RIGHTS OF PARTY TO WHOM PRESENTMENT IS MADE.
- (1) The party to whom presentment is made may without dishonor require
 - (a) exhibition of the instrument; and
- (b) reasonable identification of the person making 36 presentment and evidence of his the presenter's authority to make it if made for another; and
- (c) that the instrument be produced for acceptance or 39 payment at a place specified in it, or if there be none at any 40 place reasonable in the circumstances; and
- (d) a signed receipt on the instrument for any partial or 42 full payment and its surrender upon full payment.
- (2) Failure to comply with any such requirement invalidates 44 the presentment but the person presenting has a reasonable time in which to comply and the time for acceptance or payment runs from the time of compliance.

336#03-507 47

- 336.3-507 DISHONOR; HOLDER'S RIGHT OF RECOURSE; TERM ALLOWING RE-PRESENTMENT.
 - (1) An instrument is dishonored when
- (a) a necessary or optional presentment is duly made and due acceptance or payment is refused or cannot be obtained within the prescribed time or in case of bank collections the instrument is seasonably returned by the midnight deadline 54 (section 336.4-301); or
- (b) presentment is excused and the instrument is not duly 56 accepted or paid.
- (2) Subject to any necessary notice of dishonor and 58 protest, the holder has upon dishonor an immediate right of 59 recourse against the drawers and endorsers.
 - (3) Return of an instrument for lack of proper endorsement is not dishonor.
- (4) A term in a draft or an endorsement thereof allowing a 63 stated time for re-presentment in the event of any dishonor of 64 the draft by nonacceptance if a time draft or by nonpayment if a 65 sight draft gives the holder as against any secondary party bound by the term an option to waive the dishonor without affecting the liability of the secondary party and he the holder may present again up to the end of the stated time. 336#03-508
- 69 336.3-508 NOTICE OF DISHONOR.
- 70 (1) Notice of dishonor may be given to any person who may 71 be liable on the instrument by or on behalf of the holder or any 72 party who has himself received notice, or any other party who

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can be compelled to pay the instrument. In addition an agent or
2 bank in whose hands the instrument is dishonored may give notice
    to his its principal or customer or to another agent or bank
   from which the instrument was received.
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- (2) Any necessary notice must be given by a bank before its midnight deadline and by any other person before midnight of the third business day after dishonor or receipt of notice of dishonor.
- (3) Notice may be given in any reasonable manner. It may be oral or written and in any terms which identify the instrument and state that it has been dishonored. 12 misdescription which does not mislead the party notified does 13 not vitiate the notice. Sending the instrument bearing à stamp, 14 ticket or writing stating that acceptance or payment has been refused or sending a notice of debit with respect to the instrument is sufficient.
 - (4) Written notice is given when sent although it is not received.
 - (5) Notice to one partner is notice to each although the firm has been dissolved.
 - (6) When any party is in insolvency proceedings instituted after the issue of the instrument notice may be given either to the party or to the representative of his the party's estate.
 - (7) When any party is dead or incompetent notice may be sent to his the party's last known address or given to his a personal representative.
- 27 (8) Notice operates for the benefit of all parties who have 28 rights on the instrument against the party notified. 336#03-511
 - 336.3-511 WAIVED OR EXCUSED PRESENTMENT, PROTEST OR NOTICE OF DISHONOR OR DELAY THEREIN.
 - (1) Delay in presentment, protest or notice of dishonor is excused when the party is without notice that it is due or when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond his the party's control and he the party exercises reasonable diligence after the cause of the delay ceases to operate.
 - (2) Presentment or notice or protest as the case may be is entirely excused when
 - (a) the party to be charged has waived it expressly or by implication either before or after it is due; or
 - (b) such party has himself dishonored the instrument or has countermanded payment or otherwise has no reason to except or right to require that the instrument be accepted or paid; or
 - (c) by reasonable diligence the presentment or protest cannot be made or the notice given.
 - (3) Presentment is also entirely excused when
 - (a) the maker, acceptor or drawee of any instrument except a documentary draft is dead or in insolvency proceedings instituted after the issue of the instrument; or
 - (b) acceptance or payment is refused but not for want of proper presentment.
 - (4) Where a draft has been dishonored by nonacceptance a later presentment for payment and any notice of dishonor and protest for nonpayment are excused unless in the meantime the instrument has been accepted.
 - (5) A waiver of protest is also a waiver of presentment and of notice of dishonor even though protest is not required.
- (6) Where a waiver of presentment or notice or protest is embodied in the instrument itself it is binding upon all parties; but where it is written above the signature of an endorser it binds him the endorser only. 336#03-601
 - 336.3-601 DISCHARGE OF PARTIES.
 - (1) The extent of the discharge of any party from liability on an instrument is governed by the sections on
 - (a) payment or satisfaction (section 336.3-603); or
 - (b) tender of payment (section 336.3-604); or
 - (c) cancellation or renunciation (section 336.3-605); or
 - (d) impairment of right of recourse or of collateral (section 336.3-606); or
 - (e) reacquisition of the instrument by a prior party (section 336.3-208); or
- 71 (f) fraudulent and material alteration (section 336.3-407); 72
- 73 (g) certification of a check (section 336.3-411); or
 - (h) acceptance varying a draft (section 336.3-412); or

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(i) unexcused dela presentment or notice of dishonor or
2 protest (section 33 - 2).
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- (2) Any party is _so discharged from his liability on an 4 instrument to anot: party by any other act or agreement such party which would discharge his the former's simple party by any other act or agreement with contract for the payment of money.
 - (3) The liability of all parties is discharged when any party who has himself no right of action or recourse on the 9 instrument
 - 10 (a) reacquires the instrument in his the reacquiring person's own right; or
 - 12 (b) is discharged under any provision of this article, 13 except as otherwise provided with respect to discharge for 14 impairment of recourse or of collateral (section 336.3-606). 336#03-602
 - 15 336.3-602 EFFECT OF DISCHARGE AGAINST HOLDER IN DUE 16 COURSE.

17 No discharge of any party provided by this article is 18 effective against a subsequent holder in due course unless he the holder has notice thereof when he-takes taking the 19 20 instrument.

336#03-603

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336.3-603 PAYMENT OR SATISFACTION.

- (1) The liability of any party is discharged to the extent 23 of his the party's payment or satisfaction to the holder even 24 though it is made with knowledge of a claim of another person to the instrument unless prior to such payment or satisfaction the person making the claim either supplies indemnity deemed adequate by the party seeking the discharge or enjoins payment 28 or satisfaction by order of a court of competent jurisdiction in 29 an action in which the adverse claimant and the holder are 30 parties. This subsection does not, however, result in the discharge of the liability
- (a) of a party who in bad faith pays or satisfies a holder 33 who acquired the instrument by theft or who (unless having the rights of a holder in due course) holds through one who so acquired it; or
- (b) of a party (other than an intermediary bank or a payor 37 bank which is not a depositary bank) who pays or satisfies the holder of an instrument which has been restrictively endorsed in a manner not consistent with the terms of such restrictive 40 endorsement.
- 41 (2) Payment or satisfaction may be made with the consent of 42 the holder by any person including a stranger to the instrument. Surrender of the instrument to such a person gives him that person the rights of a transferee (section 336.3-201). 336#03-605

- 45 336.3-605 CANCELLATION AND RENUNCIATION.
 46 (1) The holder of an instrument may even without
- 47 consideration discharge any party
 48 (a) in any manner apparent on the face of the instrument or 49 the endorsement, as by intentionally cancelling the instrument 50 or the party's signature by destruction or mutilation, or by striking out the party's signature; or
- (b) by renouncing his the holder's rights by a writing 53 signed and delivered or by surrender of the instrument to the party to be discharged.
- 55 · (2) Neither cancellation nor renunciation without surrender of the instrument affects the title thereto. 56 336#03-606
 - 336.3-606 IMPAIRMENT OF RECOURSE OR OF COLLATERAL.
 - (1) The holder discharges any party to the instrument to the extent that without such party's consent the holder
- (a) without express reservation of rights releases or agrees not to sue any person against whom the party has to the knowledge of the holder a right of recourse or agrees to suspend the right to enforce against such person the instrument or collateral or otherwise discharges such person, except that failure or delay in effecting any required presentment, protest or notice of dishonor with respect to any such person does not 67 discharge any party as 'to whom presentment, protest or notice of 68 dishonor is effective or unnecessary; or
 - (b) unjustifiably impairs any collateral for the instrument given by or on behalf of the party or any person against whom he the party has a right of recourse.
 - (2) By express reservation of rights against a party with a

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title; and

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right of recourse the holder preserves
       (a) all his the holder's rights against such party as of
     the time when the instrument was originally due; and
      (b) the right of the party to pay the instrument as of that
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     time; and
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       (c) all rights of such party to recourse against others.
336#03-802
        336.3-802 EFFECT OF INSTRUMENT ON OBLIGATION FOR WHICH
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      (1) Unless otherwise agreed where an instrument is taken
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    for an underlying obligation
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      (a) the obligation is pro tanto discharged if a bank is
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     drawer, maker or acceptor of the instrument and there is no
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    recourse on the instrument against the underlying obligor; and
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       (b) in any other case the obligation is suspended pro tanto
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     until the instrument is due or if it is payable on demand until
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     its presentment. If the instrument is dishonored action may be
     maintained on either the instrument or the obligation; discharge
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     of the underlying obligor on the instrument also discharges him
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     that obligor on the obligation.
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       (2) The taking in good faith of a check which is not
     postdated does not of itself so extend the time on the original
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     obligation as to discharge a surety.
336#03-803
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        336.3-803 NOTICE TO THIRD PARTY.
        Where a defendant is sued for breach of an obligation for
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     which a third person is answerable over under this article he
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    the defendant may give the third person written notice of the
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     litigation, and the person notified may then give similar notice
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    to any other person who is answerable over to him the third
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    person under this article. If the notice states that the person
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     notified may come in and defend and that if the person notified
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     does not do so he such a person will in any action against him
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     the person notified by the person giving the notice be bound by
     any determination of fact common to the two litigations, then
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     unless after seasonable receipt of the notice the person
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    notified does come in and defend he such a person is so bound.
336#03-804
        336.3-804 LOST, DESTROYED OR STOLEN INSTRUMENTS.
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       The owner of an instrument which is lost, whether by
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    destruction, theft or otherwise, may maintain an action in his
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     own the owner's name and recover from any party liable thereon
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     upon due proof of his ownership, the facts which prevent his the
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     owner's production of the instrument and its terms. The court
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     may require security indemnifying the defendant against loss by
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     reason of further claims on the instrument.
336#04-205
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        336.4-205 SUPPLYING MISSING ENDORSEMENT; NO NOTICE FROM
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    PRIOR ENDORSEMENT.
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        (1) A depositary bank which has taken an item for
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    collection may supply any endorsement of the customer which is
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    necessary to title unless the item contains the words "payee's
    endorsement required" or the like. In the absence of such a
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     requirement a statement placed on the item by the depositary
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    bank to the effect that the item was deposited by a customer or
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    credited to his the customer's account is effective as the
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    customer's endorsement.
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       (2) An intermediary bank, or payor bank which is not a
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     depositary bank, is neither given notice nor otherwise affected
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     by a restrictive endorsement of any person except the bank's
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     immediate transferor.
336#04-207
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       336.4-207 WARRANTIES OF CUSTOMER AND COLLECTING BANK ON
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    TRANSFER OR PRESENTMENT OF ITEMS; TIME FOR CLAIMS.
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       (1) Each customer or collecting bank who obtains payment or
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     acceptance of an item and each prior customer and collecting
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    bank warrants to the payor bank or other payor who in good faith
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    pays or accepts the item that
        (a) he \underline{it} has a good title to the item or is authorized to
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(b) he it has no knowledge that the signature of the maker or drawer is unauthorized, except that this warranty is not given by any customer or collecting bank that is a holder in due course and acts in good faith

obtain payment or acceptance on behalf of one who has a good

(i) to a maker with respect to the maker's own signature;

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(ii) to a drawer with respect to the drawer's own signature, whether or not the drawer is also the drawee; or

- (iii) to an acceptor of an item if the holder in due course took the item after the acceptance or obtained the acceptance without knowledge that the drawer's signature was unauthorized; and
- (c) the item has not been materially altered, except that this warranty is not given by any customer or collecting bank that is a holder in due course and acts in good faith
 - (i) to the maker of a note; or
- (ii) to the drawer of a draft whether or not the drawer is also the drawee; or
- (iii) to the acceptor of an item with respect to an alteration made prior to the acceptance if the holder in due course took the item after the acceptance, even though the acceptance provided "payable as originally drawn" or equivalent terms; or
 - (iv) to the acceptor of an item with respect to an alteration made after the acceptance.
 - (2) Each customer and collecting bank who transfers an item and receives a settlement or other consideration for it warrants to his its transferee and to any subsequent collecting bank who takes the item in good faith that
 - (a) he it has a good title to the item or is authorized to obtain payment or acceptance on behalf of one who has a good title and the transfer is otherwise rightful; and
 - (b) all signatures are genuine or authorized; and
 - (c) the item has not been materially altered; and
 - (d) no defense of any party is good against him it; and
- (e) he it has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding instituted with respect to the maker or acceptor or the drawer of an unaccepted item.

In addition each customer and collecting bank so transferring an item and receiving a settlement or other consideration engages that upon dishonor and any necessary notice of dishonor and protest he it will take up the item.

- (3) The warranties and the engagement to honor set forth in the two preceding subsections arise notwithstanding the absence of endorsement or words of guaranty or warranty in the transfer or presentment and a collecting bank remains liable for their breach despite remittance to its transferor. Damages for breach of such warranties or engagement to honor shall not exceed the consideration received by the customer or collecting bank responsible plus finance charges and expenses related to the item, if any.
- (4) Unless a claim for breach of warranty under this section is made within a reasonable time after the person claiming learns of the breach, the person liable is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in making claim. 336#04-210
 - 336.4-210 PRESENTMENT BY NOTICE OF ITEM NOT PAYABLE BY, THROUGH OR AT A BANK; LIABILITY OF SECONDARY PARTIES.
 - (1) Unless otherwise instructed, a collecting bank may present an item not payable by, through or at a bank by sending to the party to accept or pay a written notice that the bank holds the item for acceptance or payment. The notice must be sent in time to be received on or before the day when presentment is due and the bank must meet any requirement of the party to accept or pay under section 336.3-505 by the close of the bank's next banking day after it knows of the requirement.
- (2) Where presentment is made by notice and neither honor nor request for compliance with a requirement under section 336.3-505 is received by the close of business on the day after maturity or in the case of demand items by the close of business on the third banking day after notice was sent, the presenting bank may treat the item as dishonored and charge any secondary party by sending $h \pm m$ the secondary party notice of the facts. 336#04-301
 - 336.4-301 DEFERRED POSTING; RECOVERY OF PAYMENT BY RETURN OF ITEMS; TIME OF DISHONOR.
- 70 (1) Where an authorized settlement for a demand item (other 71 than a documentary draft) received by a payor bank otherwise 72 than for immediate payment over the counter has been made before 73 midnight of the banking day of receipt the payor bank may revoke 74 the settlement and recover any payment if before it has made

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final payment (subsection (1) of section 336.4-213) and before
its midnight deadline it

- (a) returns the item; or
- (b) sends written notice of dishonor or nonpayment if the item is held for protest or is otherwise unavailable for return.
- (2) If a demand item is received by a payor bank for credit on its books it may return such item or send notice of dishonor and may revoke any credit given or recover the amount thereof withdrawn by its customer, if it acts within the time limit and in the manner specified in the preceding subsection.
- (3) Unless previous notice of dishonor has been sent an item is dishonored at the time when for purposes of dishonor it is returned or notice sent in accordance with this section.
 - (4) An item is returned:
- (a) As to an item received through a clearinghouse, when it is delivered to the presenting or last collecting bank or to the clearinghouse or is sent or delivered in accordance with its rules; or
- (b) In all other cases, when it is sent or delivered to the bank's customer or transferor or pursuant to his either's instructions.

336#04-401

- 336.4-401 WHEN BANK MAY CHARGE CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT.
- (1) As against its customer, a bank may charge against his the customer's account any item which is otherwise properly payable from that account even though the charge creates an overdraft.
- (2) A bank which in good faith makes payment to a holder may charge the indicated account of its customer according to
- (a) the original tenor of his the customer's altered item; or
- 31 (b) the tenor of his the customer's completed item, even 32 though the bank knows the item has been completed unless the 33 bank has notice that the completion was improper. 336 # 04 403

336.4-403 CUSTOMER'S RIGHT TO STOP PAYMENT; BURDEN OF PROOF OF LOSS.

- (1) A customer may by order to his the customer's bank stop payment of any item payable for his the customer's account but the order must be received at such time and in such manner as to afford the bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it prior to any action by the bank with respect to the item described in section 336.4-303.
- (2) An oral order is binding upon the bank only for 14 calendar days unless confirmed in writing within that period. A written order is effective for only six months unless renewed in writing.
- 46 (3) The burden of establishing the fact and amount of loss 47 resulting from the payment of an item contrary to a binding stop 48 payment order is on the customer. 336 # 04 406

336.4-406 CUSTOMER'S DUTY TO DISCOVER AND REPORT UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURE OR ALTERATION.

- (1) When a bank sends to its customer a statement of account accompanied by items paid in good faith in support of the debit entries or holds the statement and items pursuant to a request or instructions of its customer or otherwise in a reasonable manner makes the statement and items available to the customer, the customer must exercise reasonable care and promptness to examine the statement and items to discover his the customer's unauthorized signature or any alteration on an item and must notify the bank promptly after discovery thereof.
- (2) If the bank establishes that the customer failed with respect to an item to comply with the duties imposed on the customer by subsection (1) the customer is precluded from asserting against the bank
- (a) his the customer's unauthorized signature or any alteration on the item if the bank also establishes that it suffered a loss by reason of such failure; and
- (b) an unauthorized signature or alteration by the same wrongdoer on any other item paid in good faith by the bank after the first item and statement was available to the customer for a reasonable period not exceeding 14 calendar days and before the bank receives notification from the customer of any such unauthorized signature or alteration.
 - (3) The preclusion under subsection (2) does not apply if

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the customer establishes lack of ordinary care on the part of the bank in paying the item(s).

- (4) Without regard to care or lack of care of either the customer or the bank a customer who does not within one year from the time the statement and items are made available to the customer (subsection (1)) discover and report his the customer's unauthorized signature or any alteration on the face or back of the item or does not within three years from that time discover and report any unauthorized endorsement is precluded from asserting against the bank such unauthorized signature or endorsement or such alteration.
- (5) If under this section a payor bank has a valid defense against a claim of a customer upon or resulting from payment of an item and waives or fails upon request to assert the defense the bank may not assert against any collecting bank or other prior party presenting or transferring the item a claim based upon the unauthorized signature or alteration giving rise to the customer's claim.

336#04-503

336.4-503 RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESENTING BANK FOR DOCUMENTS AND GOODS; REPORT OF REASONS FOR DISHONOR; REFEREE IN CASE OF NEED.

Unless otherwise instructed and except as provided in article 5 a bank presenting a documentary draft

- (a) must deliver the documents to the drawee on acceptance of the draft if it is payable more than three days after presentment; otherwise, only on payment; and
- (b) upon dishonor, either in the case of presentment for acceptance or presentment for payment, may seek and follow instructions from any referee in case of need designated in the draft or if the presenting bank does not choose to utilize his the referee's services it must use diligence and good faith to ascertain the reason for dishonor, must notify its transferor of the dishonor and of the results of its effort to ascertain the reasons therefor and must request instructions.

But the presenting bank is under no obligation with respect to goods represented by the documents except to follow any reasonable instructions seasonably received; it has a right to reimbursement for any expense incurred in following instructions and to prepayment of or indemnity for such expenses.

336#05-106

- 336.5-106 TIME AND EFFECT OF ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT.
- (1) Unless otherwise agreed a credit is established
- (a) as regards the customer as soon as a letter of credit is sent to $h \dot{\underline{}} \underline{} \underline{\phantom{$ authorized written advice of its issuance is sent to the beneficiary; and
- (b) as regards the beneficiary when he the beneficiary receives a letter of credit or an authorized written advice of
- (2) Unless otherwise agreed once an irrevocable credit is established as regards the customer it can be modified or revoked only with the consent of the customer and once it is, established as regards the beneficiary it can be modified or revoked only with his the beneficiary's consent.
- (3) Unless otherwise agreed after a revocable credit is established it may be modified or revoked by the issuer without notice to or consent from the customer or beneficiary.
- (4) Notwithstanding any modification or revocation of a revocable credit any person authorized to honor or negotiate under the terms of the original credit is entitled to reimbursement for or honor of any draft or demand for payment duly honored or negotiated before receipt of notice of the modification or revocation and the issuer in turn is entitled to reimbursement from its customer:

336#05-108

- 336.5-108 "NOTATION CREDIT"; EXHAUSTION OF CREDIT.
- (1) A credit which specifies that any person purchasing or paying drafts drawn or demands for payment made under it must note the amount of the draft or demand on the letter or advice of credit is a "notation credit."
 - (2) Under a notation credit
- (a) a person paying the beneficiary or purchasing a draft or demand for payment from him the beneficiary acquires a right to honor only if the appropriate notation is made and by transferring or forwarding for honor the documents under the

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credit such a person warrants to the issuer that the notation 2 has been made; and

- (b) unless the credit or a signed statement that an appropriate notation has been made accompanies the draft or 5 demand for payment the issuer may delay honor until evidence of 6 notation has been procured which is satisfactory to it but its obligation and that of its customer continue for a reasonable 8 time not exceeding 30 days to obtain such evidence.
 - (3) If the credit is not a notation credit
 - (a) the issuer may honor complying drafts or demands for payment presented to it in the order in which they are presented and is discharged pro tanto by honor of any such draft or demand;
- 13 (b) as between competing good faith purchasers of complying 14 grafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over 15 a subsequent purchaser even though the later purchased draft or 16 demand has been first honored.

336#05-112

- 336.5-112 TIME ALLOWED FOR HONOR OR REJECTION; WITHHOLDING HONOR OR REJECTION BY CONSENT; "PRESENTER".
- (1) A bank to which a documentary draft or demand for payment is presented under a credit may without dishonor of the 21 draft, demand or credit
 - (a) defer honor until the close of the third banking day following receipt of the documents; and
 - · (b) further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly consented thereto.

Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of the draft or demand and of the credit except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of section 336.5-114 on conditional payment.

- (2) Upon dishonor the bank may unless otherwise instructed fulfill its duty to return the draft or demand and the documents by holding them at the disposal of the presenter and sending him the presenter an advice to that effect.
 - (3) "Presenter" means any person presenting a draft or demand for payment for honor under a credit even though that person is a confirming bank or other correspondent which is acting under an issuer's authorization.

336.5-113 INDEMNITIES.

- (1) A bank seeking to obtain (whether for itself or another) honor, negotiation or reimbursement under a credit may give an indemnity to induce such honor, negotiation or 42 reimbursement.
 - (2) An indemnity agreement inducing honor, negotiation or reimbursement
 - (a) unless otherwise explicitly agreed applies to defects in the documents but not in the goods; and
 - (b) unless a longer time is explicitly agreed expires at the end of ten business days following receipt of the documents by the ultimate customer unless notice of objection is sent before such expiration date. The ultimate customer may send notice of objection to the person from whom he the ultimate customer received the documents and any bank receiving such notice is under a duty to send notice to its transferor before its midnight deadline.

336#05-115

- 55 336.5-115 REMEDY FOR IMPROPER DISHONOR OR ANTICIPATORY REPUDIATION.
 - (1) When an issuer wrongfully dishonors a draft or demand for payment presented under a credit the person entitled to honor has with respect to any documents the rights of a person in the position of a seller (section 336.2-707) and may recover from the issuer the face amount of the draft or demand together with incidental damages under section 336.2-710 on seller's incidental damages and interest but less any amount realized by resale or other use or disposition of the subject matter of the transaction. In the event no resale or other utilization is made the documents, goods or other subject matter involved in the transaction must be turned over to the issuer on payment of
 - (2) When an issuer wrongfully cancels or otherwise repudiates a credit before presentment of a draft or demand for payment drawn under it the beneficiary has the rights of a seller after anticipatory repudiation by the buyer under section 336.2-610 if he the beneficiary learns of the repudiation in

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- drawn under the credit until it receives a notification of the assignment signed by the beneficiary which reasonably identifies the credit involved in the assignment and contains a request to pay the assignee; and
- (c) after what reasonably appears to be such a notification 24 has been received the issuer may without dishonor refuse to accept or pay even to a person otherwise entitled to honor until the letter of credit or advice of credit is exhibited to the issuer.
- (3) Except where the beneficiary has effectively assigned his the beneficiary's right to draw or his right to proceeds, nothing in this section limits his the beneficiary's right to transfer or negotiate drafts or demands drawn under the credit. 336#06-103

336.6-103 TRANSFERS EXCEPTED FROM THIS ARTICLE.

The following transfers are not subject to this article:

- (1) Those made to give security for the performance of an obligation;
- (2) General assignments for the benefit of all the creditors of the transferor, and subsequent transfers by the assignee thereunder;
- (3) Transfers in settlement or realization of a lien or other security interest;
- (4) Sales by executors, administrators, receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, or any public officer under judicial process;
- (5) Sales made in the course of judicial or administrative proceedings for the dissolution or reorganization of a corporation and of which notice is sent to the creditors of the corporation pursuant to order of the court or administrative agency;
- (6) Transfers to a person maintaining a known place of business in this state who becomes bound to pay the debts of the transferor in full and gives public notice of that fact, and who is solvent after becoming so bound;
- (7) A transfer to a new business enterprise organized to take over and continue the business, if public notice of the transaction is given and the new enterprise assumes the debts of the transferor and-he, who receives nothing from the transaction except an interest in the new enterprise junior to the claims of creditors;
- (8) Transfers of property which is exempt from execution. Public notice under subsection (6) or subsection (7) may be given by publishing once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation where the transferor had its principal place of business in this state an advertisement including the names and addresses of the transferor and transferee and the effective date of the transfer. 336#06-104
 - 336.6-104 SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, LIST OF CREDITORS.
 - (1) Except as provided with respect to auction sales (section 336.6-108), a bulk transfer subject to this article is ineffective against any creditor of the transferor unless:
- (a) The transferee requires the transferor to furnish a 70 list of his the transferor's existing creditors prepared as stated in this section; and
 - (b) The parties prepare a schedule of the property transferred sufficient to identify it; and

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(c) The transferee preserves the list and schedule for six
months next following the transfer and permits inspection of
either or both and copying therefrom at all reasonable hours by
any creditor of the transferor, or files the list and schedule
in the office of the secretary of state.
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- (2) The list of creditors must be signed and sworn to or affirmed by the transferor or his the transferor's agent. must contain the names and business addresses of all creditors of the transferor, with the amounts when known, and also the names of all persons who are known to the transferor to assert claims against him the transferor even though such claims are disputed. If the transferor is the obligor of an outstanding issue of bonds, debentures or the like as to which there is an indenture trustee, the list of creditors need include only the name and address of the indenture trustee and the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issue.
- (3) Responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of the list of creditors rests on the transferor, and the transfer is not rendered ineffective by errors or omissions therein unless the transferee is shown to have had knowledge.

336#06-105

336.6-105 NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In addition to the requirements of the preceding section, any bulk transfer subject to this article except one made by auction sale (section 336.6-108) is ineffective against any 25 - creditor of the transferor unless at least ten days before he the transferee takes possession of the goods or pays for them, whichever happens first, the transferee gives notice of the transfer in the manner and to the persons hereafter provided (section 336.6-107).

336#06-106

336.6-106 APPLICATION OF THE PROCEEDS.

In addition to the requirements of the two preceding sections:

- (1) Upon every bulk transfer subject to this article for which new consideration becomes payable except those made by sale at auction it is the duty of the transferee to assure that the new consideration is applied so far as necessary to pay those debts of the transferor which are either shown on the list furnished by the transferor (section 336.6-104) or filed in writing in the place stated in the notice (section 336.6-107) within 30 days after the mailing of the notice. This duty of the transferee runs to all the holders of shown or filed debts, and may be enforced by any of them for the benefit of all;
- (2) If any of the debts are in dispute the necessary sum may be withheld from distribution until the dispute is settled or adjudicated;
- (3) If the consideration payable is not enough to pay all the debts in full, distribution shall be made pro rata unless there is an agreement among the creditors to distribute the proceeds on another basis;
- (4) The transferee may within ten days after he-takes taking possession of the goods pay the consideration into the district court in the county where the transferor had its principal place of business in this state and thereafter may discharge his-duty duties under this section by giving notice by certified mail to all the persons to whom the a duty runs that the consideration has been paid into that court and that they should file their claims there. On motion of any interested party, the court may order the distribution of the consideration to the persons entitled to it. 336#06-108

336.6-108 AUCTION SALES; "AUCTIONEER".

- (1) A bulk transfer is subject to this article even though it is by sale at auction, but only in the manner and with the results stated in this section.
- (2) The transferor shall furnish a list of his creditors and assist in the preparation of a schedule of the property to be sold, both prepared as before stated (section 336.6-104).
- (3) The person or persons other than the transferor who direct, control or are responsible for the auction are collectively called the "auctioneer". The auctioneer shall:
- (a) Receive and retain the list of creditors and prepare and retain the schedule of property for the period stated in this article (section 336.6-104);
 - (b) Give notice of the auction personally or by registered

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or certified mail at least ten days before it occurs to all
persons shown on the list of creditors and to all other persons
who are known to him the auctioneer to hold or assert claims
against the transferor;
  (c) Assure that the net proceeds of the auction are applied
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- 6 as provided in this article (section 336.6-106).
- (4) Failure of the auctioneer to perform any of these duties does not affect the validity of the sale or the title of the purchasers, but if the auctioneer knows that the auction constitutes a bulk transfer such failure renders the auctioneer liable to the creditors of the transferor as a class for the sums owing to them from the transferor up to but not exceeding the net proceeds of the auction. If the auctioneer consists of several persons their liability is joint and several. 336#06-110

336.6-110 SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS.

When the title of a transferee to property is subject to a defect by reason of his the transferee's noncompliance with the 18 requirements of this article, then:

- (1) A purchaser of any of such property from such transferee who pays no value or who takes with notice of such noncompliance takes subject to such defect, but
- 22 (2) A purchaser for value in good faith and without such 23 notice takes free of such defect.

336#07-102

- 336.7-102 DEFINITIONS AND INDEX OF DEFINITIONS.
- (1) In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) "Bailee" means the person who by a warehouse receipt, 27 bill of lading or other document of title acknowledges 28 possession of goods and contracts to deliver them.
 - (b) "Consignee" means the person named in a bill to whom or to whose order the bill promises delivery.
 - (c) "Consignor" means the person named in a bill as the person from whom the goods have been received for shipment.
- (d) "Delivery order" means a written order to deliver goods directed to a warehouseman warehouse operator, carrier or other person who in the ordinary course of business issues warehouse 36 receipts or bills of lading.
 - (e) "Document" means document of title as defined in the general definitions in article 1 (section 336.1-201).
- (f) "Goods" means all things which are treated as movable 40 for the purposes of a contract of storage or transportation.
- (g) "Issuer" means a bailee who issues a document except that in relation to an unaccepted delivery order it means the person who orders the possessor of goods to deliver. Issuer includes any person for whom an agent or employee purports to act in issuing a document if the agent or employee has real or apparent authority to issue documents, notwithstanding that the 47 issuer received no goods or that the goods were misdescribed or 48 that in any other respect the agent or employee violated his 49 instructions.
 - (h) "Warehouseman Warehouse operator" is a person engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.
- (2) Other definitions applying to this article or to 53 specified parts thereof, and the sections in which they appear 54 are:

- "Duly negotiate," section 336.7-501.
 "Person entitled under the document," section 336.7-403(4).
- (3) Definitions in other articles applying to this article and the sections in which they appear are:

"Contract for sale," section 336.2-106.
"Overseas," section 336.2-323.

"Receipt" of goods, section 336.2-103.

62 (4) In addition article 1 contains general definitions and 63 principles of construction and interpretation applicable 64 throughout this article.

- 336.7-201 WHO MAY ISSUE A WAREHOUSE RECEIPT; STORAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT BOND.
- 67 (1) A warehouse receipt may be issued by any warehouseman 68 warehouse operator.
- (2) Where goods including distilled spirits and 69 70 agricultural commodities are stored under a statute requiring a 71 bond against withdrawal or a license for the issuance of 72 receipts in the nature of warehouse receipts, a receipt issued for the goods has like effect as a warehouse receipt even though

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issued by a person who is the owner of the goods and is not a
     warehouseman warehouse operator.
336#07-202
        336.7-202 FORM OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPT; ESSENTIAL TERMS;
     OPTIONAL TERMS.
       (1) A warehouse receipt need not be in any particular form.
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       (2) Unless a warehouse receipt embodies within its written
     or printed terms each of the following, the warehouseman
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     warehouse operator is liable for damages caused by the omission
    to a person injured thereby:
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       (a) The location of the warehouse where the goods are
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     stored;
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        (b) The date of issue of the receipt;
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        (c) The consecutive number of the receipt;
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        (d) A statement whether the goods received will be
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    delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a
    specified person or his the person's order;
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       (e) The rate of storage and handling charges, except that
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    where goods are stored under a field warehousing arrangement a
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    statement of that fact is sufficient on a non-negotiable receipt;
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        (f) A description of the goods or of the packages
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    containing them;
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        (g) The signature of the warehouseman warehouse operator,
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    which may be made by his an authorized agent;
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        (h) If the receipt is issued for goods of which the
     warehouseman warehouse operator is owner, either solely or
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     jointly or in common with others, the fact of such ownership;
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        (i) A statement of the amount of advances made and of
    liabilities incurred for which the warehouseman warehouse
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    operator claims a lien or security interest (section
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    336.7-209). If the precise amount of such advances made or of
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     such liabilities incurred is, at the time of the issue of the
33 receipt, unknown to the warehouseman warehouse operator or to
34 his the warehouse operator's agent who issues it, a statement of
    the fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred
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     and the purpose thereof is sufficient.
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      (3) A warehouseman warehouse operator may insert in his the
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    receipt any other terms which are not contrary to the provisions
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    of this chapter and do not impair his the warehouse operator's
    obligation of delivery (section 336.7-403) or his duty of care
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     (section 336.7-204). Any contrary provisions shall be
     ineffective.
336#07-204
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       336.7-204 DUTY OF CARE; CONTRACTUAL LIMITATION OF
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    WAREHOUSEMAN'S WAREHOUSE OPERATOR'S LIABILITY.
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       (1) A warehouseman warehouse operator is liable for damages
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    for loss of or injury to the goods caused by his the operator's
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    failure to exercise such care in regard to them as a reasonably
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    careful man person would exercise under like circumstances but
    unless otherwise agreed he the warehouse operator is not liable
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    for damages which could not have been avoided by the exercise of
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    such care.
       (2) Damages may be limited by a term in the warehouse
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    receipt or storage agreement limiting the amount of liability in
   case of loss or damage, and setting forth a specific liability
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    per article or item, or value per unit of weight, beyond which
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    the warehouseman warehouse operator shall not be liable;
    provided, however, that such liability may on written request of
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    the bailor at the time of signing such storage agreement or
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    within a reasonable time after receipt of the warehouse receipt
    be increased on part or all of the goods thereunder, in which
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    event increased rates may be charged based on such increased
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    valuation, but that no such increase shall be permitted contrary
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     to a lawful limitation of liability contained in
    the warehouseman's warehouse operator's tariff, if any. No such
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    limitation is effective with respect to the warehouseman's
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    warehouse operator's liability for conversion to his the
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    warehouse operator's own use.
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       (3) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of
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    presenting claims and instituting actions based on the bailment
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336.7-205 TITLE UNDER WAREHOUSE RECEIPT DEFEATED IN CERTAIN CASES.

A buyer in the ordinary course of business of fungible

may be included in the warehouse receipt or tariff.

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l goods sold and delivered by a warehouseman warehouse operator who is also in the business of buying and selling such goods takes free of any claim under a warehouse receipt even though it 4 has been duly negotiated. 336#07-206

336.7-206 TERMINATION OF STORAGE AT WAREHOUSEMAN'S WAREHOUSE OPERATOR'S OPTION.

- (1) A warehouseman warehouse operator may on notifying the person on whose account the goods are held and any other person known to claim an interest in the goods require payment of any charges and removal of the goods from the warehouse at the termination of the period of storage fixed by the document, or, if no period is fixed, within a stated period not less than 30 days after the notification. If the goods are not removed before the date specified in the notification, the warehouseman warehouse operator may sell them in accordance with the 16 provisions of the section on enforcement of a warehouseman's warehouse operator's lien (section 336.7-210).
- (2) If a warehouseman warehouse operator in good faith believes that the goods are about to deteriorate or decline in 20 value to less than the amount of his the warehouse operator's lien within the time prescribed in subsection (1) for notification, advertisement and sale, the warehouseman warehouse operator may specify in the notification any reasonable shorter time for removal of the goods and in case the goods are not 25 removed, may sell them at public sale held not less than one week after a single advertisement or posting.
- (3) If as a result of a quality or condition of the goods 28 of which the warehouseman warehouse operator had no notice at 29 the time of deposit the goods are a hazard to other property or to the warehouse or to persons, the warehouseman warehouse operator may sell the goods at public or private sale without advertisement on reasonable notification to all persons known to 33 claim an interest in the goods. Ef-the-warehouseman A warehouse 34 operator who after a reasonable effort is unable to sell the goods he may dispose of them in any lawful manner and shall incur no liability by reason of such disposition.
- (4) The warehouseman warehouse operator must deliver the 38 goods to any person entitled to them under this article upon due 39 demand made at any time prior to sale or other disposition under demand made at any time prior to sale or other disposition under 40 this section.
- (5) The warehouseman warehouse operator may satisfy his a 42 lien from the proceeds of any sale or disposition under this 43 section but must hold the balance for delivery on the demand of any person to whom he the warehouse operator would have been bound to deliver the goods.

- 336.7-207 GOODS MUST BE KEPT SEPARATE; FUNGIBLE GOODS.
- (1) Unless the warehouse receipt otherwise provides, a warehouseman warehouse operator must keep separate the goods covered by each receipt so as to permit at all times 50 identification and delivery of those goods except that different 51 lots of fungible goods may be commingled.
- (2) Fungible goods so commingled are owned in common by the persons entitled thereto and the warehouseman warehouse operator 54 is severally liable to each owner for that owner's share. Where because of overissue a mass of fungible goods is insufficient to meet all the receipts which the warehouseman warehouse operator has issued against it, the persons entitled include all holders to whom overissued receipts have been duly negotiated. 336#07-209
 - 336.7-209 LIEN OF WAREHOUSEMAN WAREHOUSE OPERATOR.
- 60 (1) A warehousemen warehouse operator has a lien against 61 the bailor on the goods covered by a warehouse receipt or on the 62 proceeds thereof in his the warehouse operator's possession for 63 charges for storage or transportation (including demurrage and 64 terminal charges), insurance, labor, or charges present or 65 future in relation to the goods, and for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods or reasonably incurred in their sale 66 67 pursuant to law. If the person on whose account the goods are 68 held is liable for like charges or expenses in relation to other 69 goods whenever deposited and it is stated in the receipt that a 70 lien is claimed for charges and expenses in relation to other goods, the warehouseman warehouse operator also has a lien 71 72 against him the person for such charges and expenses whether or 73 not the other goods have been delivered by the warehouseman

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warehouse operator. But against a person to whom a negotiable warehouse receipt is duly negotiated a warehouseman's warehouse operator's lien is limited to charges in an amount or at a rate 4 specified on the receipt or if no charges are so specified then to a reasonable charge for storage of the goods covered by the receipt subsequent to the date of the receipt.

- (2) The warehouseman warehouse operator may also reserve a security interest against the bailor for a maximum amount specified on the receipt for charges other than those specified in subsection (1), such as for money advanced and interest. Such a security interest is governed by the article on secured transactions (article 9).
- (3) (a) A warehouseman's warehouse operator's lien for charges and expenses under subsection (1) or a security interest under subsection (2) is also effective against any person who so entrusted the bailor with possession of the goods that a pledge of them by him the bailor to a good faith purchaser for value would have been valid but is not effective against a person as to whom the document confers no right in the goods covered by it under section 336.7-503.
- (b) A warehouseman's warehouse operator's lien on household goods for charges and expenses in relation to the goods under subsection (1) is also effective against all persons if the depositor was the legal possessor of the goods at the time of deposit. "Household goods" means furniture, furnishings and personal effects used by the depositor in a dwelling.
- 27 (4) A warehouseman warehouse operator loses his a lien on 28 any goods which he the warehouse operator voluntarily delivers 29 or which-he unjustifiably refuses to deliver. 336#07-210

336.7-210 ENFORCEMENT OF WAREHOUSEMAN'S WAREHOUSE OPERATOR'S LIEN.

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a warehouseman's warehouse operator's lien may be enforced by public or private sale of the goods in bloc or in parcels, at any time or place and on any terms which are commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. Such notification must include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a different method from that selected by the $warehouseman\ \underline{warehouse\ operator}$ is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. If the warehouseman warehouse operator either sells the goods in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor, or if-he sells at the price current in such market at the time of his sale, or if-he has otherwise sold in conformity with commercially reasonable practices among dealers in the type of goods sold, he the warehouse operator has sold in a commercially reasonable manner. A sale of more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to insure satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable except in cases covered by the preceding sentence.
- (2) A warehouseman's warehouse operator's lien on goods other than goods stored by a merchant in the course of his business may be enforced only as follows:
- (a) All persons known to claim an interest in the goods must be notified.
- (b) The notification must be delivered in person or sent by registered or certified letter to the last known address of any person to be notified.
- (c) The notification must include an itemized statement of the claim, a description of the goods subject to the lien, a demand for payment within a specified time not less than ten days after receipt of the notification, and a conspicuous statement that unless the claim is paid within that time the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by auction at a specified time and place.
 - (d) The sale must conform to the terms of the notification.
- (e) The sale must be held at the nearest suitable place to that where the goods are held or stored.
- (f) After the expiration of the time given in the notification, an advertisement of the sale must be published once a week for two weeks consecutively in a newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held. The advertisement must include a description of the goods, the name

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of the person on whose account they are being held, and the time and place of the sale. The sale must take place at least 15 days after the first publication. If there is no newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held, the advertisement must be posted at least ten days before the sale in not less than six conspicuous places in the neighborhood of the proposed sale.

- (3) Before any sale pursuant to this section any person claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred under this section. In that event the goods must not be sold, but must be retained by the warehouseman warehouse operator subject to the terms of the receipt and this article.
- (4) The warehouseman warehouse operator may buy at any public sale pursuant to this section.
- (5) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a warehouseman's warehouse operator's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons against whom the lien was valid despite noncompliance by the warehouseman warehouse operator with the requirements of this section.
- (6) The warehouseman warehouse operator may satisfy his a lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but must hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to any person to whom he the warehouse operator would have been bound to deliver the goods.
 - (7) The rights provided by this section shall be in addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor against his the creditor's debtor.
 - (8) Where a lien is on goods stored by a merchant in the course of his business the lien may be enforced in accordance with either subsection (1) or (2).
- (9) The warehouseman warehouse operator is liable for damages caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and in case of willful violation is liable for conversion.

- 336.7-301 LIABILITY FOR NONRECEIPT OR MISDESCRIPTION; "SAID TO CONTAIN"; "SHIPPER'S LOAD AND COUNT"; IMPROPER HANDLING.
- (1) A consignee of a non-negotiable bill who has given value in good faith or a holder to whom a negotiable bill has been duly negotiated relying in either case upon the description therein of the goods, or upon the date therein shown, may recover from the issuer damages caused by the misdating of the bill or the nonreceipt or misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that the document indicates that the issuer does not know whether any part or all of the goods in fact were received or conform to the description, as where the description is in terms of marks or labels or kind, quantity, or condition or the receipt or description is qualified by "contents or condition of contents of packages unknown," "said to contain," "shipper's weight, load and count" or the like, if such indication be true.
- (2) When goods are loaded by an issuer who is a common carrier, the issuer must count the packages of goods if package freight and ascertain the kind and quantity if bulk freight. such cases "shipper's weight, load and count" or other words indicating that the description was made by the shipper are ineffective except as to freight concealed by packages.
- (3) When bulk freight is loaded by a shipper who makes available to the issuer adequate facilities for weighing such freight, an issuer who is a common carrier must ascertain the kind and quantity within a reasonable time after receiving the written request of the shipper to do so. In such cases "shipper's weight" or other words of like purport are ineffective.
- (4) The issuer may by inserting in the bill the words "shipper's weight, load and count" or other words of like purport indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper; and if such statement be true the issuer shall not be liable for damages caused by the improper loading. But their omission does not imply liability for such damages.
- (5) The shipper shall be deemed to have guaranteed to the issuer the accuracy at the time of shipment of the description, 72 marks, labels, number, kind, quantity, condition and weight, as furnished by him the shipper; and the shipper shall indemnify 74 the issuer against damage caused by inaccuracies in such particulars. The right of the issuer to such indemnity shall in

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no way limit his the issuer's responsibility and liability under the contract of carriage to any person other than the shipper. 336#07-302

336.7-302 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING AND SIMILAR DOCUMENTS.

- (1) The issuer of a through bill of lading or other 5 document embodying an undertaking to be performed in part by 6 persons acting as its agents or by connecting carriers is liable to anyone entitled to recover on the document for any breach by 8 such other persons or by a connecting carrier of its obligation 9 under the document but to the extent that the bill covers an undertaking to be performed overseas or in territory not 11 contiguous to the United States or an undertaking including 12 matters other than transportation this liability may be varied 13 by agreement of the parties.
- (2) Where goods covered by a through bill of lading or other document embodying an undertaking to be performed in part 16 by persons other than the issuer are received by any such person, he the receiver is subject with respect to his the receiver's own performance while possessing the goods are-in-his possession to the obligation of the issuer. His The obligation is discharged by delivery of the goods to another such person pursuant to the document, and does not include liability for breach by any other such persons or by the issuer.
- (3) The issuer of such through bill of lading or other 24 document shall be entitled to recover from the connecting carrier or such other person in possession of the goods when the breach of the obligation under the document occurred, the amount 27 it may be required to pay to anyone entitled to recover on the 28 document therefor, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, 29 or transcript thereof, and the amount of any expense reasonably incurred by it in defending any action brought by anyone entitled to recover on the document therefor.

336#07-303

336.7-303 DIVERSION; RECONSIGNMENT; CHANGE OF INSTRUCTIONS.

- (1) Unless the bill of lading otherwise provides, the 35 carrier may deliver the goods to a person or destination other than that stated in the bill or may otherwise dispose of the goods on instructions from
 - (a) the holder of a negotiable bill; or
- (b) the consignor on a non-negotiable bill notwithstanding 40 contrary instructions from the consignee; or
- (c) the consignee on a non-negotiable bill in the absence of contrary instructions from the consignor, if the goods have arrived at the billed destination or if the consignee is in 44 possession of the bill; or
 - (d) the consignee on a non-negotiable bill if he the consignee is entitled as against the consignor to dispose of them.
- 48 (2) Unless such instructions are noted on a negotiable bill 49 of lading, a person to whom the bill is duly negotiated can hold 50 the bailee according to the original terms. 336#07-304

336.7-304 BILLS OF LADING IN A SET.

- (1) Except where customary in overseas transportation, a bill of lading must not be issued in a set of parts. The issuer is liable for damages caused by violation of this subsection.
- (2) Where a bill of lading is lawfully drawn in a set of parts, each of which is numbered and expressed to be valid only if the goods have not been delivered against any other part, the whole of the parts constitute one bill.
- (3) Where a bill of lading is lawfully issued in a set of parts and different parts are negotiated to different persons, the title of the holder to whom the first due negotiation is made prevails as to both the document and the goods even though any later holder may have received the goods from the carrier in good faith and discharged the carrier's obligation by surrender of his the later holder's part.
- (4) Any person who negotiates or transfers a single part of a bill of lading drawn in a set is liable to holders of that part as if it were the whole set.
- 69 (5) The bailee is obliged to deliver in accordance with 70 part 4 of this article against the first presented part of a 71 bill of lading lawfully drawn in a set. Such delivery 72 discharges the bailee's obligation on the whole bill. 336#07-307

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- (1) A carrier has a lien on the goods covered by a bill of lading for charges subsequent to the date of its receipt of the goods for storage or transportation (including demurrage and 5 terminal charges) and for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods incident to their transportation or reasonably incurred in their sale pursuant to law. But against a purchaser for value of a negotiable bill of lading a carrier's lien is 9 limited to charges stated in the bill or the applicable tariffs, 10 or if no charges are stated then to a reasonable charge.
- (2) A lien for charges and expenses under subsection (1) on goods which the carrier was required by law to receive for 13 transportation is effective against the consignor or any person 14 entitled to the goods unless the carrier had notice that the consignor lacked authority to subject the goods to such charges and expenses. Any other lien under subsection (1) is effective 17 against the consignor and any person who permitted the bailor to 18 have control or possession of the goods unless the carrier had notice that the bailor lacked such authority.
- 20 (3) A carrier loses his a lien on any goods which he the 21 carrier voluntarily delivers or which-he unjustifiably refuses to deliver. 22

- 336.7-308 ENFORCEMENT OF CARRIER'S LIEN.
- (1) A carrier's lien may be enforced by public or private 25 sale of the goods, in bloc or in parcels, at any time or place and on any terms which are commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. Such notification must include a statement of the amount due, 28 29 the nature of the proposed sale and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a different method 32 from that selected by the carrier is not of itself sufficient to 33 establish that the sale was not made in a commercially 34 reasonable manner. If the carrier either sells the goods in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor or if-he sells at the price current in such market at the time of his sale or if he has otherwise sold in conformity with commercially reasonable 38 practices among dealers in the type of goods sold he the carrier has sold in a commercially reasonable manner. A sale of more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to ensure 41 satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable 42 except in cases covered by the preceding sentence,
- (2) Before any sale pursuant to this section any person 44 claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred under this section. In that event the goods must not be sold, but must be retained by the carrier subject to the terms of the bill and this article.
- (3) The carrier may buy at any public sale pursuant to this 50 section.
- (4) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a carrier's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons 53 against whom the lien was valid, despite noncompliance by the 54 carrier with the requirements of this section.
 - (5) The carrier may satisfy his a lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but must hold the balance, if 57 any, for delivery on demand to any person to whom he the carrier would have been bound to deliver the goods.
- (6) The rights provided by this section shall be in 60 addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor against his the creditor's debtor.
 - (7) A carrier's lien may be enforced in accordance with either subsection (1) or the procedure set forth in subsection (2) of section 336.7-210.
- 65 (8) The carrier is liable for damages caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and in 67 case of willful violation is liable for conversion. 336#07-309
- 336.7-309 DUTY OF CARE; CONTRACTUAL LIMITATION OF 68 69 CARRIER'S LIABILITY.
- 70 (1) A carrier who issues a bill of lading whether 71 negotiable or non-negotiable must exercise the degree of care in 72 relation to the goods which a reasonably careful man person 73 would exercise under like circumstances. This subsection does 74 not repeal or change any law or rule of law which imposes

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liability upon a common carrier for damages not caused by its
   negligence.
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- (2) Damages may be limited by a provision that the 4 carrier's liability shall not exceed a value stated in the document if the carrier's rates are dependent upon value and the consignor by the carrier's tariff is afforded an opportunity to declare a higher value or a value as lawfully provided in the tariff, or where no tariff is filed he the consignor is otherwise advised of such opportunity; but no such limitation is effective with respect to the carrier's liability for conversion to its own use.
- 12 (3) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of 13 presenting claims and instituting actions based on the shipment 14 may be included in a bill of lading or tariff. 336#07-401

15 336.7-401 IRREGULARITIES IN ISSUE OF RECEIPT OR BILL OR 16 CONDUCT OF ISSUER.

The obligations imposed by this article on an issuer apply to a document of title regardless of the fact that

- (a) the document may not comply with the requirements of this article or of any other law or regulation regarding its issue, form or content; or
 - (b) the issuer may have violated laws regulating the conduct of his business; or
 - (c) the goods covered by the document were owned by the bailee at the time the document was issued; or
- 26 (d) the person issuing the document does not come within 27 the definition of warehouseman warehouse operator if it purports 28 to be a warehouse receipt. 336#07-402

336.7-402 DUPLICATE RECEIPT OR BILL; OVERISSUE.

Neither a duplicate nor any other document of title purporting to cover goods already represented by an outstanding document of the same issuer confers any right in the goods, except as provided in the case of bills in a set, overissue of documents for fungible goods and substitutes for lost, stolen or destroyed documents. But the issuer is liable for damages caused by h + s the issuer's overissue or failure to identify a duplicate document as such by conspicuous notation on its face. 336#07-403

336.7-403 OBLIGATION OF WAREHOUSEMAN WAREHOUSE OPERATOR OR CARRIER TO DELIVER; EXCUSE.

- (1) The bailee must deliver the goods to a person entitled under the document who complies with subsections (2) and (3), unless and to the extent that the bailee establishes any of the following:
- (a) Delivery of the goods to a person whose receipt was rightful as against the claimant;
 - (b) Damage to or delay, loss or destruction of the goods for which the bailee is not liable;
 - (c) Previous sale or other disposition of the goods in lawful enforcement of a lien or on warehouseman's warehouse operator's lawful termination of storage;
- (d) The exercise by a seller of his the right to stop delivery pursuant to the provisions of the article on sales (section 336.2-705);
- (e) A diversion, reconsignment or other disposition pursuant to the provisions of this article (section 336.7-303) or tariff regulating such right;
- (f) Release, satisfaction or any other fact affording a personal defense against the claimant;
 - (g) Any other lawful excuse.
- (2) A person claiming goods covered by a document of title must satisfy the bailee's lien where the bailee so requests or where the bailee is prohibited by law from delivering the goods until the charges are paid.
- (3) Unless the person claiming is one against whom the document confers no right under section 336.7-503(1), he the person must surrender for cancellation or notation of partial deliveries any outstanding negotiable document covering the goods, and the bailee must cancel the document or conspicuously note the partial delivery thereon or be liable to any person to whom the document is duly negotiated.
- (4) "Person entitled under the document" means the holder in the case of a negotiable document, or the person to whom delivery is to be made by the terms of or pursuant to written

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instructions under a non-negotiable document. 336#07-404

2 336.7-404 NO LIABILITY FOR GOOD FAITH DELIVERY PURSUANT 3 TO RECEIPT OR BILL.

A bailee who in good faith including observance of reasonable commercial standards has received goods and delivered or otherwise disposed of them according to the terms of the document of title or pursuant to this article is not liable therefor. This rule applies even though the person from whom he the bailee received the goods had no authority to procure the document or to dispose of the goods and even though the person to whom he the bailee delivered the goods had no authority to

336#07-501

receive them.

336.7-501 FORM OF NEGOTIATION AND REQUIREMENTS OF "DUE NEGOTIATION".

- (1) A negotiable document of title running to the order of a named person is negotiated by his the named person's endorsement and delivery. After his the named person's endorsement in blank or to bearer any person can negotiate it by delivery alone.
- (2) (a) A negotiable document of title is also negotiated by delivery alone when by its original terms it runs to bearer;
- (b) when a document running to the order of a named person is delivered to him the named person the effect is the same as if the document had been negotiated.
- (3) Negotiation of a negotiable document of title after it has been endorsed to a specified person requires endorsement by the special endorsee as well as delivery.
- (4) A negotiable document of title is "duly negotiated" when it is negotiated in the manner stated in this section to a holder who purchases it in good faith without notice of any defense against or claim to it on the part of any person and for value, unless it is established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of business or financing or involves receiving the document in settlement or payment of a money obligation.
- (5) Endorsement of a non-negotiable document neither makes it negotiable nor adds to the transferee's rights.
- (6) The naming in a negotiable bill of a person to be notified of the arrival of the goods does not limit the negotiability of the bill nor constitute notice to a purchaser thereof of any interest of such person in the goods. 336#07-502

336.7-502 RIGHTS ACQUIRED BY DUE NEGOTIATION.

- (1) Subject to the following section and to the provisions of section 336.7-205 on fungible goods, a holder to whom a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:
 - (a) Title to the document;
 - (b) Title to the goods;
- (c) All rights accruing under the law of agency or estoppel, including rights to goods delivered to the bailee after the document was issued; and
- (d) The direct obligation of the issuer to hold or deliver the goods according to the terms of the document free of any defense or claim by him the issuer except those arising under the terms of the document or under this article. In the case of a delivery order the bailee's obligation accrues only upon acceptance and the obligation acquired by the holder is that the issuer and any endorser will procure the acceptance of the bailee.
- (2) Subject to the following section, title and rights so acquired are not defeated by any stoppage of the goods represented by the document or by surrender of such goods by the bailee, and are not impaired even though the negotiation or any prior negotiation constituted a breach of duty or even though any person has been deprived of possession of the document by misrepresentation, fraud, accident, mistake, duress, loss, theft or conversion, or even though a previous sale or other transfer of the goods or document has been made to a third person.

- 69 336.7-503 DOCUMENT OF TITLE TO GOODS DEFEATED IN CERTAIN 70 CASES.
- 71 (1) A document of title confers no right in goods against a 72 person who before issuance of the document had a legal interest

DOCUMENT.

PAGE 1 or a perfected security interest in them and who neither (a) delivered or entrusted them or any document of title covering them to the bailor or his the bailor's nominee with 4 actual or apparent authority to ship, store or sell or with 5 power to obtain delivery under this article (section 336.7-403) 6 or with power of disposition under this chapter (sections 7 336.2-403 and 336.9-307) or other statute or rule of law; nor (b) acquiesced in the procurement by the bailor or his the 8 9 bailor's nominee of any document of title. (2) Title to goods based upon an unaccepted delivery order 10 11 is subject to the rights of anyone to whom a negotiable 12 warehouse receipt or bill of lading covering the goods has been 13 duly negotiated. Such a title may be defeated under the next 14 section to the same extent as the rights of the issuer or a 15 transferee from the issuer. 16 (3) Title to goods based upon a bill of lading issued to a 17 freight forwarder is subject to the rights of anyone to whom a 18 bill issued by the freight forwarder is duly negotiated; but 19 delivery by the carrier in accordance with part 4 of this 20 article pursuant to its own bill of lading discharges the 21 carrier's obligation to deliver. 336#07-504 22 336.7-504 RIGHTS ACQUIRED IN THE ABSENCE OF DUE NEGOTIATION; EFFECT OF DIVERSION; SELLER'S STOPPAGE OF DELIVERY. 23 (1) A transferee of a document, whether negotiable or 24 non-negotiable, to whom the document has been delivered but not 25 duly negotiated, acquires the title and rights which his the 26 27 transferor had or had actual authority to convey. 28 (2) In the case of a non-negotiable document, until but not 29 after the bailee receives notification of the transfer, the 30 rights of the transferee may be defeated (a) by those creditors of the transferor who could treat 31 32 the sale as void under section 336.2-402; or 33 (b) by a buyer from the transferor in ordinary course of business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the buyer or 34 35 received notification of his the buyer's rights; or (c) as against the bailee by good faith dealings of the 37 bailee with the transferor. (3) A diversion or other change of shipping instructions by 38 the consignor in a non-negotiable bill of lading which causes 39 the bailee not to deliver to the consignee defeats the consignee's title to the goods if they have been delivered to a 41 42 buyer in ordinary course of business and in any event defeats 43 the consignee's rights against the bailee. (4) Delivery pursuant to a non-negotiable document may be 45 stopped by a seller under section 336.2-705, and subject to the 46 requirement of due notification there provided. A bailee 47 honoring the seller's instructions is entitled to be indemnified 48 by the seller against any resulting loss or expense. 336#07-506 336.7-506 DELIVERY WITHOUT ENDORSEMENT: RIGHT TO COMPEL 49 50 ENDORSEMENT. 51 The transferee of a negotiable document of title has a 52 specifically enforceable right to have his the transferor supply 53 any necessary endorsement but the transfer becomes a negotiation 54 only as of the time the endorsement is supplied. 336#07-507 55 336.7-507 WARRANTIES ON NEGOTIATION OR TRANSFER OF 56 RECEIPT OR BILL. 57 Where a person negotiates or transfers a document of title 58 for value otherwise than as a mere intermediary under the next 59 following section, then unless otherwise agreed he the person 60 warrants to his the person's immediate purchaser only in 61 addition to any warranty made in selling the goods (a) that the document is genuine; and 62 63 (b) that he the warrantor has no knowledge of any fact 64 which would impair its validity or worth; and 65 (c) that his the warrantor's negotiation or transfer is 66 rightful and fully effective with respect to the title to the 67 document and the goods it represents. 336#07-602 68 336.7-602 ATTACHMENT OF GOODS COVERED BY A NEGOTIABLE

70 Except where the document was originally issued upon 71 delivery of the goods by a person who had no power to dispose of them, no lien attaches by virtue of any judicial process to

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goods in t possession of a bailee for which a negotiable
  2 document or title is outstanding unless the document be first
      surrendered to the bailee or its negotiation enjoined, and the
 4 bailee shall not be compelled to deliver the goods pursuant to
     sprocess until the document is surrendered to him the bailee or
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    impounded by the court. One who purchases the document for
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      value without notice of the process or injunction takes free of
    the lien imposed by judicial process.
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 336#07-603
         336.7-603 CONFLICTING CLAIMS; INTERPLEADER.
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         If more than one person claims title or possession of the
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      goods, the bailee is-excused-from-delivery-until-he has had a
 12 reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claims
    or to bring an action to compel all claimants to
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     interplead before making delivery, and may compel such
    interpleader, either in defending an action for nondelivery of
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      the goods, or by original action, whichever is appropriate.
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 336#08-103
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        336.8-103 ISSUER'S LIEN.
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        A lien upon a security in favor of an issuer thereof is
 19 valid against a purchaser only if:
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        (a) the security is certificated and the right of the
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     issuer to the lien is noted conspicuously thereon; or
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      (b) the security is uncertificated and a notation of the
 23 right of the issuer to the lien is contained in the initial
 25 <u>purchaser's</u> interest is transferred to him the purchaser other
26 than by registration of transferr
 24 transaction statement sent to the purchaser or, if his the
     than by registration of transfer, pledge, or release, the
 27 initial transaction statement sent to the registered owner or
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     the registered pledgee.
 336#08-104
        336.8-104 EFFECT OF OVERISSUE; "OVERISSUE".
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         (1) The provisions of this article which validate a
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 31 security or compel its issue or reissue do not apply to the
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     extent that validation, issue, or reissue would result in
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     overissue; but if:
       (a) an identical security that does not constitute an
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      overissue is reasonably available for purchase, the person
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    entitled to issue or validation may compel the issuer to
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     purchase the security for him that person and either deliver a
    certificated security or register the transfer of an
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     uncertificated security to him that person, against surrender of
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     any certificated security he the person holds; or
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        (b) a security is not so available for purchase, the person
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      entitled to issue or validation may recover from the issuer the
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     price he the person or the last purchaser for value paid for it
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     with interest from the date of his demand.
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        (2) "Overissue" means the issue of securities in excess of
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      the amount the issuer has corporate power to issue.
 336#08-105
        336.8-105 CERTIFICATED SECURITIES NEGOTIABLE; STATEMENTS
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     AND INSTRUCTIONS NOT NEGOTIABLE; PRESUMPTIONS.
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      (1) Certificated securities governed by this article are
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     negotiable instruments.
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        (2) Statements (section 336.8-408), notices, or the like,
 52 sent by the issuer of uncertificated securities and instructions
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      (section 336.8-308) are neither negotiable instruments nor
 54 certificated securities.
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        (3) In any action on a security:
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        (a) unless specifically denied in the pleadings, each
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     signature on a certificated security, in a necessary
 58 endorsement, on an initial transaction statement, or on an
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     instruction, is admitted;
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        (b) if the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue,
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      the burden of establishing it is on the party claiming under the
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     signature, but the signature is presumed to be genuine or
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    authorized:
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        (c) if signatures on a certificated security are admitted
     or established, production of the security entitles a holder to
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     recover on it unless the defendant establishes a defense or a
67 defect going to the validity of the security;
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admitted or established, the facts stated in the statement are presumed to be true as of the time of its issuance; and (e) after it is shown that a defense or defect exists, the plaintiff has the burden of establishing that he the plaintiff

(d) if signatures on an initial transaction statement are

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 PAGE 173 or some person under whom he the plaintiff claims is a person against whom the defense or defect is ineffective (section 336.8-202). 336#08-107 336.8-107 SECURITIES TRANSFERABLE; ACTION FOR PRICE. 5 (1) Unless otherwise agreed and subject to any applicable law or regulation respecting short sales, a person obligated to transfer securities may transfer any certificated security of 8 the specified issue in bearer form or registered in the name of 9 the transferee, or endorsed to him the transferee or in blank, or he the person may transfer an equivalent uncertificated 10 11 security to the transferee or a person designated by the 12 transferee. 13 (2) If the buyer fails to pay the price as it comes due under a contract of sale, the seller may recover the price of: 14 (a) certificated securities accepted by the buyers; 15 (b) uncertificated securities that have been transferred to 16 the buyer or a person designated by the buyer; and 17 (c) other securities if efforts at their resale would be 18 19 unduly burdensome or if there is no readily available market for 20 their resale. 336#08-108 21 336.8-108 REGISTRATION OF PLEDGE AND RELEASE OF UNCERTIFICATED SECURITIES. 22 A security interest in an uncertificated security may be 24 evidenced by the registration of pledge to the secured party or 25 a person designated by him the secured party. There can be no more than one registered pledge of an uncertificated security at 26 27 any time. The registered owner of an uncertificated security is 28 the person in whose name the security is registered, even if the 29 security is subject to a registered pledge. The rights of a registered pledgee of an uncertificated security under this 30 article are terminated by the registration of release. 336#08-201 336.8-201 "ISSUER". 32 33 (1) With respect to obligations on or defenses to a security, "issuer" includes a person who: (a) places or authorizes the placing of his the person's 35 36 name on a certificated security (otherwise than as an 37 authenticating trustee, registrar, transfer agent, or the like) 38 to evidence that it represents a share, participation, or other 39 interest in his the person's property or in an enterprise, or to 40 evidence his the person's duty to perform an obligation 41 represented by the certificated security; (b) creates shares, participations, or other interests in 42 43 his the property or in an enterprise or undertakes obligations, 44 which shares, participations, interests, or obligations are 45 uncertificated securities; 46 (c) directly or indirectly creates fractional interests in 47 his the person's rights or property, which fractional interests 48 are represented by certificated securities; or 49 (d) becomes responsible for or in place of any other person 50 described as an issuer in this section. 51 (2) With respect to obligations on or defenses to a 52 security, a guarantor is an issuer to the extent of his the 53 guaranty, whether or not his the guarantor's obligation is noted on a certificated security or on statements of uncertificated 55 securities sent pursuant to section 336.8-408. 56 (3) With respect to registration of transfer, pledge, or 57 release (part 4 of this article), "issuer" means a person on 58 whose behalf transfer books are maintained. 336#08-202 59 336.8-202 ISSUER'S RESPONSIBILITY AND DEFENSES; NOTICE 60 OF DEFECT OR DEFENSE. 61 (1) Even against a purchaser for value and without notice, 62 the terms of a security include: 63 (a) if the security is certificated, those stated on the 64 security;

other than by registration of transfer, pledge, or release, the initial transaction statement sent to the registered owner or registered pledgee; and 70 (c) those made part of the security by reference, on the certificated security or in the initial transaction statement,

(b) if the security is uncertificated, those contained in

the initial transaction statement sent to the purchaser or, if

his the purchaser's interest is transferred to him the purchaser

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to another instrument, indenture, or document or to a constitution, statute, ordinance, rule, regulation, order or the like, to the extent that the terms referred to do not conflict 4 with the terms stated on the certificated security or contained in the statement. A reference under this paragraph does not of itself charge a purchaser for value with notice of a defect going to the validity of the security, even though the 8 certificated security or statement expressly states that a person accepting it admits notice.

(2) A certificated security in the hands of a purchaser for value or an uncertificated security as to which an initial 12 transaction statement has been sent to a purchaser for value, 13 other than a security issued by a government or governmental agency or unit, even though issued with a defect going to its 15 validity, is valid with respect to the purchaser if he the purchaser is without notice of the particular defect unless the defect involves a violation of constitutional provisions, in which case the security is valid with respect to a subsequent purchaser for value and without notice of the defect.

This subsection applies to an issuer that is a government or governmental agency or unit only if either there has been substantial compliance with the legal requirements governing the issue or the issuer has received a substantial consideration for 24 the issue as a whole or for the particular security and a stated purpose of the issue is one for which the issuer has power to borrow money or issue the security.

- (3) Except as provided in the case of certain unauthorized signatures (section 336.8-205), lack of genuineness of a certificated security or an initial transaction statement is a complete defense, even against a purchaser for value and without notice.
- (4) All other defenses of the issuer of a certificated or 33 uncertificated security, including nondelivery and conditional delivery of a certificated security, are ineffective against a purchaser for value who has taken without notice of the 36 particular defense.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the right of a party to a "when, as and if issued" or a "when 39 distributed" contract to cancel the contract in the event of a material change in the character of the security that is the subject of the contract or in the plan or arrangement pursuant to which the security is to be issued or distributed. 336#08-203
 - 336.8-203 STALENESS AS NOTICE OF DEFECTS OR DEFENSES.
- (1) After an act or event creating a right to immediate performance of the principal obligation represented by a de certificated security or that sets a date on or after which the security is to be presented or surrendered for redemption or 48 exchange, a purchaser is charged with notice of any defect in 49 its issue or defense of the issuer if:
- (a) the act or event is one requiring the payment of money, the delivery of certificated securities, the registration of 52 transfer of uncertificated securities, or any of these on presentation or surrender of the certificated security, the funds or securities are available on the date set for payment or exchange, and he the purchaser takes the security more than one exchange, and he the purchaser takes the security more than one year after that date; and
 - (b) the act or event is not covered by paragraph (a) and he the purchaser takes the security more than two years after the date set for surrender or presentation or the date on which performance became due.
- 61 (2) A call that has been revoked is not within subsection (1). 62 336#08-204

336.8-204 EFFECT OF ISSUER'S RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER.

A restriction on transfer of a security imposed by the issuer, even if otherwise lawful, is ineffective against any person without actual knowledge of it unless:

- (a) the security is certificated and the restriction is 68 noted conspicuously thereon; or
- (b) the security is uncertificated and a notation of the restriction is contained in the initial transaction statement sent to the person or, if his the person's interest is 72 transferred to $h \pm m$ the person other than by registration of transfer, pledge, or release, the initial transaction statement 74 sent to the registered owner or the registered pledgee.

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336#08-206

336.8-206 COMPLETION OR ALTERATION OF CERTIFICATED SECURITY OR INITIAL TRANSACTION STATEMENT.

- (1) If a certificated security contains the signatures 4 necessary to its issue or transfer but is incomplete in any other respect:
 - (a) any person may complete it by filling in the blanks as authorized; and
 - (b) even though the blanks are incorrectly filled in, the security as completed is enforceable by a purchaser who took it for value and without notice of the incorrectness.
 - (2) A complete certificated security that has been improperly altered, even though fraudulently, remains enforceable, but only according to its original terms.
 - (3) If an initial transaction statement contains the signatures necessary to its validity, but is incomplete in any other respect:
 - (a) any person may complete it by filling in the blanks, as authorized; and
 - (b) even though the blanks are incorrectly filled in, the statement as completed is effective in favor of the person to whom it is sent if he the person purchased the security referred to therein for value and without notice of the incorrectness.
- (4) A complete initial transaction statement that has been improperly altered, even though fraudulently, is effective in favor of a purchaser to whom it has been sent, but only according to its original terms. 336#08-208

336.8-208 EFFECT OF SIGNATURE OF AUTHENTICATING TRUSTEE, REGISTRAR, OR TRANSFER AGENT.

- (1) A person placing his the person's signature upon a certificated security or an initial transaction statement as 31 authenticating trustee, registrar, transfer agent, or the like, 32 warrants to a purchaser for value of the certificated security or a purchaser for value of an uncertificated security to whom the initial transaction statement has been sent, if the purchaser is without notice of the particular defect, that:
 - (a) the certificated security or initial transaction statement is genuine;
 - (b) his the signer's own participation in the issue or registration of the transfer, pledge, or release of the security is within his the signer's capacity and within the scope of the authority received by him the signer from the issuer; and
- 42 (c) he the signer has reasonable grounds to believe the security is in the form and within the amount the issuer is authorized to issue.
- 45 (2) Unless otherwise agreed, a person by so placing-his 46 signature signing does not assume responsibility for the 47 validity of the security in other respects. 336#08-301

336.8-301 RIGHTS ACQUIRED BY PURCHASER.

- (1) Upon transfer of a security to a purchaser (section 336.8-313), the purchaser acquires the rights in the security which his the purchaser's transferor had or had actual authority to convey unless the purchaser's rights are limited by section 336.8-302 (4).
- 54 (2) A transferee of a limited interest acquires rights only 55 to the extent of the interest transferred. The creation or release of a security interest in a security is the transfer of a limited interest in that security. 56 57 336#08-302

336.8-302 "BONA FIDE PURCHASER"; "ADVERSE CLAIM"; TITLE 58 59 ACQUIRED BY BONA FIDE PURCHASER.

- (1) A "bona fide purchaser" is a purchaser for value in good faith and without notice of any adverse claim:
- (a) who takes delivery of a certificated security in bearer form or in registered form, issued or endorsed to him the purchaser or in blank;
- 65 (b) to whom the transfer, pledge, or release of an 66 uncertificated security is registered on the books of the 67 issuer; or 68
 - (c) to whom a security is transferred under the provisions of paragraph (c), (d) (i), or -(g) of section 336.8-313 (1).
- 70 (2) "Adverse claim" includes a claim that a transfer was or 71 would be wrongful or that a particular adverse person is the 72 owner of or has an interest in the security.

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(3) A bona fide purchaser in addition to acquiring the
rights of a purchaser (section 336.8-301) also acquires his the
purchaser's interest in the security free of any adverse claim.
  (4) Notwithstanding section 336.8-301 (1), the transferee
of a particular certificated security who has been a party to
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any fraud or illegality affecting the security, or who as a 6 prior holder of that certificated security had notice of an 8 adverse claim, cannot improve his position by taking from a bona 9 fide purchaser.

336#08-303

336.8-303 "BROKER".

"Broker" means a person engaged for-all-or-part-of-his-time full or part-time in the business of buying and selling securities, who in the transaction concerned acts for, buys a security from, or sells a security to, a customer. Nothing in this article determines the capacity in which a person acts for purposes of any other statute or rule to which the person is subject.

336#08-304

336.8-304 NOTICE TO PURCHASER OF ADVERSE CLAIMS.

- (1) A purchaser (including a broker for the seller or buyer, but excluding an intermediary bank) of a certificated 21 security is charged with notice of adverse claims if:
 - (a) the security, whether in bearer or registered form, has been endorsed "for collection" or "for surrender" or for some other purpose not involving transfer; or
 - (b) the security is in bearer form and has on it an unambiguous statement that it is the property of a person other than the transferor. The mere writing of a name on a security is not such a statement.
- (2) A purchaser (including a broker for the seller or buyer, but excluding an intermediary bank) to whom the transfer, 31 pledge, or release of an uncertificated security is registered is charged with notice of adverse claims as to which the issuer has a duty under section 336.8-403 (4) at the time of 34 registration and which are noted in the initial transaction statement sent to the purchaser or, if his the purchaser's 36 interest is transferred to him the purchaser other than by registration of transfer, pledge, or release, the initial 38 transaction statement sent to the registered owner or the 39 registered pledgee.
- (3) The fact that the purchaser (including a broker for the seller or buyer) of a certificated or uncertificated security has notice that the security is held for a third person or is 43 registered in the name of or endorsed by a fiduciary does not 44 create a duty of inquiry into the rightfulness of the transfer or constitute constructive notice of adverse claims. However, 46 if the purchaser (excluding an intermediary bank) has knowledge that the proceeds are being used or the transaction is for the individual benefit of the fiduciary or otherwise in breach of 49 duty, the purchaser is charged with notice of adverse claims. 336#08-306

336.8-306 WARRANTIES ON PRESENTMENT AND TRANSFER OF CERTIFICATED SECURITIES; WARRANTIES OF ORIGINATORS OF INSTRUCTIONS.

- (1) A person who presents a certificated security for 54 registration of transfer or for payment or exchange warrants to 55 the issuer that he the presenter is entitled to the registration, payment, or exchange. But, a purchaser for value and without notice of adverse claims who receives a new, 58 reissued, or reregistered certificated security on registration of transfer or receives an initial transaction statement confirming the registration of transfer of an equivalent uncertificated security to him such a purchaser warrants only that he the warrantor has no knowledge of any unauthorized signature (section 336.8-311) in a necessary endorsement.
 - (2) A person by transferring a certificated security to a purchaser for value warrants only that:
 - (a) his the transfer is effective and rightful;
- (b) the security is, genuine and has not been materially 68 altered; and
 - (c) he-knows-of no fact which might impair the validity of the security is known to the person making the transfer.
 - (3) If a certificated security is delivered by an intermediary known to be entrusted with delivery of the security on behalf of another or with collection of a draft or other

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claim against delivery, the intermediary by delivery warrants only his-own the intermediary's good faith and authority, even though he the intermediary has purchased or made advances against the claim to be collected against the delivery.

- (4) A pledgee or other holder for security who redelivers a certificated security received, or after payment and on order of the debtor delivers that security to a third person, makes only the warranties of an intermediary under subsection (3).
- (5) A person who originates an instruction warrants to the issuer that:
- (a) he the person is an appropriate person to originate the instruction; and
- (b) at the time the instruction is presented to the issuer he the person will be entitled to the registration of transfer, pledge, or release.
- (6) A person who originates an instruction warrants to any person specially guaranteeing his the warrantor's signature (subsection 336.8-312 (3)) that:
- (a) he the warrantor is an appropriate person to originate the instruction;
 - (b) at the time the instruction is presented to the issuer
- (i) he the warrantor will be entitled to the registration of transfer, pledge, or release; and
- (ii) the transfer, pledge, or release requested in the instruction will be registered by the issuer free from all liens, security interests, restrictions, and claims other than those specified in the instruction.
- (7) A person who originates an instruction warrants to a purchaser for value and to any person guaranteeing the instruction (section 336.8-312 (6)) that:
- (a) he the person is an appropriate person to originate the instruction;
- (b) the uncertificated security referred to therein is valid: and
 - (c) at the time the instruction is presented to the issuer
- (i) the transferor will be entitled to the registration of transfer, pledge, or release;
- (ii) the transfer, pledge, or release requested in the instruction will be registered by the issuer free from all liens, security interests, restrictions, and claims other than those specified in the instruction; and
- (iii) the requested transfer, pledge, or release will be rightful.
- (8) If a secured party is the registered pledgee or the registered owner of an uncertificated security, a person who originates an instruction of release or transfer to the debtor or, after payment and on order of the debtor, a transfer instruction to a third person, warrants to the debtor or the third person only that he the warrantor is an appropriate person to originate the instruction and, at the time the instruction is presented to the issuer, the transferor will be entitled to the registration of release or transfer. If a transfer instruction to a third person who is a purchaser for value is originated on order of the debtor, the debtor makes to the purchaser the warranties of paragraphs (b) and (c) (ii) and (iii) of subsection (7).
- (9) A person who transfers an uncertificated security to a purchaser for value and does not originate an instruction in connection with the transfer warrants only that:
 - (a) his the transfer is effective and rightful; and
 - (b) the uncertificated security is valid.
- (10) A broker gives to his a customer and to the issuer and a purchaser the applicable warranties provided in this section and has the rights and privileges of a purchaser under this section. The warranties of and in favor of the broker, acting as an agent are in addition to applicable warranties given by and in favor of his the broker's customer. 336#08-307
- 336.8-307 EFFECT OF DELIVERY WITHOUT ENDORSEMENT; RIGHT 68 TO COMPEL ENDORSEMENT.

70 If a certificated security in registered form has been 71 delivered to a purchaser without a necessary endorsement he the 72 purchaser may become a bona fide purchaser only as of the time the endorsement is supplied; but against the transferor, the 73 74 transfer is complete upon delivery and the purchaser has a 75 specifically enforceable right to have any necessary endorsement

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336.8-308 ENDORSEMENTS; INSTRUCTIONS.

- (1) An endorsement of a certificated security in registered form is made when an appropriate person signs on it or on a separate document an assignment or transfer of the security or a power to assign or transfer it or his the person's signature is written without more upon the back of the security.
- (2) An endorsement may be in blank or special. An endorsement in blank includes an endorsement to bearer. A special endorsement specifies to whom the security is to be transferred, or who has power to transfer it. A holder may convert a blank endorsement into a special endorsement.
- (3) An endorsement purporting to be only a part of a certificated security representing units intended by the issuer to be separately transferable is effective to the extent of the endorsement.
- (4) An "instruction" is an order to the issuer of an uncertificated security requesting that the transfer, pledge, or release from pledge of the uncertificated security specified therein be registered.
- (5) An instruction originated by an appropriate person is:
 - (a) a writing signed by an appropriate person; or
- (b) a communication to the issuer in any form agreed upon in writing signed by the issuer and an appropriate person.
- If an instruction has been originated by an appropriate person but is incomplete in any other respect, any person may complete it as authorized and the issuer may rely on it as completed even though it has been completed incorrectly.
- (6) "An appropriate person" in subsection (1) means the person specified by the certificated security or by special endorsement to be entitled to the security.
 - (7) "An appropriate person" in subsection (5) means:
- (a) for an instruction to transfer or pledge an uncertificated security which is then not subject to a registered pledge, the registered owner; or
- (b) for an instruction to transfer or release an uncertificated security which is then subject to a registered pledge, the registered pledgee.
- (8) In addition to the persons designated in subsections
 (6) and (7), "an appropriate person" in subsections (1) and (5) includes:
- (a) if the person designated is described as a fiduciary but is no longer serving in the described capacity, either that person or his a successor;
- (b) if the persons designated are described as more than one person as fiduciaries and one or more are no longer serving in the described capacity, the remaining fiduciary or fiduciaries, whether or not a successor has been appointed or qualified;
- (c) if the person designated is an individual and is without capacity to act by virtue of death, incompetence, infancy, or otherwise, his the person's executor, administrator, guardian, or like fiduciary;
- (d) if the persons designated are described as more than one person as tenants by the entirety or with right of survivorship and by reason of death all cannot sign, the survivor or survivors;
- (e) a person having power to sign under applicable law or controlling instrument; and
- (f) to the extent that the person designated or any of the foregoing persons may act through an agent, his the authorized agent.
- (9) Unless otherwise agreed, the endorser of a certificated security by his the endorsement or the originator of an instruction by his the origination assumes no obligation that the security will be honored by the issuer but only the obligations provided in section 336.8-306.
- (10) Whether the person signing is appropriate is determined as of the date of signing and an endorsement made by or an instruction originated by him the person does not become unauthorized for the purposes of this article by virtue of any subsequent change of circumstances.
 - (11) Failure of a fiduciary to comply with a controlling instrument or with the law of the state having jurisdiction of the fiduciary relationship, including any law requiring the

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fiduciary to obtain court approval of the transfer, pledge, or
     release, does not render his the fiduciary's endorsement or an
     instruction originated by him the fiduciary unauthorized for the
     purposes of this article.
336#08-311
        336.8-311 EFFECT OF UNAUTHORIZED ENDORSEMENT OR
     INSTRUCTION.
       Unless the owner or pledgee has ratified an unauthorized
     endorsement or instruction or is otherwise precluded from
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     asserting its ineffectiveness:
       (a) he the owner or pledgee may assert its ineffectiveness
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     against the issuer or any purchaser, other than a purchaser for
     value and without notice of adverse claims, who has in good
   faith received a new, reissued, or reregistered certificated
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    security on registration of transfer or received an initial
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   transaction statement confirming the registration of transfer,
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     pledge, or release of an equivalent uncertificated security to
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     him the same purchaser for value; and
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       (b) an issuer who registers the transfer of a certificated
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     security upon the unauthorized endorsement or who registers the
     transfer, pledge, or release of an uncertificated security upon the unauthorized instruction is subject to liability for
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     improper registration (section 336.8-404).
336#08-313
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       336.8-313 WHEN TRANSFER TO PURCHASER OCCURS; FINANCIAL
     INTERMEDIARY AS BONA FIDE PURCHASER; "FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY".
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       (1) Transfer of a security or a limited interest (including
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     a security interest) therein to a purchaser occurs only:
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       (a) at the time he the purchaser or a person designated by
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     him the purchaser acquires possession of a certificated security;
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       (b) at the time the transfer, pledge, or release of an
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    uncertificated security is registered to him the purchaser or a
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    person designated by him the purchaser;
       (c) at the time his the purchaser's financial intermediary
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     acquires possession of a certificated security specially
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     endorsed to or issued in the name of the purchaser;
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        (d) at the time a financial intermediary, not a clearing
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    corporation, sends him the purchaser confirmation of the
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     purchase and also by book entry or otherwise identifies as
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     belonging to the purchaser
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       (i) a specific certificated security in the financial
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     intermediary's possession;
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       (ii) a quantity of securities that constitute or are part
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     of a fungible bulk of certificated securities in the financial
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     intermediary's possession or of uncertificated securities
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     registered in the name of the financial intermediary; or
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        (iii) a quantity of securities that constitute or are part
     of a fungible bulk of securities shown on the account of the
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     financial intermediary on the books of another financial
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     intermediary;
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       (e) with respect to an identified certificated security to
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     be delivered while still in the possession of a third person,
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     not a financial intermediary, at the time that person
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     acknowledges that-he-holds holding for the purchaser;
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        (f) with respect to a specific uncertificated security the
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     pledge or transfer of which has been registered to a third
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     person, not a financial intermediary, at the time that person
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     acknowledges that-he-holds holding for the purchaser;
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       (g) at the time appropriate entries to the account of the
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     purchaser or a person designated by him the purchaser on the
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     books of a clearing corporation are made under section 336.8-320.
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        (h) with respect to the transfer of a security interest
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     where the debtor has signed a security agreement containing a
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     description of the security, at the time a written notification,
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    which, in the case of the creation of the security interest, is
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     signed by the debtor (which may be a copy of the security
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     agreement) or which, in the case of the release or assignment of
     the security interest created pursuant to this paragraph, is
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     signed by the secured party, is received by
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       (i) a financial intermediary on whose books the interest of
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     the transferor in the security appears;
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       (ii) a third person, not a financial intermediary, in
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    possession of the security, if it is certificated;
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(iii) a third person, not a financial intermediary, who is

the registered owner of the security, if it is uncertificated

and not subject to a registered pledge; or

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- (iv) a third person, not a financial intermediary, who is 2 the registered pledgee of the security, if it is uncertificated and subject to a registered pledge;
 - (i) with respect to the transfer of a security interest where the transferor has signed a security agreement containing a description of the security, at the time new value is given by the secured party; or
 - (j) with respect to the transfer of a security interest where the secured party is a financial intermediary and the security has already been transferred to the financial intermediary under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), or (g), at the time the transferor has signed a security agreement containing a description of the security and value is given by the secured
- (2) The purchaser is the owner of a security held for him the purchaser by a financial intermediary, but cannot be a bona 17 fide purchaser of a security so held except in the circumstances specified in paragraphs (c), (d) (i), and (g) of subsection (1). If a security so held is part of a fungible bulk, as in the circumstances specified in paragraphs (d) (ii) and (d) (iii) 21 of subsection (1), the purchaser is the owner of a proportionate 22 property interest in the fungible bulk.
- (3) Notice of an adverse claim received by the financial 24 intermediary or by the purchaser after the financial 25 intermediary takes delivery of a certificated security as a 26 holder for value or after the transfer, pledge, or release of an 27 uncertificated security has been registered free of the claim to a financial intermediary who has given value is not effective 29 either as to the financial intermediary or as to the purchaser. 30 However, as between the financial intermediary and the purchaser 31 the purchaser may demand transfer of an equivalent security as to which no notice of adverse claim has been received.
- (4) A "financial intermediary" is a bank, broker, clearing 34 corporation, or other person (or the nominee of any of them) 35 which in the ordinary course of its business maintains security accounts for its customers and is acting in that capacity. A 37 financial intermediary may have a security interest in securities held in account for its customer.

336#08-314 39

- 336.8-314 DUTY TO TRANSFER, WHEN COMPLETED.
- (1) Unless otherwise agreed, if a sale of a security is made on an exchange or otherwise through brokers:
- (a) the selling customer-fulfills-his customer's duty to transfer is fulfilled at the time he the selling customer:
- 44 (i) places a certificated security in the possession of the 45 selling broker or a person designated by the broker;
 - (ii) causes an uncertificated security to be registered in the name of the selling broker or a person designated by the broker;
 - (iii) if requested, causes an acknowledgment to be made to the selling broker that a certificated or uncertificated security is held for the broker; or
 - (iv) places in the possession of the selling broker or of a person designated by the broker a transfer instruction for an 54 uncertificated security, providing the issuer does not refuse to register the requested transfer if the instruction is presented to the issuer for registration within 30 days thereafter; and
 - (b) the duty of a selling broker, including a correspondent broker acting for a selling customer, fulfills-his-duty to transfer is fulfilled at the time he the selling broker:
 - (i) places a certificated security in the possession of the buying broker or a person designated by the buying broker;
 - (ii) causes an uncertificated security to be registered in the name of the buying broker or a person designated by the buying broker;
 - (iii) places in the possession of the buying broker or of a person designated by the buying broker a transfer instruction for an uncertificated security, providing the issuer does not refuse to register the requested transfer if the instruction is presented to the issuer for registration within 30 days thereafter; or
 - (iv) effects clearance of the sale in accordance with the rules of the exchange on which the transaction took place.
 - (2) Except as provided in this section or unless otherwise agreed, a transferor's duty to transfer a security under a contract of purchase is not fulfilled until he the transferor:

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(a) places a certificated security in form to be negotiated
 2 by the purchaser in the possession of the purchaser or of a
     person designated by him the purchaser;
      (b) causes an uncertificated security to be registered in
    the name of the purchaser or a person designated by him the
 6 purchaser; or
       (c) if the purchaser requests, causes an acknowledgment to
    be made to the purchaser that a certificated or uncertificated
    security is held for him the purchaser.
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     (3) Unless made on an exchange, a sale to a broker
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     purchasing for his the broker's own account is within subsection
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     (2) and not within subsection (1).
336#08-315
        336.8-315 ACTION AGAINST TRANSFEREE BASED UPON WRONGFUL
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     TRANSFER.
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      (1) Any person against whom the transfer of a security is
     wrongful for any reason, including his the person's incapacity,
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     as against anyone except a bona fide purchaser, may:
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       (a) reclaim possession of the certificated security
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     wrongfully transferred;
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       (b) obtain possession of any new certificated security
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     representing all or part of the same rights;
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        (c) compel the origination of an instruction to transfer to
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     him such a person or a-person another designated by him the
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     person an uncertificated security constituting all or part of
     the same rights; or
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       (d) have damages.
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        (2) If the transfer is wrongful because of an unauthorized
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     endorsement of a certificated security, the owner may also
    reclaim or obtain possession of the security or new certificated
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     security, even from a bona fide purchaser, if the
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    ineffectiveness of the purported endorsement can be asserted
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    against him the bona fide purchaser under the provisions of this
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     article on unauthorized endorsements (section 336.8-311).
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       (3) The right to obtain or reclaim possession of a
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    certificated security or to compel the origination of a transfer
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     instruction may be specifically enforced and the transfer of a
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     certificated or uncertificated security enjoined and a
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     certificated security impounded pending the litigation.
336#08-316
        336.8-316 PURCHASER'S RIGHT TO REQUISITES FOR
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     REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, PLEDGE, OR RELEASE ON BOOKS.
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     Unless otherwise agreed, the transferor of a certificated
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    security or the transferor, pledgor, or pledgee of an
    uncertificated security on due demand must supply his a
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    purchaser with any proof of his authority to transfer, pledge,
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    or release or with any other requisite necessary to obtain
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    registration of the transfer, pledge, or release of the
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     security; but if the transfer, pledge, or release is not for
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    value, a transferor, pledgor, or pledgee need not do so unless
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     the purchaser furnishes the necessary expenses. Failure within a
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    reasonable time to comply with a demand made gives the purchaser
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     the right to reject or rescind the transfer, pledge, or release.
336#08-318
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       336.8-318 NO CONVERSION BY GOOD FAITH CONDUCT.
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        An agent or bailee who in good faith (including observance
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    of reasonable commercial standards if he-is in the business of
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    buying, selling, or otherwise dealing with securities) has
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    received certificated securities and sold, pledged, or delivered
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    them or has sold or caused the transfer or pledge of
    uncertificated securities over which he the agent or bailee had
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    control according to the instructions of his the agent's or
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    bailee's principal, is not liable for conversion or for
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    participation in breach of fiduciary duty although the principal
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    had no right so to deal with the securities.
336#08-319
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       336.8-319 STATUTE OF FRAUDS.
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       A contract for the sale of securities is not enforceable by
    way of action or defense unless:
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       (a) there is some writing signed by the party against whom
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enforcement is sought or by his the party's authorized agent or broker, sufficient to indicate that a contract has been made for sale of a stated quantity of described securities at a defined

sale of a stated quantity of described securities at a defined or stated price;

(b) delivery of a certificated security or transfer

(b) delivery of a certificated security or transfer instruction has been accepted, transfer of an uncertificated

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security has been registered and the transferee has failed to send written objection to the issuer within ten days after 3 receipt of the initial transaction statement confirming the registration, or payment has been made, but the contract is enforceable under this provision only to the extent of the 6 delivery, registration, or payment;

- (c) within a reasonable time a writing in confirmation of the sale or purchase and sufficient against the sender under paragraph (a) has been received by the party against whom 10 enforcement is sought and he the recipient has failed to send written objection to its contents within ten days after its receipt; or
- (d) the party against whom enforcement is sought admits in his pleading, testimony, or otherwise in court that a contract was made for the sale of a stated quantity of described securities at a defined or stated price. 336#08-321

336.8-321 ENFORCEABILITY, ATTACHMENT, PERFECTION AND TERMINATION OF SECURITY INTERESTS.

- (1) A security interest in a security is enforceable and can attach only if it is transferred to the secured party or a person designated by him the secured party pursuant to a provision of section 336.8-313 (1).
- (2) A security interest so transferred pursuant to agreement by a transferor who has rights in the security to a transferee who has given value is a perfected security interest, but a security interest that has been transferred solely under paragraph (i) of section 336.8-313 (1) becomes unperfected after 21 days unless, within that time, the requirements for transfer under any other provision of section 336.8-313 (1) are satisfied.
- (3) A security interest in a security is subject to the provisions of article 9, but:
 - (a) no filing is required to perfect the security interest;
- (b) no written security agreement signed by the debtor is necessary to make the security interest enforceable, except as provided in paragraph (h), (i), or (j) of section 336.8-313 (1). The secured party has the rights and duties provided under section 336.9-207, to the extent they are applicable, whether or not the security is certificated, and, if certificated, whether or not it is in his the secured party's possession.
- (4) Unless otherwise agreed, a security interest in a security is terminated by transfer to the debtor or a person designated by him the debtor pursuant to a provision of section 336.8-313 (1). If a security is thus transferred, the security interest, if not terminated, becomes unperfected unless the security is certificated and is delivered to the debtor for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or presentation, collection, renewal, or registration of transfer. In that case, the security interest becomes unperfected after 21 days unless, within that time, the security (or securities for which it has been exchanged) is transferred to the secured party or a person designated by him the secured party pursuant to a provision of section 336.8-313 (1). 336#08-401

336.8-401 DUTY OF ISSUER TO REGISTER TRANSFER, PLEDGE, OR RELEASE.

- (1) If a certificated security in registered form is presented to the issuer with a request to register transfer or an instruction is presented to the issuer with a request to register transfer, pledge, or release, the issuer shall register the transfer, pledge, or release as requested if:
- (a) the security is endorsed or the instruction was originated by the appropriate person or persons (section 336.8-308);
- (b) reasonable assurance is given that those endorsements or instructions are genuine and effective (section 336.8-402);
- (c) the issuer has no duty as to adverse claims or has discharged the duty (section 336.8-403);
 - (d) any applicable law relating to the collection of taxes has been complied with; and
 - (e) the transfer, pledge, or release is in fact rightful or is to a bona fide purchaser.
- (2) If an issuer is under a duty to register a transfer, pledge, or release of a security, the issuer is also liable to the person presenting a certificated security or an instruction

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1 for registration or his the person's principal for loss resulting from any unreasonable delay in registration, or from failure or refusal to register the transfer, pledge, or release. 336#08-403

336.8-403 ISSUER'S DUTY AS TO ADVERSE CLAIMS.

- (1) An issuer to whom a certificated security is presented for registration shall inquire into adverse claims if:
- (a) a written notification of an adverse claim is received at a time and in a manner affording the issuer a reasonable opportunity to act on it prior to the issuance of a new, reissued, or reregistered certificated security, and the notification identifies the claimant, the registered owner, and the issue of which the security is a part, and provides an address for communications directed to the claimant; or
- (b) the issuer is charged with notice of an adverse claim 15 from a controlling instrument it has elected to require under 16 section 336.8-402 (4).
- (2) The issuer may discharge any duty of inquiry by any reasonable means, including notifying an adverse claimant by 19 registered or certified mail at the address furnished by him the 20 claimant or, if there be no such address, at his the claimant's 21 residence or regular place of business that the certificated security has been presented for registration of transfer by a 23 named person, and that the transfer will be registered unless 24 within 30 days from the date of mailing the notification, either:
- (a) an appropriate restraining order, injunction, or other 26 process issues from a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- (b) there is filed with the issuer an indemnity bond, 28 sufficient in the issuer's judgment to protect the issuer and any transfer agent, registrar, or other agent of the issuer involved from any loss it or they may suffer by complying w involved from any loss it or they may suffer by complying with the adverse claim.
- 32 (3) Unless an issuer is charged with notice of an adverse 33 claim from a controlling instrument which it has elected to 34 require under section 336.8-402 (4) or receives notification of 35 an adverse claim under subsection (1), if a certificated 36 security presented for registration is endorsed by the 37 appropriate person or persons the issuer is under no duty to 38 inquire into adverse claims. In particular:
- (a) an issuer registering a certificated security in the 40 name of a person who is a fiduciary or who is described as a 41 fiduciary is not bound to inquire into the existence, extent, or correct description of the fiduciary relationship; and 43 thereafter the issuer may assume without inquiry that the newly 44 registered owner continues to be the fiduciary until the issuer 45 receives written notice that the fiduciary is no longer acting as such with respect to the particular security;
- (b) an issuer registering transfer on an endorsement by a fiduciary is not bound to inquire whether the transfer is made in compliance with a controlling instrument or with the law of the state having jurisdiction of the fiduciary relationship, including any law requiring the fiduciary to obtain court 52 approval of the transfer; and
- (c) the issuer is not charged with notice of the contents of any court record or file or other recorded or unrecorded document even though the document is in its possession and even 56 though the transfer is made on the endorsement of a fiduciary to the same fiduciary himself or to his the fiduciary's nominee.
 - (4) An issuer is under no duty as to adverse claims with respect to an uncertificated security except:
- (a) claims embodied in a restraining order, injunction, or other legal process served upon the issuer if the process was served at a time and in a manner affording the issuer a reasonable opportunity to act on it in accordance with the 64 requirements of subsection (5);
 - (b) claims of which the issuer has received a written notification from the registered owner or the registered pledgee if the notification was received at a time and in a manner affording the issuer a reasonable opportunity to act on it in accordance with the requirements of subsection (5);
 - (c) claims (including restrictions on transfer not imposed by the issuer) to which the registration of transfer to the present registered owner was subject and were so noted in the initial transaction statement sent to him that owner; and
 - (d) claims as to which an issuer is charged with notice from a controlling instrument it has elected to require under

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1 section 336.8-402 (4).

- (5) If the issuer of an uncertificated security is under a duty as to an adverse claim, he the issuer discharges that duty
- (a) including a notation of the claim in any statements sent with respect to the security under section 336.8-408 (3), (6), and (7); and
- (b) refusing to register the transfer or pledge of the security unless the nature of the claim does not preclude 10 transfer or pledge subject thereto.
- (6) If the transfer or pledge of the security is registered subject to an adverse claim, a notation of the claim must be 13 included in the initial transaction statement and all subsequent 14 statements sent to the transferee and pledgee under section 336.8-408.
- (7) Notwithstanding subsections (4) and (5), if an uncertificated security was subject to a registered pledge at 18 the time the issuer first came under a duty as to a particular adverse claim, the issuer has no duty as to that claim if transfer of the security is requested by the registered pledgee or an appropriate person acting for the registered pledgee 22 unless:
 - (a) the claim was embodied in legal process which expressly provides otherwise;
- (b) the claim was asserted in a written notification from 26 the registered pledgee;
- (c) the claim was one as to which the issuer was charged with notice from a controlling instrument it required under section 336.8-402 (4) in connection with the pledgee's request 30 for transfer; or
- 31 (d) the transfer requested is to the registered owner. 336#08-405
- 32 336.8-405 LOST, DESTROYED, AND STOLEN CERTIFICATED 33 SECURITIES.
 - (1) If a certificated security has been lost, apparently destroyed, or wrongfully taken, and the owner fails to notify the issuer of that fact within a reasonable time after he-has having notice of it and the issuer registers a transfer of the security before receiving notification, the owner is precluded from asserting against the issuer any claim for registering the transfer under section 336.8-404 or any claim to a new security under this section.
- (2) If the owner of a certificated security claims that the security has been lost, destroyed, or wrongfully taken, the issuer shall issue a new certificated security or, at the option of the issuer, an equivalent uncertificated security in place of 46 the original security if the owner:
 - (a) so requests before the issuer has notice that the security has been acquired by a bona fide purchaser;
 - (b) files with the issuer a sufficient indemnity bond; and
- (c) satisfies any other reasonable requirements imposed by 51 the issuer.
- (3) If, after the issue of a new certificated or uncertificated security, a bona fide purchaser of the original 54 certificated security presents it for registration of transfer, 55 the issuer shall register the transfer unless registration would result in overissue, in which event the issuer's liability is governed by section 336.8-104. In addition to any rights on the 58 indemnity bond, the issuer may recover the new certificated 59 security from the person to whom it was issued or any person taking under him that person except a bona fide purchaser or may cancel the uncertificated security unless a bona fide purchaser or any person taking under a bona fide purchaser is then the registered owner or registered pledgee thereof. 336#08-406
 - 336.8-406 DUTY OF AUTHENTICATING TRUSTEE, TRANSFER AGENT, OR REGISTRAR.
- (1) If a person acts as authenticating trustee, transfer agent, registrar, or other agent for an issuer in the registration of transfers of its certificated securities or in the registration of transfers, pledges, and releases of its 70 uncertificated securities, in the issue of new securities, or in 71 the cancellation of surrendered securities:
 - (a) he the person is under a duty to the issuer to exercise good faith and due diligence in performing his functions; and
 - (b) with regard to the particular functions he

performs performed, he the person has the same obligation to the holder or owner of a certificated security or to the owner or pledgee of an uncertificated security and has the same rights and privileges as the issuer has in regard to those functions.

5 (2) Notice to an authenticating trustee, transfer agent, 6 registrar or other agent is notice to the issuer with respect to 7 the functions performed by the agent. 336#08-407

336.8-407 EXCHANGEABILITY OF SECURITIES.

- (1) No issuer is subject to the requirements of this section unless it regularly maintains a system for issuing the class of securities involved under which both certificated and uncertificated securities are regularly issued to the category of owners, which includes the person in whose name the new security is to be registered.
- (2) Upon surrender of a certificated security with all necessary endorsements and presentation of a written request by the person surrendering the security, the issuer, if-he-has having no duty as to adverse claims or has having discharged the duty (section 336.8-403), shall issue to the person or a person designated by him the person an equivalent uncertificated security subject to all liens, restrictions, and claims that were noted on the certificated security.
- (3) Upon receipt of a transfer instruction originated by an appropriate person who so requests, the issuer of an uncertificated security shall cancel the uncertificated security and issue an equivalent certificated security on which must be noted conspicuously any liens and restrictions of the issuer and any adverse claims (as to which the issuer has a duty under section 336.8-403 (4)) to which the uncertificated security was subject. The certificated security shall be registered in the name of and delivered to:
- (a) the registered owner, if the uncertificated security was not subject to a registered pledge; or
- 34 (b) the registered pledgee, if the uncertificated security 35 was subject to a registered pledge. 336#09-103

336.9-103 PERFECTION OF SECURITY INTERESTS IN MULTIPLE STATE TRANSACTIONS.

- (1) Documents, instruments and ordinary goods.
- (a) This subsection applies to documents and instruments and to goods other than those covered by a certificate of title described in subsection (2), mobile goods described in subsection (3), and minerals described in subsection (5).
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security interest in collateral are governed by the law of the jurisdiction where the collateral is when the last event occurs on which is based the assertion that the security interest is perfected or unperfected.
- (c) If the parties to a transaction creating a purchase money security interest in goods in one jurisdiction understand at the time that the security interest attaches that the goods will be kept in another jurisdiction, then the law of the other jurisdiction governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest from the time it attaches until 30 days after the debtor receives possession of the goods and thereafter if the goods are taken to the other jurisdiction before the end of the 30 day period.
- (d) When collateral is brought into and kept in this state while subject to a security interest perfected under the law of the jurisdiction from which the collateral was removed, the security interest remains perfected, but if action is required by part 3 of this article to perfect the security interest,
- (i) if the action is not taken before the expiration of the period of perfection in the other jurisdiction or the end of four months after the collateral is brought into this state, whichever period first expires, the security interest becomes unperfected at the end of that period and is thereafter deemed to have been unperfected as against a person who became a purchaser after removal;
- (ii) if the action is taken before the expiration of the period specified in subparagraph (i), the security interest continues perfected thereafter;
- (iii) for the purpose of priority over a buyer of consumer goods (subsection (2) of section 336.9-307), the period of the

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1 effectiveness of a filing in the jurisdiction from which the collateral is removed is governed by the rules with respect to perfection in subparagraphs (i) and (ii).

- (2) Certificate of title.
- (a) This subsection applies to goods covered by a certificate of title issued under a statute of this state or of another jurisdiction under the law of which indication of a 8 security interest on the certificate is required as a condition 9 of perfection.
 - (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest are governed by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction issuing the certificate until four months after the goods are removed from that jurisdiction and thereafter until the goods are registered in another jurisdiction, but in any event not beyond surrender of the certificate. After the expiration of that period, the goods are not covered by the certificate of title within the meaning of this section.
- (c) Except with respect to the rights of a buyer described in the next paragraph, a security interest, perfected in another jurisdiction otherwise than by notation on a certificate of title, in goods brought into this state and thereafter covered 24 by a certificate of title issued by this state is subject to the 25 rules stated in paragraph (d) of subsection (l).
- (d) If goods are brought into this state while a security interest therein is perfected in any manner under the law of the jurisdiction from which the goods are removed and a certificate 29 of title is issued by this state and the certificate does not show that the goods are subject to the security interest or that they may be subject to security interests not shown on the certificate, the security interest is subordinate to the rights of a buyer of the goods who is not in the business of selling 34 goods of that kind to the extent that he the buyer gives value and receives delivery of the goods after issuance of the certificate and without knowledge of the security interest.
 - (3) Accounts, general intangibles and mobile goods.
 - (a) This subsection applies to accounts (other than an account described in subsection (5) on minerals) and general intangibles (other than uncertificated securities) and to goods which are mobile and which are of a type normally used in more than one jurisdiction, such as motor vehicles, trailers, rolling stock, airplanes, shipping containers, road building and construction machinery and commercial harvesting machinery and the like, if the goods are equipment or are inventory leased or held for lease by the debtor to others, and are not covered by a certificate of title described in subsection (2).
- (b) The law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the 49 jurisdiction in which the debtor is located governs the 50 perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the 51 security interest. 52 (c) If, however
- (c) If, however, the debtor is located in a jurisdiction 53 which is not a part of the United States, and which does not 54 provide for perfection of the security interest by filing or recording in that jurisdiction, the law of the jurisdiction in the United States in which the debtor has its major executive 57 office in the United States governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest 59 through filing. In the alternative, if the debtor is located in a jurisdiction which is not a part of the United States or Canada and the collateral is accounts or general intangibles for 62 money due or to become due, the security interest may be 63 perfected by notification to the account debtor. As used in this paragraph, "United States" includes its territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- (d) A debtor shall be deemed located at his the debtor's place of business if he the debtor has one, at his the chief executive office if he-has there is more than one place of business, otherwise at his the debtor's residence. If, however, the debtor is a foreign air carrier under the Federal Aviation 71 Act of 1958, as amended, it shall be deemed located at the designated office of the agent upon whom service of process may be made on behalf of the foreign air carrier.
 - (e) A security interest perfected under the law of the jurisdiction of the location of the debtor is perfected until the expiration of four months after a change of the debtor's

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location to another jurisdiction, or until perfection would have ceased by the law of the first jurisdiction, whichever period first expires. Unless perfected in the new jurisdiction before 4 the end of that period, it becomes unperfected thereafter and is deemed to have been unperfected as against a person who became a purchaser after the change.

(4) Chattel paper.

The rules stated for goods in subsection (1) apply to a possessory security interest in chattel paper. The rules stated for accounts in subsection (3) apply to a nonpossessory security interest in chattel paper, but the security interest may not be perfected by notification to the account debtor.

(5) Minerals.

Perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security interest which is created by a debtor who has an interest in minerals or the like (including oil and gas) before extraction and which attaches thereto as extracted, or which attaches to an account resulting from the sale thereof at the 19 wellhead or minehead are governed by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction wherein the wellhead or minehead is located.

(6) Uncertificated securities.

The law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction of organization of the issuer governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security interest in uncertificated securities. 336#09-105

336.9-105 DEFINITIONS AND INDEX OF DEFINITIONS.

- (1) In this article unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) "Account debtor" means the person who is obligated on an account, chattel paper or general intangible;
- (b) "Chattel paper" means a writing or writings which evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in or a lease of specific goods, but a charter or other contract involving the use or hire of a vessel is not chattel paper. When a transaction is evidenced both by such a security agreement or a lease and by an instrument or a series of instruments, the group of writings taken together constitutes chattel paper;
- (c) "Collateral" means the property subject to a security interest, and includes accounts and chattel paper which have been sold;
- (d) "Debtor" means the person who owes payment or other performance of the obligation secured, whether or not he the person owns or has rights in the collateral, and includes the seller of accounts or chattel paper. Where the debtor and the owner of the collateral are not the same person, the term "debtor" means the owner of the collateral in any provision of the article dealing with the collateral, the obligor in any provision dealing with the obligation, and may include both where the context so requires;
- (e) "Deposit account" means a demand, time, savings, passbook or like account maintained with a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or like organization, other than an account evidenced by a certificate of deposit;
- (f) "Document" means document of title as defined in the general definitions of article 1 (section 336.1-201) and a receipt of the kind described in subsection (2) of section-336.7-201;
- (g) "Encumbrance" includes real estate mortgages and other liens on real estate and all other rights in real estate that are not ownership interests.
- (h) "Goods" includes all things which are movable at the time the security interest attaches or which are fixtures (section 336.9-313), but does not include money, documents, instruments, accounts, chattel paper, general intangibles, or minerals or the like (including oil and gas) before extraction. "Goods" also include standing timber which is to be cut and removed under a conveyance or contract for sale, the unborn young of animals and growing crops;
- 69 70 (i) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument (defined in 71 section 336.3-104), or a certificated security (defined in 72 section 336.8-102) or any other writing which evidences a right 73 to the payment of money and is not itself a security agreement or lease and is of a type which is in ordinary course of 75 business transferred by delivery with any necessary endorsement

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or assignment;
       (j) "Mortgage" means a consensual interest created by a
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     real estate mortgage, a trust deed on real estate, or the like;
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      (k) An advance is made "pursuant to commitment" if the
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     secured party has bound-himself made a binding promise to make
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     it, whether or not a subsequent event of default or other event
 7 not within his the secured party's control has relieved or may
 8 relieve him the secured party from his the obligation.
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      (1) "Security agreement" means an agreement which creates
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    or provides for a security interest;
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      (m) "Secured party" means a lender, seller or other person
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     in whose favor there is a security interest, including a person
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     to whom accounts or chattel paper have been sold. When the
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    holders of obligations issued under an indenture of trust,
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    equipment trust agreement or the like are represented by a
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    trustee or other person, the representative is the secured party;
      (n) "Transmitting utility" means any person engaged in the
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     railroad, street railway or trolley bus business, the electric
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     or electronics communications transmission business, the
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     transmission of goods by pipeline, or the transmission or the
21 production and transmission of electricity, steam, gas or water,
22
    or the provision of sewer service. Any person filing a
23
    financing statement under this article and under authority of
24
     the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1974, Sections 300.111 to
25
    300.115 shall be deemed a "transmitting utility" hereunder.
26
       (2) Other definitions applying to this article and the
27 sections in which they appear are:
       "Account," section 336.9-106.
28
       "Attach," section 336.9-203.
29
      "Construction mortgage," section 336.9-313(1).
30
31
      "Consumer goods," section 336.9-109(1).
      "Equipment," section 336.9-109(2).
32
       "Farm products," section 336.9-109(3).
33
     "Fixture," section 336.9-313.
34
35
        "Fixture filing," section 336.9-313.
36
     "General intangibles," section 336.9-106.
       "Inventory," section 336.9-109(4).
37
38
       "Lien creditor," section 336.9-301(3).
        "Motor vehicle," section 336.9-401(5).
39
40
     "Proceeds," section 336.9-306(1).
41
        "Purchase money security interest," section 336.9-107.
     "United States," section 336.9-103.
42
43
        (3) The following definitions in other articles apply to
44 this article:
45
        "Check," section 336.3-104.
46
       "Contract for sale," section 336.2-106.
      "Holder in due course," section 336.3-302.
47
48
        "Note," section 336.3-104.
        "Sale," section 336.2-106.
49
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        (4) In addition article 1 contains general definitions and
51
    principles of construction and interpretation applicable
52
    throughout this article.
336#09-108
        336.9-108 WHEN AFTER-ACQUIRED COLLATERAL NOT SECURITY
53
54
    FOR ANTECEDENT DEBT.
55
       Where a secured party makes an advance, incurs an
56 obligation, releases a perfected security interest, or otherwise
57
     gives new value which is to be secured in whole or in part by
58
    after-acquired property his the security interest in the
59
    after-acquired collateral shall be deemed to be taken for new
    value and not as security for an antecedent debt if the debtor
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    acquires his rights in such collateral either in the ordinary
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    course of his business or under a contract of purchase made
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     pursuant to the security agreement within a reasonable time
64
     after new value is given.
336#09-109
65
        336.9-109 CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS: "CONSUMER GOODS";
66
     "EQUIPMENT"; "FARM PRODUCTS"; "INVENTORY".
67 Goods are
        (1) "consumer goods" if they are used or bought for use
68
69 primarily for personal; family or household purposes;
70
        (2) "equipment" if they are used or bought for use
71
     primarily in business (including farming or a profession) or by
72 a debtor who is a nonprofit organization or a governmental
73 subdivision or agency or if the goods are not included in the
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74 definitions of inventory, farm products or consumer goods;

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(3) "farm products" if they are crops or livestock or
     supplies used or produced in farming operations or if they are
     products of crops or livestock in their unmanufactured states
 4
    (such as ginned cotton, wool-clip, maple syrup, milk and eggs),
 5
    and if they are in the possession of a debtor engaged in
    raising, fattening, grazing or other farming operations.
   goods are farm products they are neither equipment nor inventory;
 8
       (4) "inventory" if they are held by a person who holds them
 9
     for sale or lease or to be furnished under contracts of service
10
    or if he the person has so furnished them, or if they are raw
     materials, work in process or materials used or consumed in a
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     business. Inventory of a person is not to be classified as h \div s
13
     the person's equipment.
336#09-112
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        336.9-112 WHERE COLLATERAL IS NOT OWNED BY DEBTOR.
15
        Unless otherwise agreed, when a secured party knows that
16
     collateral is owned by a person who is not the debtor, the owner
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    of the collateral is entitled to receive from the secured party
    any surplus under section 336.9-502(2) or under section
18
19
     336.9-504(1), and is not liable for the debt or for any
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     deficiency after resale, and he the owner has the same right as
21
    the debtor
22
       (a) to receive statements under section 336.9-208;
23
       (b) to receive notice of and to object to a secured party's
24
    proposal to retain the collateral in satisfaction of the
25
     indebtedness under section 336.9-505;
       (c) to redeem the collateral under section 336.9-506;
26
27
       (d) to obtain injunctive or other relief under section
28
     336.9-507(1); and
29
       (e) to recover losses caused to him the owner under section
     336.9-208(2).
30
336#09-206
        336.9-206 AGREEMENT NOT TO ASSERT DEFENSES AGAINST
32
    ASSIGNEE; MODIFICATION OF SALES WARRANTIES WHERE SECURITY
    AGREEMENT EXISTS.
34
       (1) Subject to any statute or decision which establishes a
35
    different rule for buyers or lessees of consumer goods, an
    agreement by a buyer or lessee that-he-will not to assert
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    against an assignee any claim or defense which he the buyer or
38
    lessee may have against the seller or lessor is enforceable by
39
    an assignee who takes his an assignment for value, in good faith
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    and without notice of a claim or defense, except as to defenses
41
    of a type which may be asserted against a holder in due course
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    of a negotiable instrument under the article on commercial paper
43
    (article 3). A buyer who as part of one transaction signs both
44
     a negotiable instrument and a security agreement makes such an
45
    agreement.
46
       (2) When a seller retains a purchase money security
47
     interest in goods the article on sales (article 2) governs the
48
     sale and any disclaimer, limitation or modification of the
49
     seller's warranties.
336#09-207
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       336.9-207 RIGHTS AND DUTIES WHEN COLLATERAL IS IN
     SECURED PARTY'S POSSESSION.
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       (1) A secured party must use reasonable care in the custody
53
    and preservation of collateral in his the secured party's
54
    possession. In the case of an instrument or chattel paper
55
     reasonable care includes taking necessary steps to preserve
56
    rights against prior parties unless otherwise agreed.
57
       (2) Unless otherwise agreed, when collateral is in the
    secured party's possession
58
59
       (a) reasonable expenses (including the cost of any
     insurance and payment of taxes or other charges) incurred in the
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61
     custody, preservation, use or operation of the collateral are
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    chargeable to the debtor and are secured by the collateral;
        (b) the risk of accidental loss or damage is on the debtor
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(c) the secured party may hold as additional security any increase or profits (except money) received from the collateral, but money so received, unless remitted to the debtor, shall be applied in reduction of the secured obligation;

(d) the secured party must keep the collateral identifiable but fungible collateral may be commingled;

(e) the secured party may repledge the collateral upon terms which do not impair the debtor's right to redeem it.

to the extent of any deficiency in any effective insurance

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(3) A secured party is liable for any loss caused by his
the secured party's failure to meet any obligation imposed by
the preceding subsections but does not lose his the security
interest.
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(4) A secured party may use or operate the collateral for the purpose of preserving the collateral or its value or pursuant to the order of a court of appropriate jurisdiction or, except in the case of consumer goods, in the manner and to the extent provided in the security agreement. 336#09-208

336.9-208 REQUEST FOR STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OR LIST OF COLLATERAL.

- (1) A debtor may sign a statement indicating what he the debtor believes to be the aggregate amount of unpaid indebtedness as of a specified date and may send it to the secured party with a request that the statement be approved or corrected and returned to the debtor. When the security agreement or any other record kept by the secured party identifies the collateral a debtor may similarly request the secured party to approve or correct a list of the collateral.
- (2) The secured party must comply with such a request within two weeks after receipt by sending a written correction or approval. If the secured party claims a security interest in all of a particular type of collateral owned by the debtor he the secured party may indicate that fact in his the reply and need not approve or correct an itemized list of such collateral. If the secured party without reasonable excuse fails to comply he the secured party is liable for any loss 28 caused to the debtor thereby; and if the debtor has properly included in his the request a good faith statement of the obligation or a list of the collateral or both the secured party may claim a security interest only as shown in the statement against persons misled by his the failure to comply. If he the secured party no longer has an interest in the obligation or collateral at the time the request is received he the secured party must disclose the name and address of any known successor in interest known-to-him and he the secured party is liable for 37 any loss caused to the debtor as a result of failure to disclose. A successor in interest is not subject to this section until a request is received by him the successor.
- (3) A debtor is entitled to such a statement once every six 41 months without charge. The secured party may require payment of a charge not exceeding \$10 for each additional statement furnished.

336#09-301

336.9-301 PERSONS WHO TAKE PRIORITY OVER UNPERFECTED SECURITY INTERESTS; RIGHT OF "LIEN CREDITOR."

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), an unperfected security interest is subordinate to the rights of
 - (a) persons entitled to priority under section 336.9-312;
- (b) a person who becomes a lien creditor before the security interest is perfected;
- (c) in the case of goods, instruments, documents, and 52 chattel paper, a person who is not a secured party and who is a transferee in bulk or other buyer not in ordinary course of business, or is a buyer of farm products in the ordinary course of business, to the extent that he the person gives value and receives delivery of the collateral without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected;
 - (d) in the case of accounts and general intangibles, a person who is not a secured party and who is a transferee to the extent that he the person gives value without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected.
 - (2) If the secured party files with respect to a purchase money security interest before or within 20 days after the debtor receives possession of the collateral, he the secured party takes priority over the rights of a transferee in bulk or of a lien creditor which arise between the time the security interest attaches and the time of filing.
- (3) A "lien creditor" means a creditor who has acquired a lien on the property involved by attachment, levy or the like 70 and includes an assignee for benefit of creditors from the time of assignment, and a trustee in bankruptcy from the date of the filing of the petition or a receiver in equity from the time of appointment.
 - (4) A person who becomes a lien creditor while a security

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interest is perfected takes subject to the security interest
   only to the extent that it secures advances made before he the
 3 person becomes a lien creditor or within 45 days thereafter or
 4 made without knowledge of the lien or pursuant to a commitment
    entered into without knowledge of the lien.
336#09-302
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- 336.9-302 WHEN FILING IS REQUIRED TO PERFECT SECURITY INTEREST; SECURITY INTERESTS TO WHICH FILING PROVISIONS OF THIS ARTICLE DO NOT APPLY.
- (1) A financing statement must be filed to perfect all security interest except the following:
 - (a) A security interest in collateral in possession of the secured party under section 336.9-305;
 - (b) A security interest temporarily perfected in instruments or documents without delivery under section 336.9-304 or in proceeds for a 20 day period under section 336.9-306;
 - (c) A security interest created by an assignment of a beneficial interest in a trust or a decedent's estate;
- (d) A purchase money security interest in consumer goods; but filing is required for a motor vehicle required to be registered; and fixture filing is required for priority over conflicting interests in fixtures to the extent provided in section 336.9-313;
- (e) An assignment of accounts which does not alone or in conjunction with other assignments to the same assignee transfer a significant part of the outstanding accounts of the assignor;
- (f) A security interest of a collecting bank (section 336.4-208) or in securities (section 336.8-321) or arising under the article on sales (see section 336.9-113) or covered in subsection (3) of this section;
- (g) An assignment for the benefit of all the creditors of the transferor, and subsequent transfers by the assignee thereunder.
- (2) If a secured party assigns a perfected security interest, no filing under this article is required in order to continue the perfected status of the security interest against creditors of and transferees from the original debtor.
- (3) The filing of a financing statement otherwise required by this article is not necessary or effective to perfect a security interest in property subject to the following statutes or treaties; except that to the extent such statutes or treaties are silent on a specific matter, the provisions of this article 43 shall govern:
 - (a) a statute or treaty of the United States which provides for a national or international registration or a national or international certificate of title or which specifies a place of filing different from that specified in this article for filing of the security interest; or
 - (b) the following statutes of this state;
 - (i) Sections 168A.01 to 168A.31; but during any period in which collateral is inventory held for sale by a person who is in the business of selling goods of that kind, the filing provisions of this article (part 4) apply to a security interest in that collateral created by him the person as a debtor; or
 - (ii) Sections 300.11 to 300.115.
 - (c) a certificate of title statute of another jurisdiction under the law of which indication of a security interest on the certificate is required as a condition of perfection (subsection (2) of section 336.9-103).
- (4) Compliance with a statute or treaty described in subsection (3) is equivalent to the filing of a financing statement under this article, and a security interest in property subject to the statute or treaty can be perfected only by compliance therewith except as provided in section 336.9-103 on multiple state transactions. A security interest perfected by compliance with such a statute or treaty is governed by this article in all respects not inconsistent with the provisions of the statute or treaty under which it was perfected, provided that this article shall not be deemed inconsistent if it provides for a more extensive duration of effectiveness. 336#09-307
- 71 336.9-307 PROTECTION OF BUYERS OF GOODS.
- 72 (1) A buyer in ordinary course of business (subsection (9) 73 of section 336.1-201) takes free of a security interest created by his the seller even though the security interest is perfected

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and even though the buyer knows of its existence, except that a 2 buyer in the ordinary course of business who purchases farm products from a person engaged in farming operations is subject to section 223A.01.

- (2) In the case of consumer goods, a buyer takes free of a security interest even though perfected if he-buys buying without knowledge of the security interest, for value and for his-own personal, family or household purposes unless prior to the purchase the secured party has filed a financing statement covering such goods.
- (3) A buyer other than a buyer in ordinary course of business (subsection (1) of this section) takes free of a security interest to the extent that it secures future advances made after the secured party acquires knowledge of the purchase, or more than 45 days after the purchase, whichever first occurs, unless made pursuant to a commitment entered into without knowledge of the purchase and before the expiration of the 45-day period.

336#09-308

336.9-308 PURCHASE OF CHATTEL PAPER AND INSTRUMENTS.

A purchaser of chattel paper or an instrument who gives new value and takes possession of it in the ordinary course of his business has priority over a security interest in the chattel paper or instrument

- (a) which is perfected under section 336.9-304 (permissive 25 filing and temporary perfection) or under section 336.9-306 (perfection as to proceeds) if he-acts acting without knowledge that the specific paper or instrument is subject to a security 28 interest; or
 - (b) which is claimed merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest (section 336.9-306) even though he the purchaser knows that the specific paper or instrument is subject to the security interest.

336#09-310

336.9-310 PRIORITY OF CERTAIN LIENS ARISING BY OPERATION OF LAW.

When a person in the ordinary course of his business 36 furnishes services or materials with respect to goods subject to 37 a security interest, a lien upon goods in the possession of such person given by statute or rule of law for such materials or services takes priority over a perfected security interest 40 unless the lien is statutory and the statute expressly provides otherwise.

336#09-313 42

336.9-313 PRIORITY OF SECURITY INTERESTS IN FIXTURES.

- (1) In this section and in the provisions of part 4 of this 44 article referring to fixture filing, unless the context otherwise requires
- (a) goods are "fixtures" when they become so related to particular real estate that an interest in them arises under 48 real estate law.
- (b) a "fixture filing" is the filing in the office where a mortgage on the real estate would be filed or recorded of a 51 financing statement covering goods which are or are to become fixtures and conforming to the requirements of subsection (5) of 53 section 336.9-402 except in the case of a fixture filing by a transmitting utility, which shall be governed by subsection (5) of section 336.9-401.
 - (c) a mortgage is a "construction mortgage" to the extent that it secures an obligation incurred for the construction of an improvement on land including the acquisition cost of the land, if the recorded writing so indicates.
 - (2) A security interest under this article may be created in goods which are fixtures or may continue in goods which become fixtures, but no security interest exists under this article in ordinary building materials incorporated into an improvement on land.
 - (3) This article does not prevent creation of an encumbrance upon fixtures pursuant to real estate law.
- (4) A perfected security interest in fixtures has priority 68 over the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the 69 real estate where
 - (a) the security interest is a purchase money security interest, the interest of the encumbrancer or owner arises before the goods become fixtures, the security interest is perfected by a fixture filing before the goods become fixtures

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or within ten days thereafter, and the debtor has an interest of record in the real estate or is in possession of the real estate; or

- (b) the security interest is perfected by a fixture filing before the interest of the encumbrancer or owner is of record, the security interest has priority over any conflicting interest of a predecessor in title of the encumbrancer or owner, and the debtor has an interest of record in the real estate or is in possession of the real estate; or
- (c) the fixtures are readily removable factory or office machines or readily removable replacements of domestic appliances which are consumer goods, and before the goods become fixtures the security interest is perfected by any method permitted by this article; or
- (d) the conflicting interest is a lien on the real estate 16 obtained by legal or equitable proceedings after the security interest was perfected by any method permitted by this article.
 - (5) A security interest in fixtures, whether or not perfected, has priority over the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real estate where
 - (a) the encumbrancer or owner has consented in writing to the security interest or has disclaimed an interest in the goods as fixtures; or
- (b) the debtor has a right to remove the goods as against 25 the encumbrancer or owner. If the debtor's right terminates, the priority of the security interest continues for a reasonable time.
- (6) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of subsection (4) but otherwise subject to subsections (4) and (5), a security interest in fixtures is subordinate to a construction mortgage recorded before the goods become fixtures if the goods become 32 fixtures before the completion of the construction. To the extent that it is given to refinance a construction mortgage, a mortgage has this priority to the same extent as the 35 construction mortgage.
 - (7) In cases not within the preceding subsections, a security interest in fixtures is subordinate to the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the related real estate who is not the debtor.
- (8) When the secured party has priority over all owners and 41 encumbrancers of the real estate, he the secured party may, on default, subject to the provisions of part 5, remove his collateral from the real estate but he the secured party must reimburse any encumbrancer or owner of the real estate who is not the debtor and who has not otherwise agreed for the cost of repair of any physical injury, but not for any diminution in 47 value of the real estate caused by the absence of the goods removed or by any necessity for replacing them. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until the secured party gives adequate security for the performance of this obligation.

336#09-314

336.9-314 ACCESSIONS.

- (1) A security interest in goods which attaches before they are installed in or affixed to other goods takes priority as to the goods installed or affixed (called in this section "accessions") over the claims of all persons to the whole except as stated in subsection (3) and subject to section 336.9-315(1).
- (2) A security interest which attaches to goods after they become part of a whole is valid against all persons subsequently acquiring interests in the whole except as stated in subsection (3) but is invalid against any person with an interest in the whole at the time the security interest attaches to the goods 63 who has not in writing consented to the security interest or disclaimed an interest in the goods as part of the whole.
 - (3) The security interests described in subsections (1) and (2) do not take priority over
 - (a) a subsequent purchaser for value of any interest in the whole; or
 - (b) a creditor with a lien on the whole subsequently obtained by judicial proceedings; or
 - (c) a creditor with a prior perfected security interest in the whole to the extent that he the creditor makes subsequent advances
 - if the subsequent purchase is made, the lien by judicial proceedings obtained, or the subsequent advance under the prior

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perfected security interest is made or contracted for without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected. 3 A purchaser of the whole at a foreclosure sale other than the holder of a perfected security interest purchasing at his the holder's own foreclosure sale is a subsequent purchaser within this section.

(4) When under subsections (1) or (2) and (3) a secured party has an interest in accessions which has priority over the claims of all persons who have interests in the whole, he the secured party may on default subject to the provisions of part 5 remove his collateral from the whole but he the secured party must reimburse any encumbrancer or owner of the whole who is not the debtor and who has not otherwise agreed for the cost of repair of any physical injury but not for any diminution in value of the whole caused by the absence of the goods removed or by any necessity for replacing them. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until the secured party gives adequate security for the performance of this obligation.

336#09-318

336.9-318 DEFENSES AGAINST ASSIGNEE; MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT AFTER NOTIFICATION OF ASSIGNMENT; TERM PROHIBITING ASSIGNMENT INEFFECTIVE; IDENTIFICATION AND PROOF OF ASSIGNMENT.

- (1) Unless an account debtor has made an enforceable agreement not to assert defenses or claims arising out of a sale as provided in section 336.9-206 the rights of an assignee are subject to
 - (a) all the terms of the contract between the account debtor and the assignor and any defense or claim arising therefrom; and
- (b) any other defense or claim of the account debtor against the assignor which accrues before the account debtor receives notification of the assignment.
- (2) So far as the right to payment or a part thereof under an assigned contract has not be fully earned by performance and notwithstanding notification of the assignment any modification of or substitution for the contract made in good faith and in accordance with reasonable commercial standards is effective against an assignee unless the account debtor has otherwise agreed but the assignee acquires corresponding rights under the modified or substituted contract. The assignment may provide that such modification or substitution is a breach by the assignor.
- (3) The account debtor is authorized to pay the assignor until the account debtor receives notification that the amount due or to become due has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. A notification which does not reasonably identify the rights assigned is ineffective. If requested by the 48 account debtor, the assignee must seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made and unless he the assignee does so the account debtor may pay the assignor.
- (4) A term in any contract between an account debtor and an assignor is ineffective if it prohibits assignment of an account or prohibits creation of a security interest in a general intangible for money due or to become due or requires the account debtor's consent to such assignment or security interest. 336#09-402

336.9-402 FORMAL REQUISITES OF FINANCING STATEMENT; AMENDMENTS; MORTGAGE AS FINANCING STATEMENT.

(1) A financing statement is sufficient if it gives the name of the debtor and the secured party, is signed by the debtor, gives an address of the secured party from which information concerning the security interest may be obtained, gives a mailing address of the debtor and contains a statement indicating the types or describing the items, of collateral. A financing statement may be filed before a security agreement is made or a security interest otherwise attaches. When the financing statement covers crops growing or to be grown, the statement must also contain a description of the real estate 68 concerned and the name of the record owner thereof and the crop 69 years that are covered by the financing statement. When the financing statement covers timber to be cut or covers minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or accounts subject to subsection (5) of section 336.9-103, or when the financing 73 statement is filed as a fixture filing (section 336.9-313) and 74 the collateral is goods which are or are to become fixtures, the

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1 statement must also comply with subsection (5). A copy of the
   security agreement is sufficient as a financing statement if it
   contains the above information and is signed by the debtor. A
    carbon, photographic or other reproduction of a security
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    agreement or a financing statement is sufficient as a financing
 6 statement if the security agreement so provides or if the
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    original has been filed in this state.
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       (2) A financing statement which otherwise complies with
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    subsection (1) is sufficient when it is signed by the secured
10 party instead of the debtor when it is filed to perfect a
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    security interest in
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      (a) collateral already subject to a security interest in
    another jurisdiction when it is brought into this state, or when
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14 the debtor's location is changed to this state. Such a
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    financing statement must state that the collateral was brought
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    into this state or that the debtor's location was changed to
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    this state under such circumstances; or
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       (b) proceeds under section 336.9-306 if the security
    interest in the original collateral was perfected. Such a
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    financing statement must describe the original collateral; or
       (c) collateral as to which the filing has lapsed within one
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    year; or
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       (d) collateral acquired after a change of name, identity or
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    corporate structure of the debtor (subsection (7)); or
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       (e) a lien filed pursuant to chapter 514; or
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       (f) collateral which is subject to a filed judgment.
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       (2a) Except for documents filed under clauses (e) and (f),
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    the reason for the omission of the debtor signature must be
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    stated on the front of the financing statement.
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       (3) A form substantially as follows is sufficient to comply
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    with subsection (1):
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      Name of debtor (or assignor)
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       .........
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      Address
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       ..........
36
     Name of secured party (or assignee)
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       *************************
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       Address
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       ..........
      1. This financing statement covers the following types (or
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    items) of property:
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      (Describe)
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       ............
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       2. (If collateral is crops) The above described crops are
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    growing or are to be grown on:
46
      (Describe real estate and the name of the record owner
47
    thereof) .....
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       3. (If applicable) The above goods are to become fixtures
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       (Describe real estate)..... and this
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    financing statement is to be filed for record in the real estate
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    records. (If the debtor does not have an interest of record)
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    The name of a record owner is ......
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       4. (If products of collateral are claimed)
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       Products of the collateral are also covered.
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       Use whichever signature line is applicable.
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       Signature of debtor (or assignor)
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       Signature of secured party (or assignee)
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       ..........
       (4) A financing statement may be amended by filing a
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    writing signed by both the debtor and the secured party. If the
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    sole purpose of the amendment is to change the name or address
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    of the secured party, only the secured party need sign the
    amendment. A writing is sufficient if it sets forth the name
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    and address of the debtor and secured party as those items
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    appear on the original financing statement or the most recently
    filed amendment, the file number and date of filing of the
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    financing statement. An amendment does not extend the period of
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    effectiveness of a financing statement. If any amendment adds
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the original financing statement and any amendments. (5) A financing statement covering timber to be cut or

collateral, it is effective as to the added collateral only from

context otherwise requires, the term "financing statement" means

the filing date of the amendment. In this article, unless the

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covering minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or
     accounts subject to subsection (5) of section 336.9-103, or a
    financing statement filed as a fixture filing (section
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     336.9-313) where the debtor is not a transmitting utility, must
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    show that it covers this type of collateral, must recite that it
   is to be filed for record in the real estate records, and the
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    financing statement must contain a description of the real
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     estate sufficient if it were contained in a mortgage of the real
   estate to give constructive notice of the mortgage under the law
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    of this state. If the debtor does not have an interest of
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    record in the real estate, the financing statement must show the
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     name of a record owner. No description of the real estate or
    the name of the record owner thereof is required for a fixture
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     filing where the debtor is a transmitting utility.
     Notwithstanding the foregoing a general description of the real
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     estate is sufficient for a fixture filing where a railroad is
     the record owner of the real estate on which the fixtures are or
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     are to be located; and for the purposes of this subsection, the
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    requirement of a general description is satisfied if the fixture
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    filing (1) identifies the section, township and range numbers of
    the county in which the land is located; (2) identifies the
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     quarter-quarter of the section that the land is located in; (3)
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     indicates the name of the record owner of the real estate; and
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    (4) states the street address of the real estate if one exists.
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- (6) A mortgage is effective as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing from the date of its recording if (a) the goods are described in the mortgage by item or type, (b) the goods are or are to become fixtures related to the real estate described in the mortgage, (c) the mortgage complies with the requirements for a financing statement in this section other than a recital that it is to be filed in the real estate records, and (d) the mortgage is duly recorded. No fee with reference to the financing statement is required other than the regular recording and satisfaction fees with respect to the mortgage.
- (7) A financing statement sufficiently shows the name of the debtor if it gives the individual, partnership or corporate name of the debtor, whether or not it adds other trade names or 39 the names of partners. Where the debtor so changes his a personal name or in the case of an organization its name, identity or corporate structure that a filed financing statement becomes seriously misleading, the filing is not effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the debtor more than four months after the change, unless a new appropriate financing statement is filed before the expiration of that 46 time. A filed financing statement remains effective with 47 respect to collateral transferred by the debtor even though the 48 secured party knows of or consents to the transfer.
- (8) A financing statement, amendment, continuation, assignment, release, or termination substantially complying with the requirements of this section is effective even though it contains minor errors which are not seriously misleading. 336#09-403

336.9-403 WHAT CONSTITUTES FILING; DURATION OF FILING; EFFECT OF LAPSED FILING; DUTIES OF FILING OFFICER.

- (1) Presentation for filing of a financing statement and tender of the filing fee or acceptance of the statement by the filing officer constitutes filing under this article.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (6) a filed financing statement is effective for a period of five years from the date of filing. The effectiveness of a filed financing statement lapses on the expiration of the five-year period unless a continuation statement is filed prior to the lapse. If a security interest perfected by filing exists at the time insolvency proceedings are commenced by or against the debtor, the security interest remains perfected until termination of the insolvency proceedings and thereafter for a period of 60 days or until expiration of the five-year period, whichever occurs later regardless of whether the financing statement filed as to that security interest is destroyed by the filing officer pursuant to 70 subsection (3). Upon lapse the security interest becomes unperfected, unless it is perfected without filing. If the security interest becomes unperfected upon lapse, it is deemed to have been unperfected as against a person who became a purchaser or lien creditor before lapse.
 - (3) A continuation statement may be filed by the secured

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party within six months prior to the expiration of the five-year period specified in subsection (2). Any such continuation statement must be signed by the secured party, set forth the name and address of the debtor and secured party as those items appear on the original financing statement or the most recently filed amendment, identify the original statement by file number and filing date, and state that the original statement is still effective. A continuation statement signed by a person other than the secured party of record must be accompanied by a separate written statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record and complying with subsection (2) of section 336.9-405, including payment of the required fee. Upon timely filing of the continuation statement, the effectiveness of the original statement is continued for five years after the last date to which the filing was effective whereupon it lapses in the same manner as provided in subsection (2) unless another continuation statement is filed prior to such lapse. Succeeding continuation statements may be filed in the same manner to continue the effectiveness of the original statement. Unless a statute on disposition of public records provides otherwise, the filing officer may remove a lapsed statement from the files and destroy it immediately if he the officer has retained a microfilm or other photographic record, or in other cases after one year after the lapse. The filing officer shall so arrange matters by physical annexation of financing statements to continuation statements or other related filings, or by other means, that if he the officer physically destroys the financing statements of a period more than five years past, those which have been continued by a continuation statement or which are still effective under subsection (6) shall be retained. If insolvency proceedings are commenced by or against the debtor, the secured party shall notify the filing officer both upon commencement and termination of the proceedings, and the filing officer shall not destroy any financing statements filed with respect to the debtor until termination of the insolvency proceedings. The security interest remains perfected until termination of the insolvency proceedings and thereafter for a period of 60 days or until expiration of the five-year period, whichever occurs later.

- (4) Except as provided in subsection (7) a filing officer shall mark each statement with a file number and with the date and hour of filing and shall hold the statement or a microfilm or other photographic copy thereof for public inspection. In addition the filing officer shall index the statements according to the name of the debtor and shall note in the index the file number and the address of the debtor given in the statement.
- (5) The secretary of state shall prescribe uniform forms for statements and samples thereof shall be furnished to all filing officers in the state. The uniform fee for filing and indexing and for stamping a copy furnished by the secured party to show the date and place of filing for an original financing statement or for a continuation statement shall be \$5 if the statement is in the standard form prescribed by the secretary of state and otherwise shall be \$10, plus in each case, if the financing statement is subject to subsection (5) of section 336.9-402, \$5. An additional fee of \$5 shall be collected if more than one name is required to be indexed or if the secured party7-at-his-option7-shows chooses to show a trade name for any debtor listed. There shall be no fee collected for the filing of an amendment to a financing statement if the amendment is in the standard form prescribed by the secretary of state and does not add additional debtor names to the financing statement. The fee for an amendment adding additional debtor names shall be \$5 if the amendment is in the form prescribed by the secretary of state and, if otherwise, \$10. The fee for an amendment which is not in the form prescribed by the secretary of state but which does not add additional names shall be \$5.

The secretary of state shall adopt rules for filing, amendment, continuation, termination, removal, and destruction of financing statements.

(6) If the debtor is a transmitting utility (subsection (5) of section 336.9-401) and a filed financing statement so states, it is effective until a termination statement is filed. A real estate mortgage which is effective as a fixture filing under subsection (6) of section 336.9-402 remains effective as a fixture filing until the mortgage is released or satisfied of

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record or its effectiveness otherwise terminates as to the real 2 estate.

(7) When a financing statement covers timber to be cut or covers minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or accounts subject to subsection (5) of section 336.9-103, or is filed as a fixture filing, it shall be filed for record and the filing officer shall index it under the names of the debtor and any owner of record shown on the financing statement in the same fashion as if they were the mortgagors in a mortgage of the real estate described, and, to the extent that the law of this state provides for indexing of mortgages under the name of the mortgagee, under the name of the secured party as if he the secured party were the mortgagee thereunder, or, for filing 14 offices other than the secretary of state, where indexing is by description in the same fashion as if the financing statement were a mortgage of the real estate described. If requested of the filing officer on the financing statement, a financing 18 statement filed for record as a fixture filing in the same office where nonfixture filings are made is effective, without a dual filing, as to collateral listed thereon for which filing is required in such office pursuant to section 336.9-401 (1) (a); in such case, the filing officer shall also index the recorded statement in accordance with subsection (4) using the recording 24 data in lieu of a file number.

(8) The fees provided for in this article shall supersede the fees for similar services otherwise provided for by law except in the case of security interests filed in connection with a certificate of title on a motor vehicle. 336#09-404

336.9-404 TERMINATION STATEMENT.

(1) If a financing statement covering consumer goods is filed on or after January 1, 1977, then within one month or within ten days following written demand by the debtor after there is no outstanding secured obligation and no commitment to make advances, incur obligations or otherwise give value, the secured party must file with each filing officer with whom the financing statement was filed, a termination statement to the effect that he the secured party no longer claims a security interest under the financing statement. The termination statement must set forth the name and address of the debtor and secured party as those items appear on the original financing statement or the most recently filed amendment; identify the original financing statement by file number and filing date; and be signed by the secured party. In other cases whenever there is no outstanding secured obligation and no commitment to make advances, incur obligations, or otherwise give value, the secured party must on written demand by the debtor send the debtor, for each filing officer with whom the financing statement was filed, a termination statement to the effect that he the secured party no longer claims a security interest under the financing statement, which shall be identified by file number. A termination statement signed by a person other than the secured party of record must be accompanied by a separate written statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record and complying with subsection (2) of section 336.9-405, including payment of the required fee. If the affected secured party fails to file such a termination statement as required by this subsection, or to send such a termination statement within ten days after proper demand therefor he the secured party shall be liable to the debtor for \$100, and in addition for any loss caused to the debtor by such failure.

(2) On presentation-to-the-filing-officer-of being presented with such a termination statement he the filing officer must note it in the index. If he-has-received-the a duplicate termination statement in-duplicate is provided, he the filing officer shall return one copy of the termination statement to the secured party stamped to show the time of receipt thereof. If the filing officer has a microfilm or other photographic record of the financing statement, and of any related continuation statement, statement of assignment and 70 statement of release, he the filing officer may remove the originals from the files at any time after receipt of the 72 termination statement, or if-he-has having no such record, he 73 the filing officer may remove them from the files at any time after one year after receipt of the termination statement.

(3) There shall be no fee collected for the filing of a

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1 termination if the termination statement is in the standard form
    prescribed by the secretary of state and otherwise shall be $5,
     plus in each case, if the original financing statement was
     subject to subsection (5) of section 336.9-402, the fee
     prescribed by section 357.18, subdivision 1, clause (1).
336#09-405
        336.9-405 ASSIGNMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST; DUTIES OF
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     FILING OFFICER; FEES.
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        (1) A financing statement may disclose an assignment of a
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     security interest in the collateral described in the financing
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     statement by indication in the financing statement of the name
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     and address of the assignee or by an assignment itself or a copy
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     thereof on the face of the statement. On presentation to the
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    filing officer of such a financing statement the filing officer
     shall mark the same as provided in section 336.9-403(4). The
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     uniform fee for filing, indexing, and furnishing filing data for
     a financing statement so indicating an assignment shall be the
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     same as the fee prescribed in section 336.9-403, clause (5).
       (2) A secured party of record may record an assignment of
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     all or a part of his the secured party's rights under a
20 financing statement by the filing in the place where the
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21 original financing statement was filed of a separate written 22 statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record, setting forth the name and address of the secured party of record and the debtor as those items appear on the original 25 financing statement or the most recently filed amendment, identifying the file number and the date of filing of the financing statement, giving the name and address of the assignee 28 and containing a description of the collateral assigned. A copy 29 of the assignment is sufficient as a separate statement if it complies with the preceding sentence. On presentation to the filing officer of such a separate statement, the filing officer shall mark such separate statement with the date and hour of the 33 filing. He The filing officer shall note the assignment on the 34 index of the financing statement, or in the case of a fixture filing, or a filing covering timber to be cut, or covering minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or accounts subject to subsection (5) of section 336.9-1037-he. The filing officer shall <u>also</u> index the assignment under the name of the assignor as grantor and, to the extent that the law of this state provides for indexing the assignment of a mortgage under the name of the assignee, he-shall index the assignment of the financing statement under the name of the assignee. The uniform fee for filing, indexing, and furnishing filing data about such a separate statement of assignment shall be \$5 if the statement is in the standard form prescribed by the secretary of state and otherwise shall be \$10, plus in each case, if the original financing statement was subject to subsection (5) of section 336.9-402, the fee prescribed by section 357.18, subdivision 1, clause (1). An additional fee of \$5 shall be charged if there is more than one name against which the statement of assignment is required to be indexed. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, an assignment of record of a security interest in a fixture contained in a mortgage effective as a fixture filing (subsection (6) of section 336.9-402) may be made only by an assignment of the mortgage in the manner provided by the law of this state other than Laws 1976, chapter 135.

57 (3) After the disclosure or filing of an assignment under 58 this section, the assignee is the secured party of record. 336#09-406

336.9-406 RELEASE OF COLLATERAL; DUTIES OF FILING OFFICER; FEES.

A secured party of record may by his signed statement release all or a part of any collateral described in a filed financing statement. The statement of release is sufficient if it contains a description of the collateral being released, the name and address of the debtor and secured party as those items appear on the original financing statement or the most recently filed amendment, and identifies the original financing statement by file number and filing date. A statement of release signed by a person other than the secured party of record must be accompani ... by a separate written statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record and complying with subsection (2) of section 336.9-405, including payment of the required fee. Upon presentation-of being presented with such a statement of

release to the filing officer he shall mark the statement with

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the hour and date of filing and shall note the same upon the
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    margin of the index of the filing of the financing statement.
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    There shall be no fee for filing and noting such a statement of
    release if the statement is in the standard form prescribed by
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    the secretary of state and otherwise shall be $5, plus in each
    case, if the original financing statement was subject to
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    subsection (5) of section 336.9-402, the fee prescribed by
    section 357.18, subdivision 1, clause (1).
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336#09-407
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336.9-407 INFORMATION FROM FILING OFFICER.

- (1) If the person filing any financing statement, termination statement, statement of assignment, or statement of release, furnishes the filing officer a copy thereof, the filing officer shall upon request note upon the copy the file number and date and hour of the filing of the original and deliver or send the copy to such person.
- (2) Upon request of any person, the filing officer shall conduct a search of his a file for any effective financing statements naming a particular debtor and any statement of assignment thereof. He The filing officer shall report what-he finds the findings as of that date and hour by issuing:
- (a) his a certificate listing the file number, date, and hour of each filing and the names and addresses of each secured party therein;
 - (b) photocopies of the original documents on file; or,
- (c) upon request, both his the certificate and photocopies of the statements.

The uniform fee for conducting the search and for preparing 28 a certificate showing up to five listed filings or for preparing up to five photocopies of original documents, or any combination of up to five listed filings and photocopies, shall be \$5 if the request is in the standard form prescribed by the secretary of state and otherwise shall be \$10. Another fee, at the same rate, shall also be charged for conducting a search and preparing a certificate showing federal and state tax liens on file with the filing officer naming a particular debtor. There shall be an additional fee of 50 cents for each financing statement and each statement of assignment or tax lien listed on the certificate and for each photocopy that-he-prepares prepared in excess of the first five.

336#09-410

336.9-410 DESTRUCTION OF OLD RECORDS.

Unless a filing officer has notice of an action pending relative thereto, he the filing officer may remove from the files and destroy

- (a) a lapsed financing statement, a lapsed continuation statement, a statement of assignment or release relating to either, and any index of any of them, one year or more after lapse; and
- (b) a termination statement and the index on which it is 48 49 noted, three years or more after the filing of the termination 50 statement.

336#09-501

- 336.9-501 DEFAULT; PROCEDURE WHEN SECURITY AGREEMENT COVERS BOTH REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
- (1) When a debtor is in default under a security agreement, a secured party has the rights and remedies provided in this part and except as limited by subsection (3) those provided in 56 the security agreement. He The secured party may reduce his a claim to judgment, foreclose, or otherwise enforce the security interest by any available judicial procedure. If the collateral is documents the secured party may proceed either as to the documents or as to the goods covered thereby. A secured party in possession has the rights, remedies, and duties provided in section 336.9-207. The rights and remedies referred to in this subsection are cumulative.
 - (2) After default, the debtor has the rights and remedies provided in this part, those provided in the security agreement, and those provided in section 336.9-207.
 - (3) To the extent that they give rights to the debtor and impose duties on the secured party, the rules stated in the subsections referred to below may not be waived or varied except as provided with respect to compulsory disposition of collateral (subsection (3) of section 336.9-504 and section 336.9-505) and with respect to redemption of collateral (section 336.9-506) but the parties may by agreement determine the standards by which

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the fulfillment of these rights and duties is to be measured if
such standards are not manifestly unreasonable:
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- (a) Subsection (2) of section 336.9-502 and subsection (2) of section 336.9-504 insofar as they require accounting for surplus proceeds of collateral;
- (b) Subsection (3) of section 336.9-504 and subsection (1) of section 336.9-505 which deal with disposition of collateral;
- (c) Subsection (2) of section 336.9-505 which deals with acceptance of collateral as discharge of obligation;
- (d) Section 336.9-506 which deals with redemption of collateral; and
- (e) Subsection (1) of section 336.9-507 which deals with the secured party's liability for failure to comply with this part.
- (4) If the security agreement covers both real and personal property, the secured party may proceed under this part as to the personal property or he may proceed as to both the real and the personal property in accordance with his the secured party's rights and remedies in respect of the real property in which case the provisions of this part do not apply.
- (5) When a secured party has reduced his a claim to judgment the lien of any levy which may be made upon his collateral by virtue of any execution based upon the judgment shall relate back to the date of the perfection of the security interest in such collateral. A judicial sale, pursuant to such execution, is a foreclosure of the security interest by judicial procedure within the meaning of this section, and the secured party may purchase at the sale and thereafter hold the collateral free of any other requirements of this article. 336#09-502

336.9-502 COLLECTION RIGHTS OF SECURED PARTY.

- (1) When so agreed and in any event on default the secured party is entitled to notify an account debtor or the obligor on an instrument to make payment to him the secured party whether or not the assignor was theretofore making collections on the collateral, and also to take control of any proceeds to which he the secured party is entitled under section 336.9-306.
- (2) A secured party who by agreement is entitled to charge back uncollected collateral or otherwise to full or limited recourse against the debtor and who undertakes to collect from the account debtors or obligors must proceed in a commercially reasonable manner and may deduct his reasonable expenses of realization from the collections. If the security agreement secures an indebtedness, the secured party must account to the debtor for any surplus, and, unless otherwise agreed, the debtor is liable for any deficiency. But, if the underlying transaction was a sale of accounts or chattel paper, the debtor is entitled to any surplus or is liable for any deficiency only if the security agreement so provides. 336#09-504

336.9-504 SECURED PARTY'S RIGHT TO DISPOSE OF COLLATERAL AFTER DEFAULT; EFFECT OF DISPOSITION.

- (1) A secured party after default may sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any or all of the collateral in its then condition or following any commercially reasonable preparation or processing. Any sale of goods is subject to the article on sales (article 2). The proceeds of disposition shall be applied in the order following to
- (a) the reasonable expenses of retaking, holding, preparing for sale or lease, selling, leasing and the like, and, to the extent provided for in the agreement and not prohibited by law, the reasonable attorneys' fees and legal expenses incurred by the secured party;
- (b) the satisfaction of indebtedness secured by the security interest under which the disposition is made;
- (c) the satisfaction of indebtedness secured by any subordinate security interest in the collateral if written notification of demand therefor is received before distribution of the proceeds is completed. If requested by the secured party, the holder of a subordinate security interest must seasonably furnish reasonable proof of his the holder's interest, and unless he the holder does so, the secured party need not comply with his the demand.
- (2) If the security interest secures an indebtedness, the secured party must account to the debtor for any surplus, and, unless otherwise agreed, the debtor is liable for any

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1 deficiency. But if the underlying transaction was a sale of 2 accounts, contract rights, or chattel paper, the debtor is entitled to any surplus or is liable for any deficiency only if the security agreement so provides.

- (3) Disposition of the collateral may be by public or 6 private proceedings and may be made by way of one or more contracts. Sale or other disposition may be as a unit or in 8 parcels and at any time and place and on any terms but every aspect of the disposition including the method, manner, time, 10 place and terms must be commercially reasonable. Unless collateral is perishable or threatens to decline speedily in 12 value or is of a type customarily sold on a recognized market, 13 reasonable notification of the time and place of any public sale or reasonable notification of the time after which any private sale or other intended disposition is to be made shall be sent by the secured party to the debtor, if he the debtor has not signed after default a statement renouncing or modifying his the right to notification of sale. In the case of consumer goods no other notification need be sent. In other cases notification 20 shall be sent to any other secured party from whom the secured party has received (before sending his notification to the debtor or before the debtor's renunciation of his rights) written notice of a claim of an interest in the collateral. The secured party may buy at any public sale and if the collateral is of a type customarily sold in a recognized market or is of a type which is the subject of widely distributed standard price quotations he the secured party may buy at private sale.
 - (4) When collateral is disposed of by a secured party after default, the disposition transfers to a purchaser for value all of the debtor's rights therein, discharges the security interest under which it is made and any security interest or lien subordinate thereto. The purchaser takes free of all such rights and interests even though the secured party fails to comply with the requirements of this part or of any judicial proceedings
- (a) in the case of a public sale, if the purchaser has no 37 knowledge of any defects in the sale and if he the purchaser does not buy in collusion with the secured party, other bidders, or the person conducting the sale; or
 - (b) in any other case, if the purchaser acts in good faith.
 - (5) A person who is liable to a secured party under a guaranty, endorsement, repurchase agreement, or the like and who receives a transfer of collateral from the secured party or is subrogated to his the secured party's rights has thereafter the rights and duties of the secured party. Such a transfer of collateral is not a sale or disposition of the collateral under this article.

336#09-505

336.9-505 COMPULSORY DISPOSITION OF COLLATERAL; ACCEPTANCE OF THE COLLATERAL AS DISCHARGE OF OBLIGATION.

- (1) If the debtor has paid 60 percent of the cash price in the case of a purchase money security interest in consumer goods or 60 percent of the loan in the case of another security interest in consumer goods, and has not signed after default a statement renouncing or modifying his the debtor's rights under this part a secured party who has taken possession of collateral must dispose of it under section 336.9-504 and if he the secured party fails to do so within 90 days after he-takes taking possession the debtor at-his-option either may recover in conversion or under section 336.9-507(1) on secured party's liability.
- (2) In any other case involving consumer goods or any other collateral a secured party in possession may, after default, propose to retain the collateral in satisfaction of the obligation. Written notice of such proposal shall be sent to the debtor if he the debtor has not signed after default a statement renouncing or modifying his the debtor's rights under this subsection. In the case of consumer goods no other notice need be given. In other cases notice shall be sent to any other secured party from whom the secured party has received (before sending his notice to the debtor or before the debtor's renunciation of his rights) written notice of a claim of an interest in the collateral. If the secured party receives objection in writing from a person entitled to receive notification within 21 days after the notice was sent, the

secured party must dispose of the collateral under section

336.9-504. In the absence of such written objection the secured party may retain the collateral in satisfaction of the debtor's obligation.

336#09-506

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336.9-506 DEBTOR'S RIGHT TO REDEEM COLLATERAL.

5 At any time before the secured party has disposed of collateral or entered into a contract for its disposition under section 336.9-504 or before the obligation has been discharged 8 under section 336.9-505(2) the debtor or any other secured party may unless otherwise agreed in writing after default redeem the 10 collateral by tendering fulfillment of all obligations secured 11 by the collateral as well as the expenses reasonably incurred by 12 the secured party in retaking, holding and preparing the 13 collateral for disposition, in arranging for the sale, and, to 14 the extent provided in the agreement and not prohibited by law, 15 his reasonable attorneys' fees and legal expenses. 336#09-507

336.9-507 SECURED PARTY'S LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS PART.

- (1) If it is established that the secured party is not proceeding in accordance with the provisions of this part disposition may be ordered or restrained on appropriate terms and conditions. If the disposition has occurred the debtor or any person entitled to notification or whose security interest has been made known to the secured party prior to the disposition has a right to recover from the secured party any loss caused by a failure to comply with the provisions of this part. If the collateral is consumer goods, the debtor has a right to recover in any event an amount not less than the credit service charge plus ten percent of the principal amount of the debt or the time price differential plus ten percent of the cash price.
- (2) The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a different method from that selected by the secured party is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. If the secured party either sells the collateral in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor or if he the secured party sells at the price current in such market at the time of his the sale or if he the secured party has otherwise sold in conformity with reasonable commercial practices among dealers in the type of property sold he-has-sold the sale has been made in a commercially reasonable manner. The principles stated in the two preceding sentences with respect to sales also apply as may be appropriate to other types of disposition. A disposition which has been approved in any judicial proceeding or by any bona fide creditors' committee or representative of creditors shall conclusively be deemed to be commercially reasonable, but this sentence does not indicate that any such approval must be obtained in any case nor does it indicate that any disposition not so approved is not commercially reasonable.

336#09-508

336.9-508 RECORDING PROCEEDINGS OF SALE OF COLLATERAL. Any secured party desiring to perpetuate the evidence of any sale made under the terms of any security agreement may within ten days after such a sale file in the appropriate office for the filing of a financing statement covering the goods sold a report of the proceedings of the sale, specifying the property sold and that returned, if any, the amount received, the name of the purchaser, an itemized statement of all costs and expenses, the amount applied on the obligation secured, and the amount, if any, returned to the debtor. The report shall be made by the person conducting the sale and verified or, if he the person conducting the sale be an officer, certified by him that person. An affidavit or officer's certificate of the service or posting of notice of the sale, executed by the person who served or posted the notice of sale, may be filed with the report of the proceedings of the sale. When such a report, affidavit, or certificate has been filed, it is prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

341*#04S

341.04 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY; PERSONNEL.

70 The board of boxing shall have power to appoint, and at its
71 pleasure remove, an executive secretary and prescribe his the
72 powers and duties of the office. The executive secretary shall

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PAGE

1 be the executive secretary of the board, but shall not be a member of the board. The board may employ such other personnel 3 as may be necessary in the performance of its duties. 341*#115

341.11 RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The board shall promulgate rules to govern the holding of amateur boxing exhibitions within the state.

7 The board shall not promulgate any rules which, if followed 8 by a participant, would adversely affect his the participant's 9 amateur status in states other than Minnesota.

341*#1155

10 341.115 PROFESSIONAL BOXING.

11 Any contest, match or exhibition in which cash prizes of \$5 12 or more or other prizes worth \$100 or more are offered to any boxer shall comply with all rules of the board of boxing 13 14 governing professional boxing. For purposes of this section, 15 trophies, travel expenses and subsistence expenses shall not be considered prizes. No boxer participating in these contests, 16 17 matches, or exhibitions shall engage in more than 15 rounds of 18 boxing in a 14-day period. If the boxer loses due to a 19 technical knockout or is knocked unconscious, he the boxer 20 cannot fight for a 30-day period. No boxer shall participate in 21 these contests, matches, or exhibitions unless the boxer has submitted an affidavit of physical fitness, subscribed and sworn 22 23 to under oath, to the board and has been examined by a physician 24 designated by the board. The affidavit must state that the 25 boxer has regularly trained for at least 60 days under the 26 supervision of a second licensed by the board of boxing or a 27 second or trainer licensed in another jurisdiction or the 28 equivalent. The examination must include an 29 electroencephalogram if the boxer has been knocked unconscious 30 in boxing competition. The examination must also include an eye examination designed to reveal any retinal defects or damage 37 that could be aggravated by boxing. The examination shall be 33 performed at the expense of the promoter. 34

The board may order an electroencephalogram before any 35 contest, match, or exhibition if it determines that the examination is necessary to protect the health of the boxer. The examination must be performed at the expense of the promoter.

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341.12 BONDS.

Before any license other than an amateur boxing license shall be granted to any person, club, corporation, or organization to conduct, hold or give any boxing or sparring match, or exhibition, such applicant therefor shall execute and 43 file with the chairman chair of the department of commerce a bond in the sum of \$2,500 in cities of the first class and \$1,000 in other communities, to be approved, as to form and sufficiency of the sureties thereof, by the chairman chair of the department of commerce, conditioned for the payment of the five percent of the total gross receipts and license fees herein provided. Upon the filing and approval of such bond the chairman chair of the department of commerce shall issue to such applicant for such license a certificate of such filing and approval, which shall be by such applicant filed in the office of the board with its application for such license; and no such license shall be issued until such certificate shall be so filed. 341*#15S

341.15 FAILURE TO REPORT TO THE BOARD.

When any individual or organization shall fail to make a report of receipts of any contest at the time prescribed by the board of boxing or to pay the fee herein provided, or when such 59 report is unsatisfactory to the commissioner of finance, he the 60 commissioner may examine, or cause to be examined, the books and 61 records of such individual or organization, and subpoena and examine, under oath, officers and other persons as witnesses for 62 63 the purpose of determining the total amount of the gross 64 receipts for any contest and the amount due pursuant to the 65 provisions of this chapter, which amount he the commissioner may, upon and as the result of such examination, fix and 66 67 determine. In case of default in the payment of any amount so 68 ascertained to be due, together with the expense incurred in 69 making such examination, for a period of 20 days after notice to 70 such delinquent individual or organization of the amount at

71 which the same may be fixed by the commissioner of finance, such

72 delinquent shall, ipso facto, forfeit and be thereby

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disqualified from receiving any new license or any renewal of license and, in addition, forfeit to the state of Minnesota the 3 sum of \$500, which may be recovered by the attorney general, in 1 the name of the state, in the same manner as other penalties are 5 by law recovered. 343*#01S 6 343.01 PURPOSES; POWERS; COUNTY ORGANIZATION. 7 No change for subd 1 to 2 Subd. 3. The society must be governed by a board of 9 directors consisting of seven persons appointed by the 10 governor. The governor, the commissioner of education, and the 11 attorney general, or their designees shall serve as ex officio, 12 nonvoting members of the board. The membership terms, 13 compensation, removal, and filling of vacancies of board members other than ex officio members shall be as provided in section 14 15 15.0575; provided that the terms of two initial members shall expire in each of 1979, 1980, and 1981, and the term of the 16 17 seventh initial member shall expire in 1982. The members of the 18 board shall annually elect a chairman chair and other officers as deemed necessary. Meetings must be called by the chairman chair or at least two other members. The board shall appoint an 19 20 21 executive director who shall serve in the unclassified civil 22 service at the board's pleasure. The executive director may 23 employ other staff who shall serve in the unclassified civil 24 service. The commissioner of administration upon request of the 25 executive director shall supply the board with necessary office 26 space and administrative services, and the board shall reimburse 27 the commissioner for the cost. 343*#125 28 343.12 DUTIES OF PEACE OFFICERS. 29 Upon application of any appointed agent at large or county 30 agent in his the agent's county of appointment, it shall be the 31 duty of, any sheriff or his the agent's deputy or any police officer to investigate any alleged violation of the law relative 32 33 to cruelty to animals, and to arrest any person found violating 34 those laws. It shall also be the duty of those officers to take 35 possession of any animals in their respective jurisdictions 36 which have been cruelly treated, and deliver the same to the 37 proper officers of the county for custody and care. 343*#215 38 343.21 OVERWORKING OR MISTREATING ANIMALS; PENALTY. 39 Subdivision 1. TORTURE. No person shall overdrive, 40 overload, torture, cruelly beat, neglect, or unjustifiably injure, maim, mutilate, or kill any animal, or cruelly work any animal when it is unfit for labor, whether it belongs to himself 41 42 43 that person or to another person. 44 Subd. 2. NOURISHMENT; SHELTER. No person shall 45 deprive any animal over which he the person has charge or 46 control of necessary food, water, or shelter. 47 No change for subd 3 to 9 343*#225 48 343.22 INVESTIGATION OF CRUELTY COMPLAINTS. Subdivision 1. REPORTING. Any person who has reason 49 50 to believe that a violation of section 343.21 has taken place or 51 is taking place may apply to any court having jurisdiction over 52 actions alleging violation of that section for a warrant and for 53 investigation. The court shall examine under oath the person so 54 applying and any witnesses he the applicant produces and the 55 court shall take his-affidavit-or their affidavits in writing. 56 The affidavit-or affidavits must set forth facts tending to 57 establish the grounds for believing a violation of section 58 343.21 has occurred or is occurring, or probable cause to 59 believe that a violation exists. If the court is satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there 60 61 is probable cause to believe a violation exists, it shall issue 62 a signed search warrant and order for investigation to a peace 63 officer in the county. The order shall command him the officer 64 to proceed promptly to the location of the alleged 65 violation, taking-with-him along with a doctor of veterinary 66 medicine. 67 Subd. 2. POLICE INVESTIGATION. The peace officer 68 shall search the place designated in the warrant and, together 69 with the veterinary doctor, shall conduct an investigation of 70 the facts surrounding the alleged violation. The peace officer

may retain in his custody, subject to the order of the court,

any property or things which are specified in the warrant,

my animal if the warrant so specifies. The warrant includir shall co ... in the names of the persons presenting affidavits in 2 the application and the grounds for its issuance. 4 Service all be made in accordance with the provisions of 5 sections 626.13, 626.14, and 626.16. The warrant must be executed and returned to the court which issued the warrant 6 within ten days after its date; after the expiration of that 7 8 time the warrant, unless executed, is void. The officer 9 executing the warrant shall promptly return the warrant to the 10 court, and deliver to it a written inventory of the property or 11 things taken, verified by the certificate of the officer. The 12 warrant and order for investigation issued pursuant to this section and section 343.23 shall have the same force as a 13 14 warrant issued pursuant to chapter 626. 15 No change for subd 3

343*#255

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343.25 DOCKING HORSES; PENALTY.

A person who cuts the bony part of a horse's tail for the 18 purpose of docking it, or who causes or knowingly permits the same to be done upon premises of which he the person is owner, lessee, or user, or who assists in the cutting is guilty of a 21 misdemeanor. When a horse is found so cut, upon the premises or 22 in the custody of any person, and the wound resulting is 23 unhealed, that fact shall constitute prima facie evidence that 24 the offense was committed by him the person. All fines
25 resulting from complaint made by an officer or agent of any 26 society of this state for the prevention of cruelty to animals 27 for any offense specified in this section shall be paid to the society whose officer or agent made the complaint.

343*#275

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343.27 POISONING ANIMALS.

Any person who unjustifiably administers any poisonous, or noxious drug or substance to any animal, or procures or permits it to be done, or unjustifiably exposes that drug or substance with intent that the drug be taken by any animal, whether the animal is the property of himself the person or another, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

343*#31S

343.31 ANIMAL FIGHTS PROHIBITED.

Any person who (1) promotes or engages in, or is employed at the activity of cock-fighting, dog-fighting, or violent pitting of one domestic animal against another of the same or a different kind; or (2) receives money for the admission of any 41 person to any place used, or about to be used, for that 42 activity; or (3) wilfully permits any person to enter or use for that activity premises of which he the permitter is the owner, agent, or occupant; or (4) uses, trains or possesses a dog or other animal for the purpose of participating in, engaging in or 46 promoting that activity is guilty of a felony. Any person who purchases a ticket of admission or otherwise gains admission to that activity is guilty of a misdemeanor.

344*#09S

344.09 PARTY ERECTING MORE THAN SHARE.

If there is a controversy between occupants of adjoining lands as to their respective rights in any partition fence and the fence viewers decide that either occupant has voluntarily 53 erected or otherwise become the proprietor of more than that occupant's just share of the fence before a complaint was made, the other occupant shall pay for the share of the fence assigned to him-or-her the other to repair and maintain. The value of the fence must be ascertained and recovered pursuant to section 344.05.

345*#01S

345.01 DUTY OF CONSIGNEE OR BAILEE.

60 When any personal property shall be consigned to or 61 deposited with any forwarding merchant, wharfinger, warehouseman 62 warehouse operator, innkeeper, or storage or express company, 63 such consignee or bailee shall immediately cause to be entered in a proper book kept by him the consignee or bailee a 64 65 description of such property, with the date of its reception; 66 and, if not consigned or deposited for the purpose of being 67 forwarded according to directions received by such consignee or 68 bailee at or before the reception thereof, he the consignee or 69 bailee shall immediately notify the owner by mail, if his the 70 owner's name and residence be known or can be reasonably

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345.03 PROCEEDINGS IF PROPERTY NOT CLAIMED.

If the owner or person entitled to the property does not take it away and pay the charges on it after notice has been given, the person having possession of it or his the possessor's 5 agent shall make and deliver to the judge of any county or municipal court, an affidavit setting forth a description of the property, the date of its reception, the giving of the notice, and whether the owner is known or unknown. 8 345*#04S

345.04 INVENTORY; ORDER OF SALE.

Upon the delivery of the affidavit, the judge shall cause the property to be opened and examined in his the judge's presence and a true inventory made of it. He The judge shall annex to the inventory an order that the property described be sold at public auction by any constable or peace officer of the municipality or town where it is located. 345*#055

345.05 NOTICE AND RETURN OF SALE.

The constable or police officer receiving the inventory and order shall sell the property at public auction to the highest bidder, in the manner provided by law for constables' sales under execution, upon ten days' posted notice. When the sale is completed, he the constable or police officer shall endorse upon the order a return of his proceedings on it, and return it to the clerk of court, together with the inventory and the proceeds of the sale, less his fees. 345*#06S

345.06 DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.

From the proceeds of the sale the clerk of court shall pay all legal charges incurred in relation to the property or, if the proceeds are not sufficient to pay all the charges, a ratable proportion of each. The balance, if any, shall be paid 30 to the treasurer of the county where the sale took place. The clerk shall provide the treasurer with a statement containing a description of the property sold, the gross amount of the sale, and the amount of costs, charges, and expenses paid to each person. The treasurer shall file the statement in his the treasurer's office, and make an entry of the amount received by him and the time when received. 345*#07S

345.07 MONEY DEPOSITED, HOW DISPOSED OF.

If the owner of the property sold, or his the owner's legal representatives, at any time within five years after such money is deposited in the county treasury, shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the treasurer of the ownership thereof, the treasurer shall pay to him the owner or representative the amount so deposited. If not so claimed within the time aforesaid, the money shall belong to the county, and be credited to its general revenue fund. 345*#09S

345.09 UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE; DELIVERY TO WAREHOUSEMAN WAREHOUSE OPERATOR.

Personal baggage remaining in the possession of any carrier of passengers for 30 days after having been carried to the station of such carrier in performance of his the contract in relation thereto, and any other property remaining in the possession of any common carrier, at the office or station of such carrier to which consigned, for 60 days after notice given by mail to the consignee thereof, may be delivered by such carrier, upon payment of his reasonable charges for the transportation and storage thereof, to any licensed storage company doing business in this state. 345*#11S

345.11 SALE; NOTICE.

If such property is not claimed by the owner or his the owner's agent within 12 months after its receipt by such storage company, it may be sold by such company at public auction. Before making sale three weeks' published and posted notice thereof, describing the property and specifying the time and place of sale, shall be given. The publication of such notice shall also be made in a newspaper published at the county-seat of the county where the sale is to be made, and a copy thereof shall be mailed to the owner, if his the owner's address is known, or, with reasonable diligence, can be ascertained. 345*#13S

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345.13 WAREHOUSEMAN'S WAREHOUSE OPERATOR'S BOND.
       345.13 WAREHOUSEMAN'S WAREHOUSE OPERATOR'S BOND.

Before any warehouseman warehouse operator or storage
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      company shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of
  4 this chapter, such warehouseman warehouse operator or storage
   5 company shall give bond to the state, to be approved by the
      governor, in the sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful
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      performance of all duties enjoined upon the obligor under this
  8 chapter, which bond shall be for the use of any party
     interested, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the
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     district court of the county where the business of such
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       warehouseman warehouse operator is conducted.
  345*#15S
         345.15 COUNTIES, UNCLAIMED PROPERTY; DISPOSITION; DUTY
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       OF SHERIFF.
       Subdivision 1. The sheriff of any county may seize and
  1.4
  15 retain in-his-possession any personal property abandoned upon
  16 any public way, sidewalk, or other public premises or any
       property or exhibits entered in evidence in any judicial
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  18 proceeding as are released by order of the court. The sheriff
  19 shall, after holding the property for a period of at least three
  20 months, sell the same at public auction giving reasonable public
  21 notice of the time and place of such sale in a newspaper of
  22
       general circulation within the county. The notice shall give a
  23 brief description of the articles to be sold and the time and
  24 place of sale. The sale shall be made by the sheriff or under
     his the sheriff's direction. The owner of any such property
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       upon application and satisfactory proof of ownership may
      recover his the property or, within one month of the sale, the
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      net proceeds of the sale of such property. The sheriff shall
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     transfer the net proceeds from the sale of property to the
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      county treasurer to be credited to the general revenue fund and
  31 to be deposited as provided by law. The net proceeds shall be
  32 the sale price less any costs of handling, storage, or sale.
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       Subd. 2. Repealed, 1971 c 734 s 12
  345*#315
          345.31 DEFINITIONS AND USE OF TERMS.
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        No change for subd 1 to 6
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        Subd. 7. "Owner" means a depositor in case of a deposit, a
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  37 beneficiary in case of a trust, a creditor, claimant or payee in 38 case of other choses in action, or any person having a legal or
 39 equitable interest in property subject to sections 345.31 to
 40 345.60 or his the person's legal representative.
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         No change for subd 8 to 9
  345*#32S
         345.32 PROPERTY HELD BY BANKING OR FINANCIAL
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 43 ORGANIZATIONS OR BY BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS.
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        The following property held or owing by a banking or
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       financial organization or by a business association is presumed
46 abandoned:
 47
        (a) Any demand, savings or matured time deposit made in
48 this state with a banking organization, together with any 49 interest or dividend thereon, excluding contracted service
 50 charges which may be deducted for a period not to exceed one
 51 year, unless the owner has, within five years:
 52
        (1) increased or decreased the amount of the deposit, or
 53 presented the passbook or other similar evidence of the deposit
  54 for the crediting of interest; or
 55
       (2) corresponded in writing with the banking organization
       concerning the deposit; or
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 57
         (3) otherwise indicated an interest in the deposit as
 58
       evidenced by a memorandum on file with the banking organization;
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  60
          (4) received tax reports or regular statements of the
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       deposit by mail from the banking or financial organization
 62
       regarding the deposit. Receipt of the statement by the owner
       should be presumed if the statement is mailed first class by the
 63
  64
       banking or financial organization and not returned; or
  65
         (5) acted as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4)
 66
       of this subsection in regard to another demand, savings or time
 67
      deposit made with the banking or financial organization.
 68
         (b) Any funds or dividends deposited or paid in this state
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       toward the purchase of shares or other interest in a business
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      association where the stock certificates or other evidence of
  71 interest in the business have not been issued, or in a financial
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72 organization, and any interest or dividends thereon, excluding 73 contracted service charges which may be deducted for a period

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deposit company.

1 not to exceed one year, unless the owner has within five years:

- (1) increased or decreased the amount of the funds or 3 deposit, or presented an appropriate record for the crediting of 4 interest or dividends; or
 - (2) corresponded in writing with the financial organization concerning the funds or deposit; or
 - (3) otherwise indicated an interest in the funds or deposit as evidenced by a memorandum on file with the financial organization; or
- (4) received tax reports or regular statements of the 11 deposit or accounting by mail from the financial organization or business association regarding the deposit. Receipt of the statement by the owner should be presumed if the statement is mailed first class by the financial organization or business association and not returned.
- (c) Any sum, excluding contracted service charges which may be deducted for a period not to exceed one year, payable on checks certified in this state or on written instruments issued 19 in this state, or issued in any other state the law in which for any reason does not apply to the abandonment of sums payable on checks certified in that state or written instruments issued in that state, on which a banking or financial organization or 23 business association is directly liable, including, by way of 24 illustration but not of limitation, drafts, money orders and traveler's checks, that has been outstanding for more than five years from the date it was payable, or from the date of its issuance if payable on demand, or, in the case of traveler's checks, has been outstanding for more than 15 years from the date of its issuance, or, in the case of money orders, has been outstanding for more than seven years from the date of its issuance, unless the owner has within five years, or within 15 years in the case of traveler's checks, or within seven years in the case of money orders, corresponded in writing with the banking or financial organization or business association concerning it, or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum on file with the banking or financial organization or business association.
 - (d) Any funds or other personal property, tangible or intangible, removed from a safe deposit box or any other safekeeping repository in this state on which the lease or rental period has expired due to nonpayment of rental charges or other reason, that have been unclaimed by the owner for more than five years from the date on which the lease or rental period expired.
 - (1) If the amount due for the use or rental of a safe deposit box has remained unpaid for a period of six months, the bank, savings bank, trust company, savings and loan, or safe deposit company shall, within 60 days of the expiration of that period, send by certified mail, addressed to the renter or lessee of the safe deposit box, directed to the address standing on its books, a written notice that, if the amount due for the use or rental of the safe deposit box is not paid within 60 days after the date of the mailing of the notice, it will cause the safe deposit box to be opened and its contents placed in one of its general safe deposit boxes.
 - (2) Upon the expiration of 60 days from the date of mailing the notice, and in default of payment within the 60 days of the amount due for the use or rental of the safe deposit box, the bank, savings bank, trust company, savings and loan, or safe deposit company, in the presence of its president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, assistant secretary, assistant treasurer or superintendent, or such other person as specifically designated by its board of directors, and of a notary public not in its employ, shall cause the safe deposit box to be opened and the contents thereof, to be removed and sealed by the notary public in a package, in which he the notary public shall enclose a detailed description of the contents of the safe deposit box and upon which he the notary public shall mark the name of the renter or lessee and, in the presence of one of the bank officers listed above, the notary public shall place the package in one of the bank's general safe deposit boxes and set out the proceedings in a certificate under his the notary public's official seal, which shall be delivered to the bank, savings bank, trust company, savings and loan, or safe

(3) The bank, savings bank, trust company, savings and

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1 loan, or safe deposit company shall hold the contents of abandoned safe deposit boxes until they are claimed by the owner 3 or the bank turns them over to the commissioner pursuant to 1 chapter 345.

345*#41S 5 345.41 REPORT OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.

- (a) Every person holding funds or other property, tangible or intangible, presumed abandoned under sections 345.31 to 345.60 shall report annually to the commissioner with respect to the property as hereinafter provided.
 - (b) The report shall be verified and shall include:
- (1) except with respect to traveler's checks and money orders, the name, if known, and last known address, if any, of each person appearing from the records of the holder to be the 14 owner of any property of the value of \$25 or more presumed abandoned under sections 345.31 to 345.60;
- (2) in case of unclaimed funds of life insurance 17 corporations, the full name of the policyholder, insured or annuitant and his that person's last known address according to the life insurance corporation's records;
 - (3) the nature and identifying number, if any, or description of the property and the amount appearing from the records to be due, except that items of value under \$25 each may be reported in aggregate;
- (4) the date when the property became payable, demandable 25 or returnable, and the date of the last transaction with the 26 owner with respect to the property; and
- (5) other information which the commissioner prescribes by rule as necessary for the administration of sections 345.31 to 29 345.60.
- (c) If the person holding property presumed abandoned is a 31 successor to other persons who previously held the property for the owner, or if the holder has changed his a name while holding the property, he the holder shall file with his the report all 34 prior known names and addresses of each holder of the property.
- (d) The report shall be filed before November 1 of each 36 year as of June 30 next preceding, but the report of life insurance corporations shall be filed before October 1 of each 38 year as of December 31 next preceding. The commissioner may 39 postpone the reporting date upon written request by any person 40 required to file a report.
- (e) If the holder of property presumed abandoned under 42 sections 345.31 to 345.60 knows the whereabouts of the owner and 43 if the owner's claim has not been barred by the statute of limitations, the holder shall, before filing the annual report, inform the owner of the steps necessary to prevent abandonment from being presumed.
- (f) Verification, if made by a partnership, shall be 48 executed by a partner; if made by an unincorporated association or private corporation, by an officer, and if made by a public corporation, by its chief fiscal officer.
- (g) Holders of property described in section 345.32 shall not impose any charges against property which is described in 53 section 345.32, clause (a), (b) or (c).
- (h) Any person who has possession of property which he the 55 person has reason to believe will be reportable in the future as 56 unclaimed property may, with the permission of the commissioner, report and deliver such property prior to the date required for 58 reporting in accordance with this section. 345*#42S
 - 59 345.42 NOTICE AND PUBLICATION OF LISTS OF ABANDONED 60 PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. On or before April 1 of each year, the commissioner shall cause notice to be published at least once but not more than twice in an English language newspaper of general circulation in the county in this state in which is located the last known address of any person to be named in the notice. If no address is listed or if the address is outside this state, the notice shall be published in the county in which the holder of the abandoned property has his a principal place of business within this state.

- Subd. 2. The published notice shall be entitled "notice of names of persons appearing to be owners of abandoned property," 72 and shall contain:
- (a) the names in alphabetical order and last known 74 addresses, if any, of persons listed in the report and entitled

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to notice within the county as hereinbefore specified;

(b) a statement that information concerning the amount or description of the property and the name and address of the holder may be obtained by any persons possessing an interest in the property by addressing an inquiry to the commissioner; and

(c) a statement that if proof of claim is not presented by the owner to the holder and if the owner's right to receive the property is not established to the holder's satisfaction within 65 days from the date of the second published notice, the abandoned property will be placed not later than 85 days after such publication date in the custody of the commissioner to whom all further claims must thereafter be directed.

The commissioner is not required to publish in such notice any item of less than \$25 unless he the commissioner deems such publication to be in the public interest.

No change for subd 3 to 4 16

345*#43S

345.43 PAYMENT OR DELIVERY OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. Every person who has filed a report under section 345.41, within 20 days after the time specified in section 345.42 for claiming the property from the holder, or in the case of sums payable on traveler's checks or money orders presumed abandoned under section 345.32 within 20 days after the filing of the report, shall pay or deliver to the commissioner all abandoned property specified in the report, except that, if the owner establishes his a right to receive the abandoned property to the satisfaction of the holder within the time specified in section 345.42, or if it appears that for some other reason the presumption of abandonment is erroneous, the holder need not pay or deliver the property, which will no longer be presumed abandoned, to the commissioner, but in lieu thereof shall file a verified written explanation of the proof of claim or of the error in the presumption of abandonment.

Subd. 2. The commissioner may in-his-discretion determine that the payment of abandoned property presents a hardship for a cooperative. If-the-commissioner-determines On determining that a hardship exists, he the commissioner may permit the cooperative to provide payment in equal installments over a period of three years.

- (a) If legitimate claims to property reported by the cooperative to the commissioner exceed the installments paid, the excess shall immediately be paid by the cooperative to the commissioner and that amount shall be deducted from the subsequent installments.
- 44 (b) This subdivision shall apply only to abandoned property 45 for which reports were filed within 12 months after July 1, 1977. 46 No change for subd 3 345*#47S

345.47 SALE OF ABANDONED PROPERTY. 47

Subdivision 1. Except as provided in subdivisions 3 and 5, all abandoned property other than money delivered to the commissioner under sections 345.31 to 345.60 shall be sold by him the commissioner to the highest bidder at public sale in whatever city in the state affords-in-his-judgment the commissioner judges to afford the most favorable market for the property involved. The commissioner-shall-hold-the sale must be held whenever he the commissioner deems necessary but at least once every ten years. The commissioner may decline the highest bid and reoffer the property for sale if he the commissioner considers the price bid insufficient. He The commissioner need not offer any property for sale if -in-his of the opinion, that the probable cost of sale exceeds the value of the property.

No change for subd 2 to 3

Subd. 3a. HOLDING PERIOD. All securities presumed abandoned under section 345.35 and delivered to the commissioner must be held for at least three years before he-or-she-may-selt them they are sold. A person making a claim under this section is entitled to receive either the securities delivered to the commissioner by the holder, if they still remain in the hands of the commissioner, or the proceeds received from the sale, but no person has any claim under this section against the state, the holder, any transfer agent, registrar, or other person acting for or on behalf of a holder for any appreciation in the value of the property occurring after delivery by the holder to the commissioner.

No change for subd 4 to 5

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345.48 DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.

Subdivision 1. All funds received under sections 345.31 to 345.60, including the proceeds from the sale of abandoned 3 property pursuant to section 345.47, shall forthwith be 5 deposited by the commissioner in the general fund of the state. Before making the deposit he the commissioner shall record the 6 7 name and last known address of each person appearing from the holders' reports to be entitled to the abandoned property and of the name and last known address of each policyholder, insured 8 9 10 person, or annuitant, and with respect to each policy or contract listed in the mort of a life insurance corporation, its number, the name the corporation, and the amount due. 11 12 The record shall be available for public inspection at all 13 reasonable business hours. 14

15 Subd. 2. Repealed, 1979 c 333 s 108

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345.50 DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS.

Subdivision 1. The commissioner shall consider any claim filed under sections 345.31 to 345.60 and may hold a hearing and receive evidence concerning it. If a hearing is held, he the commissioner shall prepare a finding and a decision in writing on each claim filed, stating the substance of any evidence heard by-him and the reasons for his the decision. The decision shall be a public record.

No change for subd 2

345*#51S

345.51 JUDICIAL ACTION UPON DETERMINATIONS.

Any person aggrieved by a decision of the commissioner or as to whose claim the commissioner has failed to act within 90 days after the filing of the claim, may commence an action in the district court to establish his a claim. The proceeding shall be brought within 90 days after the decision of the commissioner or within 180 days from the filing of the claim if the commissioner fails to act. The action shall be tried de novo without a jury.

345*#515S

345.515 AGREEMENTS TO LOCATE REPORTED PROPERTY.

It is unlawful for a person to seek or receive from another person or contract with a person for a fee or compensation for locating property which-he-knows-has knowing it to have been reported or paid or delivered to the state treasurer pursuant to chapter 345 prior to seven months after the date of delivery of the property by the holder to the state treasurer as required by 41 section 345.43.

No agreement entered into after seven months from the date of delivery of the property by the holder to the state treasurer is valid if a person thereby undertakes to locate property 45 included in a report for a fee or other compensation exceeding 46 ten percent of the value of the recoverable property unless the agreement is in writing and signed by the owner and discloses 48 the nature and value of the property and the name and address of the holder thereof as such facts have been reported. Nothing in 50 this section shall be construed to prevent an owner from asserting at any time that an agreement to locate property is based upon an excessive or unjust consideration. 345*#525

53 345.52 ELECTION TO TAKE PAYMENT OR DELIVERY.

The commissioner, after receiving reports of property 55 deemed abandoned pursuant to sections 345.31 to 345.60, may decline to receive any property reported which-he-deems on deeming it to have a value less than the cost of giving notice and holding sale, or he the commissioner may, if-he-deems on deeming it desirable because of the small sum involved, postpone taking possession until a sufficient sum accumulates. Unless the holder of the property is notified to the contrary within 120 days after filing the report required under section 345.41, the commissioner shall be deemed to have elected to receive the custody of the property.

345*#5255

345.525 PROPERTY HAVING NO APPARENT COMMERCIAL OR HISTORICAL VALUE.

67 The commissioner may; -in-his-discretion; withhold the 68 property from sales under this section. If it is determined 69 that property delivered to the commissioner has no commercial or historical value he the commissioner may thereafter destroy or

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1 otherwise dispose of the property, and in that event no action
    or proceeding shall be brought or maintained against the state
     or any officer thereof or against the holder for or on account
 4 of any action taken by the commissioner pursuant to chapter 345
     with respect to the property. The commissioner shall keep a
 6
     record of all items destroyed under this section, and all items
 7
     held by the historical society, including the name and address
   of the owner of the property and the person who delivered the
 9
    property to him the commissioner, the date of delivery, a
10
     description of the property destroyed and the date of
11
     destruction.
345*#53S
12
        345.53 EXAMINATION OF RECORDS.
13
        Subdivision 1. The commissioner may at reasonable times
14
     and upon reasonable notice examine the records of any person if
     he-has there is reason to believe that the person has failed to
15
16
   report property that should have been reported pursuant to
     sections 345.31 to 345.60.
17
18
        No change for subd
346*#01S
19
        346.01 WHO MAY TAKE UP.
20
       No person shall take up any estray, except horses or mules,
21
     unless such estray shall be found on lands owned or occupied by
22
     him the person in the town wherein he the person resides.
346*#02S
        346.02 FINDER TO GIVE NOTICE; PENALTY.
23
24
        Every-finder-of-an-estray,-within-seven-days-thereafter,
25
     shall-notify-the-owner-thereof;-if-to-him-known;-and-request-him
26 A person who finds an estray and knows who owns it shall notify
27
     the owner within seven days after finding the estray and request
28
     the owner to pay all reasonable charges and take such estray
     away;-but;-if-such-owner-be-to-him-unknown;-he. A finder who
29
30
   does not know who owns the estray shall within ten days file a
31
   notice with the town clerk. The clerk shall transmit a copy
    thereof to the county recorder, who shall record the same in a book designated "estray book." The finder shall give posted
32
33
   notice of the finding of the estray in said town. The notice
35 shall briefly describe the estray, giving its marks, natural and
36
     artificial, as nearly as practicable, naming the residence of
37
     the finder, and specifying the town, section, and time when
38 taken up. For failure to give such notice, the finder shall be
39
    liable to the owner of the estray in double the amount of
40
    damages sustained by him the owner thereby.
346*#04S
        346.04 CHARGES FOR KEEPING.
42
        The person entitled to the possession of any estray, at any
43
     time within one year after notice is filed with the town clerk,
11
    may have it restored to-him upon proving his the right to it and
45
    paying all lawful charges that occur in relation to it. If the
   person and the finder cannot agree as to the amount of the
46
     charges, or upon what should be allowed for the use of the
47
48
    estray, either party, on notice to the other, may apply to a
   county or municipal court judge to settle the disagreement. The
50
    judge may examine witnesses on oath. If any amount is owed to
51
     the finder, over the value of the use of the estray, the money,
52
     with costs, shall be a lien upon the estray. The costs of the
53
     adjudication shall be allocated by the judge.
346*#05S
54
        346.05 SALE OF ESTRAY.
       If no claimant for such estray shall cause its return to
55
     him the claimant as before provided, and if such estray shall
57
     not have been appraised at more than $10, the finder shall
58
     thereupon become the owner thereof; but, if such appraised value
59
     exceeds $10, the estray shall be sold at public auction by any
     constable of the county on the request of the finder. Notice
60
61
    thereof shall be given and the sale conducted and the same fees
62
     allowed as in case of sales upon justice's execution. The
63
    finder may bid at such sale, and at the time thereof shall
64
    deliver to such officer a statement, in writing, of his the
65
    finder's charges. After deducting such charges, if reasonable,
66
     and the costs of sale, the officer shall deposit the remainder
67
    of the money, together with the written statement and a
    statement of the costs of sale, with the county treasurer,
68
69
     taking his the treasurer's receipt therefor. If the finder of
70
     any such estray shall fail to cause the sale to be made, he the
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finder shall pay to the town the value of the estray, to be

distraining shall give notice to the owner of the beast, if known to him the distrainer, within 24 hours if he the owner resides in the same town, and within 48 hours if he the owner resides in another town in the same county, Sundays excepted. The notice shall specify the time when and the place where distrained, the number of beasts, and the place of their detention, and that at a time and place stated therein, which 29 shall not be less than 12 hours after the service of the notice, 30 nor more than three days after the distress, he the distrainer will apply to a designated county or municipal judge of the county for the appointment of appraisers to appraise the 33 damages. If the owner is unknown or does not reside in the 34 county, the distraining person shall apply for the appointment 35 of appraisers within 24 hours after the distress without notice. After the application, the judge shall appoint three 37 disinterested residents of the town to appraise the damages. No change for subd 2

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346*#115

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346.11 TENDER BY OWNER; EFFECT.

At any time before proceedings are begun for such appraisement, or before action is brought for the recovery of damages, the owner or his the owner's agent may tender, to the person aggrieved by the depredation of such animal, the amount of damages which such owner may believe has been sustained. If the tender be accepted, no further damages shall be recovered in 46 any way; if refused, and the person aggrieved fails to substantiate or recover as damages a sum greater than that 48 tendered, no costs, disbursements, or expenses shall be collected or recovered in his the aggrieved person's favor, but 50 he the aggrieved person shall pay the costs and disbursements of such owner.

346*#13S

346.13 POUNDMASTER; CUSTODY; SALE; TIME; NOTICE.

The poundmaster shall receive and keep in the public pound any beasts so delivered to him the poundmaster; and, unless seized or discharged according to law within six days, shall 56 sell the same or as many as shall be necessary to pay such damages, fees, and costs, at public auction, giving three days posted notice thereof, and posting one such notice on the pound. 346*#16S

346.16 RUNNING AT LARGE; DEFINED; PROHIBITED; TREBLE DAMAGES.

The herding of any animal of the species of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, or goat upon any land over the protest and against the will of the owner shall be deemed a running at

It shall be unlawful for any owner or any person having the 66 control of any such animal to permit the same to run at large in

68 Any person who shall knowingly permit the running at large 69 of any such domestic animal shall be liable to the person aggrieved for treble damages sustained by him the aggrieved

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person, to be recovered in a civil action brought for that
346*#17S
 3
       346.17 PROCEEDS OF SALE.
       From the proceeds of such sale the person making it shall
 4
 5 retain his sales fees therefor, which shall be the same as are
   allowed constables on execution sales, and the costs of keeping
    such beasts, and he shall pay to the distrainer the damages so
    certified, with fees of the appraisers and justice; and the
 8
    surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the beasts, if
10
    known. If no one appears at the time of the sale, or within one
11
    week thereafter, who claims such surplus, the same shall be paid
   to the treasurer of the town, to be paid to the owner of the
12
13
    beasts, if claimed within one year after the distress. If not
   applied for within one year, the money shall be applied to the
14
15
    use of the town.
346*#185
16
       346.18 TAKING DISTRAINED BEASTS A MISDEMEANOR.
       If any person, without authority of law, and without first
17
     paying the damages and costs, takes any distrained beast out of
18
    the possession of the person making the distress, or that of the
19
   sheriff, constable, or poundmaster, as the case may be, without
20
21
    his the possessor's consent, he the taker shall be guilty of a
22
    misdemeanor, and shall also be liable to the person injured in
23
    double the amount of the damage done by such beasts.
346*#195
       346.19 CERTAIN MALE ANIMALS OR BREACHY CATTLE.
24
25
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. OWNER NOTIFIED; PROCEEDINGS; SALE.
26
    notice that any such animal is running at large, the chairman
27
28
    chair of the town board shall forthwith notify its owner, and,
    if he the owner does not immediately confine such animal,
29
    the chairman chair shall cause suit to be brought against him
30
    the owner, in the name of the town, to recover the forfeiture,
31
32
    and the animal may be sold under execution in such action to pay
33 the forfeiture and costs.
     No change for subd 3
34
      Subd. 4. WHEN OWNER NOT FOUND. If unable to find
35
36
    the owner of any such animal, the chairman chair shall cause it
37
    to be confined in the public pound, if there be one, and, if
38
    not, in some other enclosure, for three days; and, if not then
39
    claimed, he the chair shall cause it to be sold, at public
40
    auction, upon five days' posted notice. From the proceeds of
    the sale he the chair shall deduct the amount of the forfeiture
41
42
    and expenses, and deposit the balance with the town treasurer,
43
    which shall be paid to the owner of the animal if applied for
44
    within one year. If not so applied for, the same shall be paid
45
    into the town treasury for the use of the town.
     Subd. 5. CASTRATION; LIMITATION OF LIABILITY IN CASE OF
46
47
    RAMS. If, after being notified, the owner of any such
48
    stallion, bull, boar, or ram shall permit the same to continue
49
    or again to run at large, such chairman chair shall forthwith
50
    cause the same to be taken up and castrated in the usual manner,
51
    and shall have a lien on such animals for the expenses of so
52
   doing, and may also recover the amount of such expenses from the
53
    owner of the animal in a civil action brought in the name of the
54
    town; provided, that any such ram running at large may be
55
    castrated without liability for damages by any person among
56
    whose sheep he shall be found. Any chairman chair who shall
57
    refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required by this
58
    section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
346*#385
59
       346.38 EQUINES.
      No change for subd 1 to 3 Subd. 4. SHELTER. Equines must be provided a minimum
60
61
62
    of free choice protection or manmade constructed shelter from
63
    direct rays of the sun when temperatures exceed 95 degrees
64
    Fahrenheit, from wind, and from freezing precipitation. Natural
65
    or manmade constructed shelters must be of sufficient size to
66 provide the necessary protection. Manmade Constructed shelters
67
    must be structurally sound, free of injurious matter, maintained
68
   in good repair, and ventilated.
69
       Subd. 5. SPACE AND CLEANLINESS REQUIREMENTS. Manmade
70
    Constructed shelters except for tie stalls must provide space
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for the animal to roll with a minimum danger of being cast.

Stalls must be cleaned and kept dry to the extent the animal is

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not required to lie or stand in fluids. Bedding must be
 2 provided in all stalls, kept reasonably clean, and periodically
  3 changed. The nature of the bedding must not pose a health
 4 hazard to the animal.
         No change for subd 6 to 8
  5
 347*#02S
       347.02 KEEPING AFTER NOTICE; PENALTY.
 6
         Every person who shall keep or harbor a dog which has
8
     bitten any domestic animal, after having notice of such fact,
 9 shall pay a fine of $5 for every day he the person keeps,
 10 harbors, or permits such dog to remain on his the person's
     premises thereafter.
 11
 347*#03S
 12
        347.03 DOGS MAY BE KILLED.
 13
        Any owner or caretaker may kill any dog found chasing,
 14 injuring, or worrying his sheep or other livestock or poultry
    owned by or in care of such owner or caretaker, on lands or
 15
 premises owned or controlled by him the owner or caretaker, and any owner or caretaker of sheep may kill any dog found on his
 18 the owner's or caretaker's premises where sheep are kept, not
 19 under the human restraint or control of-his-owner-or-other
 20
     person.
 347*#04S
         347.04 PUBLIC NUISANCE.
 21
 22
        Any dog that habitually worries, chases, or molests teams
 23 or persons traveling peaceably on the public road is a public
 24 nuisance. Upon complaint in writing to a county or municipal
 25 judge containing a description of the dog, including the name of
    the dog and its owner, or stating that the name or names are not
 26
 27
     known, and alleging that the dog is a public nuisance, the judge
     shall issue a summons, if the owner is known, commanding him the
 28
     owner to appear before the judge at a specified time, not less
 29
 30
     than six nor more than ten days from the date of the summons, to
      answer the complaint. The summons shall be served not less than
 31
     six days before the day of the hearing in the same manner as
 32
 33
      other county or municipal court summonses.
 347*#065
     347,06 HEARING; JUDGMENT; EXECUTION.
 34
        The judge shall hear the evidence in the case. #f-he-finds
 35
 36 Upon finding that the dog is a public nuisance, he the judge
 37 shall enter judgment accordingly, and shall order the constable
 38
     to kill and dispose of the dog.
 347*#075
      347.07 COSTS.
 39
        Costs in the first instance shall be paid by the
 40
 41
     complainant, but if the dog is adjudged a nuisance, and the
 42
     owner is known, judgment shall be entered against him the owner
 43
     therefor.
 347*#09S
       347.09 LICENSES.
 44
 45
         In every county in which sections 347.08 to 347.21 shall
 46 become operative every dog more than six months of age must have
    a license. The owner of any dog (the word "owner," when used in
 47
 48 sections 347.08 to 347.21, in relation to property in, or
 possession of, dogs shall include every person who owns,
harbors, or keeps a dog) shall, on or before February 1 each
 51
     year, obtain a license for his the dog, and shall pay for such
 52 license the fee prescribed by the county commissioners, which
 53
      shall not be less than 50 cents nor more than $1 for a male dog
 34 and not less than $1 nor more than $2 for a female dog; such
 55
     payments to be made to the town, or city clerk or deputy. The
 56 application for such license shall be in such written form as
 57 prescribed by the county auditor, and shall state the name, sex,
58 breed, age, color and marking of the dog for which the license
 59 is sought.
 60
        The license year shall correspond to the calendar year,
 61
     The sale or transfer of any licensed dog shall carry with it and
 62
     transfer the license.
 347*#10S
 63
         347.10 OWNERS OF DOGS AND KENNELS LISTED BY ASSESSORS;
64
     LICENSES.
 65
      Every assessor shall annually ascertain by diligent inquiry
 66 the dogs owned, harbored, or kept within his the assessor's
67
     assessment district. Every person shall answer frankly and
     fully all questions which-shall-be-put-to-him asked by such the
 68
```

assessor relative to the ownership or keeping of dogs within the

assessor's district. The assessor shall prepare and file with the town or statutory city clerk a list containing the names and addresses of all owners of dogs in his the district, and the number and sex of dogs owned, harbored or kept. He The assessor shall make a list of the names of persons owning and operating kennels and the number of dogs kept in each. The term "kennel" shall mean any establishment where dogs are kept for the purpose of breeding, sale or sporting purposes. Any person who keeps or operates a kennel may, in lieu of the license for each dog required by sections 347.08 to 347.21, apply to the town or city treasurer for a kennel license for the keeping or operating of such kennel. For such a kennel license he the person shall pay a fee of \$10 for the license year. With the kennel license the clerk shall issue a number of metal tags equal to the number of dogs kept in the kennel. The tags shall be made in a form so that they may be readily distinguishable from the individual license tags for the same year. The licensee of a kennel shall at all times keep one of such tags attached to the collar of each dog over six months old kept by-him under a kennel license. The tags may be transferred from one dog to another within the kennel whenever any dog is removed from the kennel. The list shall be filed with the town or city clerk at the time the assessor delivers to the clerk his the assessment roll. The clerk may appoint a deputy or deputies to issue such licenses. The clerk shall receive ten cents for each license issued, to be paid by the town out of the revenue fund.

A license shall be issued by the clerk or his the clerk's deputy upon application being made therefor and upon payments made as herein provided. The license shall be in the form prescribed by the county auditor and shall be executed by the proper town, or city clerk or his deputy. The license shall state the year for which it was issued, shall bear a serial number, the owner's name and address, and the name, sex, breed, and color of the dog licensed. When information is furnished that any dog on the assessor's list is dead, the clerk shall so indicate on the list.

347*#11S

 347.11 DOG COLLARS TO BE TAGGED.

Subdivision 1. METAL TAGS AND LICENSE BLANKS. The clerk or his the clerk's deputy issuing a license shall at the same time deliver to the licensee a metal tag, which shall bear the same serial number as the license. The tag shall also bear the name of the county in which issued and the license year. The county auditor shall contract for and have prepared and furnished, annually, a sufficient number of such metal tags, and a sufficient supply of suitable blank licenses to be bound in books of proper size and perforated so that a duplicate of each license may be kept upon the stub thereof. The cost of making, printing, and furnishing the tags and blank license receipts shall be paid out of the dog license fund.

Subd. 2. DISTRIBUTION. The several county auditors shall distribute these tags and license blanks to the several town and city treasurers in proper amounts, together with blank license receipts. The licensee shall securely attach the tag to a collar and this collar, with the tag attached, shall at all times be kept on the dog for which the license is issued. A new tag, with a new number, shall be furnished to the licensee by the town or city clerk, or his deputy, in place of the original tag, upon presentation of the license and proof of the loss of the original tag. The town clerk, or his deputy, shall then endorse the new tag number on the license and shall enter it upon the register. The clerk shall receive for his services rendered in issuing the new tag the sum of ten cents, to be paid by the person obtaining the new tag.

Subd. 3. DUPLICATES TO BE KEPT; ACCOUNTING. Every town or city clerk, or his clerk's deputy, shall, at the time of issuing a license and before delivering it, make a complete duplicate thereof upon the stub portion of the license blank. The clerk shall, annually, during the month of January, return to his the county auditor all unused tags of the preceding year, together with license books therefor and all duplicate licenses of the preceding year, and the county auditor shall carefully check the returned tags, duplicate licenses, and license blanks to ascertain whether all tags and license blanks which were furnished by the county auditor have been accounted for; and to enable the county auditor to do that, he the county auditor

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1 shall charge each town or city clerk with all tags and blank
2 licenses furnished or delivered to him the clerk and credit him
    the clerk with those returned. In case of discrepancy, the
      county auditor shall notify the county attorney, who shall
      investigate and take steps to enforce the law.
 347*#12S
  6
         347.12 FEES PAID TO COUNTY TREASURER MONTHLY.
         Every town, or city clerk, or his clerk's deputy, shall at
  8 the end of each month pay all license fees received by-him-and
 9 his-deputy and not before paid, to the county treasurer and, at
 10 the same time, report, in writing, to the county auditor the
 11
      licenses issued during the month and for which the license fees
 12 so deposited with the county treasurer were paid. The report
 13 shall be in the form prescribed and furnished by the several
 14
     county auditors.
 347*#145
 15
        347.14 UNLICENSED DOGS.
 16
        Subdivision 1. SEIZURE; IMPOUNDMENT; PRESUMPTION.
 17
     Any person may seize, impound, or restrain any unlicensed dog
      which he the person may find running at large. The fact that a
 19 dog is without a license attached to a collar shall be
 20 presumptive evidence that the dog is unlicensed. The sheriff
 21
      and his sheriff's deputies, any marshal or constable or other
 22 police officer shall seize, impound or restrain any dog for
23 which no license has been issued and for which one is required.
 24 Any officer who shall seize, restrain, impound, or kill any dog
 25
      found in any place without a license, as required under sections
 26
      347.09 to 347.20, upon delivery of such dog or carcass and the
 27
      proper disposal of the carcass and after making a report to the
 28
     town or city treasurer of the town or city in which the dog was
 29 seized or killed, showing that the dog did not have a license,
 30 shall receive therefor a payment of $2, the same to be made from 31 any funds in the town or city treasury not otherwise
 32 appropriated.
 33
       The county auditor shall reimburse the town for any expense
 34
 35 the dog license fund.
36 Subd 2
      incurred under section 347.10 and shall charge such expense to
        Subd. 2. PROHIBITIONS; LIMITATIONS; REGULATIONS.
 37
     shall be unlawful for any person to harbor or permit to remain
 38
     about his the person's premises any dog for which no license
39 exists and for which one is required. Any person who shall have
40 seized or impounded a dog with or without license under this
 41 section shall deliver such dog to the humane officer of the town
42
      or city, if such officer exists; or, if there be no such
 43
officer, to the constable, statutory city marshal, or the town or city police officer. The officer to whom the dog is
45 delivered shall, without delay, notify the owner, personally or
 46 through the United States mail, if such owner be known to the
 47
      officer or can be ascertained with reasonable effort, but if the
 48 owner be unknown or cannot be ascertained, then the officer
 49
     shall post written notice in three public places in his the
 50
    officer's town, giving a description of the dog, stating where
 51
      it is impounded and the conditions for its release. If, after
 52
      five days, the owner does not claim the dog the officer shall
 53 dispose of the dog in a proper and humane manner.
 54
         No change for subd 3
 347*#165
 55
         347.16 CLAIMS, HEARINGS, NOTICE.
         No claim shall be allowed by the county board at less than
 57
     the amount so certified and reported, unless the claimant shall
 58 first be notified that such action is contemplated and shall
 59
    have been given a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to
 60
     offer further evidence in support of his the claim.
 347*#17S
 61
         347.17 ANY PERSON MAY KILL DOGS IN CERTAIN CASES.
 62
         Any person may kill any dog that he the person knows is
 63
     affected with the disease known as hydrophobia, or that may
    suddenly attack him while he the person is peacefully walking or
 64
 65
     riding and while being out of the enclosure of its owner or
 66
     keeper, and may kill any dog found killing, wounding, or
 67
    worrying any horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, or other domestic
 68
     animals.
 347*#18S
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347.18 TAGS; RESTRICTIONS, PROHIBITIONS.

No person, except the owner or his the owner's authorized 71 agent, shall remove any license tag from a dog collar or remove

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any collar with a license attached thereto from any dog. No person shall keep or harbor a dog wearing a fictitious, altered, or invalid license tag, or a license tag not issued in connection with the licensing or keeping of the dog wearing the same. No license or license tag issued for one dog shall be transferable to another dog. 6 347*#19S 7 347.19 FAILURE TO OBTAIN LICENSE. Every town or city clerk shall notify the county attorney 8 of his the clerk's county of every refusal or failure of an 9 owner to obtain a license for keeping his a dog, and it shall be 11 the duty of the county attorney to institute proceedings against 12 such owner and against every owner within his the county who has violated any of the provisions of sections 347.08 to 347.21. 13 347*#22S 14 347.22 DAMAGES, OWNER LIABLE. 15 If a dog, without provocation, attacks or injures any 16 person who is acting peaceably conducting-himself in any place where he the person may lawfully be, the owner of the dog is 17 liable in damages to the person so attacked or injured to the 18 19 full amount of the injury sustained. The term "owner" includes any person harboring or keeping a dog but the owner shall be 20 primarily liable. The term "dog" includes both male and female 21 22 of the canine species. 347*#37S 347.37 INSPECTION; ENFORCEMENT. 23 The board of animal health shall cause to be inspected from 24 25 time to time all dog kennels licensed hereunder and all records 26 required by sections 347.31 to 347.40 to be kept by the 27 licensees. 28 Any duly authorized agent of the board, any sheriff, or his 29 sheriff's deputy, or police officer, or state humane agent 30 appointed pursuant to section 343.01, is granted the power and 31 the authority to enter upon the premises of any dog kennel at any time during the daylight hours for the purposes herein set 32 33 forth, and for the purposes of inspecting the compliance with 34 the provisions of sections 347.31 to 347.40 and the rules issued 35 pursuant thereto, and for the purposes of enforcing sections 36 347.31 to 347.40. 348*#02S 348.02 CLAIM AND PROOF. 37 38 The claimant shall file with the county auditor a plat giving the government subdivision, and the position of the trees 39 40 thereon. If the number of trees be increased, supplemental 41 plats shall be filed. He The claimant shall show his ownership 42 of the land, and make oath to the planting and maintaining of the trees, as prescribed in section 348.01; and his the proof 43 shall be supported by the affidavit of at least two freeholders 44 residing in the same town, who have personal knowledge of the 45 facts. Such proofs shall be filed with the county auditor between July 1 and July 15, of the year for which compensation 46 47 48 is claimed. 348*#035 49 348.03 DUTY OF ASSESSOR. The assessor of each town, at the time of making h + s = an50 51 assessment, shall ascertain if trees have been planted therein 52 for which compensation is claimed under sections 348.01 to 53 348.05, and, if any such be found, he the assessor shall personally examine the same and report the area planted and the 54 55 condition of the trees to the county auditor when the assessment 56 books are returned. 348*#04S 348.04 PROOFS SENT TO COMMISSIONER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. 57 58 Before August 1 the county auditor shall compare the proofs 59 furnished by the claimant with the assessor's report, and, if 60 they correspond in substance, he the county auditor shall 61 immediately forward to the commissioner of natural resources the 62 original proofs of claim and a certified list of all plats filed. 348*#05S 63 348.05 COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE TO ISSUE WARRANT. 64 The commissioner of finance shall audit all such claims, 65 and, on the first Monday of October, in each year, shall issue 66 his a warrant to the several claimants for the amount to which

each is entitled; but, if the aggregate of compensation due to

all such claimants shall exceed the appropriation therefor, he 69 the commissioner shall distribute the available amount amongst

them pro rata, which distribution shall relieve the state from 1 further obligation to such claimants for the year. 348*#13S 348.13 BOUNTIES PAID BY TOWNS, REQUIREMENTS. 3 1 The four feet of striped and gray gophers and woodchucks, both front feet of pocket gophers, the heads and rattles of 5 rattlesnakes, and the bodies of birds and reptiles other than 6 rattlesnakes shall be produced to the chairman chair of the town 8 board of the town where they were killed, and if he the chair shall be satisfied that they were killed within the designated 9 10 territory and by the person producing them, he the chair shall certify to the county auditor the number of each kind so 11 12 killed. The certificate shall be issued by the chairman chair 13 of the town board at the end of each month and shall show the 14 names of all persons entitled to bounty for the preceding month, the number of each kind of animals, reptiles and birds so 15 killed, and the amount of bounty that each person is entitled to 16 17 receive. The county auditor shall issue thereon a warrant on 18 the county treasurer payable to the chairman chair of the town 19 board who issued the certificate, for the full amount of the 20 bounty allowed by law according to the certificate, and upon 21 receipt of the warrant the chairman chair shall pay the proper 22 persons the bounty allowed by law for the preceding month. The chairman chair to whom such feet, heads, bodies, and 23 rattles are produced shall immediately cause such heads, feet, 24 25 bodies, and rattles to be destroyed and shall cause the removal 26 of one foot from each bird. Any town board may also offer a bounty for the destruction 27 28 of the animals, birds, and reptiles described in section 348.12 29 and adopt rules for the payment thereof, which bounty so offered 30 by a town shall be in addition to any bounty which may be offered by the board of county commissioners. 31 32 The town board of any town located in any county having 33 over 45,000 and less than 49,000 inhabitants according to the 34 1950 federal census, may by resolution require that the tail 35 instead of the feet of striped, gray and pocket gophers and 36 woodchucks be produced. 349*#12S 37 349.12 DEFINITIONS. No change for subd 1 to 2 38 Subd. 3. "Active member" means a member who has paid all 39 40 his dues to the organization and has been a member of the 41 organization for at least six months. 42 No change for subd 4 to 16 Subd. 17. "Distributor" is a person who sells gambling 43 44 equipment he the distributor manufactures or purchases for 15 resale. 349*#1515 349.151 CHARITABLE GAMBLING CONTROL BOARD. 46 47 No change for subd 1 48 Subd. 2. MEMBERSHIP. The board consists of 13 49 members appointed as follows: 50 (1) eleven persons appointed by the governor, at least four 51 of whom must reside outside of the seven-county metropolitan 52 area; 53 (2) the commissioner of public safety or his a designee; 54 and 55 (3) the attorney general or his a designee. 56 A member serving on the board by appointment must have been 57 a resident of Minnesota for at least five years. Of the 58 appointees of the governor not more than six may belong to the 59 same political party. A member appointed to the board may be 60 removed at any time by the appointing authority. Vacancies on 61 the board are filled in the same manner as the original 62 appointment. Of the members appointed by the governor, three 63 are for terms expiring June 30, 1985, four are for terms 64 expiring June 30, 1986, and four are for terms expiring June 30, 65 1987. After the expiration of the initial terms, appointments are for three years. The governor shall appoint the chairperson 66 chair from among his the governor's appointees. 67 No change for subd 3 to 6 349*#30S 69 349.30 DEFINITIONS. 70 No change for subd 1 to 5 Subd. 6. "Licensee" means any person to whom a license of 71

72 any kind is issued, but does not include a common carrier

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transporting, or a public warehouseman warehouse operator
     storing, any gambling device for hire, or a manufacturer or
    distributor of such devices keeping the same only for the
    purpose of sale or distribution to others or repairing of same.
       No change for subd 7 to 9
349 * # 335
       349.33 PEACE OFFICERS TO OBSERVE AND INSPECT PREMISES.
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        Every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal,
     police officer, and peace officer shall observe and
     inspect the premises where occupations are carried on under
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     license and ascertain whether gambling devices are present
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    thereon and immediately report the finding thereof to the
     authority or authorities issuing the license or licenses
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     applicable to the premises in question.
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349*#345
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       349.34 PROCEEDINGS BEFORE ISSUING AUTHORITY; ORDER TO
15
     SHOW CAUSE.
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       Upon the receipt of such information from any of the peace
     officers referred to in section 349.33, if any issuing authority
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    is of the opinion that cause exists for the revocation of any
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    such license, then that authority shall issue an order to show
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     cause directed to the licensee of the premises, stating the
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     ground upon which the proceeding is based and requiring him the
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     licensee to appear and show cause at a time and place, within
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    the county in which the licensed premises are located, not less
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     than ten days after the date of the order, why his the license
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    should not be revoked. That order to show cause shall be served
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     upon the licensee in the manner prescribed by law for the
    service of summons in a civil action, or by certified mail, not less than eight days before the date fixed for the hearing
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     thereof. A copy of the order shall forthwith be mailed to the
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     owner of the premises, as shown by the records in the office of
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     the county recorder, at his the owner's last known post office
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     address. A copy of the order shall at the same time be mailed
    to any other issuing authority, of which the authority issuing
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     the order to show cause has knowledge, by which other license to
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     that licensee may have been issued, and any such other authority
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     may participate in the revocation proceedings after notifying
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     the licensee and the officer or authority holding the hearing of
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     its intention so to do on or before the date of hearing, and
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     after the hearing take such action as it could have taken had it
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     instituted the revocation proceedings in the first instance.
349*#35S
        349.35 REVOCATION OF LICENSE.
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       Subdivision 1. REVOCATION; STAY; APPEAL. If, upon
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     the hearing of the order to show cause, it appears that the
     licensee intentionally possessed or wilfully kept upon his the
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    licensed premises any gambling device, then the license or
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     licenses under which the licensed business is operated on the
     licensed premises, shall be revoked. The order of revocation
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     shall not be enforced during the period allowed by section
     349.39 for taking an appeal.
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       No change for subd 2
349*#36S
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       349.36 DUTIES OF COUNTY ATTORNEY.
       The county attorney of the county in which the hearing is
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    held shall attend the hearing, interrogate the witnesses, and
     advise the issuing authority. He The county attorney shall also
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    appear for the issuing authority on any appeal taken pursuant to
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     the provisions of section 349.39.
349*#385
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        349.38 PROPERTY OWNERS LIABILITY.
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       When a license is revoked under the provisions of sections
     349.30 to 349.39, the owner of the premises upon which any
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60 licensed business has been operated shall not be penalized by
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     reason thereof unless it is established that he the owner had
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    knowledge of the existence of the gambling devices resulting in
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    license revocation.
349*#39S
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       349.39 APPEAL TO DISTRICT COURT; STAY; CONTINUANCE UNDER
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     BOND; HEARING UPON ONE YEAR LIMITATION ON PREMISES.
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      Any licensee, or any owner of licensed premises, aggrieved
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     by an order of an issuing authority revoking any license may
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     appeal from that order to the district court of the county in
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     which the licensee resides by serving a notice of his the appeal
    upon the issuing authority or the clerk thereof. The notice of
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appeal shall state that the person appealing takes an appeal to 2 that district court from the order revoking the license or 3 licenses, describing them and identifying the order appealed from. This notice shall be served within 15 days from the date of service of the order appealed from, and the same, with proof 5 of service thereof, shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the proper county. The appeal shall stand for 7 8 trial at the next term of the district court following the 9 filing of the notice of appeal, without the service of any 10 notice of trial, and shall be tried in the district court de 11 novo. The trial shall be by jury if the appellant shall so 12 demand. The licensee may continue to operate the licensed 13 business or businesses until the final disposition of such . 14 appeal. If the district court upon the appeal shall determine that any license involved in the appeal should be revoked, it 15 16 may, nevertheless, in its discretion permit the continuance of 17 the licensed business under a bond in the amount and in the form and containing the conditions prescribed by the court. The 18 19 district court on the appeal, or in a separate proceeding, may permit the issuance of a new license to a different licensee 20 21 before the expiration of the period of one year specified in 22 section 349.35, subdivision 2, upon such terms and conditions imposed by the court as will insure that no gambling device 23 24 shall thereafter be maintained upon the licensed premises. 349*#51S 25 349.51 DISTRIBUTOR AND OPERATOR LICENSES. 26 No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. APPLICATION; REQUIREMENTS. (a) Every 27 28 application for a license must be made on a form prescribed by 29 the department and must state the name and address of the 30 applicant. If the applicant is a firm, partnership, or 31 association, the application must state the name and address of 32 each of its members. If the applicant is a corporation, the 33 application must state the name and address of each of its 34 officers, the date of incorporation, the address of its 35 principle place of business, the place where the business is to 36 be licensed and business conducted, and information concerning 37 whether or not any officer, director, resident manager, or direct salesman salesperson of the applicant has been convicted 38 39 of a felony or convicted for a gambling offense within the past 40 five years. The application may contain other information the 41 department requires for licensing purposes. 42 (b) Every applicant for a license shall be a legal resident 43 or be incorporated within the state of Minnesota prior to the 44 date of application for a distributor or operator license. 45 (c) Every applicant shall disclose under oath to the 46 commissioner whether or not the applicant has any financial, 47 legal, or other interests in a licensed wholesale liquor or 48 alcoholic beverage distributorship or video game of chance 49 distributorship in another state. 50 (d) No distributor may also be a wholesale distributor of 51 liquor or alcoholic beverages. 52 (e) No distributor in this state may also be a distributor 53 in another state, unless the distributor adequately demonstrates 54 that he the distributor does not manufacture video games of 55 chance outside of this state for use, sale, or distribution 56 within this state. 57 No change for subd 3 to 349*#52S 58 349.52 VIDEO GAME OF CHANCE LICENSES. 59 No change for subd 1 to 2 60 VIDEO GAMING LICENSE ACCOUNT. There is created in the state treasury an account to be known as the 61 "video gaming license account." All fees received by the state 62 63 treasury pursuant to this section must be credited to this 64 account. The commissioner shall, by January 10 of each year, certify to the state treasurer the number of video games of 65 66 chance located in each city, and in each county outside of 67 incorporated areas, on December 31 of the previous year. Within 68 ten days of receiving this certification the state treasurer 69 shall pay from the video gaming license account to each city and 70 county \$30 for each video game of chance located in the city or 71 in the county outside city limits. After making these payments

he the state treasurer shall transfer the unexpended balance in

No change for subd 4

the account to the general fund.

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349*#53S

349.53 RECORD-KEEPING DUTIES OF DISTRIBUTORS.

A distributor shall keep at each licensed place of business complete and accurate records for that place of business, including invoices of video games of chance held, purchased, manufactured, brought in or caused to be brought in from outside the state, or shipped or transported to operators in this state, and of all sales of video games of chance made. The distributor 8 must also keep adequate records of the names, addresses, and license numbers of operators to whom video games of chance are 10 sold. All books, records, and other papers and documents 11 required by this section to be kept must be preserved for a 12 period of at least one year after the date of the documents, or 13 the date of their entries as they appear in the records, unless the department, in writing, authorizes their destruction or 14 15 disposal at an earlier date. At any time during usual business 16 hours, the commissioner or his designated representatives may 17 enter any place of business of a distributor without a search warrant and inspect the premises and the records required to be 18 19 kept under this section, to determine whether or not all the 20 provisions of this chapter are being fully complied with. If 21 the commissioner or any representative is denied free access or 22 is hindered or interfered with in making an examination, the 23 license of the distributor at the premises is subject to 24 revocation.

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349.54 ACCESS TO GAMES. 25

> The commissioner and his designated representatives must be given access to all video games of chance, whether the games are in the possession of distributors, operators, or owners, upon reasonable notice.

349*#56S

349.56 LOCATION AGREEMENTS.

An operator is required to have a location agreement with the owner where the game is placed for use by the public. The location agreement must show that the game is to be placed only in locations permitted by law. The location agreements, together with the other records of the operator, must be accessible to the commissioner and his designated representatives. The operator is required to certify under oath to the department annually the name and address of the location in which each game has been placed and that the games have been placed only in locations permitted by law. Placing a game in an illegal location is grounds for suspension or revocation of the operator's license.

349*#59S

349.59 CONTRABAND.

Subdivision 1. PACKAGES DECLARED TO BE CONTRABAND. The following are declared to be contraband:

- (1) all video games of chance which do not have a licensing stamp affixed to them and all containers that contain contraband video games of chance;
- (2) all video games of chance to which the commissioner or his designated representatives have been denied access for the inspection of contents. In lieu of seizure, the commissioner or his designated representatives may seal the game to prevent its use until inspection of contents is permitted;
- (3) all video games of chance at a location at which there is no location agreement in force; and
- (4) all video games of chance illegally brought into the state.
- Subd. 2. SEIZURE. Contraband may be seized by the commissioner or his designated representatives or by any sheriff or other police officer, with or without process, and is subject to forfeiture as provided in subdivision 3.
- Subd. 3. DISPOSITION OF SEIZED PROPERTY. The person who has seized the property must follow the procedure set forth under section 297A.15, subdivision 4. Whenever the commissioner is satisfied that any person from whom property is seized under this section acting in good faith and without intent to evade the tax imposed by those sections, he the commissioner shall release the property seized without further legal proceedings. 351*#02S

69 351.02 VACANCIES.

70 Every office shall become vacant on the happening of either 71 of the following events, before the expiration of the term of

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such office
       (1) The dann of the incumbent;
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       (2) His T: incumbent's resignation;
     (3) His The incumbent's removal;
        (4) His The incumbent's ceasing to be an inhabitant of the
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    state, or, if the office is local, of the district, county or
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    city for which he the incumbent was elected or appointed, or
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    within which the duties of his the office are required to be
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    discharged;
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      (5) His The incumbent's conviction of any infamous crime,
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     or of any offense involving a violation of his the official oath;
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     (6) His The incumbent's refusal or neglect to take the oath
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     of office, or to give or renew his the official bond, or to
14 deposit or file such oath or bond within the time prescribed;
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       (7) The decision of a competent tribunal declaring his the
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     incumbent's election or appointment void;
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        (8) The death of the person elected or appointed to fill a
    vacancy, or for a full term, before he the person qualifies, or
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19 before the time when by law he the person should enter upon the
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   duties of the office to-which-he-was-elected-or-appointed, in
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    which case the vacancy shall be deemed to take place at the time
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    when his the term of office would have begun had he the person
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351*#03S
        351.03 REMOVAL BY GOVERNOR.
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       The governor may remove from office any clerk of the
26 appellate courts or a district court, judge of probate, judge of
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   any municipal court, court commissioner, sheriff, constable,
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    coroner, auditor, county recorder, county attorney, county
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    commissioner, county treasurer, or any collector, receiver, or
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   custodian of public moneys, when it appears to him the governor
31 by competent evidence, that the officer has been guilty of
   malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of his official duties. Prior to removal, he the governor shall give to the
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    officer a copy of the charges against-him and an opportunity to
35 be heard in his defense against the charges.
351*#04S
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        351.04 SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO TAKE TESTIMONY.
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       When charges are made against any such officer, the
38 governor shall appoint a special commissioner to take and report
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   the testimony for and against him the officer to be used on the
40
    hearing. Each-witness-shall-subscribe-his-name-to-his-testimony
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    When the-same testimony is reduced to writing, it must be signed
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    by the witness who gave it.
351*#05S
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       351.05 VACANCY DURING RECESS OF LEGISLATURE.
     When a vacancy occurs during the recess of the legislature,
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    in any office which the legislature, or the governor by and with
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   the advice and consent of the senate, or of both branches of the
    legislature, is authorized to fill by appointment, unless otherwise specially provided, the governor may appoint some
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    suitable person to perform the duties of such office for the
50 time being. The person so appointed, before proceeding to
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    execute his the duties, shall qualify in the manner required by
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    law of the officer in whose place he the person is appointed and
53 hold office until the vacancy is regularly filled, as provided
54
    by law.
351*#06S
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        351.06 APPOINTMENT; CONTINUANCE OF TERM; IMPEACHMENT.
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       Unless otherwise provided for, when a vacancy in an
57 elective office is authorized to be filled by appointment, such
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    appointment shall continue until the next general election
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    occurring after there is sufficient time to give the notice
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   prescribed by law, and until a successor is elected and has
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   qualified. When any state officer, excepting the lieutenant
   governor, shall be temporarily suspended from the performance of
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    the duties of his office by reason of his having been impeached,
64 the governor shall appoint some suitable person to exercise the
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    duties of such office during the time of such suspension, and
66 such person, before entering upon his the duties, shall comply
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    with the requirements of law relating to the same, and
68 during his incumbency shall be governed in the administration
69 thereof by all laws enacted in reference thereto, and receive
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351.07 HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.

the compensation provided by law for such office.

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The habitual drunkenness of any person holding office under the constitution or laws of this state shall be good cause for 3 his removal from office by the authority and in the manner provided by law. 351*#08S 351.08 SUSPENSION OF COUNTY TREASURER; TREASURER AD

INTERIM. When it shall appear from the report of the state auditor that any county treasurer has been guilty of malfeasance or non-feasance in the performance of his official duties, the governor may suspend such treasurer from office, if he the suspension, the governor shall immediately notify the county

governor shall deem the public interest so requires. Upon such 12 auditor, who shall notify the county board of such suspension, and call a meeting thereof, to be held at the earliest possible 14 date and within five days from the date of notice. The board shall meet at the time specified and appoint a treasurer ad interim, who shall qualify according to law, whereupon the suspended treasurer shall deliver to the treasurer ad interim 18 all the public property, money, books, accounts, papers, and documents in his the suspended treasurer's possession. 351*#09S

351.09 CHARGES; COMMISSIONER; WITNESSES.

The suspended county treasurer may notify ask the governor that-he-desires for a hearing upon the charges made against-him, whereupon the governor shall cause the same to be reduced to writing, and a copy thereof to be furnished to such treasurer. He The governor shall appoint a special commissioner to take and report the testimony for and against such officer. The commissioner shall notify the treasurer of the time and place when and where he-will-take such testimony will be taken, and shall also notify the county attorney, who shall appear for the county upon the examination. 351*#10S

351.10 HEARING; DECISION; DEMAND, WHEN MADE.

The governor shall fix the time and place of hearing on the report, and give the county treasurer notice thereof. If, upon 35 hearing, the charges are sustained, the governor shall make-his order removing the treasurer removed from office absolutely, and the treasurer ad interim shall continue to discharge the duties of treasurer until his a successor is elected and has qualified; 39 but if, upon the hearing, the charges are not sustained, the treasurer shall be restored to office. If the suspended treasurer shall not, within 30 days after the date of the order of suspension, demand a hearing, such neglect shall create a vacancy in the office, and the treasurer ad interim shall continue in office as in case of a removal. 351*#11S

351.11 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS AND WITNESSES; HOW PAID. The fees of the special commissioners provided for in this chapter shall be the same allowed by law to referees, and witnesses giving testimony for the prosecution before such commissioner shall be allowed the same fees as witnesses in the district court. In case of removal by the governor of state officers, such fees shall be paid by the state on the order of the governor. On presentation-of receiving the order to, the commissioner of finance,-he shall draw his a warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of the person entitled to the same; but, when testimony is taken for or against a county officer, the fees of the commissioner and witnesses for the prosecution shall be paid by the county, upon allowance by the county board, in the same manner as other claims against the county. In such proceedings against a county officer, when testimony is taken by a shorthand reporter, his the fees paid to the reporter shall be the same as allowed district court reporters for like services, and the county board shall provide for its payment; but, if such services are performed by the commissioner, he the commissioner shall be paid only reporter's fees. In such case the county board, in its discretion, may allow to counsel compensation not exceeding \$10 per day for the time actually engaged before the commissioner.

352*#01S

68 352.01 DEFINITIONS.

69 No change for subd 1 to 2A

Subd. 2B. EXCLUDED EMPLOYEES. The following persons 71 are excluded from the meaning of state employee:

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- (1) elective state officers;
- (2) students employed by the University of Minnesota, the state universities, and community colleges unless approved for coverage by the board of regents, the state university board or the state board for community colleges, as the case may be;
- (3) employees who are eligible to membership in the state teachers retirement association except employees of the department of education who have elected or may elect to be covered by the Minnesota state retirement system instead of the teachers retirement association;
- (4) employees of the University of Minnesota who are excluded from coverage by action of the board of regents;
- (5) officers and enlisted men personnel in the national guard and the naval militia and such as are assigned to 15 permanent peacetime duty who pursuant to federal law are or are 16 required to be members of a federal retirement system;
 - (6) election officers;
- (7) persons engaged in public work for the state but 19 employed by contractors when the performance of the contract is authorized by the legislature or other competent authority;
 - (8) officers and employees of the senate and house of representatives or a legislative committee or commission who are temporarily employed;
 - (9) all courts and court employees, referees, receivers, jurors, and notaries public, except employees of the appellate courts and referees and adjusters employed by the department of labor and industry;
 - (10) patient and inmate help in state charitable, penal and correctional institutions including the Minnesota veterans home;
 - (11) persons employed for professional services where the service is incidental to regular professional duties and whose compensation is paid on a per diem basis;
 - (12) employees of the Sibley House Association;
 - (13) employees of the Grand Army of the Republic and employees of the ladies of the G.A.R.;
 - (14) operators and drivers employed pursuant to section 16.07, subdivision 4;
 - (15) the members of any state board or commission who serve the state intermittently and are paid on a per diem basis; the secretary, secretary-treasurer, and treasurer of those boards if their compensation is \$500 or less per year, or, if they are legally prohibited from serving more than two consecutive terms and their total service therefor is required by law to be less than ten years; and the board of managers of the state agricultural society and its treasurer unless he the treasurer is also its full time secretary;
 - (16) state troopers;
 - (17) temporary employees of the Minnesota state fair employed on or after July 1 for a period not to extend beyond October 15 of the same year; and persons employed at any time or times by the state fair administration for special events held on the fairgrounds;
 - (18) emergency employees in the classified service except emergency employees who within the same pay period become provisional or probationary employees on other than a temporary basis, shall be deemed "state employees" retroactively to the beginning of the pay period;
 - (19) persons described in section 352B.01, subdivision 2, clauses (b) and (c) formerly defined as state police officers;
 - (20) all temporary employees in the classified service, all temporary employees in the unclassified service appointed for a definite period of not more than six months and employed less than six months in any one-year period and all seasonal help in the classified service employed by the department of revenue;
 - (21) trainees paid under budget classification number 41, and other trainee employees, except those listed in subdivision 2A, clause (10);
 - (22) persons whose compensation is paid on a fee basis;
 - (23) state employees who in any year have credit for 12 months service as teachers in the public schools of the state and as teachers are members of the teachers retirement association or a retirement system in St. Paul, Minneapolis, or
 - (24) employees of the adjutant general employed on an unlimited intermittent or temporary basis in the classified and unclassified service for the support of army and air national

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     guard training facilities;
       (25) chaplains and nuns who have taken a vow of poverty as
     members of a religious order;
       (26) labor service employees employed as a laborer 1 on an
 5
     hourly basis;
       (27) examination monitors employed by departments, ...
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    agencies, commissions, and boards for the purpose of conducting
     examinations required by law;
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       (28) members of appeal tribunals, exclusive of the chairman
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     chair, to which reference is made in section 268.10, subdivision
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       (29) persons appointed to serve as members of fact finding
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     commissions, adjustment panels, arbitrators, or labor referees
     under the provisions of chapter 179;
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       (30) temporary employees employed for limited periods of
     time under any state or federal program for the purpose of
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     training or rehabilitation including persons employed for
     limited periods of time from areas of economic distress except
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    skilled and supervisory personnel and persons having civil
     service status covered by the system;
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        (31) full-time students employed by the Minnesota
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     historical society who are employed intermittently during part
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     of the year and full time during the summer months;
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     (32) temporary employees, appointed for not more than six
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     months, of the metropolitan council and of any of its statutory
     boards, the members of which board are appointed by the
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     metropolitan council;
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       (33) persons employed in positions designated by the
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     department of employee relations as student workers;
        (34) any person who is 65 years of age or older when
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     appointed and who does not have allowable service credit for
     previous employment, unless the employee gives notice to the
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     director within 60 days following his appointment that he
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     desires coverage is desired;
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       (35) tradesmen members of trades employed by the
36
     metropolitan waste control commission with trade union pension
37
     plan coverage pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement
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     first employed after June 1, 1977; and
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        (36) persons employed in subsidized on-the-job training,
     work experience or public service employment as enrollees under
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41
     the federal comprehensive employment and training act from and
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after March 30, 1978, unless the person has as of the later of March 30, 1978 or the date of employment sufficient service credit in the retirement system to meet the minimum vesting requirements for a deferred annuity, or the employer agrees in writing on forms prescribed by the director to make the required employer contributions, including any employer additional contributions, on account of that person from revenue sources other than funds provided under the federal comprehensive employment and training act, or the person agrees in writing on forms prescribed by the director to make the required employer contribution in addition to the required employee contribution. No change for subd 3

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Subd. 4. ACCUMULATED CONTRIBUTIONS. "Accumulated contributions" means the total, exclusive of interest, of (a) the sums deducted from the salary of an employee, (b) the amount of payments, including assessments, paid by him the employee in lieu of such salary deductions and all other payments made under Laws 1929, Chapter 191, or any amendment thereof, and credited to his the employee's individual account in the retirement fund. No change for subd 5 to 7

ALLOWABLE SERVICE. "Allowable service" Subd. 11.

- (1) Any service rendered by an employee for which on or before July 1, 1957, he the employee was entitled to allowable service credit on the records of the system by reason of employee contributions in the form of salary deductions, payments in lieu of salary deductions, or in any other manner authorized by Minnesota Statutes 1953, chapter 352, as amended by Laws 1955, chapter 239;
- (2) Any service rendered by an employee for which on or before July 1, 1961, he the employee elected to obtain credit for service by making payments to the fund pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1961, section 352.24;
- (3) Except as provided in clauses (9) and (10), any service rendered by an employee after July 1, 1957, for any calendar

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month in which he the employee is paid salary from which deductions are made, deposited and credited in the fund, including deductions made, deposited and credited as provided in section 352.041;

(4) Except as provided in clauses (9) and (10), any service rendered by an employee after July 1, 1957 for any calendar month for which payments in lieu of salary deductions are made, deposited and credited in the fund, as provided in section 352.27 and Minnesota Statutes 1957, section 352.021, subdivision 4.

For purposes of clauses (3) and (4), except as provided in clauses (9) and (10), any salary paid for a fractional part of any calendar month is deemed the compensation for the entire calendar month;

- (5) The period of absence from their duties by employees who by reason of injuries incurred in the performance thereof are temporarily disabled and for which disability the state is liable under the workers' compensation law until the date authorized by the director for the commencement of payments of a total and permanent disability benefit from the retirement fund;
- (6) The unused portion of an employee's annual leave allowance for which he the employee is paid salary;
- (7) Any service covered by a refund repaid as provided in section 352.23 or 352D.05, subdivision 4, but does not include service rendered as an employee of the adjutant general for which the person has credit with the federal civil service retirement system;
- (8) Any service prior to July 1, 1978 by an employee of the transit operating division of the metropolitan transit commission or by an employee on an authorized leave of absence from the transit operating division of the metropolitan transit commission who is employed by the labor organization which is the exclusive bargaining agent representing employees of the transit operating division which was credited by the metropolitan transit commission—transit operating division employees retirement fund or any of its predecessor plans or funds as past, intermediate, future, continuous or allowable service as defined in the metropolitan transit commission—transit operating division employees retirement fund plan document in effect on December 31, 1977;
- (9) Any service rendered after July 1, 1983, by an employee who is employed on a part-time basis for less than 50 percent of full time, for which the employee is paid salary from which deductions are made, deposited and credited in the fund, including deductions made, deposited and credited as provided in section 352.041 or for which payments in lieu of salary deductions are made, deposited and credited in the fund as provided in section 352.27 shall be credited on a fractional basis either by pay period, monthly, or annually based upon the relationship that the percentage of salary earned bears to a full-time salary, with any salary paid for the fractional service credited on the basis of the rate of salary applicable for a full-time pay period, month, or a full-time year. For periods of part-time service which is duplicated service credit, the provisions of section 356.30, subdivision 1, clauses (i) and (j), shall govern;
- (10) Any service by an employee in the Minnesota demonstration job-sharing program pursuant to sections 43.56 to 43.62 which is less than 40 hours per week or 2,080 hours per year and for which the employee is paid salary from which deductions are made, deposited and credited in the fund, shall be credited on a fractional basis either weekly or annually based upon the relationship that the number of hours of service bears to either 40 hours per week or 2,080 hours per year, with any salary paid for the fractional service credited on the basis of the rate of salary applicable for a full-time week or a full-time year.

The allowable service determined and credited on a fractional basis pursuant to clauses (9) and (10) shall be used in calculating the amount of benefits payable, but service as determined on a fractional basis shall not be used in determining the length of service required for eligibility for benefits;

(11) Any period of authorized leave of absence without pay which does not exceed one year and for which the employee obtained credit by payment to the fund made in lieu of salary

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deductions. To obtain credit, the employee shall pay an amount
    equal to the employee and employer contribution rate provided in
     section 352.04, subdivisions 2 and 3, multiplied by the
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      employee's hourly rate of salary on the date of return from
    leave of absence and by the days and months of the leave of
     absence without pay for which the employee desires to obtain
     allowable service credit. The employing department, at its
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     option, may pay the employer amount on behalf of its employees.
     Payments made under this clause shall include interest at the
 10 rate of six percent per annum from the date of termination of
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     the leave of absence to the date payment is made unless payment
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     is completed within one year of the return from leave of absence.
        No change for subd 12 to 18
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        Subd. 19. RETIREMENT. "Retirement" means the time
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     after a state employee is entitled to an accrued annuity, as
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     defined in subdivision 21, payable to-him pursuant to his an
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     application for annuity filed in the office of the system as
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     provided in section 352.115, subdivision 8 or, in the case of an
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     employee who has received a disability benefit, when he that
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     employee attains age 65.
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        No change for subd 20
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        Subd. 21. ACCRUED ANNUITIES.
                                        For the purposes of
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     this chapter and chapters 3A, 352B, 352C and 490 "accrued
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     annuity" means an annuity which had become payable to a retired
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     employee in his the lifetime of the employee. An annuity or
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     benefit authorized as provided in this chapter and chapters 3A,
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     352B, 352C and 490 becomes payable on the first day of each
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     calendar month for that calendar month and is to be paid on the
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     first day of each calendar month beginning with benefits payable
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     on and after December 1, 1977.
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       Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this
    chapter and chapters 3A, 352B, 352C and 490, benefit payment
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     authorized as "payable for life" shall be payable for the entire
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     month in which death occurs and the benefit payment for the
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     month of death shall be payable to the surviving spouse or other
     beneficiary only if the annuitant dies before negotiating the
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     check.
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        No change for subd 22 to 23
352*#021S
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        352.021 MINNESOTA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
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        No change for subd 1 to 2
        Subd. 3. OPTIONAL EXEMPTIONS. Any person who is
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     appointed by the governor or lieutenant governor may request
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     exemption from coverage under this chapter if he the appointee
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     is not so covered at the date of such appointment. To qualify
     for this exemption he-shall-make-his request must be made within
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     90 days from the date of entering upon the duties of the
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     position to which appointed. He A person requesting exemption
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     shall not thereafter be entitled to such coverage so long as he
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     continues employed in the position which entitled him that
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    person to exemption therefrom.
        Subd. 4. MS 1957 Repealed, Ex1959 c 6 s 34
Subd. 4. RE-ENTERING SERVICE AFTER REFUNDMENT.
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     Whenever a former employee who has withdrawn his accumulated
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    contributions re-enters employment entitling-him in a position
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     entitled to coverage under the state retirement system
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     established by this chapter, he the employee shall be covered
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     thereby on the same basis as a new employee and shall not be
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     entitled to credit for any former service, nor shall the annuity
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     rights forfeited at the time of taking a refundment be restored,
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     except as provided in this chapter.
       No change for subd 5
352*#0285
        352.028 COVERAGE TERMINATION.
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        Coverage of any person under the system shall terminate
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     upon his that person's ceasing to be a state employee.
352*#03S
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        352.03 BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COMPOSITION, EXECUTIVE
     DIRECTOR; DUTIES, POWERS.
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        No change for subd 1 to 2
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        Subd. 4. DUTIES AND POWERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS. It
     is the duty of the board and it has power to:
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        (1) Elect a chairman chair;
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        (2) Appoint an executive director;
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        (3) Establish rules and regulations for the administration
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of the provisions of chapters 3A, 352, 352B, 352C, 352D and 490

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ne business of the system, all subject to said chapter and the law; 1 and transactic 2 the limitation

- (4) Conside and dispose of, or take such other action as the board of directors deems appropriate concerning denials of applications for annuities or disability benefits under this chapter, and complaints of employees and others pertaining to the retirement of employees and the operation of the system;
- (5) Advise the director on any matters relating to the system and the carrying out of the functions and purposes of 10 said chapter, which advice shall be controlling; and

The director and assistant director shall be in the unclassified service but appointees may be selected from civil service lists if it is desired to do so. The salary of the 14 executive director shall be as provided by section 15A.081, subdivision 1. The salary of the assistant director shall be set in accordance with section 43A.18, subdivision 3.

No change for subd 4a

Subd. 5. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. The executive director, hereinafter called the director, of the system shall be appointed by the board on the basis of fitness, experience in the retirement field, and leadership ability. He The director shall have had at least five years' experience on the administrative staff of a major retirement system.

Subd. 6. DUTIES AND POWERS OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. The management of the system is vested in the director who shall be the executive and administrative head of the system. He The director shall act as advisor to the board on all matters pertaining to the system --- He, and shall also act as the secretary of the board. #t-is-the-duty-of The director and-he has-the-power-to shall:

- (1) Attend all meetings of the board;
- (2) Prepare and recommend to the board rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter;
 - (3) Establish and maintain an adequate system of records and accounts following recognized accounting principles and controls;
- (4) Designate an assistant director with the approval of the board;
- (5) Appoint such employees, both permanent and temporary, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of said chapter;
- (6) Organize the work of the system as he the director deems necessary to fulfill the functions of the system, and to define the duties of its employees and delegate to them any of his powers or duties, subject to his the control of the director and under such conditions as he the director may prescribe. Appointments to exercise delegated power shall be by written order filed with the secretary of state;
- (7) With the advice and consent of the board, contract for 50 actuarial services, professional management services, and consulting services as may be necessary and fix the compensation therefor. The contracts shall not be subject to the competitive bidding procedure prescribed by chapter 16. Professional management services may not be contracted for more often than 55 once in every six years. Copies of all professional management survey reports shall be sent directly to the legislature and the legislative auditor at the same time reports are furnished the board. Only management firms experienced in conducting 59 management surveys of federal, state or local public retirement systems shall be qualified to contract with the director hereunder;
- (8) With the advice and consent of the board provide 63 inservice training for all employees of the system;
- (9) Make refundments of accumulated contributions to former state employees and to the designated beneficiary, surviving spouse, legal representative or next of kin of deceased state employees or deceased former state employees, all as provided in 68 this chapter;
 - (10) Determine the amount of the annuities and disability benefits of employees covered by the system and authorize payment thereof beginning as of the dates the annuities and benefits begin to accrue, all in accordance with the provisions of said chapter;
 - (11) Pay annuities, refundments, survivor benefits, salaries and all necessary operating expenses of the system;
 - (12) Certify funds available for investment to the state

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board of investment;

(13) With the advice and approval of the board request the state board of investment to sell securities when he the director determines that funds are needed for the purposes of

(14) Prepare and submit to the board and the legislature an annual report covering the operation of the system, as required 8 by sections 356.215 to 356.23;

(15) Prepare and submit biennial and quarterly budgets to the board and with the approval of the board submit the budgets to the department of administration; and

(16) With the approval of the board, perform such other duties as may be required for the administration of the retirement and other provisions of this chapter and for the transaction of its business.

No change for subd 7

Subd. 8. MEDICAL ADVISOR. The state commissioner of health or such other licensed physician on the staff of the state commissioner of-health as he the commissioner may designate shall be the medical advisor of the director.

Subd. 9. DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL ADVISOR. The medical advisor shall designate licensed physicians to examine applicants for disability benefits. The medical advisor shall pass upon all medical reports based upon such examinations required to determine whether a state employee is totally and permanently disabled as defined in section 352.01, subdivision 17, and shall investigate all health and medical statements and certificates by or on behalf of a state employee in connection with a disability benefit, and shall report in writing to the director his conclusions and recommendations on all matters referred to-him for advice.

No change for subd 10 to 16

352*#04S

352.04 STATE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUND, CONTRIBUTIONS BY EMPLOYEE AND EMPLOYER.

No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS. The head of each department shall cause employee contributions to be deducted from the salary of each employee covered by the system on every payroll abstract and shall approve one voucher payable to the state treasurer for the aggregate amount so deducted on the payroll abstract. Deductions from salaries of employees paid direct by any department, institution, or agency of the state shall be made by the officer or employee authorized by law to pay such salaries. The head of any department or agency having authority to appoint any employee who receives fees as his compensation or who receives his compensation on federal payrolls shall collect as the required employee contribution the applicable amounts required in subdivision 2. All such deductions from salary and amounts collected shall be remitted by-him to the director with a statement showing the amount of earnings or fees, and in the case of fees, the number of transactions, and the amount of each of such deductions and collections and the names of the employees on whose account the same have been made.

Subd. 5. PAYMENT OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS. The head of each department or agency shall cause employer contributions to be made to the fund on each payroll abstract at the time each employee is paid his salary in the amounts required by subdivision 3. These contributions shall be charged as administrative costs. Each department shall pay these amounts from such accounts and funds from which each department or agency receives its revenue, including appropriations from the general fund and from any other fund, now or hereafter existing, for the payment of salaries and in the same proportion as it pays therefrom the amounts of such salaries.

No change for subd 6 to 12

352*#041S

352.041 LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR EMPLOYMENT BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION.

Subdivision 1. ALLOWABLE SERVICE CREDIT. Any 69 employee covered by the system who is given a leave of absence 70 71 for employment by a political subdivision of the state shall 72 continue to pay into the state employees retirement fund for the 73 period of such leave, and upon such payment he shall be given 74 allowable service credit as a state employee on the records of

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1 the system the same as though he the employee had received 2 salary from the state therefor. Such payments into the 3 retirement fund shall be at the rate required in section 352.04, subdivision 2, and shall be based upon the salary received from 5 the political subdivision subject to the maximum amount, if any. 6 No change for subd 2 to 352*#05S 7 352.05 STATE TREASURER TO BE TREASURER OF SYSTEM. The state treasurer shall be exofficio treasurer of the 8 retirement funds of the system and his the general bond to the 10 state shall cover all liability for his actions as treasurer of 11 these funds. All moneys of the system received by him the 12 treasurer shall be set aside in the state treasury to the credit of the proper fund. He The treasurer shall deliver to the 13 14 director each month copies of all payroll abstracts of the state 15 together with the commissioner of finance's warrants covering 16 the deductions made on these payroll abstracts for the 17 retirement fund; whereupon the director shall cause to be made, 18 in quadruplicate, a list of the commissioner of finance's 19 warrants and these warrants shall then be deposited with the 20 state treasurer to be credited to the retirement fund. He The treasurer shall pay out of this fund only on warrants issued by 21 22 the commissioner of finance, upon abstracts signed by the 23 director, or by the finance officer designated by the director 24 during the disability or the absence of the director from the 25 city of St. Paul, Minnesota. Abstracts for investments may be signed by the secretary of the state board of investment. 352*#061S 27 352.061 INVESTMENT BOARD TO INVEST FUNDS. The director shall, from time to time, certify to the state 28 29 board of investment such portions of the state employees 30 retirement fund as in his the judgment of the director may not 31 be required for immediate use. Assets from the state employees 32 retirement fund shall be transferred to the Minnesota 33 post-retirement investment fund as provided in section 11A.18. 34 The state board of investment shall thereupon invest and reinvest sums so transferred, or certified, in such securities as are duly authorized legal investments for such purposes under 37 section 11A.24. 352*#113S 38 352.113 PERMANENT DISABILITY BENEFITS. 39 No change for subd 1 to 3 Subd. 4. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS; AUTHORIZATION FOR 40 PAYMENT OF BENEFIT. An applicant shall provide medical 41 42 evidence to support an application for total and permanent 43 disability. The director shall have the employee examined by at 44 least one additional licensed physician designated by the 45 medical advisor. The physicians shall make written reports to 46 the director concerning the employee's disability including 47 medical opinions as to whether he the employee is permanently 48 and totally disabled within the meaning of section 352.01, subdivision 17. The director shall also obtain written 49 50 certification from the employer stating whether the employee is 51 on sick leave of absence because of a disability which will 52 prevent further service to the employer and as a consequence the employee is not entitled to compensation from the employer. If 54 upon the consideration of the reports of the physicians and such 55 other evidence as may have been supplied by the employee or 56 others interested therein, the medical advisor finds the 57 employee totally and permanently disabled, he the advisor shall 58 make appropriate recommendation to the director in writing 59 together with the date from which the employee has been totally 60 disabled, and the director shall thereupon determine the propriety of authorizing payment of a disability benefit as 62 provided in this section. The employee must be on approved 63 leave of absence from the employer to be eligible to make 64 application for a total and permanent disability benefit, but 65 the fact that an employee is placed on leave of absence without compensation because of disability shall not bar him that 66 67 employee from receiving a disability benefit. Unless payment of 68 a disability benefit has terminated because the employee is no 69 longer totally disabled, or because he the employee has reached 70 age 65 as provided in this section, the disability benefit shall 71

cease with the last payment received by the disabled employee or

employee unless he-leaves there is a spouse surviving him; in

which had accrued to-him-in-his during the lifetime of the

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that event the surviving spouse shall be entitled to the
    disability benefit for the calendar month in which the disabled
    employee died.
       Subd. 5. Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 7 s 36
        Subd. 6.
                  REGULAR MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS. At least once
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     each year during the first five years following the allowance of
     a disability benefit to any employee, and at least once in every
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     three-year period thereafter, the director may require any
     disabled employee to undergo a medical examination to be made at
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     the place of residence of such employee, or at any place
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     mutually agreed upon, by a physician or physicians designated by
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     the medical advisor and engaged by the director. If any
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     examination indicates to the medical advisor that he the
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     employee is no longer permanently and totally disabled, or that
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     he is engaged in or is able to engage in a gainful occupation,
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     payments of the disability benefit by the fund shall be
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     discontinued. The payments shall discontinue as soon as he the
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     employee is reinstated to the payroll following sick leave, but
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    in no case shall payment be made for more than 60 days after the
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     medical advisor finds that such employee is no longer
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     permanently and totally disabled.
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                 PARTIAL RE-EMPLOYMENT.
                                           Should the disabled
      Subd. 7.
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     employee resume a gainful occupation and-his from which earnings
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     are less than his the employee's salary at the date of
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     disability or the salary currently paid for similar positions,
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     the director shall continue the disability benefit in an amount
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     which when added to such earnings does not exceed his the salary
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     at the date of disability or the salary currently paid for
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     similar positions, whichever is lower, provided the disability
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     benefit in such case does not exceed the disability benefit
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     originally allowed. No deductions for the retirement fund shall
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     be taken from the salary of a disabled employee who is receiving
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    a disability benefit as provided in this subdivision.
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       No change for subd 8
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       Subd. 9. RETURN TO STATE SERVICE. Any employee
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     receiving a disability benefit who is restored to active state
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     service except employees receiving benefits as provided in
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     subdivision 7, shall have deductions taken for the retirement
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     fund and upon subsequent retirement have his the payable
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     retirement annuity based upon all allowable service including
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     that upon which the disability benefits were based. No employee
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     shall be entitled to receive disability benefits and a
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    retirement annuity at the same time.
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       Subd. 10. EMPLOYEE AGAIN DISABLED AFTER RESUMING
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     EMPLOYMENT.
                  If a disabled employee resumes gainful
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     employment with the state and he is not entitled to continued
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     payment of a disability benefit as provided in subdivision 7,
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     his the right to a disability benefit shall terminate when he
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     the employee has been employed for one year thereafter. Should
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     such employee again become totally and permanently disabled
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     before reaching age 65, he-may-again-make application for a
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     disability benefit may again be made. In the event the employee
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    is entitled to a disability benefit it shall be computed as
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     provided in subdivision 9.
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       Subd. 11. RECOMPUTATION OF BENEFIT. If an employee
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     who has resumed employment as provided in subdivision 10 is
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    re-employed for more than three months, but is unable to
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     continue in such re-employment for one year, his the disability
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    benefit shall be recomputed allowing him additional service
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    credit for the period of re-employment; provided that if the
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    period of re-employment does not exceed three months, the
     deductions taken from his salary after resuming employment shall
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    be returned to him the employee, and-he who shall not be
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     entitled to service credit for the period covered by the
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     returned deductions.
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       No change for subd 12
352*#115S
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       352.115 RETIREMENT ANNUITY.
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       No change for subd 1
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       Subd. 2. AVERAGE SALARY.
                                    The retirement annuity
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    hereunder payable at age 65 or thereafter shall be computed in
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    accordance with the applicable provisions of the formula stated
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    in subdivision 3 hereof, on the basis of the employee's average
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     salary for the period of his allowable service. Such retirement
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     annuity is known as the "normal" retirement annuity.
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For each year of allowable service, "average salary" of an

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employee for the purpose of determining his a retirement annuity means the average of the highest five successive years of salary upon which he the employee has made contributions to the 4 retirement fund by payroll deductions.

"Average salary" shall not include the payment of accrued unused annual leave or overtime paid at time of final separation from state service if paid in a lump sum nor shall it include 8 the reduced salary, if any, paid during the period the employee is entitled to benefit payments from the workers' compensation court of appeals for temporary disability.

No change for subd 3

Subd. 7. APPLICATION FOR ANNUITY. Application for annuity may be made by the employee, or someone acting in his behalf of the employee, upon proof of authority satisfactory to the director.

ACCRUAL OF ANNUITY. State employees shall Subd. 8. make application for an annuity but such application shall not be made more than 60 days prior to the time the employee is eligible to retire by reason of both age and service 20 requirements. If the director determines an applicant for annuity has fulfilled all the requirements of the law to entitle him the applicant to an annuity, he the director shall authorize payment thereofin accordance with the provisions of this chapter and payment shall be made pursuant to this authorization. An 25 annuity shall begin to accrue no earlier than 60 days prior to the date the application is filed with the director, but in no 27 event prior to the day following the termination of state 28 service or prior to the day the employee is eligible to retire 29 by reason of both age and service requirements. The retirement annuity shall cease with the last payment which had accrued to the-retired-employee during his the lifetime of the retired 32 employee unless he-elected an optional annuity provided in section 352.116, subdivision 3, had been selected and he had 34 become entitled-to-payment-thereof payable. The joint and last 35 survivor annuity shall cease with the last payment received by 36 the survivor in-his-or-her during the lifetime of the survivor. 37 If a retired employee had not selected an optional annuity, or a 38 survivor annuity is not payable under the option, and a spouse survives, such spouse shall be entitled only to the annuity for 40 the calendar month in which the retired employee died. If an optional annuity is payable after the death of the retired employee, the survivor shall be entitled to the annuity for the calendar month in which the retired employee died.

44 No change for subd 9 to 11
45 Subd 12 Subd. 12. DEATH, RETURN OF WARRANTS. If at the time 46 of death a retired employee, a disabled employee or a survivor has in his possession commissioner of finance's warrants 48 covering a retirement annuity, disability benefit or survivor 49 benefit from the retirement fund, in the absence of probate 50 proceedings, and upon the return of such warrants for cancellation, payment of such accrued annuity or benefit shall 52 be paid as provided in subdivision 11, or 352.12, subdivision 53 4. Payments made under the provisions of this subdivision shall 54 be a bar to recovery by any other person or persons. Subd. 13. Repealed, 1981 c 224 s 276

352*#12S

56 352.12 REFUND AFTER DEATH OF EMPLOYEE OR FORMER EMPLOYEE. 57 Subdivision 1. DEATH BEFORE TERMINATION OF SERVICE. 58 If an employee dies before his state service has terminated and 59 neither a survivor annuity nor a reversionary annuity is payable 60 or if a former employee who has sufficient service credit to be 61 entitled to an annuity dies before the benefit has become 62 payable, the director shall make a refundment to his the last 63 designated beneficiary or, if there be none, to his the 64 surviving spouse or, if none, to the employee's surviving 65 children in equal shares or, if none, to the employee's 66 surviving parents in equal shares or, if none, to the 67 representative of his the estate in an amount equal to his the 68 accumulated employee contributions plus interest thereon to the 69 date of death at the rate of five percent per annum compounded 70 annually. In the event an employee dies who has received a 71 refundment which he-had was subsequently repaid in full, 72 interest shall be paid on such repaid refundment only from the 73 date of repayment. If the repayment was made in installments, 74 interest shall be paid only from the date installment payments

began. The designated beneficiary, surviving spouse or

representative of the estate of an employee who had received a disability benefit shall not be entitled to interest upon any balance remaining to his the decedent's credit in the fund at the time of death.

Subd. 2. SURVIVING SPOUSE BENEFIT. If an employee or former employee who has attained the age of at least 55 years

former employee who has attained the age of at least 55 years and has credit for not less than ten years allowable service or who has credit for not less than 30 years of allowable service, regardless of age attained, dies before an annuity or disability benefit has become payable, notwithstanding any designation of beneficiary to the contrary, his-or-her the surviving spouse of the employee may elect to receive, in lieu of the refund with interest provided in subdivision 1, an annuity equal to the joint and 100 percent survivor annuity which the employee could have qualified for had he-or-she the employee terminated service on the date of death. The annuity shall be computed as provided in section 352.115, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3, and section 352.116, subdivisions 1 and 3. The annuity shall cease with the last payment received by the surviving spouse in his-or-her the lifetime of the surviving spouse. An amount equal to the excess, if any, of the accumulated contributions which were credited to the account of the deceased employee over and above the total of the benefits paid and payable to the surviving spouse shall be paid to the deceased employee's last designated beneficiary or, if none, to the surviving children of the deceased spouse in equal shares or, if none, to the surviving parents of the deceased spouse or, if none, to the representative of the estate of such deceased spouse. Any employee may request in writing that this subdivision not apply and that payment be made only to $h \pm s$ <u>a</u> designated beneficiary as otherwise provided by this chapter.

No change for subd 3

Subd. 4. REFUND TO MINOR BENEFICIARY. If an employee or former employee dies having named as his a beneficiary a person who is a minor at the time of the application for refund, and the amount of the refund does not exceed \$1,500, exclusive of interest, the director in the absence of guardianship or probate proceedings may make payment to the natural guardian having custody of such minor beneficiary, for the benefit of such child. Any annuity, retirement allowance or disability benefit which had accrued at the time of death of a disabled or retired employee, payable to a minor beneficiary, may similarly be paid, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person or persons.

Subd. 5. MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. The beneficiary or surviving spouse of any deceased employee or former employee entitled to receive a refundment shall have the option of having the amount due him paid in monthly installments in such amounts as may be agreed upon with the director.

Subd. 6. DEATH AFTER SERVICE TERMINATION. Except as provided in subdivision 1, if a former employee covered by the system dies and he has not received an annuity, a retirement allowance or a disability benefit, a refundment shall be made to his the last designated beneficiary or, if there be none, to his the surviving spouse or, if none, to the employee's surviving children in equal shares or, if none, to the employee's surviving parents in equal shares or, if none, to the representative of his the estate in an amount equal to his accumulated employee contributions.

Subd. 7. ABSENCE OF OPTIONAL OR REVERSIONARY ANNUITY. If a retired employee dies who selected neither an optional annuity or a reversionary annuity, there shall be paid to his the designated beneficiary or, if there be none, to his the surviving spouse or, if none, to the employee's surviving children in equal shares or, if none, to the employee's surviving parents in equal shares or, if none, to the representative of his the estate, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the accumulated contributions to the credit of the retired employee immediately prior to his retirement over and above the aggregate of (1) all annuities, retirement allowances and disability benefits he which had been received and which had accrued in his the lifetime of the decedent, and (2) the annuity, retirement allowance or disability benefit if applicable, payable to his the surviving spouse under section 352.115, subdivision 8, or section 352.113, subdivision 4, for

the calendar month in which the retired employee died.

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GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 01/17/86 Subd. 8. MS 194; epealed, 1963 c 383 s 59 Subd. 8. OPTIC _ OR REVERSIONARY ANNUITY. If the Su 1. 8. 3 last eligible recipent of an optional annuity dies and the 4 total amounts paid thereunder are less than the accumulated 5 contributions to the credit of the retired employee immediately 6 prior to his retirement, the balance of such accumulated 7 contributions shall be paid to the person designated by the 8 retired employee in writing to receive the same, but if no such 9 designation has been made by the retired employee the remaining 10 balance of such accumulated contributions shall be paid to the 11 surviving children of the deceased recipient of the optional 12 annuity in equal shares or, if none, to the deceased recipient's 13 parents or, if none, to the representative of the deceased recipient's estate. 14 Subd. 9. BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION. The designation 15 16 of a beneficiary or person to receive any accumulated 17 contributions remaining to the credit of an employee, a former 18 employee, or a retired employee, at the time of his death, as provided in this section, must be in writing and must be filed 19 20 with the director prior to the death of the employee, former 21 employee, or retired employee. Subd. 10. DEATH OF BENEFICIARY BEFORE REFUND. If the 22 23 last designated beneficiary or beneficiaries and the surviving 24 spouse of a (a) deceased employee, (b) former employee, or (c) 25 retired employee, should die before receiving a refund of the 26 sum to the credit of the deceased employee, former employee or 27 retired employee at the time of his death, the refund shall be 28 made to the estate of the deceased employee or as provided in 29 subdivision 3 if the amount of the refund does not exceed \$1,500 exclusive of interest. 30 31 Subd. 11. DEATH OF DISABILITY ANNUITANT. If an 32 employee who has received a disability benefit dies, there shall 33 be paid to his the last designated beneficiary or, if there be 34 none, to his the surviving spouse, or if none, to the employee's 35 surviving children in equal shares or, if none, to the 36 employee's surviving parents in equal shares or, if none, to the 37 representative of his the estate, an amount equal to the excess, 38 if any, of the accumulated contributions to the credit of the 39 employee at the time the disability benefit began to accrue over 40 and above the aggregate of (1) all disability benefits he-had received and which had accrued in-his-lifetime during life, and 41 42 (2) the benefit for the month in which the disabled employee 43 died, payable, if applicable, to his the surviving spouse under 44 section 352.113, subdivision 4. 45 Subd. 12. REFUNDMENT, FAILURE TO REQUEST. If the 46 47 last designated beneficiary, surviving spouse, legal representative or next of kin, as determined by the director 48 with the concurrence of the board, fails to make claim for

49 refundment as provided in this section (a) within five years 50 from the date of death of a retired employee or disabled employee, or (b) within five years after the last deduction was taken from the salary of a deceased employee or deceased former 53 employee, the accumulated contributions of such deceased employee, former employee, retired employee or disabled employee shall be credited to the retirement fund; however, if claim to shall be credited to the retirement fund; however, if claim to refundment is made within ten years after the transfer of 57 accumulated contributions to the fund or within ten years after 58 the date of death, whichever is later, and the amount transferred to the fund is over \$25, the sum shall be restored to the account of such deceased employee, former employee, 61 retired employee, or disabled employee and refundment shall then 62 be made to the surviving spouse or, if none, to the legal 63 representative of his the estate irrespective of any designation of beneficiary made by the deceased employee, former employee, retired employee or disabled employee.

Subd. 13. REFUNDMENT, BENEFICIARY. If at the time of death a former employee has in his possession a commissioner of finance's warrant which does not exceed \$500 covering a refundment of his accumulated contributions in the retirement 70 fund, in the absence of probate proceedings such commissioner of 71 finance's warrant may be returned for cancellation, and then upon application made by the last designated beneficiary of such deceased former employee, refundment of the accumulated 74 contributions shall be made to the last designated beneficiary. Payments made under the provisions of this subdivision shall be a bar to recovery by any other person or persons.

352*#15S

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352.15 EXEMPTION FROM PROCESS AND TAXATION.

Subdivision 1. None of the moneys, annuities, or other benefits mentioned herein shall be assignable either in law or 3 4 in equity or be subject to any state estate tax, or to execution, levy, attachment, garnishment, or other legal process, except as provided in section 518.611. Provided, 5 6 7 however, the executive director may pay an annuity, benefit or 8 refund to a banking institution, qualified under chapter 48, 9 that is trustee for a person eligible to receive such annuity, 10 benefit or refund. Upon the request of a retired, disabled or 11 former employee, the executive director may mail the annuity, 12 benefit or refund check to a banking institution, savings 13 association or credit union for deposit to such employee's 14 account or joint account with his a spouse. The board of directors may prescribe the conditions under which such payments 15 16 will be made.

Subd. 2. Upon certification to the director by the commissioner of finance or the regents of the university of Minnesota or the head of any other department or agency 20 responsible for the processing of its payrolls, the director shall release part or all of any moneys held for an employee in a retirement fund to correct a salary overpayment to an employee who has been erroneously paid. Provided however that the director shall not release such moneys until such time as the former employee or person otherwise entitled thereto would be eligible to apply for a refund and has been given proper notice. Amounts paid under the provisions of this subdivision 28 shall be the equivalent of a refund. If an employee or survivor is entitled to an immediate or deferred annuity or survivor benefit, no funds shall be paid from his a retirement account under this provision. The director shall prescribe the form and manner of certification.

352*#22S

352.22 REFUND OR DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. AMOUNT OF REFUNDMENT. Except as provided in subdivision 3, any person who ceased to be a state employee after June 30, 1973, by reason of termination of state service shall receive a refundment in an amount equal to his employee 39 accumulated contributions plus interest at the rate of five percent per annum compounded annually. Such interest shall be computed to the first day of the month in which the refund is processed and shall be based on fiscal year balances.

No change for subd 2a

- Subd. 3. DEFERRED ANNUITY. (1) Any employee with at least ten years of allowable service when such termination occurs may at-his-option elect to leave his the accumulated contributions in the fund and thereby be entitled to a deferred retirement annuity. This annuity shall be computed in the manner provided by the law in effect at the time state service terminated, on the basis of allowable service prior to termination of service.
- (2) An employee on layoff or on leave of absence without pay, except a leave of absence for health reasons, who does not return to state service shall have any annuity, deferred annuity or other benefit to which he the employee may become entitled computed under the law in effect on his the last working day.
- (3) No application for a deferred annuity shall be made more than 60 days prior to the time the former employee reaches the required age to-entitle-him for entitlement to the payment of the annuity. The deferred annuity shall begin to accrue no earlier than 60 days prior to the date the application is filed in the office of the system, but in no event prior to the date the employee reaches the required age to-entitle-him for entitlement to the annuity nor prior to the day following the termination of state service in a position not covered by the retirement system nor prior to the day following the termination of employment in a position which requires the employee to be a member of either the public employees retirement association or the teachers retirement association.
- (4) Application for the accumulated contributions left on deposit with the fund may be made at any time after 30 days following the date of termination of service.

Subd. 4. Repealed, 1983 c 128 s 36

No change for subd 5

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                    GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6
       Subd. 8. REFUND SPECIFICALLY LIMITED.
                                                     If a former
      employee covered by the system does not apply for refund within
3 five years after the last deduction was taken from his salary
4 for the retirement fund, and he does not have sufficient service
5 to qualify for a deferred annuity such accumulated contributions
    shall be credited to and become a part of the retirement fund.
     In the event the former employee returns to state service and
8 becomes a state employee covered by the system, the amount so
9 credited to the retirement rund, it more than ...
10 restored to his the individual account. If the amount so
     credited to the retirement fund, if more than $2, shall be
10
     credited to the fund is over $2 and the former employee applies
11
12 for refund or an annuity pursuant to the provisions of section
352.72, the amount shall be restored to the former employee's individual account and refund made or annuity paid whichever
15 applies.
16
                    REFUNDMENT FOR PERSONS COMMITTED TO STATE
17 HOSPITALS. While a former employee is under commitment as an
inmate of a state hospital under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of human services, or of a similar public authority
20 if the former employee is an inmate of a state hospital of
21 another state, and if the inmate is entitled to a refundment of
22
    his accumulated employee contributions in the retirement fund in
23 an amount not to exceed $300, refundment of such accumulated
24 contributions may be made, upon appropriate application
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25 therefor, to the superintendent of such state hospital of this

state, or similar public authority of another state if

27 authorized so to do by the laws of that state, and such 28 refundment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person or persons. 29

352*#23S 31 352.23 TERMINATION OF RIGHTS.

No change for subd 10

When any employee accepts a refund as provided in section 33 352.22, all existing service credits and all rights and benefits to which the employee was entitled prior to the acceptance of 35 such refund shall terminate and shall not again be restored 36 until the former employee acquires not less than one year's 37 allowable service credit subsequent to taking his the last refund. In that event, he the employee may repay all refunds which-he-had previously taken from the retirement fund. 40 Repayment of refunds will entitle the employee only to credit for service covered by (a) salary deductions, (b) payments made in lieu of salary deductions, and (c) payments made to obtain 43 credit for service as permitted by laws in effect at the time 44 payment was made. If an employee before taking one or more 45 refunds had credit for prior service or for military service without payment in either case, he the employee may obtain credit for such forfeited service prior to July 1, 1929, and for 48 such forfeited military service by making payments at a 49 contribution rate of three percent of his the average salary 50 upon which deductions for the retirement fund were based, for the three year period immediately preceding repayment of refund 52 for service credit prior to July 1, 1929, and on the salary received by-him at the time of entering military service to 54 restore his military service credit. All such payments and repayment of refunds are to be paid with interest at six percent per annum compounded annually and may be paid in a lump sum or by payroll deduction in the manner provided in section 352.04. 352*#27S

352.27 CREDIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

Any employee given a leave of absence to enter military 60 service who returns to state service upon discharge from military service as provided in section 192.262, may obtain credit for his the period of military service but he shall not 63 be entitled to credit for any voluntary extension of military 64 service at the instance of the employee beyond the initial period of enlistment, induction or call to active duty, nor to credit for any period of service following a voluntary return to military service. Such employee may obtain such credit by 68 paying into the fund an employee contribution based upon his the 69 salary received at the 'date of return from military service. The amount of this contribution shall be the applicable amounts required in section 352.04, subdivision 2, plus interest at six percent per annum compounded annually. In such cases the matching employer contribution and additional contribution

74 provided in section 352.04 shall be paid by the department

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employing such employee upon his return to state service from
     funds available to such department at the time and in the manner
     provided in section 352.04.
352*#72S
        352.72 COVERAGE BY MORE THAN ONE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OR
 5 ASSOCIATION.
       Subdivision 1. ENTITLEMENT TO ANNUITY. Any person
     who has been an employee covered by the Minnesota state
 8 retirement system, or a member of the public employees
 9
    retirement association including the public employees retirement
10
     association policemen police and firefighter's fund, or the
     teachers retirement association, or the state patrol retirement
11
12
   association, or any other public employee retirement system in
13
     the state of Minnesota having a like provision but excluding all
14
    other funds providing benefits for policemen police officers or
15
    firefighters shall be entitled when qualified to an annuity from
16
     each fund if his total allowable service in all funds or in any
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    two of these funds totals ten or more years, provided no portion
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     of the allowable service upon which the retirement annuity from
19
     one fund is based is again used in the computation for benefits
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     from another fund and provided further that he a refund has not
21
     been taken a-refundment from any one of these funds since his
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     service entitling him the employee to coverage under the system
23
     or his the employee's membership in any of the associations last
24
     terminated. The annuity from each fund shall be determined by
25
     the appropriate provisions of the law except that the
26
     requirement that a person must have at least ten years allowable
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     service in the respective system or association shall not apply
28
     for the purposes of this section provided the combined service
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     in two or more of these funds equals ten or more years.
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       No change for subd 2 to 5
352*#73S
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       352.73 SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFIT FOR FORMER STATE EMPLOYEES.
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       Subdivision 1. Any person who at June 30, 1963, was
     receiving from the state employees retirement fund an annuity or
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     retirement allowance based upon not less than 20 years allowable
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     service, who is receiving such annuity or retirement allowance
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    on June 30, 1967, and
37
      (a) who did not have social security coverage as a state
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     employee shall receive on and after July 1, 1967 the following
39
    supplemental benefit: $18 a month, or
40
      (b) who had social security coverage as a state employee
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     and who was eligible to receive either an immediate social
42
     security benefit or who would become eligible to receive a
43
     social security benefit based in whole or in part upon his
44
     social security coverage as a state employee shall receive on
     and after July 1, 1967, a supplemental benefit of $10 a month. No change for subd 2 to 3
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352*#85S
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       352.85 SPECIAL RETIREMENT COVERAGE FOR MILITARY AFFAIRS
    DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.
48
49
       No change for subd
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       Subd. 2. DISABILITY BENEFIT. An employee described
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    in subdivision 1, who is less than 60 years of age and who shall
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    become disabled and physically or mentally unfit to perform his
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    occupational duties due to injury, sickness or other disability,
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     and who shall be found disqualified for retention on active duty
55
     as a result of a physical examination required by applicable
56
    federal laws or regulations, shall be entitled upon application
57
     to disability benefits computed in the same manner as specified
58
    in section 352.113. Disability benefits shall be otherwise
59
    governed by section 352.113, except that the age for the
60
     termination of the disability benefit shall be 60 years.
61
       No change for subd 3 to 6
352*#86S
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       352.86 SPECIAL COVERAGE FOR TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
63
    PILOTS.
64
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. la. DISABILITY BENEFITS. An employee described
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     in subdivision 1, who is less than 62 years of age and who
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    becomes disabled and physically or mentally unfit to perform his
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    occupational duties due to injury, sickness, or other
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    disability, and who is found disqualified for retention as chief
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    pilot or pilot as a result of a physical examination required by
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applicable federal laws or regulations, shall be entitled upon application to disability benefits for a maximum of five years

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in the amount of 75 percent of current monthly salary, to be
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     paid by the appointing authority from the state airports fund.
     In no case shall disability benefits continue beyond the age of
 4 62 years. These benefits are in lieu of all other state
 5 benefits for the disability, including, but not limited to,
 6
     workers' compensation benefits.
       No change for subd 2 to 4
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352*#915
        352.91 COVERED CORRECTIONAL SERVICE.
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        Subdivision 1. Covered correctional service means:
                                                            (a)
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     services performed on, before, or after July 1, 1973, by a state
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     employee, as defined in section 352.01, as an attendant guard,
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     attendant guard supervisor, correctional captain, correctional
    counselor I, correctional counselor II, correctional counselor
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14
     III, correctional counselor IV, correctional lieutenant,
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     correctional officer, correctional sergeant, director of
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     attendant guards and guard farmer garden, provided the employee
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     was employed in such position on July 1, 1973 or thereafter; (b)
     services performed before July 1, 1973 by an employee covered
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     under clause (a) in a position classified as a houseparent,
19
20
     special schools counselor, shop instructor or guard instructor;
21
     and (c) services performed before July 1, 1973 in a position
22
     listed in clause (a) and positions classified as houseparent,
     guard instructor and guard farmer dairy, by a person employed on
23
24 July 1, 1973 in a position classified as a license plant
25
     manager, prison industry foreman <u>lead supervisor</u> (general, metal
     fabricating and foundry), prison industry supervisor, food
26
27
     service manager, prison farmer supervisor, prison farmer
28
     assistant supervisor or rehabilitation therapist employed at the
29 Minnesota security hospital. However an employee shall not be
30
    covered hereunder if first employed after July 1, 1973 and who
31
    because of his age could not acquire sufficient service to
32
    qualify for an annuity as a correctional employee.
33
        Subd. 2. Covered correctional service shall also mean
    service rendered at any time by state employees as special
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     teachers, tradesmen-and maintenance personnel, and members of
36 trades certified by the commissioner of employee relations as
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     being regularly engaged in rehabilitation, treatment, custody or
38
     supervision of inmates employed at the Minnesota correctional
39
     facility-St. Cloud, the Minnesota correctional
40
     facility-Stillwater and the Minnesota correctional
41
     facility-Shakopee on or after July 1, 1974, other than any
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     employees who are 62 years of age or older as of July 1, 1974,
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     and, effective the first payroll period after June 1, 1980 or
44 the date of initial employment in covered correctional service,
45
     whichever is later, shall also include those employees of the
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     Minnesota correctional facility-Lino Lakes and the employees of
    any other adult state correctional facility which may be
47
48 established, who perform covered correctional service after June
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    1, 1980. The term special teacher shall also include the
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    classifications of facility educational administrator and
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     supervisor.
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        No change for subd 3 to
352*#935
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        352.93 RETIREMENT ANNUITY.
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        No change for subd 1 to 2
        Subd. 3. The annuity under this section shall begin to
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     accrue as provided in section 352.115, subdivision 8, and shall
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    be paid for an additional 84 full calendar months or to the
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     first of the month following the month in which the employee
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     becomes age 65, whichever occurs first, except that in no event
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    shall payment cease prior to the first of the month following
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    the month in which the employee becomes 62, and then be reduced
     to the amount as calculated under section 352.115, except that
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     if this amount, when added to the social security benefit based
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     on state service the employee is eligible to receive at such
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     time, is less than the benefit payable under subdivision 2, the
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     retired employee shall receive an amount that when added to such
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     social security benefit will equal the amount payable under
68 subdivision 2. When an annuity is reduced under this
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    subdivision, the percentage adjustments, if any, that have been
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   applied to the original annuity under section 11A.18, prior to
    the reduction, shall be compounded and applied to the reduced
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annuity. A former correctional employee employed by the state in a position covered by the regular plan between the ages of 58

74 and 65 shall receive a partial return of his correctional

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contributions at retirement with five percent interest based on
 2 the following formula:
 3
    Employee contributions
                                     Years and complete
                                         months of regular
     contributed as a
    correctional employee
                                     service between
 6
     in excess of the contributions such
                                     ages 58 and 65
 7
 8 contributions such
                                       .......
                              X
    employee would have
10
   contributed as a
11 regular employee
       No change for subd 4
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352*#94S
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       352.94 AUGMENTATION.
     No change for subd 1
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       Subd. 2. An employee who becomes a regular employee after
   serving as a correctional employee shall not be covered under
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    section 352.72, subdivision 2, with respect to his correctional
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    service.
352*#95S
       352.95 DISABILITY BENEFITS.
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      No change for subd 1 to 3
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       Subd. 4. An applicant shall provide medical evidence to
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    support an application for disability benefits. The director
   shall have the employee examined by at least one additional
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    licensed physician designated by the medical advisor. The
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    physicians shall make written reports to the director concerning
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    the employee's disability, including medical opinions as to
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    whether he-or-she the employee is disabled within the meaning of
   this section. The director shall also obtain written
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     certification from the employer stating whether the employee is
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    on sick leave of absence because of a disability which will
     prevent further service to the employer, and as a consequence
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    the employee is not entitled to compensation from the employer.
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    If upon the consideration of the reports of the physicians and
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    such other evidence as may have been supplied by the employee or
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     others, the medical advisor finds the employee disabled within
    the meaning of this section, he the advisor shall make
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     appropriate recommendation to the director in writing, together
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     with the date from which the employee has been disabled, and the
    director shall thereupon determine the propriety of authorizing
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    payment of a disability benefit as provided in this section.
41
    Unless payment of a disability benefit has terminated because
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    the employee is no longer disabled, or because he-or-she the
43
     employee has reached age 62, the disability benefit shall cease
44
     with the last payment received by the disabled employee or which
45
    had accrued in-his-or-her during the employee's lifetime.
46
     During the time that disability benefits are paid, the director
47
    shall have the right at reasonable times to require the disabled
    employee to submit proof of the continuance of the disability
48
49
     claimed. If any examination indicates to the medical advisor
50
    that the employee is no longer disabled, the disability payment
51
    shall be discontinued upon reinstatement to state service or
52
    within 60 days of such finding, whichever is sooner.
53
       No change for subd 5 to 6
       Subd. 7. Should the disabled employee resume a gainful
54
55
    occupation and-his-or-her from which earnings are less than the
56
    salary received at the date of disability or the salary
57
    currently paid for similar positions, or should the employee be
    entitled to receive workers' compensation benefits, the
58
59
    disability benefit shall be continued in an amount which when
60
    added to such earnings and workers' compensation benefits does
61
    not exceed the salary received at the date of disability or the
62
    salary currently paid for similar positions, whichever is
63
    higher, provided the disability benefit in such case does not
    exceed the disability benefit originally authorized and in
   effect.
65
352B#01S
       352B.01 DEFINITIONS.
66
       No change for subd .1 to 2
67
68
       Subd. 3. "Allowable service" means (a) for those members
69 defined in subdivision 2, clause (a), service for which payments
70
    have been made to the state patrol retirement fund, and (b) for
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    those members defined in subdivision 2, clauses (b) and (c),
72
    service for which payments have been made to the state patrol
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73 retirement fund, service for which payments were made to the

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1 state police officers retirement fund after June 30, 1961, and 2 all prior service which was credited to such member for service
  3 on or before June 30, 1961; provided that, after a member
  4 identified in clause (b) of this subdivision reaches the age of
  5 60, allowable service thereafter shall not be computed in
     determining his the normal annuity unless he the member was
  6
     employed as a state police officer before July 1, 1961.
                                                              If such
 8 member was so employed before July 1, 1961 and reaches 60 years
9 of age and has more than 30 years' allowable service at such 10 time, each year and completed month of allowable service
11 acquired by such member shall be computed in determining his the
12 normal annuity until such member reaches the age of 60. If such
13 member was so employed before July 1, 1961, and has less than 30
14
     years of allowable service when the member reaches age 60, each
15
      year and completed month of allowable service acquired by such
16 member shall be computed in determining the normal annuity not
    to exceed 30 years of such allowable service. The completed
17
18 year members reach age 60 may be counted in full in determining
19 allowable service. Allowable service also includes any period
20 of absence from duty by a member who, by reason of injury
21
     incurred in the performance of duty, is temporarily disabled and
 22
     for which disability the state is liable under the workers'
23 compensation law, until the date authorized by the executive
24 director for commencement of payment of a disability benefit or
25
    return to employment.
      Subd. 4. "Department head" means the head of any
 26
27 department, institution or branch of the state service which
28 directly pays salaries from state funds to a member and who
30 to the commissioner of finance and state treasurer.
31 Subd. 5. Repealed 1975
29 prepares, approves and submits salary abstracts of his employees
     Subd. 5. Repealed, 1975 c 368 s 51
32
     No change for subd 6 to 7
Subd. 9. "Surviving spouse" means a member's or former
33
34 member's legally married wife-or-husband spouse residing with
35 him the member or former member at the time of his death and who
36 was married to him the member or former member, for a period of
37 at least one year, while during or prior to the time he-was-a
38
     member of membership.
39
       No change for subd 10
352B#03S
40
       352B.03 OFFICERS, DUTIES.
       No change for subd 1
41
       Subd. 2. DUTIES OF TREASURER. The state treasurer
42
43 shall be ex officio treasurer of the state patrol retirement
44 fund and his the treasurer's general bond to the state shall
45 cover all liability for his actions as treasurer of the fund.
46
       All moneys of the fund received by the treasurer pursuant
47
      to this chapter, shall be set aside by-him in the state treasury
48 and credited to the state patrol retirement fund. He The
    treasurer shall transmit, monthly, to the director, a detailed
49
50
     statement showing all credits to and disbursements from said
     fund. He The treasurer shall disburse moneys from such fund
51
     only on warrants issued by the commissioner of finance upon
52
53
     vouchers signed by the director.
352B#08S
        352B.08 BENEFITS.
54
55
       Subdivision 1. Every member who is credited with ten or
56
     more years of allowable service shall be entitled to separate
57
    himself from such state service and upon attaining the age of 55
58
     years, shall be entitled to receive a life annuity, upon his
59 separation from state service. Members shall make application
60
     for an annuity in a form and manner prescribed by the executive
61 director. No application may be made more than 60 days prior to
62
     the date the member is eligible to retire by reason of both age
63 and service requirements. An annuity shall begin to accrue no
64 earlier than 90 days prior to the date the application is filed
    with the executive director.
65
66
        No change for subd 2
352B#10S
67
       352B.10 DISABILITY BENEFITS.
68
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(1) Any member less than 55 years of age, who shall become 69 disabled and physically unfit to perform his duties as a direct result of an injury, sickness, or other disability incurred in 70 71 or arising out of any act of duty, which shall render the member 72 physically or mentally unable to perform his-or-her duties,

shall receive disability benefits during the period of such

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disability. The benefits shall be paid in monthly installments equal to that portion of the average monthly salary of the member multiplied (a) by 50 percent and, (b) by an additional 2-1/2 percent for each year and pro rata for completed months of service in excess of 20 years, but not exceeding 25 years and two percent for each year and pro rata for completed months of service in excess of 25 years.

- (2) Any member who after not less than five years of service, before reaching the age of 55, terminates employment 10 because of sickness or injury occurring while not on duty and not engaged in state work entitling the member to membership and the termination is necessary because the member is unable to perform his-or-her duties shall be entitled to receive a disability benefit. The benefit shall be in the same amount and computed in the same manner as if the member were 55 years of age at the date of disability and the annuity were paid pursuant to section 352B.08. Should disability under this clause occur 18 after five but in less than ten years service, the disability benefit shall be computed as though the member had ten years service.
- (3) No member shall receive any disability benefit payment 22 when the member has unused annual leave or sick leave or under any other circumstances, when during the period of disability there has been no impairment of salary. Should such member or former member resume a gainful occupation and his-or-her have 26 earnings are less than the salary received at the date of disability or the salary currently paid for similar positions, the disability benefit shall be continued in an amount which when added to earnings does not exceed the salary received at the date of disability or the salary currently paid for similar positions, whichever is higher, provided the disability benefit in such case does not exceed the disability benefit originally allowed.
- (4) No disability benefit payment shall be made except upon 35 adequate proof furnished to the director of the existence of such disability, and during the time when any such benefits are being paid, the director shall have the right, at reasonable 38 times, to require the disabled former member to submit proof of the continuance of the disability claimed.
- (5) A disabled member not eligible for survivorship coverage pursuant to section 352B.11, subdivision 2, may elect the normal disability benefit or an optional annuity as provided in section 352B.08, subdivision 2. The election of an optional annuity shall be made prior to commencement of payment of the disability benefit and shall be effective 30 days after receipt of this election or the date on which the disability benefit begins to accrue, whichever occurs later. Upon becoming effective, the optional annuity shall begin to accrue on the same date as provided for the disability benefit. 352B#11S

352B.11 RETIREES.

Subdivision 1. REFUND OF PAYMENTS. Should any member who has not received other benefits under this chapter become 53 separated, either voluntarily or involuntarily, from state service that entitled him-or-her the member to be-a member membership, the member, or in the event of the member's death, the member's estate, shall be entitled to receive a refund of all payments which have been made by salary deductions plus interest at the rate of five percent per annum compounded annually upon application on a form prescribed by the executive director.

- DEATH; PAYMENT TO SPOUSE AND CHILDREN. In Subd. 2. the event any member serving actively as a member, a member receiving the disability benefit provided by section 352B.10, clause (1), or a former member receiving a disability benefit as provided by section 352B.10, clause (3) dies from any cause, the surviving spouse and dependent child or dependent children shall be entitled to benefit payments as follows:
- (a) A member with at least ten years of allowable service or a former member with at least 20 years of allowable service is deemed to have elected a 100 percent joint and survivor annuity payable to a surviving spouse only on or after the date the member or former member attained or would have attained the age of 55.
- (b) The surviving spouse of a member who had credit for less than ten years of service shall receive, for life, a

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1 monthly annuity equal to 20 percent of that portion of the 2 average monthly salary of the member from which deductions were 3 made for retirement. If the surviving spouse remarries, the annuity shall cease as of the date of the remarriage.

- (c) The surviving spouse of a member who had credit for at 6 least ten years of service and who dies after attaining 55 years 7 of age, may elect to receive a 100 percent joint and survivor annuity, for life, notwithstanding a subsequent remarriage, in lieu of the annuity prescribed in clause (b).
- (d) The surviving spouse of any member who had credit for 11 ten years or more and who was not 55 years of age at death, shall receive the benefit equal to 20 percent of the average monthly salary as described in clause (b) until the deceased 14 member would have reached his-or-her-55th-birthday the age of 55 15 years, and beginning the first of the month following that date, may elect to receive the 100 percent joint and survivor annuity. If the surviving spouse remarries prior to the deceased member's 55th birthdate, all benefits or annuities shall cease as of the date of remarriage. Remarriage subsequent to the deceased member's 55th birthday shall not affect the 21 payment of the benefit.
- (e) Each dependent child shall receive a monthly annuity equal to ten percent of that portion of the average monthly 24 salary of the former member from which deductions were made for retirement. A dependent child over the age of 18 years and 26 under the age of 22 years also may receive the monthly benefit 27 provided herein, if the child is continuously attending an accredited school as a full time student during the normal school year as determined by the director. If the child does not continuously attend school but separates from full time attendance during any portion of a school year, the annuity shall cease at the end of the month of separation. In addition, a payment of \$20 per month shall be prorated equally to surviving dependent children when the former member is survived by one or more dependent children. Payments for the benefit of any qualified dependent child shall be made to the surviving spouse, or if there be none, to the legal guardian of the The maximum monthly benefit shall not exceed 40 percent child. of the average monthly salary for any number of children.
 - (f) If the member shall die under circumstances which entitle the surviving spouse and dependent children to receive benefits under the workers' compensation law, amounts equal to the workers' compensation benefits received by them shall not be deducted from the benefits payable pursuant to this section.
- (g) The surviving spouse of a deceased former member who had credit for ten or more years of allowable service, but excluding the spouse of a former member receiving a disability benefit under the provisions of section 352B.10, clause (3), shall be entitled to receive the 100 percent joint and survivor annuity at such time as the deceased member would have reached his-or-her-55th-birthdate the age of 55 years, provided the surviving spouse has not remarried prior to that date. In the event of the death of a former member who does not qualify for other benefits under this chapter, the surviving spouse or, if none, the children or heirs shall be entitled to receive a 56 refund of the accumulated deductions left in the fund plus interest at the rate of five percent per annum compounded annually.

No change for subd 2a to 3

Subd. 4. RE-ENTRY INTO STATE SERVICE. Should any former member, who has become separated from state service that entitled him the member to be-a-member membership and has received a refund of his retirement payments, re-enter the state 64 service in a position that entitles him-to-be-a-membery-he the member to membership, that member shall receive credit for the period of his prior allowable state service provided he the member repays into the fund the amount of his the refund, plus interest thereon at the rate of five percent per annum, at any time prior to his subsequent retirement. Repayment may be made in installments or in a lump sum.

352B#131S

352B.131 PRIOR OPTIONS EXERCISED.

71 72 Any state police officer, as defined in Minnesota Statutes 73 1969, Section 352A.01, Subdivision 2, who exercised the options 74 provided for in Minnesota Statutes 1969, Sections 352A.11 and 74 provided for in minnesota states.
75 352A.12, and, who did not revoke such election pursuant to

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PAGE 245
    Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 352A.11, shall not be entitled
    to any annuities or other benefits under this chapter. If such
 3 state police officer remains in state service as a state police
    officer, he-shall-continue-to-make payments to the state patrol
    retirement fund shall be made in the manner provided in section
    352B.02, and his the department head shall make the payments to
 6
     the state patrol retirement fund as therein provided.
352B#14S
 8
        352B.14 LAW GOVERNING BENEFITS.
 9
       Subdivision 1. Except as provided in subdivision 4, every
   member who retires and is entitled to any annuity shall receive
10
11
    the retirement annuity computed on the basis of the law in
12
    effect at the date of his retirement.
13
       Subd. 2. Except as provided in subdivision 4, every member
    who terminates state service and is entitled to a retirement
14
15
    annuity shall receive such annuity computed on the basis of the
16
    law in effect on the date his state service terminated.
17
       No change for subd 3 to 4
       Subd. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions 1
18
    to 4 hereof, the retirement annuities or benefits provided for
19
20
    highway patrolmen patrol officers under Minnesota Statutes 1961,
21
    Sections 172.01 to 172.11, and as in effect on April 21, 1961,
22
    shall also apply to annuitants who retired and to those entitled
23
    to survivors benefits, under said sections, on or prior to April
24
    21, 1961. Any additional annuities or benefits provided for by
25
    this subdivision shall be available only after July 1, 1965.
352B#27S
26
       352B.27 SAVINGS CLAUSE.
27
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this
28
29
    chapter, all persons who on May 8, 1973 are receiving any
    benefit, annuity or payment from the highway patrolmen's patrol
30
31
    officers' retirement fund shall, after May 8, 1973, receive the
    same benefit, annuity or payment from said fund.
32
352B#28S
       352B.28 SURVIVING SPOUSE BENEFITS.
33
34
       Subdivision 1. Upon the death of any highway patrolman
35
   patrol officer who retired or separated from state service prior
     to July 1, 1965, the surviving spouse, if legally married to the
    patrolman patrol officer during his service as a patrolman
37
    patrol officer and residing with him the officer at the time of
39
    death, shall receive for life an annuity of $125 per month.
40
       Subd. 2. The annuity of a surviving spouse of a member of
    the highway patrol who retired or separated from active service
41
42
    prior to July 1, 1965, and the surviving spouse of a highway
43
    patrolman patrol officer who dies in service prior to the
44
    effective date of Laws 1969, Chapter 693, and who on May 25,
45
    1973 is receiving an annuity of less than $125 per month, shall
46
    thereafter be increased to $125 per month.
47
       No change for subd 3 to 4
352B#30S
       352B.30 COVERAGE BY MORE THAN ONE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OR
48
49
    ASSOCIATION.
50
       Subdivision 1. ENTITLEMENT TO ANNUITY. Any person
51
    who has been an employee covered by the Minnesota state
    retirement system, or a member of the public employees
    retirement association including the public employees retirement
    association policemen police and firefighter's fund, or the
    teachers retirement association, or the state patrol retirement
    fund, or any other public employee retirement system in the
    state of Minnesota having a like provision but excluding all
    other funds providing benefits for policemen police or
    firefighters shall be entitled when qualified to an annuity from
    each fund if his total allowable service in all funds or in any
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52 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 two of these funds totals ten or more years, provided no portion 62 of the allowable service upon which the retirement annuity from 63 one fund is based is again used in the computation for benefits from another fund and provided further that he the member has 64 not taken a refund from any one of these funds since his service 66 entitling him the member to coverage under the system or his 67 membership in any of the associations last terminated. The 68 annuity from each fund shall be determined by the appropriate 69 provisions of the law except that the requirement that a person 70 must have at least ten years allowable service in the respective 71 system or association shall not apply for the purposes of this 72 section provided the combined service in two or more of these

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funds equals ten or more years.
        No change for subd 2 to 3
352C#01S
        352C.01 LEGISLATIVE FINDING AND INTENT.
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 4
        The legislature finds that service to Minnesota in the
 5
     capacity of a constitutional officer or commissioner as defined
     in section 352C.021 constitutes a unique contribution to the
 6
    state and that such service is dissimilar to any other public
 7
 8
    employment. The legislature further finds that service as a
 9
    constitutional officer or commissioner for a period of eight
10
    years or longer deprives the individual so serving of normal
11
    opportunities to establish retirement benefits in his a usual
12 vocational pursuit and justifies adoption of special retirement
provisions. The provisions of this chapter are intended by the
14
     legislature to reflect the unique nature of service as a
15
     constitutional officer or commissioner and to have due regard
16 for the unusual disruption of normal retirement planning that
17
    such service entails.
352C#021S
18
        352C.021 DEFINITIONS.
19
        No change for subd 1 to 5
20
       Subd. 6. DEPENDENT CHILD. "Dependent child" means
21
    any natural or adopted child of a deceased constitutional
22 officer or commissioner or a deceased former constitutional
23
    officer or commissioner who is under the age of 18, or who is
24 under the age of 22 and is a full time student, and who in
25
    either case is unmarried and was actually dependent for more
26 than one-half of his the child's support upon the constitutional
27
    officer or commissioner or the former constitutional officer or
28 commissioner for a period of least 90 days immediately prior to
29
     the death of the constitutional officer or commissioner or the
30 former constitutional officer or commissioner. The term shall
   also include a posthumous child of the constitutional officer or
31
32
   commissioner or the former constitutional officer or
   commissioner.
33
34
       No change for subd 7 to 8
352C#04S
35
       352C.04 SPOUSE'S AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN'S SURVIVOR
36
    BENEFITS.
37
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2a. SURVIVING DEPENDENT CHILD BENEFIT.
38
   the death of a constitutional officer or commissioner while
39
40
    serving in office, or a former constitutional officer or
41
   commissioner with at least eight years of allowable service,
    each dependent child shall be paid a survivor benefit in the
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43
    following amount: First dependent child, a monthly benefit
44
    which equals 25 percent of the monthly retirement allowance of
45
    the constitutional officer or commissioner computed as though
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   the constitutional officer or commissioner or the former
   constitutional officer or commissioner were at least age 62 on
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48
    the date of his death and based upon the attained allowable
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    service or eight years, whichever is greater; for each
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    additional dependent child or a monthly benefit which equals 12
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    1/2 percent of the monthly retirement allowance of the
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   constitutional officer or commissioner or the former
53
    constitutional officer or commissioner computed as in the case
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    of the first child; but the total amount paid to the surviving
55
    spouse and dependent children shall not exceed in any one month
56
    100 percent of the monthly allowance of the constitutional
57
    officer or commissioner or the former constitutional officer or
58
    commissioner computed as in the case of the first child. The
    augmentation provided in subdivision 1, if applicable, shall be
59
60
    applied to the month of death. Upon the death of a former
61
    constitutional officer or commissioner receiving a retirement
62
    allowance, the surviving dependent child shall be entitled to
63
    the applicable percentage of the amount of the retirement
64
    allowance being paid to the former constitutional officer or
65 commissioner as of the date of death. The payments for
66
    dependent children shall be made to the surviving spouse or the
67
    guardian of the estate of the dependent child, if there is one.
68 A posthumous child qualifies as a dependent child for benefits
69
   provided herein from the date of its birth.
70
       Subd. 2b. Repealed, 1976 c 329 s 36
71
       No change for subd 3 to 4
352C#051S
        352C.051 COVERAGE BY MORE THAN ONE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OR
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1 ASSOCIATION.
         No change for subd 1
          Subd. 2. ENTITLEMENT TO ANNUITY; PUBLIC RETIREMENT
   4 SERVICE. Any constitutional officer or commissioner who has
   5 been an employee covered by the Minnesota state retirement
      system, or a member of the public employees retirement
   7 association including the public employees retirement
   8 association police and fire fund, or the teachers retirement
   9
       association, or the Minneapolis employees retirement fund, or
  10
      the state patrol retirement association, or any other public
  11
       employee retirement system in the state of Minnesota having a
      like provision, but excluding all other funds providing
  13 retirement benefits for police and firefighters, shall be
      entitled when qualified to an annuity from each fund if the
  15
       person's total allowable service for-which-he-has credit in all
  16
     funds or in any two of these funds totals ten or more years,
  17
       provided no portion of the allowable service upon which the
  18
      retirement annuity from one fund is based is again used in the
     computation for benefits from another fund. The annuity from
  19
      each fund shall be determined by the appropriate provisions of
  20
  21
     the law governing each fund, except that the requirement that a
  22
       person must have at least ten years allowable service in the
      respective system or association shall not apply for the
  23
  24
     purposes of this section, provided that the aggregate service in
  25
      two or more of these funds equals ten or more years. The
  26
       augmentation of deferred annuities provided in section 352C.033
  27
       shall apply to the annuities accruing hereunder.
  28
         No change for subd 3
  352C#09S
  29
         352C.09 CONTRIBUTIONS.
  30
         Subdivision 1. Every constitutional officer or
      commissioner shall contribute eight percent of his-or-her total
  31
  32 salary beginning the first full pay period after July 1, 1976,
  33
      and nine percent of his-or-her total salary beginning the first
  34
      full pay period after January 1, 1979, by payroll deduction, to
  35
      be paid into the state treasury and deposited in the general
  36
      fund. In case of retirement any unpaid deductions shall be
  37
      deducted from any retirement allowance that becomes payable.
  38
      All deductions and payments, if any, in lieu of deductions are
      to be paid into the state treasury and deposited in the general
  40
      fund. It shall be the duty of the director to record the
  41
      contributions of each constitutional officer or commissioner and
  42
      credit such contribution to such officer's or commissioner's
  43
     account.
  44
         Subd. 2. (1) Any person who has made contributions
  45
      pursuant to subdivision 1 who is no longer a constitutional
  46
      officer or commissioner is entitled to receive upon application
  47
      to the director a refund of all contributions credited to his-or
  48
      her the individual's account with interest at the rate of five
  49
      percent per annum compounded annually.
  50
         (2) The refund of contributions as provided in clause (1)
  51
      above terminates all rights of a former constitutional officer
  52
     or commissioner or his-or-her survivors thereof under the
  53
      provisions of this chapter. Should the former constitutional
  54
      officer or commissioner again hold such office after having
  55
      taken a refund as provided above, he-or-she the former officer
  56
      or commissioner shall be considered a new member and may
  57
      reinstate the rights and credit for service forfeited
  58
      provided he-or-she-repays all refunds previously taken plus are
  59
      \underline{\text{repaid with}} \text{ interest at six percent per annum compounded}
 60
      annually.
  61
         (3) No person shall be required to apply for or accept a
  62
      refund.
  352C#091S
. 63
         352C.091 ADMINISTRATION.
  64
         No change for subd 1 to 2
  65
         Subd. 3. Laws 1978, Chapter 796, Sections 12 to 22 shall
  66
      apply to constitutional officers and commissioners in office on
  67
      and after July 1, 1977. Any constitutional officer or
  68
      commissioner in office on the effective date of Laws 1978,
  69
      Chapter 796 shall be entitled to elect to have his the
  70
      retirement allowance payable computed pro rata under the
  71
      provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1976, Chapter 352C for all
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service prior to the effective date of Laws 1978, Chapter 796

and the provisions of this chapter, as amended by Laws 1978, 74 Chapter 796, for all service subsequent to the effective date of

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Laws 1978, Chapter 796, or to have his the retirement allowance
    computed entirely under the provisions of this chapter, as
      amended by Laws 1978, Chapter 796. Any former constitutional
     officer or commissioner who terminated active service prior to
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  5
     July 1, 1977 but has not yet applied to receive a retirement
  6 allowance under the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled
      to apply for and commence receipt of a retirement allowance at
 8
    the age specified in section 352C.031, subdivision 1, be covered
      by the deferred annuities augmentation provision contained in
  9
    section 352C.04, subdivision 1, and be included in the coverage
 10
 11
     by more than one retirement system provision set forth in
 12
     section 352C.051.
 352D#02S
         352D.02 COVERAGE.
 13
         No change for subd 1 to 1b
 14
         Subd. 2. A person becoming a participant in the
 15
 16
     unclassified program by virtue of employment in a position
 17
      specified in subdivision 1, clause (2) and remaining in the
 18 unclassified service shall remain a participant in the program
 19
    even though the position the person occupies is deleted from any
 20
     of the sections referenced in subdivision 1, clause (2) by
     subsequent amendment, except that a person shall not be eligible
 21
    to elect the unclassified program after separation from
 22
 23
      unclassified service if on the return of the person to service,
 24
     that position is not specified in subdivision 1, clause (2).
 25
      Any person employed in a position specified in subdivision 1
 26
    shall cease to participate in the unclassified program in the
     event his the position is placed in the classified service.
 27
 28
         Subd. 3. An election to not participate is irrevocable
 29
     during any period of covered employment. An employee credited
     with employee shares to-his-credit in the unclassified program,
 30
 31 after acquiring credit for ten years of allowable service but
 32
     prior to termination of covered employment, may, notwithstanding
 33
     other provisions of this subdivision, elect to terminate his
     participation in the unclassified plan and be covered by the
 34
 35
     regular plan by filing such election with the executive
 36
     director. The executive director shall thereupon redeem the
 37
     employee's total shares and shall credit to the employee's
    account in the regular plan the amount of contributions that
 38
     would have been so credited had the employee been covered by the
 39
 40 regular plan during his the employee's entire covered employment.
     The balance of moneys so redeemed and not credited to the employee's account shall be transferred to the state
 41
 42
 43
     contribution reserve of the state employees retirement fund,
 44
    except that the employee contribution paid to the unclassified
 45
     plan in excess of that required by the general employee plan
46
     shall be refunded to the employee as provided in section 352.22.
 47
        No change for subd 4
 352D#04S
 48
        352D.04 INVESTMENT OPTIONS.
 49
         Subdivision 1. An employee exercising his an option to
 50 participate in the retirement program provided by this chapter
 51 may elect to purchase shares in one or a combination of the
 52
     income share account, the growth share account or the
 53
     fixed-return account of the supplemental retirement fund in
 54 accordance with one of the following options:
 55
        (1) 100 percent invested in the income share account;
 56
        (2) 75 percent invested in the income share account and 25
 57
     percent invested in the growth share account;
 58
        (3) 50 percent invested in the income share account and 50
 59
     percent invested in the growth share account;
 60
        (4) 100 percent invested in the fixed-return account; or
 61
         (5) 75 percent invested in the fixed-return account and 25
 62
     percent invested in the growth share account.
 63
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Prior to December 31 of each year, each participant may 64 indicate in writing on forms provided by the Minnesota state retirement system has a choice of options for subsequent purchases of shares. Thereafter until a different written indication is made by such participant the executive director 68 shall purchase shares in the supplemental fund as selected by the participant. If no initial option is chosen, 100 percent income shares shall be purchased for a participant.

No change for subd 2

71 352D#05S

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352D.05 WITHDRAWAL OPTIONS. 72

73 No change for subd 1

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Subd. 3. Thirty days after termination of covered
     employment or at any time thereafter a participant shall be
     entitled upon application, to withdraw the cash value of his the
     participant's total shares or may leave such shares on deposit
     with the supplemental retirement fund. Shares not withdrawn
     shall remain on deposit with the supplemental retirement fund
     until the former participant attains the age of at least 58
    years, and applies for an annuity as provided in section
     352D.06, subdivision 1.
 9
10
       No change for subd 4 to 5
352D#06S
11
       352D.06 ANNUITIES.
12
       Subdivision 1. When a participant attains at least age 58,
     is retired from covered service, and applies for a retirement
13
     annuity, the cash value of his the participant's shares shall be
14
15
     transferred to the Minnesota post-retirement investment fund and
16
     used to provide an annuity for the retired employee based
17
     upon his the participant's age when the benefit begins to accrue
     according to the reserve basis used by the regular fund in
18
19
     determining pensions and reserves.
20
       Subd. 2. A participant may,-at-his-option, has the option
21
     in his an application for an annuity to apply for and receive
     the value of one-half of the total shares and thereafter receive
22
     an annuity, as provided in subdivision 1, based on the value of
23
     one-half of the total shares.
24
25
       No change for subd 3
352D#065S
       352D.065 DISABILITY BENEFITS.
26
27
       Subd. 2. If A participant who becomes totally and
     permanently disabled he-may,-at-his-option, has the option even
28
29
     if on leave of absence without pay, to receive:
30
        (1) The value of his the participant's total shares;
31
        (2) The value of one-half of the total shares and an
32
     annuity based on the value of one-half of the total shares; or
       (3) An annuity based on the value of his the participant's
33
     total shares.
35
       No change for subd 3 to 5
352D#075S
        352D.075 DEATH BENEFITS.
36
37
       Subd. 2. If a participant dies leaving a spouse and there
38
     is no named beneficiary who survives to receive payment or the
     spouse is named beneficiary, the spouse may receive:
39
40
        (1) The value of his the participant's total shares;
41
       (2) The value of one-half of the total shares and beginning
42
    at age 58 or thereafter receive an annuity based on the value of
43
     one-half of the total shares, provided that if the spouse dies
44
     before receiving any annuity payments the value of said shares
45
    shall be paid to the spouse's children in equal shares, but if
46
     no such children survive then to the parents of the spouse in
47
     equal shares, but if no such children or parents survive, then
48
     to the estate of the spouse; or
49
       (3) Beginning at age 58 or thereafter receive an annuity
50
   based on the value of the total shares, provided that if the
51
     spouse dies before receiving any annuity payments the value of
52
     said shares shall be paid to the spouse's children in equal
    shares, but if no such children survive then to the parents of
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54
     the spouse in equal shares, but if no such children or parents
     survive, then to the estate of the spouse; and further provided,
55
56
     if said spouse dies after receiving annuity payments but before
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     receiving payments equal to the value of the employee shares,
58
     the value of the employee shares remaining shall be paid to the
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     spouse's children in equal shares, but if no such children
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     survive then to the parents of the spouse in equal shares, but
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     if no such children or parents survive, then to the estate of
62
     the spouse.
63
       No change for subd 3
352D#085S
64
       352D.085 COMBINED SERVICE.
65
        Subdivision 1. Service under the unclassified program for
66
    which the employee has has been credited with employee shares to
67
     his-credit, may be used for the limited purpose of qualifying
68
     for benefits under sections 352.115, 352.72, subdivision 1, and
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352.113; provided such service may not be used to qualify for a

disability benefit under section 352.113 if a participant was under the unclassified program at the time of the disability,

and provided further that the years of service and salary paid

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while such participant was in the unclassified program shall not be used in determining the amount of benefits. Subd. 2. Repealed, 1975 c 368 s 51 352D.11 PURCHASE OF PRIOR SERVICE CREDIT. No change for subd 1 to 2 Subd. 3. CERTIFICATION. Proof of all legislative 6 employment and the duration of all legislative employment shall 8 be established for current or former employees by certification 9 of the appropriate employer: 10 (1) by the committee on ru (1) by the committee on rules and administration of the 11 senate; 12 (2) by the committee on rules and legislative 13 administration of the house of representatives; or (3) by the agency director or commission chairman chair for 14 15 service as an employee of a joint legislative staff agency or legislative commission. 16 17 Certification to the executive director of the state 18 retirement system shall include the exact period or periods of 19 employment for which the employee or qualified former employee 20 is entitled to obtain service credit. Service credit shall be 21 computed and granted upon receiving payment based on the 22 relationship that the temporary, intermittent, or contract 23 service bears to full-time employment. 24 No change for subd 4 353*#01S 25 353.01 DEFINITIONS. 26 No change for subd 1 to 3 27 Subd. 4. ACCUMULATED DEDUCTIONS. "Accumulated deductions" means the total of the amounts deducted from the 28 29 salary of a member, exclusive of interest, and the total of the 30 amounts paid by a member in lieu of such deductions and credited 31 to his the member's individual account in the retirement fund. 32 Subd. 5. Repealed, 1971 c 106 s 40 No change for subd 6 to 14 33 "Dependent child" means Subd. 15. DEPENDENT CHILD. 34 35 any natural or adopted child of a deceased member, provided such 36 child is (a) under the age of 18, (b) age 18 through 21 and a full time student, and in either case unmarried and dependent 37 38 for more than one-half of his support upon such member at the 39 time of death and for not less than 90 days prior thereto; 40 provided, that the child of a deceased member, who at the time 41 of his death was receiving total and permanent disability 42 benefits pursuant to section 353.33, shall be deemed dependent if he-was dependent upon the decedent for more than one-half of 43 44 his support during the 90 days prior to the decedent's becoming 45 totally and permanently disabled. It also includes any child of 46 the member conceived during his the member's lifetime and born after his death. It also means any dependent child who is the 47 subject of adoption proceedings filed by a member, and who 48 49 within two years after death of the member, by judgment and decree duly entered, is adjudged to be the adopted child of the 50 deceased member; subject, however, to the qualifying conditions 51 of age and dependency aforesaid and the dependency of the child 52 53 hereunder shall date from the decree of adoption. 54 Subd. 16. ALLOWABLE SERVICE. "Allowable service" 55 means: (1) Service during years of actual membership in the course 56 57 of which employee contributions were currently made; periods covered by payments in lieu of salary deductions made as 58 59 provided in section 353.35, and service in years during which 60 the public employee was not a member but for which he the member 61 later elected, while a member, to obtain credit by making 62 payments to the fund as permitted by any law then in effect. 63 (2) Any period of authorized leave of absence with pay from 64 which deductions for employee contributions are made, deposited, 65 and credited to the fund. 66 (3) Any period of authorized leave of absence without pay 67 which does not exceed one year, and during or for which a member 68 obtained credit by payments to the fund made in lieu of salary 69 deductions, provided that such payments are made in an amount or 70 amounts based on his the member's average salary on which 71 deductions were paid (a) for the last six months of public

service, or (b) that portion of the last six months while he the

member was in public service, to apply to the period in either

74 case immediately preceding commencement of such leave of

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absence; provided, however, that if the employee elects to pay employee contributions for the period of any leave of absence 3 without pay, or for any portion thereof, he the employee shall also, as a condition to the exercise of such election, pay to the fund an amount equivalent to both the required employer and additional employer contributions therefor, such payment to be made currently or within one year from the date the leave of absence terminates, unless the employer by appropriate action of its governing body and made a part of its official records, 10 prior to the date of the first payment of such employee 11 contribution, certifies to the association in writing that it 12 will cause to be paid such employer and additional employer 13 contributions from the proceeds of a tax levy made pursuant to 14 section 353.28. Payments under this clause shall include 15 interest at the rate of six percent per annum from the date of 16 the termination of the leave of absence to the date payment is 17 18

- (4) Any period during which a member is on an authorized sick leave of absence, without pay limited to one year, or an authorized temporary layoff.
- (5) Any period during which a member is on an authorized leave of absence to enter military service, provided that the member returns to public service upon discharge from military service pursuant to section 192.262, and pays into the fund employee contributions based upon his the employee's salary at the date of return from military service. After June 30, 1983 payment must be made within five years of the date of discharge from the military service. The amount of these contributions shall be in accord with the contribution rates and salary limitations, if any, in effect during such leave, plus interest thereon at six percent per annum compounded annually from the date of return to public service to the date payment is made. In such cases the matching employer contribution and additional employer contribution provided in section 353.27, subdivisions 3 and 3a, shall be paid by the department employing such member upon his return to public service and the governmental subdivision involved is hereby authorized to appropriate money therefor. Such member shall not receive credit for any voluntary extension of military service at the instance of the member beyond the initial period of enlistment, induction or call to active duty.
- (6) For calculating benefits under sections 353.30, 353.31, 353.32, and 353.33 for state officers and employees displaced by the community corrections act, Minnesota Statutes 1984, chapter 401, and transferred into county service under Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 401.04, allowable service means combined years of allowable service as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 352.01, subdivision 11, and Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 353.01, subdivision 16, paragraphs (1) to (5). No change for subd 17 to 27

"Retirement" means the RETIREMENT. Subd. 28. withdrawal of a member from active public service who is paid a retirement annuity thereafter and commences with the date designated by the board of trustees when the retirement annuity shall first accrue to the former member after his withdrawal from active public service. This date shall determine any rights specified in this chapter which occur either before or after retirement, as the case may be; but if there is not a complete and continuous separation from public service for 30 days following the withdrawal from public service for the purpose of retirement, no rights shall accrue thereunder and retirement shall not be accomplished thereby.

"Designated Subd. 29. DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY. beneficiary" means the person designated by a member in writing, filed with the association, to receive a refund of the balance of his the member's accumulated deductions after death.

No change for subd 30

Subd. 31. LEAVE OF ABSENCE. "Leave of absence" means any period during which a member is duly authorized by his an employer to refrain from active employment, with or without pay, evidenced by appropriate record of the employer and promptly transmitted to the association.

No change for subd 32 to 33

353*#017S

74 353.017 EMPLOYEES OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

75 Subdivision 1. QUALIFICATIONS. A former member of

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01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 PAGE the association who is an employee of a labor organization that 1 represents public employees who are association members may 3 elect pursuant to subdivision 2 to be a coordinated member with respect to his service with such labor organization unless 5 specifically exempt under section 353.01, subdivision 2b. 6 No change for subd 2 to 5 353*#03S 353.03 BOARD OF TRUSTEES. 8 Subdivision 1. MANAGEMENT; COMPOSITION; ELECTION. 9 The management of the public employees retirement fund is vested 10 11 12 terms, one of whom shall be designated to represent school 13 boards, one to represent cities, one to represent counties, one 14 15 knowledgeable in pension matters. The membership of the

in a board of trustees consisting of the state auditor and eight members. The governor shall appoint five trustees to four-year who shall be a retired annuitant, and one who is a public member 16 association shall elect three trustees for terms of four years. Trustees elected by the membership of the association shall be public employees and members of the association. For seven days beginning November 1 of each year preceding a year in which an election is held, the association shall accept at its office filings in person or by mail of candidates for the board of trustees. A candidate shall submit at the time of filing a nominating petition signed by 25 or more members of the fund. No name may be withdrawn from nomination by the nominee after November 15. At the request of a candidate for an elected position on the board of trustees, the board shall mail a statement of up to 300 words prepared by the candidate to all persons eligible to vote in the election of the candidate. The board may adopt policies to govern form and length of these statements, timing of mailings, and deadlines for submitting materials to be mailed. These policies must be approved by the secretary of state. Disputes between the board and a candidate concerning application of these policies to a particular statement shall be resolved by the secretary of state. A candidate who:

- (a) receives contributions or makes expenditures in excess of \$100; or
- (b) has given implicit or explicit consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures in excess of \$100;

for the purpose of bringing about the candidate's election, must file a report with the ethical practices board disclosing the source and amount of all contributions to his-or-her the candidate's campaign. The ethical practices board shall prescribe forms governing these disclosures. Expenditures and 46 contributions have the meaning defined in section 10A.01. These terms do not include the mailing made by the association board 48 on behalf of the candidate. A candidate must file a report within 30 days from the day that the results of the election are 50 announced. The ethical practices board shall maintain these reports and make them available for public inspection in the same manner as the board maintains and makes available other reports filed with it. By January 10 of each year in which elections are to be held the board shall distribute by mail to the members ballots listing the candidates. No member may vote for more than one candidate for each board position to be 57 filled. A ballot indicating a vote for more than one person for any position shall be void. No special marking may be used on the ballot to indicate incumbents. The last day for mailing ballots to the fund shall be January 31. Terms expire on January 31 of the fourth year, and positions are vacant until newly elected members are qualified. The ballot envelopes shall be so designed and the ballots shall be counted in such a manner as to insure that each vote is secret.

The elections shall be supervised by the secretary of state. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to faithfully administer the law without prejudice and consistent 68 with the expressed intent of the legislature. They shall act as trustees with a fiduciary obligation to the state of Minnesota 70 which created the fund, the taxpayers of the governmental 71 subdivisions which aid in financing it and the public employees who are its beneficiaries. They shall act in good faith and 73 shall exercise that degree of judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, 75 discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their

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own affairs.
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No change for subd la to 3

Subd. 3a. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. (a) APPOINTMENT.

The board shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, an executive director on the basis of education, experience in the retirement field, and leadership ability. The executive director shall have had at least five years' experience in an executive level management position, which has included responsibility for pensions, deferred compensation, or employee benefits. The executive director serves at the pleasure of the board. The salary of the executive director is as provided by section 15A.081, subdivision 1.

- (b) DUTIES. The management of the association is vested in the executive director who shall be the executive and administrative head of the association. He The executive director shall act as adviser to the board on all matters pertaining to the association—He and shall also act as the secretary of the board. The executive director shall:
 - (1) attend all meetings of the board;
- (2) prepare and recommend to the board rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter;
- (3) establish and maintain an adequate system of records and accounts following recognized accounting principles and controls;
- (4) designate an assistant director, with the approval of the board, who shall serve in the unclassified service and whose salary is set in accordance with section 43A.18, subdivision 3, appoint a confidential secretary in the unclassified service, and appoint employees to carry out this chapter, who are subject to chapters 43A and 179A in the same manner as are executive branch employees;
- (5) organize the work of the association as he the director deems necessary to fulfill the functions of the association, and define the duties of its employees and delegate to them any of his powers or duties, subject to his the control of, and under such conditions as he, the executive director may prescribe;
- (6) with the approval of the board, contract for actuarial services, professional management services, and consulting services as necessary to fulfill the purposes of this chapter. All contracts are subject to chapter 16B. The commissioner of administration shall not approve, and the association shall not enter into, any contract to provide lobbying services or legislative advocacy of any kind. Copies of all professional management survey reports shall be sent directly to the legislature and the legislative auditor at the same time reports are furnished the board. Only management firms experienced in conducting management surveys of federal, state or local public retirement systems shall be qualified to contract with the director hereunder;
- (7) with the approval of the board provide inservice training for all employees of the association;
- (8) make refunds of accumulated contributions to former members and to the designated beneficiary, surviving spouse, legal representative or next of kin of deceased members or deceased former members, all as provided in this chapter;
- (9) determine the amount of the annuities and disability benefits of members covered by the association and authorize payment thereof beginning as of the dates such annuities and benefits begin to accrue, all in accordance with the provisions of this chapter;
- (10) pay annuities, refunds, survivor benefits, salaries and all necessary operating expenses of the association;
- (11) prepare and submit to the board and the legislature an annual report covering the operation of the association, as required by chapter 356;
- (12) prepare and submit biennial and annual budgets to the board for its approval and submit the approved budgets to the department of finance for approval by the commissioner; and
- (13) with the approval of the board, perform such other duties as may be required for the administration of the association and the other provisions of this chapter and for the transaction of its business.
- Subd. 4. OFFICES. The commissioner of administration shall make provision for suitable office space in the state capitol or other state office buildings, or at such other location in St. Paul as he-shall-determine is determined

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                                                                 PAGE
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   by the commissioner for the use of the board of trustees and its
    executive director. The commissioner shall give the board at
 3
    least four months notice for any proposed removal from their
     present location. Any and all rental charges shall be paid by
5
   the trustees from the public employees retirement fund.
 6
       No change for subd
353*#05S
        353.05 CUSTODIAN OF FUNDS.
8
       The state treasurer shall be ex officio treasurer of the
9
    retirement funds of the association and his the treasurer's
10
     general bond to the state shall be so conditioned as to cover
11
   all liability for his acts as treasurer of these funds. All
12 moneys of the association received by him the treasurer shall be
13
    set aside in the state treasury to the credit of the proper
   fund. He The treasurer shall transmit monthly to the executive
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15
    director a detailed statement of all amounts so received and
16
   credited by-him to the fund. He-shall-pay Payments out the fund
17
     shall be made only on warrants issued by the commissioner of
18
    finance, upon abstracts signed by the executive director;
19
     provided that abstracts for investment may be signed by the
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     secretary of the state board of investment.
353*#14S
21
        353.14 BENEFITS FROM OTHER FUNDS.
22
       No annuity or benefit provided by this chapter shall be
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affected, diminished, or impaired by any pension, benefit, or annuity which any member or his survivor is entitled to receive from a tax supported public retirement system authorized by any 26 other law, for different service for which he the member or survivor is entitled to receive benefit or annuity from the public employees retirement association. 353*#15S

353.15 NONASSIGNABILITY AND EXEMPTION OF ANNUITIES AND BENEFITS FROM JUDICIAL PROCESS.

No money, annuity, or benefit provided for in this chapter is assignable or subject to any state estate tax, or to execution, levy, attachment, garnishment, or legal process, except as provided in section 518.611. Provided, however, the association may pay an annuity, benefit or refund to a trust company, qualified under chapter 48, that is trustee for a person eligible to receive such annuity, benefit or refund. Upon the request of a retired, disabled or former member, the association may mail the annuity, benefit or refund check to a banking institution, savings association or credit union for deposit to such person's account or joint account with his a 42 spouse. The association may prescribe the conditions under which such payment will be made. If in the judgment of the executive director conditions so warrant, payment may be made to a public body in behalf of an annuitant, disabilitant, or survivor upon such terms as the executive director may prescribe. 353*#27S

353.27 PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUND.

No change for subd 1 to 7

Subd. 8. DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS; SALARY DEDUCTIONS. Deductions from the salary of a district court reporter in a 51 judicial district consisting of two or more counties shall be made by the auditor of the county in which the bond and official oath of such district court reporter are filed, from the portion 54 of his salary paid by such county.

Subd. 9. FEE OFFICERS; CONTRIBUTIONS; OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS. Any appointed or elected officer of a governmental subdivision who was or is a "public employee" within the meaning 58 of section 353.01 and was or is a member of the fund and whose salary was or is paid in whole or in part from revenue derived by fees and assessments, shall pay his employee contribution in the amount, at the time, and in the manner provided in subdivisions 2 and 4. This subdivision shall not apply to 63 district court reporters. The employer contribution as provided in subdivision 3, and the additional employer contribution as provided in subdivision 3a, and section 353.36, subdivision 2a, with respect to such service shall be paid by the governmental 67 subdivision. This subdivision shall have both retroactive and prospective application as to all such members; and every employing governmental subdivision. employing governmental subdivision is deemed liable, 70 retroactively and prospectively, for all employer and additional

71 employer contributions for every such member in its employ.

72 Delinquencies under this section shall be governed in all

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1 respects by section 353.28.
 2
       No change for subd 10 to 13
353*#295
       353.29 RETIREMENT ANNUITY UPON SEPARATION FROM PUBLIC
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 4
     SERVICE.
     No change for subd 1 to 4
 5
                  RETIREMENT BEFORE ELIGIBILITY FOR SOCIAL
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    SECURITY BENEFITS. Any member who retires before he-is
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   becoming eligible for social security retirement benefits may
 9 elect to receive a retirement annuity from the association in an
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    amount greater than the annuity computed on the basis of age at
     retirement, provided in subdivisions 2 and 3. This option shall
11
    be exercised by making application to the board of trustees.
    This greater amount shall be the actuarial equivalent of the
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    normal retirement annuity computed on the basis of age at
    retirement. This greater amount shall be paid until the
15
   annuitant reaches the age of 62, at which time the payment from
16
    the association shall be reduced. The method of computing an
17
    annuity under this subdivision shall be determined by an
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19
    approved actuary.
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     Subd. 7. ANNUITIES; ACCRUAL.
                                       Except as to elected
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    public officials, all retirement annuities granted under the
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    provisions of this chapter shall commence with the first day of
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    the first calendar month next succeeding the date of termination
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    of public service and shall be paid in equal monthly
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    installments, but no payment shall accrue beyond the end of the
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    month, in which entitlement to such annuity has terminated.
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     the annuitant dies prior to negotiating the check for the month
    in which death occurs, payment will be made to the surviving
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    spouse or if none to the designated beneficiary or if none to
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   the estate. Any annuity granted to an elective public official
    shall accrue on the day following expiration of his the public
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    office held or right thereto, and his the annuity for that month
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    shall be prorated accordingly. No annuity, once granted, shall
34
    be increased, decreased, or revoked except as provided in this
35
    chapter. No annuity payment shall be made retroactive for more
     than three months prior to that month in which application
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37
    therefor shall be filed with the association.
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       No change for subd 8
353*#30S
39
       353.30 ANNUITIES UPON RETIREMENT.
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       No change for subd 1 to 3
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       Subd. 4. Any monthly payments to which any person may be
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    entitled under this chapter may be reduced in amount upon
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    application of the person entitled thereto to the association,
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    provided that such person shall first relinquish in writing all
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    claim to that part of the full monthly payment which is the
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    difference between the monthly payment which he that person
    would be otherwise entitled to receive and the monthly payment
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    which he that person will receive. The reduced monthly payment
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    shall be payment in full of all amounts due under this chapter
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    for the month for which the payment is made and acceptance of
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    the reduced monthly payment releases the retirement association
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    from all obligation to pay to such person the difference between
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    the amount of the reduced monthly payment and the full amount of
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    the monthly payment which such person would otherwise have
    received. Upon application of the person who is entitled to
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    such monthly payment, it may be increased prospectively to not
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    more than the amount to which such person would have been
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     entitled had he-not no portion thereof been waived any-portion
59
    thereof.
353*#32S
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        353.32 REFUNDS AFTER DEATH OF MEMBER OR FORMER MEMBER.
61
       Subdivision 1. BEFORE RETIREMENT. If a member or
    former member who terminated public service dies before
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    retirement or before he-has-received receiving any retirement
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    annuity and no other payment of any kind is or may become
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    payable to any person, a refund shall be paid to his the
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    designated beneficiary or, if there be none, to his the
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    surviving spouse, or, if none, to the legal representative
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    of his the decedent's estate. Such refund shall be in an amount
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    equal to his accumulated deductions plus interest thereon at the
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    rate of five percent per annum compounded annually less the sum
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    of any disability or survivor benefits, if any, that may have
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been paid by the fund; provided that a survivor who has a right

to benefits pursuant to section 353.31 may waive such benefits

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1 in writing, except such benefits for a dependent child under the 2 age of 18 years may only be waived pursuant to an order of the 3 district court.

No change for subd la

Subd. 2. AFTER RETIREMENT. If a former member dies 6 after retirement and no payment of any kind is or may become payable to any person, including any deferred benefit or 8 annuity, there shall be paid to the same succession of payees set forth in subdivision 1, a refund of his accumulated deductions, less the total payments of all kinds made by the fund to the former member during his the former member's 12 lifetime or to any authorized person after his death, without 13 interest.

Subd. 3. OPTIONAL SURVIVOR ANNUITIES; DESIGNATED
BENEFICIARY. If a former member selected an optional annuity 16 by the terms of which an optional survivor's annuity was paid to a survivor after his the former member's death, upon the death of the survivor there shall be paid to the former member's designated beneficiary a refund of his accumulated deductions less the total payments of all kinds made by the fund to the former member during his the former member's lifetime or to any authorized person after his death. If said beneficiary should die before making application for such refund, the same shall be 24 paid to the legal representative of the estate of the former 25 member.

Subd. 4. LACK, OR DEATH, OF BENEFICIARY. If a member or former member dies without having designated a 28 beneficiary or if the beneficiary should die before making 29 application for refund, and if there is no surviving spouse, and 30 if the legal representative of such member or former member does not apply for refund within five years from the date of death of the member or former member, the accumulated deductions to his the member or former member's credit at the time of death shall be disposed of in the manner provided in section 353.34, subdivision 6.

No change for subd 5

Subd. 9. PAYMENT TO A MINOR. If a member or former member dies having named as his beneficiary a person who is a minor at the time of the application for refund, the board may make payment (a) directly to the minor, (b) to any person who has legally qualified and is acting as guardian of the minor's person or property in any jurisdiction, or (c) to either parent of the minor or to any adult person with whom the minor may at the time be living, provided only that the parent or other person to whom any amount is to be paid shall have advised the board in writing that the amount will be held or used in trust for the benefit of such minor. Any annuity or disability benefit payable at the time of death of an annuitant or 49 recipient of a disability benefit, which is payable to a 50 beneficiary who is a minor, may be paid in the same manner. 51 Such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person or persons.

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353.33 TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY BENEFITS. No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. APPLICATIONS; ACCRUAL OF BENEFITS. Every 56 claim or demand for a total and permanent disability benefit 57 shall be initiated by written application in the manner and form 58 prescribed by the executive director, filed in the office of the retirement association, showing compliance with the statutory conditions qualifying the applicant for a total and permanent disability benefit. A member or former member who became

totally and permanently disabled during his a period of membership may file his application for total and permanent disability benefits within three years next following

65 termination of public service, but not thereafter. This benefit shall begin to accrue the day following the commencement of disability, 90 days preceding the filing of the application, or,

if annual or sick leave is paid for more than the said 90 day period, from the date salary ceased whichever is later. No 70 payment shall accrue beyond the end of the month in which entitlement has terminated. If the disabilitant dies prior to

72 negotiating the check for the month in which death occurs, 73 payment will be made to the surviving spouse, or if none, to the 74 designated beneficiary, or if none, to the estate.

No change for subd 3 to 3a

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Subd. 4. PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY. The
   applicant shall provide medical evidence to support the
    application for total and permanent disability. The medical
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     advisor shall verify the medical evidence and, if necessary for
 5 disability determination, suggest referral of applicant to
   specialized medical consultants. The association shall also
     obtain from the employer, certification of the member's past
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     public service, dates of paid sick leave and vacation beyond his
     the last working day and whether or not sick leave or annual
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    leave has been allowed. If upon consideration of the medical
11
    reports received and the recommendations of the medical advisor,
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     it is determined that the applicant is totally and permanently
    disabled within the meaning of the law, the association shall
13
14 grant the person a disability benefit. The fact that an
15
    employee is placed on leave of absence without compensation
16
     because of disability shall not bar the person from receiving a
17
    disability benefit.
18
        No change for subd 5 to 6
19
       Subd. 6a. MEDICAL ADVISER.
                                     The state commissioner
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     of health or such other licensed physician on the staff of the
    state commissioner of health as he the commissioner may
21
22
     designate shall be the medical adviser of the executive director.
23
       Subd. 6b. DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL ADVISER. The
24
     medical adviser shall designate licensed physicians to examine
    applicants for disability benefits. The medical adviser shall
25
26
    pass upon all medical reports based upon such examinations
27
     required to determine whether applicants are totally and
28
     permanently disabled as defined in section 353.01, subdivision
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     19, or disabled as defined in section 353.656, and shall
30
     investigate all health and medical statements and certificates
31
    by or on behalf of said applicants in connection with disability
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     benefits, and shall report in writing to the executive director,
33
     his conclusions and recommendations on all matters referred to
34
     him for advice.
                                          Should such
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       Subd. 7. PARTIAL RE-EMPLOYMENT.
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     disabled person resume a gainful occupation and-his from which
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     earnings are less than his the salary at the date of disability
    or the salary currently paid for similar positions, the board
     shall continue the disability benefit in an amount which when
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     added to such earnings does not exceed his the salary at the
     date of disability or the salary currently paid for similar
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    positions, whichever is higher, provided the disability benefit
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    in such case does not exceed the disability benefit originally
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     allowed. No deductions for the retirement fund shall be taken
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     from the salary of a disabled person who is receiving a
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    disability benefit as provided in this subdivision.
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       No change for subd 8
       Subd. 9. RETURN TO PUBLIC SERVICE. Any person
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    receiving a disability benefit who is restored to active public
    service except persons receiving benefits as provided in
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   subdivision 7, shall have deductions taken for the retirement
     fund and upon subsequent retirement have his the retirement
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     annuity payable based upon all allowable service including that
    upon which the disability benefits were based.
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       Subd. 10.
                 Repealed, 1973 c 753 s 85
       No change for subd 11
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353*#34S
       353.34 TERMINATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE.
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       Subdivision 1.
                       REFUND OR DEFERRED ANNUITY. Any
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     member who ceases to be a public employee by reason of
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    termination of public service, or who is on a continuous layoff
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    for more than 120 calendar days, shall be entitled to a refund
62
     of his accumulated deductions as provided in subdivision 2, or
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     to a deferred annuity as provided in subdivision 3. Application
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     for a refund may not be made prior to date of termination of
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    public service, or the expiration of 120 days of layoff, and a
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     refund shall be paid within 120 days following receipt of
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the refund is processed at the rate of five percent per annum compounded annually based on fiscal year balances.

Subd. 3. DEFERRED ANNUITY; ELIGIBILITY; COMPUTATION.

application, provided applicant has not again become a public

Subd. 2. REFUND WITH INTEREST. Except as provided in

subdivision 1, any person who ceases to be a public employee

shall receive a refund in an amount equal to his accumulated

deductions with interest to the first day of the month in which

employee required to be covered by the association.

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01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 1 Any person with at least ten years of allowable service when 2 termination of public service occurs may-at-his-option-leave-his shall have the option of leaving the accumulated deductions in the fund and thereby be entitled to a deferred retirement 4 annuity commencing at age 65 or for a deferred early retirement 6 annuity pursuant to section 353.30, subdivisions 1, la, lb or lc. The deferred annuity shall be computed in the manner 8 provided in section 353.29, subdivisions 2 and 3, on the basis 9 of the law in effect on the date of termination of public 10 service and shall be augmented as provided in section 353.71, subdivision 2. Any person qualified to apply for a deferred 11 12 retirement annuity may revoke this option at any time prior to 13 the commencement of deferred annuity payments by making 14 application for a refund. The person shall be entitled to a 15 refund of accumulated member contributions within 30 days 16 following date of receipt of the application by the executive director. 17 18 No change for subd 3a Subd. 3b. DEFERRED ANNUITY; CERTAIN FORMER MUNICIPAL 19 COURT JUDGES. 20 Any person who qualified for membership in the association solely because of service as a municipal court 21 22 judge, whose service as a municipal court judge was terminated 23 by Laws 1971, chapter 951, section 9, and who elected to leave 24 his-or-her accumulated deductions in the fund to qualify for a 25 deferred annuity, may receive a deferred early retirement 26 annuity under section 353.30, subdivision 1, la, lb, or lc, 27 notwithstanding the law in effect on the date of his-or-her 28 termination of public service. 29 Subd. 4. Repealed, 1971 c 106 s 40 No change for subd 5 to 6 353*#35S 31 353.35 CONSEQUENCES OF REFUND; REPAYMENT, RIGHTS RESTORED. 32 33 When any former member accepts a refund all existing service credits and all rights and benefits to which the person 34 was entitled prior to the acceptance of such refund shall terminate and shall not again be restored until the person 35 36 37 acquires not less than 18 months allowable service credit 38 subsequent to taking his the last refund and repays all refunds 39 taken and interest received under section 353.34, subdivisions 1 40 and 2, plus interest at six percent per annum compounded 41 annually. If more than one refund has been taken, all refunds 42 must be repaid by the person with interest at six percent per 43 annum compounded annually. All refunds must be repaid within three months of the last date of termination of public service. 44 353*#656S 353.656 DISABILITY BENEFITS. 45 Subdivision 1. IN LINE OF DUTY; COMPUTATION OF 45 BENEFITS. Any member of the police and fire fund less than 55 47 48

years of age, who shall become disabled and physically unfit to perform his duties as a police officer or fire fighter 50 subsequent to June 30, 1973, as a direct result of an injury, sickness, or other disability incurred in or arising out of any act of duty, which shall render him the member physically or mentally unable to perform his duties as a police officer or 54 fire fighter, shall receive disability benefits during the period of such disability. The benefits shall be in an amount equal to 50 percent of the "average salary" pursuant to subdivision 3 plus an additional 2-1/2 percent of said average salary for each year of service in excess of 20 years but not exceeding 25 years and two percent for each year thereafter. Should disability under this subdivision occur before the member has at least five years of allowable service credit in the police and fire fund, the disability benefit shall be computed on the "average salary" from which deductions were made for contribution to the police and fire fund.

No change for subd la to 2

Subd. 3. After June 30, 1973, any member who becomes disabled after not less than five years of allowable service, before reaching the age of 55, because of sickness or injury occurring while not on duty as a police officer or fire fighter, 70 and by reason thereof the member is unable to perform his duties as a police officer or fire fighter, shall be entitled to receive a disability benefit. The benefit shall be in the same amount and paid in the same manner as if the member were 55 74 years of age at the date of his disability and the benefit were

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paid pursuant to section 353.651. Should disability under this
     clause occur after five but in less than ten years allowable
 3 service, the disability benefit shall be the same as though the
 4 member had at least ten years service.
       Subd. 4. No member shall receive any disability benefit
 6
    payment when there remains to his the member's credit unused
 7
    annual leave or sick leave or under any other circumstances,
 8
    when during the period of disability there has been no
    impairment of his salary and should such member resume a gainful
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10 occupation and-his with earnings are less than his the salary
    earned at the date of disability or the salary currently paid
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     for similar positions, the association shall continue the
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   disability benefit in an amount which when added to such
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     earnings does not exceed his the salary earned at the date of
    disability or the salary currently paid for similar positions,
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    whichever is higher, provided the disability benefit in such
    case does not exceed the disability benefit originally allowed.
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       No change for subd 5 to 6
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353*#657S
       353.657 SURVIVOR BENEFITS.
19
        Subdivision 1. In the event any member of the police and
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    fire fund shall die from any cause, the association shall grant
    survivor benefits to any surviving spouse who was residing with
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    him the member at the time of his death and who was married to
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    him the member for a period of at least one year, and to a
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    dependent child or children, unmarried and under the age of 18
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    years. The spouse and child or children shall be entitled to
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    monthly benefits as provided in the following subdivisions.
       No change for subd 2 to 3
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        Subd. 4. If the member shall die under circumstances which
    entitle his <u>a</u> surviving spouse and dependent children to receive
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    benefits under the workers' compensation law, the amounts so
    received by them shall not be deducted from the benefits payable
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    under this section.
353*#67S
        353.67 APPLICATION FOR ANNUITY.
       Application for retirement annuity may be made by a member
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    or by someone authorized to act in his behalf of the member.
353*#69S
       353.69 OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES OF NONCOVERED
    MUNICIPALITIES; OPTIONAL MEMBERSHIP.
38
       Any former member who is an elected official or an employee
    of a municipality not covered by the public employees retirement
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    association, has the option to continue his membership in the
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    association for any period of service with the municipality.
43
    Except for the repayment of refunds pursuant to section 353.35,
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    this option applies to future service only. Any person desiring
45 to exercise this option shall file application with the
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    association. No such person shall be entitled to allowable
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    service credit under this chapter, if for the same period of
48 service he that person receives credit with any other public
    retirement or pension plan maintained by the municipality.
353*#745
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       353.74 CERTAIN SURVIVOR BENEFITS.
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       The surviving spouse of a former member of the public
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    employees retirement association for not less than 18 years who
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    was separated from the association by becoming a member of the
    judicial branch of the state government shall receive the same
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    benefits as if the former member was a member of the public
    employees retirement association on the date of his death. This
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    section shall only apply when neither the former member nor his
    \underline{\mathbf{a}} survivor have received any refundment of the accumulated
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    salary deduction of the former member.
353*#75S
       353.75 CERTAIN RETIREMENT ANNUITY BENEFITS.
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       Any public employee who retired on or after December 31,
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    1964, and who (1) has attained the age of 65 years, and who (2)
    had more than 22 years of continuous service in his that
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    employee's first public employment, (3) had more than five years
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    of subsequent continuous service in public employment before his
    retirement, (4) and has made contributions to the public
    employees retirement fund during all his public employment, and
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who (5) has not withdrawn any of-his contributions to the public

periods of public employment in like manner as if his the public

employees retirement fund, is entitled to receive a retirement

annuity from May 14, 1965, based upon the sum total of such

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 PAGE 260 1 employment had been continuous. 353*#83S 2 353.83 ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN ANNUITANTS. 3 Payments of retirement annuities pursuant to this chapter, 4 to annuitants who (a) retired prior to July 1, 1962, (b) had at least 20 years of allowable service credit in the public 5 employees retirement association upon their termination of 7 public employment, and (c) receive annuities of less than \$200 8 per month shall, retroactive to July 1, 1967, be supplemented by 9 additional payments by the public employees retirement 10 association from moneys in the general fund of the state of Minnesota in the amount of \$15 per month, provided that such 11 12 annuitants have not previously qualified for the additional 13 payments pursuant to this section, and provided further that in 14 no case shall the annuities plus the additional payments exceed 15 \$200 per month. These additional payments shall be made in the 16 same manner and at the same time retirement annuities are paid 17 and shall be included in the warrants on which the annuities are 18 so paid. The supplemental payment herein provided shall be 19 excluded from the computation of any monthly survivor benefit or 20 optional annuity which may become due and payable to any person 21 following the death of an annuitant who, during his-lifetime 22 life, received a benefit pursuant to this section. If an 23 annuitant entitled to receive additional payment under this 24 section should die before such retroactive payment is received, 25 payment shall be made upon demand to his the designated beneficiary in an amount equal to his the accumulated benefit 26 27 from July 1, 1967, to the date of his death, without interest. 354*#055 28 354.05 DEFINITIONS. 29 No change for subd 1 to 7 DEPENDENT CHILD. 30 "Dependent child" means 31 any natural or adopted child of a deceased member who has not 32 reached the age of 18, or who is under age 22 and is a full time student throughout the normal school year, unmarried and 33 34 dependent for more than one-half of his support upon such member 35 and for a period of at least 90 days prior to the member's 36 death. It also includes any child of the member conceived 37 during-his-lifetime while living and born after his death. 38 No change for subd 9 to 10 39 Subd. 11. ACCUMULATED DEDUCTIONS. "Accumulated 40 deductions" means the total of the sums deducted from the salary 41 of a member and the total amount of assessments paid by a member 42 in lieu of such deductions, credited to his the member's 43 individual fund, less amounts paid to the member or any person 44 in his the member's behalf in the form of refundments, annuity 45 payments or benefit payments and less any other amounts deducted pursuant to law. 46 47 No change for subd 12 48 Subd. 13. ALLOWABLE SERVICE. "Allowable service" 49 50 (1) Any service rendered by a teacher for which on or 51 before July 1, 1957, he-received-credit-to-his the teacher's 52 account in the retirement fund was credited by reason of 53 employee contributions in the form of salary deductions, 54 payments in lieu of salary deductions, or in any other manner 55 authorized by Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 135.01 to 56 135.13, as amended by Laws 1955, Chapters 361, 549, 550, 611 or 57 (2) Any service rendered by a teacher for which on or 58 before July 1, 1961, he the teacher elected to obtain credit for 59 service by making payments to the fund pursuant to Minnesota 60 Statutes 1980, Section 354.09 and section 354.51 or 61 (3) Any service rendered by a teacher after July 1, 1957, 62 for any calendar month when the member receives salary from 63 which deductions are made, deposited and credited in the fund, 64 65 (4) Any service rendered by a person after July 1, 1957, 66 for any calendar month where payments in lieu of salary 67 deductions are made, decisited and credited into the fund as 68 provided in Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 354.09, Subdivision

teacher elected to obtain credit for service by making payments to the fund pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 354.09, Subdivisions 1 and 4, sections 354.50, 354.51, Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 135.41, Subdivision 4, Minnesota Statutes

(5) Any service rendered by a teacher for which he the

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4, and section 354.53, c:

PAGE

1971, Section 354.09, Subdivision 2, or Minnesota Statutes, 1973 Supplement, Section 354.09, Subdivision 3, or

- (6) Both service during years of actual membership in the course of which contributions were currently made and service in years during which the teacher was not a member but for which he the teacher later elected to obtain credit by making payments to the fund as permitted by any law then in effect, or
- (7) Any service rendered where contributions were made and no allowable service credit was established because of the limitations contained in Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 354.09, Subdivision 2, and Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 135.09, Subdivision 2, as determined by the ratio between the amounts of money credited to his the teacher's account in a fiscal year and the maximum retirement contribution allowable for that year. For purposes of this subdivision, the maximum contributions allowable after July 1, 1967, shall be defined as the maximum in effect immediately prior to that date.

No change for subd 14 to 20

Subd. 21. RETIREMENT. "Retirement" means the withdrawal of a member from active teaching service who is paid a retirement annuity thereafter and commences with the date designated by the retirement board when the retirement annuity shall first accrue to the former member after his withdrawal from active teaching service. This date shall determine any rights specified in this chapter which occur either before or after retirement, as the case may be.

Subd. 22. DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY. "Designated beneficiary" means the person designated by a member to receive the balance of his the member's accumulated deductions after death. If the member had failed to designate such a person or if the person designated predeceased the member, beneficiary in such cases means the estate of the deceased member.

No change for subd 23 to 24

Subd. 25. FORMULA SERVICE CREDIT. "Formula service credit" means any allowable service credit as defined in subdivision 13 except:

- (1) Any service rendered prior to July 1, 1951, for which payments were made pursuant to subdivision 13 except as provided in section 354.09, subdivision 4, as determined by multiplying the number of years of service established in the records of the teachers retirement fund as of July 1, 1961 by the ratio obtained between the total amount paid and the maximum amount payable for those years;
- (2) Any service rendered prior to July 1, 1957 for which payments were made pursuant to section 354.09, subdivision 4, as determined by multiplying the number of years of service established in the records of the teachers retirement fund by the ratio obtained between the total amount paid and the maximum amount payable for those years; or
- (3) Any service rendered for which contributions were not made in full as determined by the ratio between the amounts of money credited to his the teacher's account in a fiscal year and the retirement contribution payable for the fiscal year pursuant to sections 354.092, 354.42 and 354.51; and
- (4) No period of service shall be counted more than once for purposes of this subdivision.

57 No change for subd 26 to 36 354*#06S

354.06 BOARD OF TRUSTEES; MEMBERSHIP; DUTIES.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 2a. The management of the association is vested in the executive director who shall be the executive and administrative head of the association. He The executive director shall act as advisor to the board on all matters pertaining to the association:—He and shall also act as the secretary of the board. #t-is-the-duty-of The executive director and-he-has-the-power-to shall:

- (1) Attend all meetings of the board;
- (2) Prepare and recommend to the board rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter;
- (3) Establish and maintain an adequate system of records and accounts following recognized accounting principles and controls;
- (4) Designate an assistant executive director in the unclassified service and two assistant executive directors in the classified service with the approval of the board, and

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appoint such employees, both permanent and temporary, as are 2 necessary to carry out the provisions of said chapter;

- (5) Organize the work of the association as he the director deems necessary to fulfill the functions of the association, and define the duties of its employees and delegate to them any of his powers or duties, subject to his the director's control and under such conditions as he the director may prescribe;
- (6) With the approval of the board, contract for actuarial services, professional management services, and consulting services as may be necessary and fix the compensation therefor. Such contracts shall not be subject to the competitive bidding procedure prescribed by chapter 16. Professional management services may not be contracted for more often than once in every six years. Copies of all professional management survey reports shall be sent directly to the legislature and the legislative auditor at the same time reports are furnished the board. Only management firms experienced in conducting management surveys of federal, state or local public retirement systems shall be qualified to contract with the director hereunder;
- (7) With the approval of the board provide inservice training for all employees of the association;
- (8) Make refunds of accumulated contributions to former members and to the designated beneficiary, surviving spouse, legal representative or next of kin of deceased members or deceased former members, all as provided in this chapter;
- (9) Determine the amount of the annuities and disability benefits of members covered by the association and authorize payment thereof beginning as of the dates such annuities and benefits begin to accrue, all in accordance with the provisions of said chapter;
- (10) Pay annuities, refundments, survivor benefits, 32 salaries and all necessary operating expenses of the association;
 - (11) Prepare and submit to the board and the legislature an annual report covering the operation of the association, as required by chapter 356;
 - (12) Certify funds available for investment to the state board of investment;
- (13) With the advice and approval of the board request the state board of investment to sell securities when-he-determines on determining that funds are needed for the purposes of the 41 association;
- (14) Prepare and submit biennial and annual budgets to the 43 board and with the approval of the board submit such budgets to 44 the department of administration; and
- (15) With the approval of the board, perform such other 46 duties as may be required for the administration of the association and the other provisions of this chapter and for the transaction of its business.
- Subd. 3. The state treasurer shall be ex officio treasurer 50 of the fund and his the treasurer's general bond to the state shall cover any liabilities for his acts as treasurer of the fund. He The state treasurer shall receive all moneys payable to the fund and pay out the same only on warrants issued by the commissioner of finance upon forms signed by the executive director.

56 No change for subd 4 to 7 354*#0925

354.092 SABBATICAL LEAVE.

If A member who is granted a sabbatical leave--he may receive allowable service credit not exceeding three years in any ten consecutive years toward a retirement annuity by paying into the fund employee contributions during the period of leave. The employee contribution shall be based upon the 63 appropriate rate of contributions and the salary received during 64 the year immediately preceding the leave. This payment shall be made by the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the leave of absence terminated, and shall be without 67 interest. A member shall not accrue more than three years 68 allowable service by reason of this section unless the allowable service credit was paid for by the member prior to July 1, 1962. A sabbatical leave for the purpose of this section shall be compensated by a minimum of one-third of the salary the 72 member received for a comparable period during the prior fiscal year. If the employee contributions during the period of the leave are less than the contributions based on the salary received during the year immediately preceding the leave, the

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formula service credit of the member shall be prorated according
 2 to section 354.05, subdivision 25, clause (3), except that if
    the member is paid full salary for any sabbatical leave of
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     absence, either past or prospective, the formula service credit
    shall not be prorated. For sabbatical leaves taken after June
    30, 1986, the required employer contribution, including the
     amortization amount specified in section 354.42, subdivisions 3
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     and 5, shall be paid by the employing unit within 30 days after
    notification by the association of the amount due.
354*#094S
       354.094 EXTENDED LEAVES OF ABSENCE.
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        No change for subd 1 to 1b
        Subd. 2. MEMBERSHIP; RETENTION. Notwithstanding
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    section 354.49, subdivision 4, clause (3), a member on extended
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    leave whose employee and employer contributions are paid into
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     the fund pursuant to subdivisions 1 and 1a shall retain
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     membership in the association for as long as the contributions
17
     are paid, under the same terms and conditions as if he the
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     member had continued to teach in the district, the community
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     college system or the state university system.
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      Subd. 3. EFFECT OF NONPAYMENT. A member on extended
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    leave of absence pursuant to section 125.60 or 136.88 who does
22
    not pay employee contributions or whose employer contribution is
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     not paid into the fund in any year shall be deemed to cease to
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    render teaching services beginning in that year for purposes of
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    this chapter and may not pay employee or employer contributions
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    into the fund in any subsequent year of the leave. Nonpayment
27
     of contributions into the fund shall not affect the rights or
28
     obligations of the member or his the member's employer under
29
     section 125.60 or 136.88.
30
        Subd. 4. If A member who pays employee contributions into
31
     the fund for the agreed maximum duration of an extended leave
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     and who does not resume teaching in the first school year after
     that maximum duration has elapsed, -he shall be deemed to cease
34
     to render teaching services beginning in that year for purposes
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     of this chapter.
       Subd. 5. The provisions of this section shall not apply to
36
37
    a member who is discharged or placed on unrequested leave of
38
     absence or retrenchment or lay-off or whose contract is
39
    terminated while he the member is on an extended leave of
40
     absence pursuant to section 125.60 or 136.88.
41
       Subd. 6. A member who pays employee contributions and
42
    receives allowable service credit in the fund pursuant to this
43
     section may not pay employee contributions or receive allowable
44
     service credit for the same fiscal year in any other Minnesota
45
    public employee pension plan, except a volunteer firefighters'
46
    relief association governed by sections 69.771 to 69.776. This
47
    subdivision shall not be construed to prohibit a member who pays
48
     employee contributions and receives allowable service credit in
    the fund pursuant to this section in any year from being
50
    employed as a substitute teacher by any school district during
51
    that year. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 354.091
52
    and 354.42, a teacher may not pay retirement contributions or
    receive allowable service credit in the fund for teaching
54
    service rendered for any part of any year for which he the
    teacher pays retirement contributions or receives allowable
55
56
     service credit pursuant to this section or section 354A.091
57
    while on an extended leave of absence pursuant to section 125.60.
354*#10S
58
       354.10 FUND NOT SUBJECT TO ASSIGNMENT OR PROCESS;
59
    BENEFICIARIES.
60
       The right of a teacher to avait-himself take advantage of
61
    the benefits provided by this chapter, is a personal right only
62
    and shall not be assignable. All moneys to the credit of a
63
     teacher's account in the fund or any moneys payable to him the
64
    teacher from the fund shall belong to the state of Minnesota
65
    until actually paid to the teacher or his a beneficiary pursuant
     to the provisions of this chapter. Any power of attorney,
66
67
    assignment or attempted assignment of a teacher's interest in
68
    the fund, or of the beneficiary's interest therein, by a teacher
69
    or his a beneficiary, shall be null and void and the same shall
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be exempt from taxation under chapter 291 and from garnishment

section 518.611. Provided however, the board may pay an annuity

or benefit to a banking institution, qualified under chapter 48,

that is a trustee for a person eligible to receive such annuity

or levy under attachment or execution, except as provided in

PAGE

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or benefit. Upon completion of the proper forms as provided by
2 the board, the annuity or benefit check may be mailed to a
   banking institution, savings association or credit union for
 3
     deposit to the recipient's individual account or joint account
 4
 5 with his-or-her a spouse. The board shall prescribe the
 6 conditions which shall govern these procedures. If in the
 7
   judgment of the executive director conditions so warrant,
 8
     payment may be made to a public body in behalf of an annuitant,
   disabilitant, or survivor upon such terms as the executive
 9
10 director may prescribe. Any beneficiary designated by a teacher
11
     under the terms of this chapter, may be changed or revoked by
12
     the teacher at his pleasure, in such manner as the board may
13
     prescribe. In case a designated beneficiary dies before the
14
     teacher designating him the beneficiary dies, and a new
15 beneficiary is not designated, the teacher's estate shall be the
16
     beneficiary.
354*#146S
       354.146 RETIREMENT PROGRAMS.
17
18
      Subdivision 1. Every member who has rendered teaching
19
     service or was on an authorized leave of absence after June 30,
   1972 is covered by the full formula program except that those
20
21 members who have contributed to the variable annuity fund are
22
   covered by the combined formula and variable annuity
   program. The benefit of a former member who does not return to
23
24
    teaching service prior to retirement shall have-his-benefit be
25
    determined under the program in effect at the time of
26
   termination.
27
      Subd. 2. If a member had previously elected the total
28
   variable annuity program, a portion of his the variable annuity
   account accumulations will be transferred to his the formula
29
30 account and become a part of his the member's accumulated
31 deductions. An equal amount of state contributions shall be
32 transferred from the variable annuity fund to the teachers
33 retirement fund. Such transfers shall be in an amount equal to
34 four-sevenths of the value of the member's variable annuity
35
    account as of June 30, 1974, except that only one-half of the
36
   contributions made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974
37
    shall be transferred.
38
       No change for subd
354*#33S
       354.33 COMPUTATION OF RETIREMENT ANNUITIES.
39
40
       Subd. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 354.55,
41
   subdivision 3, when any person retires after July 1, 1973 who
42
    (a) has ten or more years of allowable service, and (b) does not
43
    have any retroactive social security coverage by reason of his
44
     the person's position in the retirement system, and (c) does not
   qualify for old age and survivor primary benefits at the time of
45
46
   retirement, the annuity shall be computed under section 354.44,
47
   subdivision 2 of the law in effect on June 30, 1969, except that
48
   accumulations after June 30, 1957, shall be calculated using the
   same mortality table and interest assumption used to transfer
49
50
     the required reserves to the Minnesota post-retirement
51
    investment fund.
52
      Subd. 6. When any person retires and whose annuity is
53 computed as a coordinated member as a result of (1) his-transfer
54
   transferring from public school teaching to state university
55
   teaching, and/or; (2) not rendering teaching service within a
56
    fiscal year; shall have his the annuity computed as a basic
57
   member for such service formerly accrued as a basic member.
58
       Subd. 7. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59
59
       Subd. 8. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59
       Subd. 9. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59
60
354*#35S
61
       354.35 RETIREMENT BEFORE BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR SOCIAL
62
    SECURITY.
63
       Any coordinated member who retires before he-is-eligible
64
    becoming eligible for social security retirement benefits, may
65
    elect to receive retirement benefits from the association in an
66
    amount greater than his the member's annuity computed on the
   basis of his the member's age when-he-retires at
67
68
   retirement. He The member shall exercise this option by making
69
     an application to the board on a form provided by the board.
70 This greater amount shall be the actuarial equivalent of the
71
    member's annuity computed on the basis of his the member's age
    when-he-retires at retirement. The greater amount shall be paid
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until the member reaches the age of 65 at which time the payment

1 from the association shall be reduced. These annuities provided 2 in this section shall be computed by an approved actuary. 354*#41S

3 354.41 TEACHERS RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION, ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. (1) Each annuitant, age 60 or over, who is drawing an annuity pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 135.10 and Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 354.44 and 354.33 shall have the right to have his membership in the fund restored upon resumption of teaching service, for the purpose of having deductions made in accordance with sections 354.42 and 355.48. Upon completion of five years of allowable service, under this subdivision the member shall be entitled to a coordinated annuity provided in section 354.44, subdivision 6. This annuity is in addition to any annuity previously granted under this chapter.

- (2) Any annuitant qualifying for membership in the fund under clause (1) may file a written notice with the executive director of the teachers retirement association requesting that deductions provided for in section 354.42 be made from compensation paid for subsequent teaching services. Such notice shall remain in effect until the annuitant requests in writing that this membership be revoked. After July 1, 1967, deductions pursuant to section 355.48 are required for any annuitant eligible for membership in the fund under clause (1). Teaching service rendered by an annuitant for which no deductions were made pursuant to section 354.42, shall not be included in any additional annuity granted pursuant to clause (1) of this subdivision.
- (3) Teachers retirement deductions made prior to July 1, 1973 from the salary of any annuitant who was qualified for membership in the fund under clause (1) of this subdivision at the time such deductions were made, shall be applicable to the computation of an annuity as provided under clause (1) of this subdivision even if the written notice required in clause (2) of this subdivision has not been filed. The teaching service related to such retirement deductions shall be deemed to be allowable service credit which is applicable to the completion of the five years of allowable service required in clause (2) of this subdivision.

Subd. 4. Any person who is a former member and is presently employed by the Minnesota federation of teachers or its affiliated branches within the state, the Minnesota education association, the Minnesota association of school principals, the Minnesota association of secondary school principals or the Minnesota association of school administrators may elect to be a coordinated member in the fund based on such employment; provided, however, that no person shall also be entitled to such membership if he-is also a member of a teachers retirement association in a city of the first class organized pursuant to chapter 354A for the same period of service. For such persons so employed on June 30, 1975, the election must be made prior to July 1, 1976. For such persons so employed after June 30, 1975, the election must be made upon commencing employment.

56 No change for subd 5 to 9 354*#44S

354.44 RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

No change for subd 1 to la

Subd. 2. COMPUTATION OF MONEY PURCHASE ANNUITY. The amount of retirement annuity is an amount equal to double the annuity which could be purchased by the member's accumulated deductions plus interest thereon. The annuity shall be determined by the member's age, his sex, double the amount of his accumulated deductions, double the interest earned on the accumulated deductions, and the appropriate mortality tables and interest rates. For the purpose of determining the amount of the annuity for a basic member, the accumulated deductions prior to July 1, 1957, and the accumulated deductions subsequent to July 1, 1957, shall be considered separately.

(1) For service rendered prior to July 1, 1957, the accumulated deductions for any member shall be carried forward at a fixed amount which is shown credited to his the member's account as of that date. That fixed amount shall also include any payments in lieu of salary deductions which are to be made

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in the future and are actually so made pursuant to an agreement 2 executed between the member and the board as authorized by section 354.50 or any other authorized payments made by the member to the fund. The annuity granted with respect to such period shall be determined by the following:

- (a) The fixed amount of the accumulated deductions for such period including the interest credited thereon as earned up to July 1, 1957.
- (b) Annuity purchase rates based on the mortality tables and interest assumption used by the board prior to July 1, 1957 in the case of basic members and an annuity purchase rate based on an appropriate annuity table of mortality with an interest assumption as provided in section 354.07, subdivision 1, in the case of coordinated members.
- (2) For service rendered subsequent to July 1, 1957, the accumulated deductions for any member shall consist of the amounts actually credited to his the member's account by reason 18 of salary deductions. The annuity granted with respect to such period shall be determined by the following:
 - (a) accumulated deductions for such period;
 - (b) interest credited on these accumulated deductions from July 1, 1957, to the date of retirement;
 - (c) interest credited on accumulated deductions including prior credited interest provided in paragraph (1) from July 1, 1957, to the date of retirement;
- (d) after the amount available for an annuity granted with 27 respect to such person is determined in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision, an additional amount equal to 20 percent of the sum of clause (2) (a) plus interest credited to 30 members account from July 1, 1957 to date of retirement is to be 31 added. This added amount is not to be doubled as provided for other amounts determined in this subdivision;
- (e) annuity purchase rate based on an appropriate annuity 34 table of mortality with an interest assumption as provided in 35 section 354.07, subdivision 1.
- Subd. 3. APPLICATION FOR RETIREMENT. Retirement may be made upon application of the member or of someone acting in 38 his the member's behalf.

No change for subd 4 to 5

Subd. 6. COMPUTATION OF FORMULA PROGRAM RETIREMENT 41 ANNUITY. (1) The formula retirement annuity hereunder shall be computed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the formula stated in clause (2) hereof on the basis of each member's average salary for the period of his the member's formula service credit. For the purposes of computing the formula benefits under the formula and variable program, if a combination of these formulas is used, the formula percentages 48 used will be those percentages in each formula as continued for the respective years of service from one formula to the next.

For all years of formula service credit "average salary" 51 for the purpose of determining the member's retirement annuity 52 means the average salary upon which contributions were made and upon which payments were made to increase the salary limitation provided in Minnesota Statutes 1971, section 354.511 for the highest five successive years of formula service credit provided however that such "average salary" shall not include any more than the equivalent of 60 monthly salary payments.

(2) The average salary as defined in clause (1), multiplied 59 by the following percentages per year of formula service credit 60 shall determine the amount of the annuity to which the member 61 qualifying therefor is entitled:

Coordinated Member Basic Member

Each year of service 1.0 percent 2.0 percent per year per year during first ten Each year of service 1.5 percent 2.5 percent per year thereafter per year

(3) Where any member retires prior to age 65 under a 68 formula annuity, the member shall be paid a retirement annuity 69 in an amount equal to the normal annuity provided in this subdivision and subdivision 7, reduced by one-half of one 71 percent for each month that the member is under age 65 to and including age 60 and reduced by one-fourth of one percent for 73 each month under age 60 at the time of retirement except that 74 for any member who has 30 or more years of allowable service credit, the reduction shall be applied only for each month which 76 the member is under age 62.

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                                                                PAGE
       No change for subd 7 to 8
354*#46S
        354.46 PAYMENTS AFTER DEATH.
       No change for subd 1 to 2
        Subd. 3. PAYMENT AFTER DEATH OF RETIREE. If a
 4
     former member dies after his retirement, he the former member or
    his a designated beneficiary shall be entitled to the annuity
     payment due for the full month during which death occurs if no
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    optional or reversionary annuity was designated by the member.
     If an optional or reversionary annuity has been designated by
    the member, a death benefit shall be paid in accordance with the
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     provisions of such annuity as described in section 354.45.
       Subd. 4. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59
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       No change for subd 5
354*#485
       354.48 PERMANENT DISABILITY BENEFITS.
14
       Subdivision 1. AGE, SERVICE AND SALARY REQUIREMENTS.
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     Where Any member who became totally and permanently disabled
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     after at least ten years of allowable service or after age 50
     with five years of allowable service, whichever is sooner,-he
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     shall be entitled to a disability benefit in an amount provided
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     in subdivision 3. If such disabled person's teaching service has
     terminated at any time, at least five of the required ten years
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22
     of allowable service must have been rendered after last becoming
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     a member. Any member whose average salary is less than $75 per
24
    month shall not be entitled to disability benefits.
      No change for subd 2
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26
      Subd. 3. COMPUTATION OF BENEFITS. (1) The amount of
     the disability benefit granted to members covered under section
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     354.44, subdivision 2, clauses (1) and (2), is an amount equal
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     to double the annuity which could be purchased by the member's
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     accumulated deductions plus interest thereon computed as though
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     the teacher were age 65 at the time the benefit begins to accrue
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     and in accordance with the law in effect when the disability
     application is received. Any member who applies for a
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     disability benefit after June 30, 1974 and who failed to make an
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     election pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1971, section 354.145,
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     shall have his the disability benefit computed under the
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     provisions of this clause or clause (2), whichever is larger.
       The benefit granted shall be determined by the following:
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       (a) the amount of the accumulated deductions;
40
       (b) interest actually earned on these accumulated
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    deductions to the date the benefit begins to accrue;
42
       (c) interest for the years from the date the benefit begins
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- to accrue to the date such member attains age 65 at the late of three percent;
- (d) annuity purchase rates based on an appropriate annuity table of mortality with interest of five percent.

In addition a supplementary monthly benefit shall be paid to basic members only in accordance with the following table:

50	Age When Benefit	Supplementary
51	Begins to Accrue	Benefit
52	Under Age 56	\$50
53	56	45
54	57	40
55	58	.35
56	59	30
57	60	25
58	61	20
59	62	15
60	63	10
61	64	5

- (2) The disability benefit granted to members covered under section 354.44, subdivision 6 or 7 shall be computed in the same manner as the annuity provided in subdivision 6 or 7 of that section, whichever is applicable. The disability benefit shall be the formula annuity without the reduction for each month the member is under age 65 at the time the benefit begins to accrue.
- (3) For the purposes of computing a retirement annuity when the member becomes eligible, the amounts paid for disability benefits shall not be deducted from the individual member's accumulated deductions. If the disability benefits provided in this subdivision exceed the monthly average salary of the disabled member, the disability benefits shall be reduced to an amount equal to the disabled member's average salary.

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No change for subd 3a to 5 Subd. 6. REGULAR PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS. At least 3 once each year during the first five years following the 4 allowance of a disability benefit to any member, and at least 5 once in every three-year period thereafter, the board shall once in every three-year period thereafter, the board shall 6 require the disability beneficiary to undergo a medical 8 or at any other place mutually agreed upon, by a physician or physicians engaged by the board 7 examination to be made at the place of residence of such person, 8 physicians engaged by the board. If any examination indicates 10 that he the member is no longer permanently and totally disabled or that he the member is engaged or is able to engage in a 11 12 substantial gainful occupation, payments of the disability benefit by the fund shall be discontinued. The payments shall 13 14 discontinue as soon as he the member is reinstated to the 15 payroll following sick leave, but in no case shall payment be 16 made for more than 60 days after physicians engaged by the board find that such person is no longer permanently and totally 17 18 disabled. 19 No change for subd 6a

Subd. 7. PARTIAL REEMPLOYMENT. Should the disabled person resume a gainful occupation and his have earnings are less than his the person's salary at the date of disability or the salary currently paid for similar positions, the board shall 24 continue the disability benefit in an amount which when added to such earnings does not exceed his the person's salary at the date of disability or the salary currently paid for similar positions, whichever is lower, provided the disability benefit 28 in such case does not exceed the disability benefit originally allowed. The provisions of this subdivision shall not prohibit the board from making a determination that a member is no longer

totally and permanently disabled or that the member is engaged 31 32 or is able to engage in a substantial gainful occupation based 33 on the results of the regular physical examinations required by subdivision 6 or any other physical examinations required by the 35 board. Payment of the disability benefit provided in this 36 subdivision during a period of partial reemployment shall be 37 discontinued if the board finds that the member is no longer totally and permanently disabled.

No change for subd 8 to 10

354*#49S 40

354.49 REFUND.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. Any person who has attained the age of at least 43 65 with less than ten years of credited allowable service shall 44 be entitled to receive a refund in an amount equal to his the person's accumulated deductions plus interest in lieu of a proportionate annuity pursuant to section 356.32 except those 47 covered under the provisions of section 354.44, subdivisions 6 48 or 7 in which case the refund shall be an amount equal to his the accumulated deductions credited to his the person's account as of June 30, 1957 and after July 1, 1957 his the accumulated 51 deductions plus interest at the rate of five percent compounded annually.

Subd. 4. Membership in the retirement association of any person shall terminate under the following conditions: (1) If a 55 person takes a refundment pursuant to this section; (2) When a 56 person's retirement annuity first begins to accrue as provided in section 354.44, subdivisions 1 and 4; (3) Upon his the person's ceasing to be a "teacher" whether by resignation, dismissal, or termination of temporary or provisional employment for the purpose of determining eligibility for disability or survivorship benefits as provided in sections 354.48, subdivision 1 and 354.46, subdivision 1, respectively.

Subd. 5. If a person ceases to render teaching service in 64 any school or institution to which the provisions of this chapter apply and does not make application for refund within five years after June 30th of the fiscal year in which the last deduction was taken from his salary for the retirement fund and if his the accumulated deductions are \$500 or less, such deductions and interest shall be credited to and become a part of the retirement fund. In the event such person returns to render teaching service in any school or institution to which 72 the provisions of this chapter apply and the deductions 73 previously credited to the retirement fund are \$5 or more, such

deductions and interest to date of restoration shall be restored to his the person's individual account. If the deductions

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previously credited to the retirement fund are $5 or more and
     such person applies for a refund pursuant to this section or an
     annuity pursuant to section 354.55, subdivision 3, such
     deductions credited to the retirement fund shall be restored to
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   such person's individual account.
354*#505
        354.50 TERMINATION OF SERVICE CREDITS.
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       Subdivision 1. When any member accepts a refund provided
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    in section 354.49, all existing service credits to which the
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     member was entitled prior to the acceptance of such refund shall
    terminate and shall not again be restored until the former
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     member acquires not less than two years allowable service credit
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     subsequent to taking his the last refund. In that event he the
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     former member may repay such refund. If more than one refund
    has been taken, all refunds must be repaid.
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15
       Subd. 2. If a member desires to repay his the refunds,
16
   payment shall include six percent interest compounded annually
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    from date of withdrawal to the date payment is made and shall be
     credited to the fund.
18
19
        Subd. 3. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59
20
       No change for subd 4
354*#51S
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       354.51 PAYMENTS TO RECEIVE CREDIT FOR PRIOR SERVICE;
     SHORTAGES IN MEMBER DEDUCTIONS.
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23
        Subdivision 1. No member shall be entitled to make
24
     payments in lieu of salary deductions to the retirement board to
25
     receive credit for any period of service prior to that date for
    which employee contributions were not deducted from his the
26
27
     member's salary, except as provided in subdivision 4, or
28
     sections 354.50 or 354.53.
       Subd. 2.
29
                  Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59
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       Subd. 3. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59
31
       No change for subd 4 to 5
354*#52S
       354.52 REPORTS.
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       No change for subd 2 to 3
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        Subd. 4. At least once each month, the chief
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     administrative officer of each employing school district or
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     managing body of schools and institutions to which the
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    provisions of this chapter apply shall transmit all amounts due
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    and furnish a signed statement indicating the amount due and
39
    transmitted, and shall transmit a statement containing such
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    other information as the executive director shall require.
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    Signing the statement shall have the force and effect of an oath
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    as to the correctness of the amount due and transmitted. Any
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     amount thus due and not transmitted shall accrue interest at the
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    rate of six percent compounded annually commencing 15 days after
     the date first due until the amount is transmitted and shall be
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    paid by the employing school district or other managing body.
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    The state treasurer shall credit all money received or withheld
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     pursuant to the provisions of this chapter to the fund and the
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    reports and date received by the state treasurer from each
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    reporting agency shall be available for the board. Any person
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    wilfully failing to perform any of the duties imposed upon-him
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     by this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
       No change for subd 5
53
354*#55S
        354.55 OPTIONS TO CERTAIN MEMBERS.
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55
       No change for subd 2
56
       Subd. 3. Any person who ceased teaching service prior to
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     July 1, 1957, who left his accumulated deductions in the fund
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     for the purpose of receiving when eligible, a retirement annuity
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     shall have his the annuity computed in accordance with the law
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    in effect at the date he the person ceased teaching service,
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     except that if such person has ten or more years of allowable
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    service credit, his the retirement annuity shall be determined
63
    under the law in effect on June 30, 1969.
64
       Subd. 4. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59
65
        No change for subd 5
66
       Subd. 6. Each annuitant who as a member of the fund
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    commenced drawing his the annuity between August 1, 1931 and
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    June 30, 1965, but not including his the annuitant's
    beneficiaries, shall be paid ten percent of his the present
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    monthly annuity if such annuitant retired pursuant to Minnesota
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    Statutes 1965, Sections 354.33 and 354.34 and fifteen percent
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of his the present monthly annuity if such annuitant retired

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1 pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 135.10 and Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 354.44 and 354.45, in addition 3 to the amounts such annuitant is otherwise entitled to receive 4 under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1965, Chapter 354.

Subd. 7. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59 Subd. 8. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59 Subd. 9. Repealed, 1974 c 289 s 59

Subd. 10. Any benefit to which any person may be entitled under this chapter may be reduced in amount upon application of 10 the person entitled thereto to the board of trustees, provided ll that such person shall first relinquish in writing all claim to that part of the full benefit which is the difference between the benefit which he the person would be otherwise entitled to receive and the benefit which he the person will receive. The reduced benefit shall be payment in full of all amounts due under this chapter for the month for which the payment is made and acceptance of the reduced benefit releases the retirement association from all obligation to pay to such person the difference between the amount of the reduced benefit and the full amount of the benefit which such person would otherwise have received. After July 1, 1971, any benefit reduced under the provisions of this subdivision may not again be restored.

No change for subd 11

Subd. 12. When any member retires under the law in effect prior to July 1, 1973 that portion of his the member's annuity based on accumulations after June 30, 1957 under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 354.44, Subdivision 2 and all accumulations under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 354.33, Subdivision 1 shall be calculated using the same mortality table and interest assumption used to transfer the required reserves to the Minnesota post-retirement 32 investment fund.

Subd. 13. Any person who ceased teaching service prior to 34 July 1, 1968, who has ten years or more of allowable service and 35 left his accumulated deductions in the fund for the purpose of 36 receiving when eligible a retirement annuity, shall have his the annuity computed in accordance with the law in effect on June 30, 1969, except that the portion of his the annuity based on accumulations after June 30, 1957, under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 354.44, Subdivision 2, and all accumulations under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 354.33, Subdivision 1, shall be calculated using the same mortality table and interest assumption used to transfer the required reserves to the Minnesota post-retirement investment fund.

46 No change for subd 14 to 19 354*#62S

> 354.62 PARTICIPATION IN MINNESOTA VARIABLE ANNUITY INVESTMENT FUND.

No change for subd 1

- INDIVIDUAL ELECTION. Each member of the Subd. 2. 51 teachers retirement association may elect to participate in the 52 variable annuity division by filing a written notice with the board of trustees on forms provided by the board.
- (1) Employee variable annuity contributions to the variable 55 annuity division shall be pursuant to the option available in section 354.44, subdivision 7, the employee variable annuity contributions shall be an amount equal to one-half of the employee rates specified in section 354.42, subdivision 2.
 - (2) Employer variable annuity contributions shall be an amount equal to the employee variable annuity contributions provided in clause (1). The deficiency in equal employer variable annuity contributions which shall exist prior to July 1, 1975 shall be recovered from the additional employer contributions made prior to July 1, 1975 pursuant to section 354.42, subdivision 5.
- (3) There shall be provided for members participating in the variable annuity division a separate account for each member which will show his the member's variable account accumulations 69 as defined in section 354.05, subdivision 23. The board shall establish such other accounts in the variable annuity division as it deems necessary for the operation of this provision.
 - (4) After June 30, 1974 there shall be no new participants in this program.
 - (5) Any active member currently participating in the variable annuity division may elect to cease participation in

1 the variable annuity division effective the July 1 following the filing of a written notice with the board of trustees on forms 3 provided by the board. If this election is made, all future 4 . contributions will go to the formula program. No change for subd 3 to 5 354*#66S 354.66 QUALIFIED PART-TIME TEACHERS; PARTICIPATION IN 7 FUND. 8 No change for subd 1 to 10 9 Subd. 11. Neither subdivision 5 nor 8 shall be construed 10 to prohibit a teacher who qualifies for full accrual of service 11 credit from and employee contributions to the retirement fund 12 pursuant to this section in any year from being employed as a 13 substitute teacher by any school district during that year. 14 Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 354.091 and 354.42, a 15 teacher may not qualify for full accrual of service credit from 16 and employee contributions to the retirement fund for other teaching service rendered for any part of any year for which he 17 18 the teacher qualifies for full accrual of service credit from 19 and employee contributions to the retirement fund pursuant to 20 this section or section 354A.094. 354A#091S 21 354A.091 TEACHERS ON EXTENDED LEAVE. 22 No change for subd 1 to 2 EFFECT OF NONPAYMENT. A teacher on extended 23 Subd. 3. leave pursuant to section 125.60 who does not make employee 24 25 contributions or whose employer contribution is not made to the applicable teachers retirement fund association in any year 26 27 shall be deemed to have ceased to be an active member of the 28 association and to have ceased to render teaching services beginning in that year for purposes of this chapter and the 29 30 articles of incorporation and bylaws of the association, and may not pay employee or employer contributions into the fund in any 31 32 subsequent year of the leave. Nonpayment of contributions into the fund shall not affect the rights or obligations of the 33 34 teacher or his the employing school district under section 35 125.60. No change for subd 4 to 5 36 37 Subd. 6. A teacher who makes employee contributions to and 38 receives allowable service credit in the applicable teacher's retirement fund association pursuant to this section may not 40 make employee contributions or receive allowable service credit 41 for the same period of time in any other Minnesota public 42 employee pension plan, except a volunteer firefighters' relief 43 association governed by sections 69.771 to 69.776. This 44 subdivision shall not be construed to prohibit a member who pays 45 employee contributions and receives allowable service credit in 46 the fund pursuant to this section in any year from being 47 employed as a substitute teacher by any school district during that year. Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter or 48 49 the bylaws of a retirement association, a teacher may not pay 50 retirement contributions or receive allowable service credit in 51 the fund for teaching service rendered for any part of any year 52 for which he the teacher pays retirement contributions or receives allowable service credit pursuant to section 354.094 or 54 this section while on an extended leave of absence pursuant to 55 section 125.60. 355*#03S 56 355.03 EMPLOYEES, CONTRIBUTIONS. 57 Subdivision 1. Every employee of the state, or any of its 58 political subdivisions, whose services are covered by the 59 agreement entered into under section 355.02 shall be required to 60 pay for the period of such coverage, into the contribution fund 61 established by section 355.04, contributions, with respect to 62 wages, equal to the amount of the employee's tax which would be 63 imposed by the federal insurance contributions act if such 64 services constituted employment within the meaning of that act. 65 Such liability shall arise in consideration of the employee's 66 retention in the service of the state, or any of its political

69 No change for subd 2 to 3 355*#206S

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70 355.206 CERTIFICATION BY GOVERNOR.

71 If The governor receives on receiving satisfactory evidence 72 that the conditions specified in section 218 (d) (7) of the

after the enactment of this chapter, as amended.

subdivisions, or his the employee's entry upon such service,

1 social security act have been met with respect to the St. Paul 2 teachers retirement fund association, he shall so certify to the secretary of health, education, and welfare. 355*#238 355.23 DULUTH REFERENDUM. 5 Subdivision 1. Upon the request of the governing body of 6 the Duluth teachers retirement fund association and the board of education of Independent School District No. 709 or upon the 7 petition of at least ten percent of the active members of the 9 association and the board of education of Independent School 10 District No. 709, the governor shall be empowered to authorize a referendum to be held at a date to be set by him the governor, 11 12 and to designate any agency or individual to supervise its 13 conduct, in accordance with the requirements of section 218(d) 14 (3) of the Social Security Act, on the question of whether service by teachers in positions covered by the Duluth teachers 15 16 retirement fund association should be excluded from or included 17 in an agreement under the enabling act. The notice of 18 referendum required by section 218(d) (3) (C) of the Social 19 Security Act to be given to teachers shall contain or shall be 20 accompanied by a statement, in such form and such detail as the 21 agency or individual designated to supervise the referendum 22 shall deem necessary and sufficient, to inform the teachers of 23 the rights which will accrue to them and their dependents and 24 survivors, and the liabilities to which they will be subject, if 25 their services are included in an agreement under the enabling 26 act, and the statement shall contain in such form and such 27 detail as deemed necessary the plan proposed for the 28 integration, supplementation or combination of the teachers 29 retirement fund association and social security. The cost of 30 any referendum hereby authorized shall be paid by the teachers 31 retirement fund association in reference to which the referendum 32 is held. 33 Subd. 2. Upon receiving-evidence-satisfactory-to-him being 34 satisfied by the evidence that with respect to any such 35 referendum the conditions specified in section 218(d) (3) of the 36 Social Security Act have been met, the governor shall so certify to the secretary of health, education and welfare. 37 38 No change for subd 3 355*#245 39 355.24 RETROACTIVE PROCEDURE. 40 No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. Effective retroactively with respect to services 41 42 performed after the effective date as specified in the 43 modification, by teachers who are such on the date the 44 modification is entered into or thereafter, each and every 45 political subdivision is hereby authorized, required, and 46 directed, in consideration of sections 355.21 to 355.27, to 47 impose upon each such teacher a contribution with respect to his 48 the teacher's wages, not exceeding the amount of the employee 49 tax which would be imposed by the Federal Insurance Contribution 50 Act if such services constituted employment within the meaning 51 of that act, and to deduct the amount of such contribution 52 from his the teacher's wages as and when paid. With respect to 53 deductions from wages for services performed in positions 54 covered by such teachers retirement fund association, the 55 deductions shall be made by the employer who is such on the date 56 of the modification irrespective of for whom the services were 57 performed during such prior period. Contributions so collected 58 shall be paid into the contribution fund in partial discharge of 59 the liability of each and every political subdivision in respect 60 thereto. 61 No change for subd 3 355*#285S 62 355.285 CERTIFICATION BY GOVERNOR. 63 If The governor receives, on receiving satisfactory 64 evidence that the conditions specified in section 218 (d) (7) of 65 the social security act have been met with respect to the 66 Minneapolis teachers retirement fund association, he shall so 67 certify to the secretary of health, education, and welfare. 355*#293S 68 355.293 CERTIFICATION BY GOVERNOR. 69

him the governor for the purpose receives, on receiving 71 satisfactory evidence that the conditions specified in section 218(d) (7) of the social security act have been met, he shall so

The governor or an official of the state designated by

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certify to the secretary of health, education and welfare. 355*#296S 355.296 RETROACTIVE EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS. 3 Subdivision 1. Effective retroactively with respect to 4 employment after the date of retroactive coverage by public employees who are employed on the date of the agreement or 6 modification and who are included within such agreement or modification, the board of trustees of the public employees 7 8 retirement association shall pay out of its fund an amount for 9 each public employee so included which is equal to the amount of 10 employee tax which would have been imposed by the federal 11 insurance contribution act, if such service constituted 12 employment within the meaning of that act. This payment shall 13 be computed from the date of retroactive coverage to the date 14 that deductions are taken from the wages of each such public 15 employee as provided hereafter. The amount so paid by the trustees shall be deducted from the accumulated deductions, if 16 17 any, from the salary of the public employee which have been paid 18 to the public employees retirement association. If the 19 accumulated deductions of any public employee are not sufficient 20 to pay for his the employee's retroactive contribution, such 21 employee shall pay the difference to the fund. To the extent that the difference is not paid by the employee, it shall 22 23 constitute a liability of his the employer. An employer shall 24 be subrogated to the rights of the association in respect of any 25 amount paid by the employer on account of its liability in 26 behalf of the employee. No change for subd 2 to 3 27 28 Subd. 4. Any member who elects social security coverage 29 from and after January 1, 1969 and thereby transfers to the 30 coordinated fund and from whose account retroactive social security employee taxes are paid by the board of trustees of the 31 32 public employees retirement association, shall be required to 33 reimburse the said association in an amount equal to the 34 difference between employee contributions at the rate of six 35 percent of his total salary and the aggregate of three percent 36 of said salary plus the rate of retroactive social security 37 employee taxes paid on said salary restricted to earnings 38 limitations imposed by the federal insurance contribution act covering public service rendered from and after said date of 39 40 January 1, 1969. In the event any such member does not reimburse the association within 30 days following notification 41 42 by the public employees retirement association of the amount so 43 due, interest shall accrue thereon at the rate of six percent per annum compounded annually from the date first payable. The 44 45 governmental subdivision in which any such member rendered 46 public service from and after January 1, 1969 covering which 47 service retroactive social security employer taxes are paid by the board of trustees of the public employees retirement 48 49 association shall be required to reimburse the said association 50 in an amount equal to the aforementioned difference, such amount 51 to be paid from the proceeds of a tax levy made pursuant to 52 section 353.28, or from other funds available to the employer. 355*#297S 53 355.297 CURRENT EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTION. 54 No change for subd 1 55 Subd. 2. With respect to services performed after the 56 effective date of the agreement or modification, each public 57 employee included in the agreement or modification shall pay 58 contributions with respect to wages and the same will be 59 deducted from his the employee's wages as and when paid in an 60 amount equal to the employee tax which would be imposed by the 61 federal insurance contributions act if the services covered by 62 the agreement or modification constituted employment within the 63 meaning of that act. Contributions so made shall be paid into 64 the contributions fund provided for in the enabling act in partial discharge of the liability of the state and each political subdivision in respect thereto. Failure to deduct 65 66 67 such contribution shall not relieve the political subdivision 68 from liability therefor. 355*#46S 355.46 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS. 69 70

No change for subd 'l to 3 Subd. 5. After July 1, 1971, any member of the fund who elects social security coverage thereby causing the board of trustees of the teachers retirement association to pay

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retroactive social security employee taxes from his the member's
   account, shall be required to reimburse the said association in
 3 an amount equal to the difference which occurs when employee
     contributions at the rate of seven percent of his total salary
   are subtracted from the sum of three and one-half percent of his
 6 total salary plus the amount of social security employee taxes
 7
   paid on such salary in accordance with the federal insurance
   contribution act covering public service after January 1, 1971.
    In the event any such member does not reimburse the association
9
10 within one year, or before retirement, whichever is earlier,
11 following notification by the teachers retirement association of
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    the amount so due, formula service credit will be prorated in
13
    accordance with section 354.05, subdivision 25.
355*#59S
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        355.59 CERTIFICATION BY GOVERNOR.
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        \pm f The governor receives, on receiving satisfactory
     evidence that the conditions specified in section 218(d) (7) of
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   the social security act have been met with respect to the
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   teachers retirement association, he shall so certify to the
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    secretary of health, education, and welfare.
355*#73S
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       355.73 REFERENDUM.
21
      No change for subd 1
22
      Subd. 2. At least 35 percent of the employees of any
   public hospital may petition the governor to conduct a
23
   referendum pursuant to section 218(d) (6) (C) of the social
24
25
   security act to be held on the date to be set by him the
26 governor in accordance with the requirements of said act.
27
       Subd. 3. The governing body of any public hospital may
28
     petition the governor to conduct a referendum pursuant to
29
    section 218(d) (6) (C) of the social security act to be held at
30
   a date to be set by him the governor in accordance with the
    requirements of said act.
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      No change for subd 4 to 8
355*#75S
     355.75 CERTIFICATION BY GOVERNOR.
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        If The governor receives, on receiving satisfactory
   evidence that the conditions specified in section 218(d) (7) of
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36 the social security act have been met he shall so certify to the
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    secretary of health, education, and welfare.
355*#77S
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        355.77 RETROACTIVE EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS.
39
       Subdivision 1. Effective retroactively with respect to
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   employment after the date of retroactive coverage by hospital
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    employees who are employed on the date of the agreement or
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     modification and who are included within such agreement or
     modification, the board of trustees of the public employees
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    retirement association shall pay out of its fund an amount for
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    each hospital employee so included which is equal to the amount
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    of employee tax which would have been imposed by the federal
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    insurance contribution act, if such service constituted
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     employment within the meaning of that act. This payment shall
49
     be computed from the date of retroactive coverage to the date
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    that deductions are taken from the wages of each such hospital
     employee as provided in section 355.78. The amount so paid by
51
52
   the trustees shall be deducted from the accumulated deductions
53
   of each such member of the public employees retirement
54
    association. If the accumulated deductions of any member are
   not sufficient to pay for his the member's retroactive
55
     contribution, such member shall pay the difference to the fund.
56
57
     To the extent that the difference is not paid by the employee,
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    it shall constitute a liability of his the employer. An
59
     employer shall be subrogated to the rights of the association in
60 respect of any amount paid by the employer on account of its
61
    liability in behalf of the employee.
       No change for subd 2 to 3
62
      Subd. 4. Any member who is employed by a public hospital
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    and who elects social security coverage from and after January
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     1, 1969 and thereby transfers to the coordinated fund and from
   whose account retroactive social security employee taxes are
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     paid by the board of trustees of the public employees retirement
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     association, shall be required to reimburse the said association
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   in an amount equal to the difference between employee
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   contributions at the rate of six percent of his total salary and
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the aggregate of three percent of said salary plus the rate of

retroactive social security employee taxes paid on said salary

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restricted to earnings limitations imposed by the federal
 2 insurance contribution act covering public service rendered from
 3 and after said date of January 1, 1969. In the event any such
 4 member does not reimburse the association within 30 days
    following notification by the public employees retirement
     association of the amount so due, interest shall accrue thereon
    at the rate of six percent per annum compounded annually from
 8 the date first payable. The governmental subdivision operating
    the public hospital in which any such member rendered public
    service from and after January 1, 1969 covering which service
10
11
    retroactive social security employer taxes are paid by the board
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    of trustees of the public employees retirement association shall
13
    be required to reimburse the said association in an amount equal
14
    to the aforementioned difference, such amount to be paid from
15
    the proceeds of a tax levy made pursuant to section 353.28, or
16
    from other funds available to the employer.
355*#78S
       355.78 CURRENT EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS.
17
18
       No change for subd 1
19
       Subd. 2. With respect to services performed after the date
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    of execution of the agreement or modification, each hospital
21
    employee included in the agreement or modification shall pay
22
    contributions with respect to wages and the same shall be
23
    deducted from his the employee's wages as and when paid in an
    amount equal to the employee tax which would be imposed by the
    federal insurance contributions act if the services covered by
25
26
    the agreement or modification constituted employment within the
27
    meaning of that act. Contributions so made shall be paid into
28
    the contribution fund provided for in the enabling act in
29
    partial discharge of the liability of the state and each
    political subdivision in respect thereto. Failure to deduct
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31
    such contribution shall not relieve the hospital employee, or
    the state or the political subdivision, from liability therefor.
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356*#30S
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       356.30 COMBINED SERVICE ANNUITY.
       No change for subd 1
34
35
       Subd. 2. REPAYMENT OF REFUNDS. Any person who is
36
    employed in a position covered by one of the funds enumerated in
37 subdivision 3 who has received a refund from any other of such
    funds may repay such refund to the respective fund under such
39
    terms and conditions as are consistent with the laws governing
    such other fund, except that he the person need not be a currently contributing member of the fund to which the refund is
40
41
42
    repaid at the time the repayment is made.
43
       No change for subd 3
356*#451S
44
       356.451 PROVISIONAL MEMBERSHIP FOR CERTAIN PERSONS IN
    VARIOUS RETIREMENT FUNDS OR PLANS.
45
       Subdivision 1. RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR PROVISIONAL MEMBERS;
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47
    AUTHORIZATION. Notwithstanding any provisions to the
    contrary of the laws governing the funds enumerated in
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    subdivision 2, any person who is employed in subsidized
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    on-the-job training, work experience or public service
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    employment as an enrollee under the federal comprehensive
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    employment and training act, who does not have as of the later
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    of March 30, 1978 or the date of employment sufficient service
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    credit in the retirement fund to meet the minimum vesting
55
    requirements for a deferred annuity, who otherwise meets all of
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    the applicable eligibility requirements of the fund and who is
57
    designated as such by the city council of the city of
58
    Minneapolis or the board of education of special school district
59
    number 1, whichever is applicable, shall be considered a
60
    provisional member of the fund. There shall be established a
61
    subsidiary reserve account for provisional members which shall
62
    be managed by the board of trustees of the fund as a separate
    account and which shall not be considered as an asset or a
63
64
    liability of the fund. To this account shall be credited all
65
    employee and required employer contributions made by or on
66
    account of provisional members. A separate record for each
    provisional member shall be maintained showing the length of
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    service completed, the accrued employee and required employer
69
    contributions made by or on account of each provisional member,
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    and the actual rate of interest earned on the assets of the
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account. The assets of the separate account shall be invested

in the same manner as and subject to the same limitations which are applicable to the general assets of the retirement fund. The

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PAGE

board of trustees shall remit back to the prime sponsor of the 2 federal comprehensive employment and training act program periodically as required by the applicable federal regulation an 4 amount equal to the total required employer contributions made 5 on account of provisional members who terminate or who are terminated from subsidized on-the-job training, work experience 6 7 or public service employment without obtaining unsubsidized 8 employment with an employer who employs members who regularly 9 have retirement coverage provided by that retirement fund or by a retirement fund enumerated in section 356.30, subdivision 3, 10 11 or without obtaining sufficient service credit to become 12 entitled to a deferred retirement annuity had they been regular 13 members of that retirement fund during the period of their 14 provisional membership, plus interest at the rate or rates 15 actually earned and in addition any amounts which exceed the 16 funds required to cover current provisional members as projected 17 by the board of trustees. Any provisional member who terminates 18 or is terminated from subsidized on-the-job training, work 19 experience or public service employment without obtaining 20 unsubsidized employment with an employer who employs members who regularly have retirement coverage provided by that retirement 21 22 fund or by a retirement fund enumerated in section 356.30, subdivision 3, or without obtaining sufficient service to become 23 24 entitled to a deferred retirement annuity had he the provisional 25 $\underline{\text{member}}\text{-}\,\text{been}$ a regular member of the retirement fund during the 26 period of his provisional membership shall be entitled upon 27 making valid written application to a refund of all employee 28 contributions credited to the member in the subsidiary reserve 29 account for provisional members, plus interest at the average 30 actual rate of interest earned on the assets of the account, but 31 not to exceed the rate of three and one-half percent per annum 32 compounded annually from the date of commencement of provisional 33 membership, computed to the first day of the month in which the 34 refund is processed, and based on fiscal year balances. If the 35 provisional member obtains unsubsidized employment with an 36 employer who employs members who regularly have retirement 37 coverage provided by that retirement fund or by a retirement 38 fund enumerated in section 356.30, subdivision 3, or obtains 39 sufficient service to become entitled to a deferred retirement 40 annuity had the period of provisional membership been as a 41 regular member, the board of trustees shall transfer the total 42 employee and required employer contributions and any interest 43 attributable to those contributions to the regular retirement 44 fund and shall credit the period of service as a provisional 45 member as allowable or formula service. Unless the provisional 46 member becomes a regular member of the same retirement fund or a 47 retirement fund enumerated in section 356.30, subdivision 3, 48 within the time period allowed under the applicable federal 49 regulations following the person's termination of provisional 50 status, no period of provisional membership shall be considered 51 allowable service for purposes of the combined service annuity 52 pursuant to section 356.30 or any service in more than one 53 retirement fund provision. For any former provisional member 54 who becomes a regular member of a retirement fund enumerated in 55 section 356.30, subdivision 3, the board of trustees shall 56 require written certification of the fact of unsubsidized 57 employment from the subsequent employer and of the fact of 58 regular fund membership from the subsequent retirement fund. 59 any provisional member obtains service in an amount sufficient 60 to entitle the provisional member to a disability benefit or the 61 provisional member's survivor to a survivor's benefit had the 62 provisional member been a regular member for that period of 63 service, then the provisional member or the provisional member's 64 survivor shall be entitled to a benefit when otherwise qualified 65 notwithstanding the fact that the person was a provisional 66 member. Upon the commencement of such benefit, an amount equal to the contributions and interest credited to the provisional 67 68 member shall be transferred from the reserve account for 69 provisional members to the regular fund. In any actuarial 70 valuation made by the fund pursuant to this chapter, the results 71 of the subsidiary reserve account for provisional members shall 72 be contained in a separate calculation or tabulation. The 73 separate calculation or tabulation shall use the actuarial 74 assumptions used by the fund which are appropriate to the

experience of the subsidiary reserve account for provisional

members, and shall include the items contained in section

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356.215, subdivision 4, clauses (1), (2), (6)(a), and (11).
       No change for subd 2
357*#0215
        357.021 CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT; FEES.
        No change for subd la
        Subd. 2. FEE AMOUNTS. The fees to be charged and
 6
     collected by the clerk of district court shall be as follows:
        (1) In every civil action or proceeding in said court, the
     plaintiff, petitioner, or other moving party shall pay, when the
    first paper on-his-part is filed for that party in said action,
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     a fee of $20, except that in an action for marriage dissolution,
11
    the fee is $55.
12
       The defendant or other adverse or intervening party, or any
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    one or more of several defendants or other adverse or
14
    intervening parties appearing separately from the others, shall
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     pay, when the first paper on-his-or-their-part is filed for that
     party in said action, a fee of $15.
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17
        The party requesting a trial by jury shall pay $15.
18
        The fees above stated shall be the full trial fee
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     chargeable to said parties irrespective of whether trial be to
     the court alone, to the court and jury, or disposed of without
20
21
     trial, and shall include the entry of judgment in the action,
22
     but does not include copies or certified copies of any papers so
23
     filed or proceedings under sections 106A.005 to 106A.811, except
24
     the provisions therein as to appeals.
25
       (2) Certified copy of any instrument from a civil or
26
     criminal proceeding $5 and $3.50 for an uncertified copy.
27
        (3) Issuing a subpoena $1 for each name.
28
        (4) Issuing an execution and filing the return thereof;
29
    issuing a writ of attachment, injunction, habeas corpus,
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     mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, or other writs not
31
     specifically mentioned, $5.
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        (5) Issuing a transcript of judgment, or for filing and
33
     docketing a transcript of judgment from another court, $5.
34
       (6) Filing and entering a satisfaction of judgment, partial
     satisfaction or assignment of judgment, $5.
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36
       (7) Certificate as to existence or nonexistence of
37
     judgments docketed, $1 for each name certified to and $1 for
38
     each judgment certified to.
        (8) Filing and indexing trade name; or recording notary
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     commission; or recording basic science certificate; or recording
41
    certificate of physicians, osteopaths, chiropractors,
42
     veterinarians or optometrists, $5.
43
       (9) For the filing of each partial, final, or annual
44
     account in all trusteeships, $10.
      (10) All other services required by law for which no fee is
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    provided such fee as compares favorably with those herein
     provided, or such as may be fixed by rule or order of the court.
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48
        No change for subd 2a to 4
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       Subd. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law to
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   the contrary, no fee otherwise required to be paid to the clerk
51
     of district court by a defendant or defendants when the-first
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     paper-on-his-or-their-part-is-filed filing the first paper for
     that party in an action, shall be paid by the state of
53
54
    Minnesota, or any department or agency thereof, when the state
55
    or a department or agency as plaintiff enters judgment pursuant
56
    to a confession of judgment executed by the defendant.
357*#07S
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        357.07 DEPOSIT FOR FEES.
58
       No civil action, appeal, or proceeding shall be entered
59
    with the clerk of the district court until the person desiring
    the entry deposits with the clerk the sum of $5 on account of
60
61
    fees in the case and out of which the clerk shall satisfy the
62
     fees as they accrue. Whenever the sum, or any further deposit,
63
    is exhausted the clerk may require as a condition for further
64
    entries or fees an additional deposit of $1. Any balance
65
     remaining with the clerk after determination of the case shall
66
    be returned to the depositor, -his or the depositor's agent or
67
    attorney. Fees and charges for a transcript of the minutes of
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71 357.08 PAID BY APPELLANT IN APPEAL.

folio, and 50 cents for the certificate.

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69 70

357*#08S

There shall be paid to the clerk of the appellate courts by the appellant, or moving party or person requiring the service,

any trial, or of any papers on file, shall be at the rate of 75 cents for the first three folios, 15 cents for each additional

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1 in all cases of appeal, certiorari, habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, prohibition, or other original proceeding, when 2 initially filed with the clerk of the appellate courts, the sum 3 of \$50 to the clerk of the appellate courts. In addition, there shall be paid by the appellant or moving party or person the sum 5 of \$10 to the court or agency whose decision is sought to be 6 No additional filing fee shall be required for a petition for accelerated review by the supreme court. A filing 8 9 fee of \$50 shall be paid to the clerk of the appellate courts 10 upon the filing of a petition for review from a decision of the 11 court of appeals. 12

The clerk shall not file any paper, issue any writ or certificate, or perform any service enumerated herein, until the payment has been made for it. He The clerk shall pay the sum into the state treasury as provided for by section 15A.01.

The charges provided for shall not apply to disbarment

proceedings, nor to an action or proceeding by the state taken solely in the public interest, where the state is the appellant or moving party, nor to copies of the opinions of the court furnished by the clerk to the parties before judgment, or furnished to the district judge whose decision is under review, or to such law library associations in counties having a population exceeding 50,000, as the court may direct. 357*#09S

357.09 SHERIFFS.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. He The sheriff shall be allowed reasonable and necessary expenses actually paid out for food furnished any prisoner while conducting him the prisoner to jail and for his the prisoner's transportation by a common carrier.

No change for subd 4 to 8

357*#11S

357.11 CORONERS.

Fees for viewing or examining each dead body, for holding an inquest, for preparing folios, and allowances for mileage for necessary travel shall be determined by the county board.

- (1) In performing the sheriff's duties a coroner shall receive the fees allowed to the sheriff for like services.
- (2) Fees and mileage for physicians called by the coroner to make autopsies shall be determined by the county board. A coroner or deputy coroner, who is duly licensed and registered to practice medicine and surgery in this state, shall not be disqualified from rendering medical care or hospitalization to a recipient of public relief or being appointed an examiner in insanity or incompetency hearings, or from being compensated therefor, by virtue of holding such office. A coroner or deputy coroner, who is a duly licensed funeral director or embalmer in this state, shall not be disqualified from performing any duties prescribed by law for each from rendering such services to a recipient of public relief, or from being compensated therefor, by virtue of holding such office. This chapter shall apply to all counties now having or hereafter having a population of less than 275,000 but shall not apply to any county where such fees are now fixed by special laws.
- (4) The county board of any such county may allow the reasonable and necessary expenses of any such coroner or his coroner's deputies, incurred for ambulance, telephone tolls, telegrams, or postage, solely for official business.

357*#125 57 357.12 CONSTABLES.

The fees to be charged by a constable shall be as follows:

- (1) for serving a warrant or other writ, not otherwise provided for, 25 cents for each person named in it and served;
- (2) for a copy of each summons delivered on request or left at the residence of defendant, 25 cents;
- (3) serving a subpoena or summons, 50 cents for each person named in it and served; provided, that any summons or subpoena may be served by any person not a party to the action, but if served by any person other than an officer, no fees or mileage shall be allowed and service shall be proved by affidavit;
- (4) serving an attachment, 50 cents;
 - (5) each copy of an attachment, 15 cents;
- 70 (6) each copy of an inventory of property seized on attachment, 15 cents;
 - (7) serving summons on garnishee, 50 cents;
 - (8) copy of any affidavit or other paper not otherwise

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provided for, ten cents per folio;
 2
        (9) posting each notice, 15 cents;
 3
        (10) for travel to and from the place of service, when
     necessary in serving any process or paper authorized to be
     served by them, ten cents per mile;
 6
        (11) committing to prison, 50 cents;
       (12) summoning a jury, $1;
(13) writing a list of jurors, 15 cents;
 8
 9
       (14) attending on a jury, 50 cents;
10
        (15) on all sums collected on execution and paid over,
11
     charged upon the judgment debtor, five percent;
        (16) serving a writ of replevin, 50 cents;
12
13
        (17) summoning and swearing appraisers and taking
14
     appraisement, 50 cents;
15
        (18) taking and approving security in any case, 25 cents.
16
        A constable shall be allowed all reasonable and necessary
17
     expenses actually paid out for food and lodging furnished by him
18
     the constable for any prisoner, not to exceed $1 per day while
     having the prisoner in custody pending trial and while
19
20
     conducting the prisoner to jail, together with the
     transportation charges for the prisoner paid to a common
21
22
     carrier. If adjournment is for longer than three days, the
23
     prisoner shall be committed to the county jail.
357*#13S
        357.13 POLICE OFFICERS, FEES IN STATE CASES; ADVANCE
24
25
     PAYMENT OF FEES TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS BY STATE OR COUNTY.
        Subdivision 1. CITY POLICE; WITNESS FEES. No police
     officer of any city shall receive any witness fee in a suit or
27
     prosecution brought in the name of the state, but any county or
29
     city may reimburse him the officer for expenses actually
30
     incurred.
31
        No change for subd 2
357*#17S
32
        357.17 NOTARIES PUBLIC.
33
        The maximum fees to be charged and collected by a notary
34
     public shall be as follows:
35
        (1) For protest of nonpayment of note or bill of exchange
36
     or of nonacceptance of such bill, where protest is legally
37
     necessary, and copy thereof, $1;
38
        (2) For every other protest and copy, $1;
        (3) For making and serving every notice of nonpayment of
39
40
     note or nonacceptance of bill and copy thereof, $1;
41
       (4) For any affidavit or paper for which provision is not
42
     made herein, $1 per folio, and 20 cents per folio for copies;
43
        (5) For each oath administered, $1;
44
        (6) For acknowledgments of deeds and for other services
45
     authorized by law, the legal fees allowed other officers for
46
     like services;
47
        (7) For recording each instrument required by law to be
48
     recorded by him the notary, $1 per folio.
357*#22S
49
        357.22 WITNESSES.
50
        The fees to be paid to witnesses shall be as follows:
51
        (1) For attending in any action or proceeding in any court
52
     or before any officer, person, or board authorized to take the
53
     examination of witnesses, $10 for each day;
        (2) For travel to and from the place of attendance, to be
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55
     estimated from his the witness's residence, if within the state,
56
     or from the boundary line of the state where he the witness
57
     crossed it, if without the state, 24 cents per mile.
58
        No person is obliged to attend as a witness in any civil
59
     case unless one day's attendance and travel fees are paid or
60
     tendered him the witness in advance.
357*#235
61
        357.23 WITNESS FEES OF OFFICERS OF MUNICIPALITIES.
62
        No officer or employee of any city or county in this state
63
     shall receive or be paid any sum as witness fees in any case in
     which the state of Minnesota, the county, or the city, of which
64
     he the witness is an officer or employee, is a party, if the
65
66
     case be tried in the witness's city of which-he-is-a-resident
67
     residence.
357*#2425
68
        357.242 PARENTS OF JUVENILES.
        In any proceeding where a parent or guardian attends the
69
70
     proceeding with a minor witness and the parent or guardian is
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not himself a witness, one parent or guardian shall be

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1 compensated in those cases where witness compensation is
 2
     mandatory under section 357.22, 357.24, or 357.241, and may be
     compensated at the discretion of the judge when the minor is a
 4 witness on behalf of a defendant in a criminal case or on behalf
   of a juvenile in a juvenile court proceeding. The court shall
 6 award no more than a combined total of $40 to the parent or
     guardian and the minor witness.
357*#25S
8
        357.25 EXPERT WITNESSES.
        The judge of any court of record, before whom any witness
 9
10
     is summoned or sworn and examined as an expert in any profession
11
    or calling, may,-in-his-discretion, allow such fees or
12
    compensation as 7-in-his-judgment 7 may be just and reasonable.
357*#27S
13
        357.27 CORONER JURORS.
14
        Each juror sworn before a coroner at an inquest shall
    receive $3 for each day's attendance and ten cents for each mile
15
    traveled in going to and returning from the site of the
16
     inquest. The distance shall be computed by the usually traveled
17
18 route and paid out of the county treasury. The coroner shall
19
    deliver to each juror a certificate for the number of days'
20 attendance and miles traveled for which he the juror is entitled
21
    to compensation. Each juror sworn in any action pending before
22
    any sheriff on a writ of inquiry, shall receive $3, to be paid,
23
    in the first instance in all civil actions, by the party calling
24
    for the jurors. The certificate of the coroner for services
25
    rendered as a juror before him the coroner shall be filed with
    the county auditor, who shall draw his a warrant upon the county
26
27
    treasurer for the amount. The certificate shall be sufficient
28
    voucher for the issuance of the warrant.
357*#285
29
        357.28 COURT COMMISSIONER.
30
        Subdivision 1. FEES. The fees to be charged and
31
   collected by a court commissioner shall be as follows, and no
32
    other or greater fees shall be charged:
       (1) For examining any petition, complaint, affidavit, or
33
34
   any paper wherein an order is required, $2.50;
35
        (2) For making and entering an order on the same, $1;
36
        (3) For examining an alleged insane or inebriate person for
    commitment, $25;
37
38
      (4) For hearing and deciding on the return of a writ of
39
    habeas corpus, $10 for each day necessarily occupied;
40
        (5) For examination of judgment debtors in proceedings
41
    supplementary to execution and for all disclosures in
42
    garnishment proceedings, in writing, 25 cents per folio;
       (6) For all other services rendered by him the
43
     commissioner, the same fees as are allowed by law to other
44
45
   officers for similar services.
46
        No change for subd 2
357*#295
47
        357.29 SERVICES NOT RENDERED; ILLEGAL FEES.
48
        No judge, sheriff, or other officer, or any other person to
whom any fee or compensation is allowed by law for any service,
shall take or receive any other or greater fee or reward for the
    service than allowed by law. No fee or compensation shall be
52 demanded or received by any officer or person for any service
53 unless it was actually rendered, except in the case of
54
     prospective costs. Any person violating either of these
55 provisions is liable to the party aggrieved for treble the
56
     damages sustained by-him.
357*#31S
57
        357.31 COPIES; ITEMIZED LIST; FEES UNIFORM.
58
        The legal fees paid for certified copies of the depositions
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63 shall, on demand, furnish an itemized list and receipt the same 64 on payment. On refusal to do so, he the officer shall be liable 65 to the party paying the same for three times the amount paid. 66

Every officer shall be entitled to the same fees for performing the same, service.

of witnesses filed in any clerk's office, or any documents or papers filed or recorded in any public office, necessarily used on trial of a cause or on the assessment of damages, shall be

allowed in the taxation of costs. Any officer receiving fees

67 357*#32S

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357.32 WITNESS IN CRIMINAL CASES; WHEN AND HOW PAID. When it appears that any witness subpoenaed or required to appear on behalf of the state has come from another state or

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country or is indigent, the court may, by order upon the minutes, direct the county treasurer to pay the witness a reasonable sum for expenses. When a prosecution in the name of the state fails, or the defendant proves insolvent, escapes, or is unable to pay the fees when convicted, they shall be paid out of the county treasury, unless otherwise ordered by the court. The clerk of court upon request of the county attorney or the attorney general may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses in behalf of the state or county without payment of 10 fees in advance; and, in criminal cases, the witnesses for the 11 defendant shall also be compelled to attend without payment of 12 fees in advance, and failure to attend after being served with a 13 subpoena shall subject any witness to be proceeded against in the same manner as provided by law in other cases where payment 14 of fees is required to be paid in advance. The clerk of any 16 court in which a witness has attended on behalf of the state in 17 a civil action shall give the witness a certificate of 18 attendance and travel, which entitles him the witness to receive 19 the amount from the county treasurer. 357*#335 20

357.33 PUT IN COUNTY TREASURY.

Unless otherwise provided by law, every county official 22 receiving a stated salary shall receive the same in full compensation for all services and expenses whatsoever, and shall, on the first Monday of each month, file with the county auditor a correct statement of all fees received by-him, and turn the same into the county treasury. 357*#39S

357.39 CLERKS, CITIES OF FIRST CLASS.

Notwithstanding any law or laws or parts of laws of the 29 state of Minnesota to the contrary, the city clerk of each city of the first class in this state may and shall charge and collect fees for the use and benefit of the city, in amounts and for purposes as follows:

- 1. For filing any chattel mortgage, or duplicate or certified copy thereof, or assignment or partial release or satisfaction thereof, and indexing, entering and certifying to the date of filing same, for each instrument, 25 cents.
- 2. For filing reports of chattel mortgage foreclosure 38 sale, and indexing, entering and certifying to the date of filing the same, for each instrument, 25 cents.
 - For filing any promissory note, or conditional contract of sale, or copy of either thereof, or memorandum of oral contract, or partial release or satisfaction of either thereof, and indexing and entering and certifying to the date of filing the same, for each instrument, 25 cents.
 - 4. For filing statements of claims for motor vehicle liens, for each instrument, 25 cents.
 - 5. For making and filing wolf bounty certificates, and for each certified copy of such certificates for each instrument, 25 cents.
 - 6. For filing notices of intention of attorneys to claim lien, and indexing, entering and certifying to the date of filing same, for each instrument, 25 cents.
 - 7. For filing and indexing and entering powers of attorney, for each instrument, 25 cents.
 - 8. For filing certified copy of execution and return of levy by officer on bulky personal property, for each instrument, 25 cents.
 - 9. For filing assignments of wages or salaries or orders and acceptances for wages or salaries, for each instrument or order, 25 cents.
 - 10. For filing trust deeds containing chattel mortgage clauses or tenement leases containing chattel mortgage clauses, and indexing, entering and certifying to the date of filing the same, for each instrument, 25 cents.
 - 11. For filing assignments of debts, 25 cents each.
 - 12. For filing reports of proceedings for the sale of pledged personal property, for each report, 25 cents.
- 13. For all instruments except instruments specified in clause 5, the fee for certifying the same shall be 50 cents for 70 each copy certified. If copies of any of the foregoing instruments are prepared by the clerk, he the clerk shall charge and collect an additional fee of ten cents for each one hundred words contained in each instrument furnished by-him; provided, that the minimum fee for the furnishing of any such instrument

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1 shall be the sum of $1.
 357*#41S
        357.41 CLERKS, CITIES OF FIRST CLASS IN COUNTIES OF
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  3
      300,000.
  4
        No change for subd 1
      Subd. 2. ADDITIONAL FEES. For certifying each
 instrument certified-by-such the clerk he shall make a charge of $1, and if copy of an instrument be prepared by, the clerk he shall charge an additional fee of 20 cents for each one hundred
 9 words contained in each copy prepared by-him, the total charge
10 thereof to be not less than $2 nor more than $5.
 11
        No change for subd 3
 358*#028S
12
       358.028 LEGISLATORS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
13
       Every member of the legislature, so-long-as-he-remains
14
      while in office and continues-to-reside residing in the district
15
      from which he-was elected, may furnish-himself-with have an
16 official seal, in the form provided in section 358.03, with
17 which he-may to authenticate his official acts provided for in
18
     section 358.15.
358*#06S
19
        358.06 TRUSTEES, REFEREES.
20
        Unless otherwise provided by law, every executor,
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     administrator, guardian, trustee, referee, arbitrator, viewer,
22
     assessor, appraiser, and other person appointed by or made
23 responsible to the court in any action or proceeding, before
24 entering upon his duties as such, shall take and subscribe the
25
    following oath:
 26
         "I, A.B., do swear that I will faithfully and justly
27
     perform all the duties of the office and trust which I now
assume as (insert brief description of office), to the best of
29
     my ability. So help me God."
 358*#07S
       358.07 FORMS OF OATH IN VARIOUS CASES.
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31
       An oath substantially in the following forms shall be
32
     administered to the respective officers and persons hereinafter
33
    named:
 34
        (1) To grand jurors:
.35
        "You each do swear that you will diligently inquire, and
36 true presentment make, of all public offenses committed within
    this county of which you have legal proof; the counsel of the
37
38
     state and of yourself and fellows you will keep secret; you will
39
     present no person through malice or ill-will, nor leave any
40
     unpresented through fear or favor, or the receipt or hope of
41
     reward, but will present things truly to the best of your
42
     understanding and according to law. So help you God."
        (2) To petit jurors in civil actions:
43
44
        "You each do swear that you will impartially try the issues
45
     in this case, and a true verdict give, according to law and the
46
      evidence given you in court; your own counsel and that of your
    fellows you will duly keep; you will say nothing to any person
47
48 concerning the case, nor suffer any one to speak to you about
49
      it, and will keep your verdict secret until you deliver it in
50
     court. So help you God."
        (3) To petit juries in criminal cases:
51
52
        "You each do swear that, without respect of persons or
53
     favor of any man person, you will well and truly try, and true
 54
     deliverance make, between the state of Minnesota and the
55
    defendant, according to law and the evidence given you in
 56 court. So help you God."
57
        (4) To officers attending grand juries:
 58
         "You do swear that, as officer of the grand jury, you will
59 keep their counsel and that of the state, and not disclose
60 anything relative to their proceedings. So help you God."
61
        (5) To same in charge of petit juries:
62
        "You do swear that you will keep this jury together, and,
 63
      so far as may be, secluded, so long as they shall remain in your
64 charge; will suffer no one to communicate with or overhear them
65 while deliberating upon their verdict; and will not by word or
66
     sign disclose, except to the court alone, anything that may come
67
     to your knowledge concerning their action in this case until
68
      they are duly discharged."
 69
        (6) Same, in charge during recess:
70
        "You do swear that you will keep together this jury until
 71
     they return into court, and that in the meantime you will suffer
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no one to speak to them, nor speak to them yourself, concerning

358*#25S

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the cause on trial, or any matter relating thereto."
       (7) To witnesses: "You do swear that the evidence you
 3
     shall give relative to the cause now under consideration shall
     be the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."
        (8) To interpreters:
        "You do swear that you will truly and impartially interpret
 6
 7
   to this witness the oath about to be administered to him the
    witness, and the testimony he the witness shall give relative to
 8
 9
    the cause now under consideration. So help you God."
10
       (9) To attorneys:
        "You do swear that you will support the constitution of the
11
    United States and that of the state of Minnesota, and will
12
13
    conduct yourself as an attorney and counselor at law in an
    upright and courteous manner, to the best of your learning and
14
15
    ability, with all good fidelity as well to the court as to the
    client, and that you will use no falsehood or deceit, nor delay
16
17
    any person's cause for lucre or malice. So help you God."
18
        (10) To affiants:
19
        "You do swear that the statements of this affidavit, by you
20
     subscribed, are true. So help you God."
358*#08S
       358.08 AFFIRMATION IN LIEU OF OATH.
21
22
       If any person of whom an oath is required shall dectare
    that-he-has claim religious scruples against taking the same,
23
    the word "swear" and the words "so help you God" may be omitted
24
    from the foregoing forms, and the word "affirm" and the words
25
     "and this you do under the penalties of perjury" shall be
26
    substituted therefor, respectively, and such person shall be
27
    considered, for all purposes, as having been duly sworn.
358*#09S
29
       358.09 BY WHOM AND HOW ADMINISTERED.
       Any officer authorized by this chapter to take and certify
30
    acknowledgments may administer an oath, and, if the same be in
    writing, may certify the same under his-official the officer's
32
    signature, and the seal of his office, if there be one, in the
    following form: "Subscribed and sworn to before me this
34
    administering an oath commonly practiced in the place where it
36
    is taken shall be followed, including, in this state, the
37
    ceremony of uplifting the hand.
38
358*#10S
       358.10 OFFICIALS MAY ADMINISTER, WHEN.
39
40
       All persons holding office under any law of this state, or
41
    under the charter or ordinances of any municipal corporation
42
    thereof, including judges and clerks of election, and all
43
    committeemen committee members, commissioners, trustees,
    referees, appraisers, assessors, and all others authorized or
44
45
     required by law to act or report upon any matter of fact, shall
46
    have power to administer such oaths as they may deem necessary
47
     to the proper discharge of their respective duties.
358*#11S
       358.11 OATHS, WHERE FILED.
48
49
       Except as otherwise provided by law, the oath required to
50
    be taken and subscribed by any person shall be filed as follows:
51
       (1) If that of an officer of the state, whether elective or
52
    appointive, with the secretary of state;
53
      (2) If of a county officer, or an officer chosen within or
54
    for any county, with the county auditor;
55
      (3) If of a city officer, with the clerk or recorder of the
56
    municipality;
57
       (4) If of a town officer, with the town clerk;
58
        (5) If of a school district officer, with the clerk of the
59
    district:
60
       (6) If of a person appointed by, or made responsible to, a
61
    court in any action or proceeding therein, with the clerk of
62
    such court;
63
      (7) If that of a person appointed by any state, county, or
    other officer for a special service in connection with his
64
65
    official duties, with such officer.
       If the person taking such oath be also required to give
66
67
    bond, the oath shall be attached to or endorsed upon such bond
68
    and filed therewith, in lieu of other filing.
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PROTESTING BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Any person authorized to take acknowledgments or administer

358.25 POWER GIVEN FOR TAKING ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR

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359.07 NOTARY IN DETACHED COUNTY.

Subdivision 1. POWERS. In any county which has

oaths, who is at the same time an officer, director or 2 stockholder of a corporation, is hereby authorized to take 3 acknowledgments of instruments wherein such corporation is interested, and to administer oaths to any officer, director, or stockholder of such corporation as such, and to protest for 6 non-acceptance or non-payment bills of exchange, drafts, checks, notes and other negotiable or non-negotiable instruments which 8 may be owned or held for collection by such corporation, as 9 fully and effectually as if he the person were not an officer, 10 director, or stockholder of such corporation. 359*#02S 359.02 TERM, BOND, OATH, REAPPOINTMENT. 11 Every notary so commissioned shall hold office for six 13 years, unless sooner removed by the governor or the district 14 court; and, before entering upon the duties of his office, he 15 shall give a bond to the state in the sum of \$10,000, to be 16 approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge 17 of the duties of his office, which, with his the oath of office, 18 shall be filed with the secretary of state. Within ten days before the expiration of his the commission he a notary may be 19 reappointed for a new term to commence and to be designated 21 in his the new commission as beginning upon the day immediately 22 following such expiration. The reappointment so made shall go 23 into effect and be valid although the appointing governor may 24 not be in the office of governor on said day. 359*#03S 25 359.03 SEAL; REGISTER. 26 Subdivision 1. Every notary shall provide-himself-with get 27 an official seal, with which he-shall to authenticate his 28 official acts, and upon which shall be engraved the arms of this 29 state, the words "notarial seal," and the name of the county for 30 which he-was appointed. Such seal, with his the notary's official register, shall be exempt from execution, and, on his 31 death or removal from office, such register shall be deposited 32 33 with the clerk of the district court of his the notary's county. 34 No change for subd 2 to 3 359*#05S 359.05 DATE OF EXPIRATION OF COMMISSION AND NAME TO BE 35 ENDORSED. 36 37 Each notary public so appointed, commissioned, and 38 qualified, shall have power throughout this state to administer 39 all oaths required or authorized to be administered in this 40 state; to take and certify all depositions to be used in any of 41 the courts of this state; to take and certify all acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, liens, powers of attorney, 42 43 and other instruments in writing, and to receive, make out, and 44 record notarial protests. 45 Every notary public, except in cases provided in section 359.03, subdivision 3, taking an acknowledgment of an 46 47 instrument, taking a deposition, administering an oath, or 48 making a notarial protest, shall, immediately following his the 49 49 <u>notary's</u> signature to the jurat or certificate of 50 acknowledgment, endorse the date of the expiration of his the commission; such endorsement may be legibly written, stamped, or 51 52 printed upon the instrument, but must be disconnected from the 56 in addition to signing his-name-to the jurat or certificate of 57 acknowledgment, shall, immediately following his the signature 58 and immediately preceding his the official description, endorse 59 thereon his the notary's name with a typewriter or print the 60 same legibly with a stamp or with pen and ink; provided that the 61 failure so to endorse or print the name shall not invalidate any 62 jurat or certificate of acknowledgment. 359*#061S 359.061 RECORD OF COMMISSION; CERTIFICATE. 64 The commission of every notary shall be recorded in the 65 office of the clerk of the district court of the county for which-he-is-appointed of appointment, in a record kept for that 66 67 purpose. The clerk, when requested, shall certify to his 68 Official acts in the manner and for the fees prescribed by 69 statute or court rule. 359*#07S

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360*#0125

359*#08S

359*#12S

359*#071S

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                                                             PAGE
heretofore been detached from another county of this state, and
which has been newly created and organized, any notary public
residing in such newly created and organized county, who was a
resident of the county from which the new county was detached
and created, shall have the same powers during the unexpired
term of his appointment as such notary public was authorized by
law to exercise under the commission issued to him the notary as
a resident of the county from which the new county was detached
and created and within which he-was-originally-appointed-such
the original appointment as notary public was made; and all acts
heretofore done by any such notary public, while residing in the
newly created and organized county, otherwise in conformity of
law, are hereby declared to be legal and valid and to the same
effect as if the notary public had been originally commissioned
as a resident of the newly created and organized county.
   Subd. 2. RECORD OF COMMISSION. Such notary public so
residing in the newly created and organized county shall have
his the commission as such notary public recorded by the clerk
of the district court of the newly created and organized
county in-which-he-resides of residence, or of the county to
which the newly created county is attached for judicial
purposes, as provided in section 359.061, and when so recorded
shall be entitled to the same certificate of and from the clerk
of the district court as provided in section 359.061.
  Subd. 3. SEAL. Such notary shall, immediately upon
the adoption of this section, provide-himself-with get an
official seal, as provided in and in conformity with section
   359.071 CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.
   A notary public who, during his a term of office,
establishes residency in a county of this state other than the
county for which he-was appointed, may file with the secretary
of state an affidavit identifying the county of current
residency, the county for-which-he-is-appointed of appointment
as notary public, and the date of change of residency. If the
affidavit is properly filed, the notary shall continue to have
the same powers during the unexpired term of his appointment as
if he-had-not-changed there was no change of residence. No new
bond is required to be given to the state and the existing bond
shall remain valid until the expiration of the commission. The
notary public shall be entitled to use his the official seal for
the remainder of his the term.
   359.08 MISCONDUCT.
  Any notary who shall exercise the duties of \ensuremath{\mathtt{his}} office
after the expiration of his a term, or when otherwise
disqualified, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
   359.12 REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.
   Every notary who shall charge or receive a fee or reward
for any act or service done or rendered by-him under this
chapter greater than the amount allowed by law, or who
dishonestly or unfaithfully discharges his duties as notary,
shall, on complaint filed and substantiated as in other civil
cases in the district court of the county in-which-he-resides of
residence, be removed from office by such court. The fact of
such removal shall thereupon be certified by the clerk to the
governor, and the person so removed shall thereafter be
ineligible to such office.
   360.012 SOVEREIGNTY.
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No change for subd 1 to 2 59 60 Subd. 3. Flight in aircraft over the lands and water of 61 this state is lawful, unless at such low altitude as to interfere with the then existing use to which the land or water, 62 63 or the space above the land or water, is put by the owner, or 64 unless so conducted as to be imminently dangerous or damaging to 65 persons or property lawfully in the land or water beneath. The 66 landing of an aircraft on the lands or waters of another, 67 without his the other's consent is unlawful, except in the case 68 of a forced landing. For damages caused by the forced landing, however, the owner or lessee of the aircraft or the pilot shall 69 70 be liable as provided in subdivision 4. 71 Subd. 4. The owner of every aircraft which is operated 72 over the lands or waters of this state is absolutely liable for

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injury or damage to persons or property on the land or water
     beneath, caused by the ascent, descent, or flight of the
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     aircraft, or the dropping or falling of any object therefrom,
     whether such owner was negligent or not, unless the injury or
     damage is caused in whole or in part by the negligence of the
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     person injured, or of the owner or bailee of the property
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     damaged. If the aircraft is leased at the time of the injury or
    damage to person or property, both the owner and lessee shall be liable, and they may be sued jointly, or either or both of them
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   may be sued separately. A pilot who is not the owner or lessee
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     shall be liable only for the consequences of his the pilot's own
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     negligence. The injured person, or owner or bailee of the
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     damaged property, shall have a lien on the aircraft causing the
     injury or damage to the extent of such injury or damage caused
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     by the aircraft or objects falling from it.
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        No change for subd 5 to 7
360*#0135
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        360.013 DEFINITIONS.
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        No change for subd 1 to 11
    Subd. 12. "Airman Aviation worker" means any individual who engages, as the person in command, or as pilot, mechanic, or
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     member of the crew, in the navigation of aircraft while under
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     way and (excepting individuals employed outside the United
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     States, any individual employed by a manufacturer of aircraft,
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     aircraft engines, propellers, or appliances to perform duties as
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     inspector or mechanic in connection therewith, and any
     individual performing inspection or mechanical duties in
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     connection with aircraft owned or operated by him that
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     individual) any individual who is directly in charge of the
     inspection, maintenance, overhauling, or repair of aircraft
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    engines, propellers, or appliances; and any individual who
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     serves in the capacity of aircraft dispatcher or air-traffic
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    control-tower operator.
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        No change for subd 13 to 16
       Subd. 17. "Air school" means any person engaged in giving,
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   or offering to give, instruction in aeronautics, either in
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     flying or ground subjects, or both, for or without hire or
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     reward, and advertising, representing, or holding himself out as
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     giving or offering to give such instructions. It does not
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     include any public school, the University of Minnesota, or any
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    institution of higher learning accredited by the North Central
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     Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and approved by it
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     for carrying on collegiate work.
43
        No change for subd 18
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        Subd. 19. "Aeronautics instructor" means any individual
     engaged in giving instruction, or offering to give instruction,
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     in aeronautics, either in flying or ground subjects, or both,
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     for hire or reward, without advertising such occupation, without
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     calling facilities an "air school," or anything equivalent
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     thereto, and without employing or using other instructors.
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     does not include any instructor in any public school of this
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     state, the University of Minnesota, or in any institution of
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   higher learning accredited by the North Central Association of
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     Colleges and Secondary Schools and approved for carrying on
54 collegiate work, while engaged in his duties as such instructor.
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       No change for subd 20 to 24
       Subd. 25. "Structure" means any object constructed or
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    installed by-man, including, but without limitation, buildings,
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     towers, smoke-stacks, and overhead transmission lines.
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       No change for subd 26 to 30
360*#0155
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        360.015 COMMISSIONER; POWERS AND DUTIES.
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        Subdivision 1.
                       GENERAL SUPERVISION. The
62 commissioner shall have general supervision over aeronautics
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    within this state. He The commissioner is empowered and
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    directed to encourage, foster, and assist in the development of
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     aeronautics in this state and to encourage the establishment of
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     airports and other air navigation facilities.
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       Subd. 2. COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL AND OTHER AGENCIES.
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     The commissioner shall cooperate with and assist the federal
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     government, the municipalities of this state, and others engaged
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    in aeronautics or the promotion of aeronautics and shall seek to
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   coordinate the aeronautical activities of these bodies.
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     end, the commissioner is empowered to confer with or to hold
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     joint hearings with any federal aeronautical agency in
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connection with any matter arising under sections 360.011 to

360.076, or relating to the sound development of aeronautics, and to avail-himself take advantage of the cooperation, services, records, and facilities of such federal agencies, as fully as may be practicable, in the administration and enforcement of sections 360.011 to 360.076. The commissioner shall reciprocate by furnishing to-the-federal-agencies-his cooperation, services, records, and facilities, in so far as may be practicable, to the federal agencies. The commissioner may also contract for the presentation of educational and informational programs that promote safety and interest in aeronautics.

The commissioner shall report to the appropriate federal agency all accidents in aeronautics in this state of which the commissioner is informed. The commissioner shall also preserve, protect, and prevent the removal of the component parts of any aircraft involved in an accident being investigated by the commissioner until a federal agency institutes an investigation. The commissioner shall report the following to the appropriate federal agency:

- all refusals by the commissioner to register federal licenses, certificates, or permits;
- (2) all revocations of certificates of registration, and the reasons therefor; and
- (3) all penalties of which the commissioner has knowledge imposed upon airmen aviation workers for violations of the laws of this state relating to aeronautics or for violations of the rules, regulations, or orders of the commissioner.

Subd. 3. PROMULGATE RULES AND REGULATIONS. He The commissioner may perform such acts, issue and amend such orders, and make, promulgate, and amend such reasonable general or special rules, regulations, and procedure and establish such minimum standards, consistent with the provisions of sections 360.011 to 360.076, as he the commissioner shall deem necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 360.011 to 360.076, and to perform his duties thereunder: all commensurate with and for the purpose of protecting and insuring the general public interest and safety, the safety of persons receiving instruction concerning, or operating, using, or traveling in, aircraft, and of persons and property on land or water, and to develop and promote aeronautics in this state. No rule or regulation of the commissioner shall apply to airports or other air navigation facilities owned or controlled by the federal government within this state.

Whenever valid rules and regulations of the commissioner and rules and regulations of a municipality are inconsistent, the rules and regulations of the commissioner shall control and the rules and regulations of the municipality are void in so far as they are inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the commissioner. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the right of a metropolitan airports commission created under Laws 1943, Chapter 500, as amended, to make its own rules and regulations governing the internal administrative operations of an airport owned or operated by it as distinguished from rules and regulations governing flight and flight operations promulgated by the commissioner in the interests of safety.

Subd. 6. DESIGN STATE AIRWAY SYSTEM. He The commissioner may designate, design, and establish, expand, or modify a state airways system which will best serve the interests of the state. He The commissioner may chart such airways system and arrange for publication and distribution of such maps and charts and notices and bulletins relating to such airways as may be required in the public interest. He The commissioner may make a charge for these sufficient to cover the cost of printing or reproduction. The system shall be supplementary to and coordinated in design and operation with the federal airways system. It may include all types of air navigation facilities which conform to federal safety standards.

Subd. 7. TECHNICAL SERVICES TO MUNICIPALITIES. He

The commissioner may, in so far as is reasonably possible, offer
the engineering or other technical services of the department,
at mutually agreed terms, to any municipality desiring them in
connection with the planning, acquisition, construction,
maintenance, zoning or operation or proposed planning,
acquisition, construction, maintenance, zoning or operation of

76 an airport or restricted landing area.

No change for subd 4 to 5

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Subd. 8. SUGGEST LEGISLATION. He The commissioner 2 may draft and recommend necessary legislation to advance the interests of the state in aeronautics and represent the state in aeronautical matters before federal agencies and other state agencies.

Subd. 9. INTERVENTION. He The commissioner may participate as party plaintiff or defendant, or as intervenor, on behalf of the state or any municipality, or resident thereof, in any controversy having to do with any claimed encroachment by 10 the federal government or any foreign state upon any state or individual rights pertaining to aeronautics.

Subd. 10. ENFORCEMENT; POLICE POWER; DEPUTIZE AIRPORT 13 MANAGERS. It shall be the duty of the commissioner, his the 14 commissioner's assistant, and all employees of the department of 15 transportation and every state, county, and municipal officer 16 charged with the enforcement of state and municipal laws to enforce and assist in the enforcement of sections 360.011 to 18 360.076, and of all rules and regulations issued pursuant 19 thereto, and of all other laws of this state relating to aeronautics, and, in the aid of such enforcement, general police powers are hereby conferred upon the commissioner, his the 22 commissioner's assistant, and such of the employees of the 23 department as may be designated by him the commissioner to exercise such powers. He The commissioner may also deputize 25 airports managers to enforce on the airports managed by them all rules and regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of this section, and general police powers are hereby conferred upon such airport managers for the purposes of such enforcement. The commissioner is further authorized, in the name of this state, to enforce the provisions of sections 360.011 to 360.076, and 31 the rules and regulations issued pursuant thereto by injunction in the courts of this state. Municipalities are authorized to cooperate with the commissioner in the development of 34 aeronautics and aeronautics facilities in this state. commissioner may use the facilities and services of other agencies of the state to the utmost extent possible, and such agencies are authorized and directed to make available such 38 facilities and services.

Subd. 11. INVESTIGATIONS. The commissioner, his the commissioner's assistant, or any employee of the department designated by him the commissioner shall have the power to hold investigations, inquiries, and hearings concerning matters 43 covered by the provisions of sections 360.011 to 360.076, and orders, rules, and regulations of the commissioner and concerning accidents in aeronautics within this state. All hearings so conducted shall be open to the public. The commissioner, his the commissioner's assistant, and every 48 employee of the department designated by him the commissioner to hold any inquiry, investigations, or hearing shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, certify to all official acts, issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of papers, books, and documents. In case of failure to comply with any subpoena or order issued under authority of sections 360.011 to 360.076, the 55 commissioner, or his the commissioner's authorized 56 representative, may invoke the aid of any court of this state of general jurisdiction. The court may thereupon order the witness to comply with the requirements of the subpoena or order or to give evidence touching the matter in question. Any failure to 60 obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

Subd. 11a. AERONAUTICAL ACCIDENTS; BLOOD TESTS OF ACCIDENT VICTIMS; CORONER TO REPORT DEATH. Every coroner or other official performing like functions shall report in writing to the department of transportation the death of any person within his that official's jurisdiction as a result of an accident involving an aircraft. Such report shall be made within five days after such death. In case an aircraft's pilot in command or his the co-pilot are killed in an aeronautical accident, and if such death occurs within four hours after said accident, then and in such cases the coroner or other official performing like function shall examine the body and shall make 73 such tests as are necessary to determine the presence and percentage concentration of alcohol, drugs and carbon monoxide,

75 if feasible, in the blood of the victim. This information shall

be included in a report submitted to the department of 76

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transportation and shall be tabulated on an annual basis by the
     department. This information transmitted to the department may
     be used only for statistical purposes by the department which do
     not reveal the identity of the deceased.
       The provisions hereof shall not be construed to limit the
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     authority otherwise conferred by law on the coroner.
       Subd. 12. REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS; LIMITATIONS ON
     USE.
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          In order to facilitate the making of investigations by
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     the commissioner, in the interest of public safety and promotion
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     of aeronautics, the public interest requires, and it is therefor
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     provided, that the reports of investigations or hearings, or any
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     part thereof, shall not be admitted in evidence or used for any
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     purpose in any suit, action, or proceeding growing out of any
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     matter referred to in said investigation, hearing, or report
     thereof, except in case of criminal or other proceedings
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     instituted in behalf of the commissioner of this state under the
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     provisions of sections 360.011 to 360.076, and other laws of
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     this state relating to aeronautics, nor shall the commissioner,
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     his the commissioner's assistant, or any employee of the
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     department be required to testify to any facts ascertained in,
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     or information gained by reason of, his official capacity, or be
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     required to testify as an expert witness in any suit, action, or
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     proceeding involving any aircraft. Subject to the foregoing
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     provisions, the commissioner may in-his-discretion make
     available to appropriate federal and state agencies information
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     and material developed in the course of such hearings and
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     investigations.
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       No change for subd 13
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       Subd. 14. CONTRACTS.
                                He The commissioner may enter
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     into any contracts necessary to the execution of the powers
     granted him the commissioner by sections 360.011 to 360.076.
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        Subd. 15.
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                  EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS FORBIDDEN; LEASES
33
     PERMITTED. He The commissioner shall grant no exclusive
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     right for the use of any airway, airport, restricted landing
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     area, or other air navigation facility under his the
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     commissioner's jurisdiction. This subdivision shall not prevent
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     the making of leases in accordance with other provisions of
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     sections 360.011 to 360.076.
       No change for subd 16
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        Subd. 17. REPORT TO GOVERNOR. On or before October
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     1 in every even-numbered year the commissioner shall make to the
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     governor a full report of the proceedings of the department for
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     the preceding two fiscal years, together with his the
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     commissioner's recommendations pertaining to the affairs of the
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     department. The governor shall transmit this report to the
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     legislature by November 15 of each even-numbered year.
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                   CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS; ATTORNEY GENERAL
       Subd. 18.
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     DESIGNATED AS ATTORNEY. The commissioner shall be the
     custodian of and preserve the records of the department and of
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     the official acts and determinations made by himself the
     commissioner or his predecessors in office. All of the files
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     and records of the department shall, under reasonable
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     regulations, be open to public inspection, and copies thereof
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     certified by the commissioner as being true copies shall be
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     received in evidence in any court in this state with the same
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     force and effect as the originals. The attorney general shall
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     be ex-officio attorney for the commissioner and shall give h \pm m \,
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     the commissioner such legal counsel, advice, and assistance
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     as he the commissioner may require from time to time.
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       No change for subd 19 to 20
360*#0165
       360.016 FEDERAL AID.
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       No change for subd 1
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       Subd. 2. ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERAL MONEYS. He The
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     commissioner is authorized to accept, receive, and receipt for
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     and disburse federal moneys and other moneys, either public or
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     private, for and in behalf of this state, or any municipality
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     thereof, for the planning, acquisition, construction,
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     improvement, maintenance, and operation of airports and other
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     air navigation facilities, whether such work is to be done by
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     the state or by such municipalities, or jointly, aided by grants
    of aid from the United States, upon such terms and conditions as
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     are or may be prescribed by the laws of the United States and
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    any rules or regulations made thereunder. He The commissioner
74
     is authorized to act as agent of any municipality or
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municipalities acting jointly, upon the request of such

municipality or municipalities, in accepting, receiving, receipting for and disbursing federal moneys, and other moneys 3 public or private, made available to finance, in whole or in part, the planning, acquisition, construction, improvement, 5 maintenance or operation of a municipal airport or air navigation facility; and if requested by such municipality or 7 municipalities may act as its or their agent in contracting for and supervising such plan ag, acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance : operation; and all municipalities 9 10 are authorized to designate the commissioner as their agent for 11 the foregoing purposes. The commissioner, as principal on 12 behalf of the state, and any municipality on its own behalf, 13 subject to the provisions of section 360.0161 may enter into any 14 contracts, with each other or with the United States or with any 15 person, which may be required in connection with a grant or loan 16 of federal moneys for municipal airport or air navigation 17 facility purposes. All federal moneys accepted under this 18 section shall be accepted and transferred or expended by the 19 commissioner upon such terms and conditions as are prescribed by 20 the United States. 21

Subd. 3. CONTRACTS; LAW GOVERNING. He The commissioner may enter into any contracts necessary to the execution of powers granted by this act. All contracts for the planning, acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of airports, or other air navigation facilities, 26 made by the commissioner, either as the agent of this state or as the agent of any municipality, shall be made pursuant to the laws of this state governing the making of like contracts; provided, that where the planning, acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of any airport or other 31 air navigation facility is financed wholly or partially with federal moneys, the commissioner, as agent of the state or of any municipality thereof, may let contracts in the manner prescribed by the federal authorities, acting under the laws of 35 the United States and any rules or regulations made thereunder, notwithstanding any other state law to the contrary.

37 No change for subd 4

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360.018 AIRCRAFT, AFRMEN AVIATION WORKERS, AIRPORTS, AIR INSTRUCTION; REGULATION.

Subdivision 1. GENERALLY. The general public interest and safety, the safety of persons receiving instruction concerning or operating, using, or traveling in aircraft and of persons and property on the ground, and the interest of aeronautical progress requiring that aircraft operated within this state should be airworthy, that airmen aviation workers and those engaged in air instruction should be properly qualified, and that airports, restricted landing areas, and air navigation 48 facilities should be suitable for the purposes for which they are designed; the purposes of sections 360.013 to 360.075, requiring that the commissioner should be enabled to exercise 51 the powers of supervision therein granted; and the advantages of uniform regulation making it desirable that aircraft operated within this state should conform with respect to design, 54 construction and airworthiness to the standards prescribed by the United States government with respect to civil aircraft 56 subject to its jurisdiction and that persons engaging in aeronautics within this state should have the qualifications 58 necessary for obtaining and holding appropriate airman 59 certificates of the United States, the commissioner is 60 authorized:

- (1) To require the registration annually of federal licenses, permits, or certificates of civil aircraft engaged in air navigation within this state, and to issue certificates of 64 such registration, which certificates may be the same as the certificates issued pursuant to section 360.59, subdivision 3. The application for registration made pursuant to sections 360.54 to 360.67 shall be considered as the application for registration required by this section.
 - (2) The certificates of registration of aircraft issued pursuant to this section shall constitute licenses of such aircraft for operations within this state to the extent permitted by the federal licenses, certificates, or permits so registered. The application for registration shall contain such information as the commissioner may by rule, regulation, or order prescribe. The first application for registration made in

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this state shall be verified by the applicant. The second and succeeding applications for registration need not be verified. Each application for registration of aircraft shall be made as required by sections 360.54 to 360.67.

- (3) To license any person engaged in commercial operations in accordance with rules and regulations to be adopted by the commissioner and to annually renew such a license. The rules and regulations adopted hereunder shall provide for:
- (a) compliance with all requirements of the United States government relating to permits or certificates governing aircraft and airmen aviation workers; and
- (b) compliance with all laws of the state of Minnesota and rules and regulations of any state department or agency promulgated thereunder.

The fee for an original license or renewal license is \$30.

- (4) To approve airport and restricted landing area sites and to license airports, restricted landing areas, or other air navigation facilities, in accordance with rules and regulations to be adopted by the commissioner, and to renew such licenses. Licenses granted under this subdivision or under any prior law shall be renewed annually or every three years upon payment of the fee therefor, and licenses shall be granted for airports and restricted landing areas which were being operated under a license on the 1st day of July 1943, without requirements of a certificate of approval, unless the commissioner shall reasonably determine, after a public hearing to be called by him the commissioner and held in the same manner and upon the same notice as is provided for hearings upon certificates of approval or original licenses, that the operation of such airport or restricted landing area is hazardous to persons operating, using, or traveling in aircraft or to persons and property on the ground. He The commissioner shall make no charge for approval certificates of proposed property acquisition for airport or restricted landing area purposes. The fee for the issuance of each original license for an airport or restricted landing area is \$15 per year and \$40 for three years.
- (5) To suspend or revoke any license or certificate of registration of an aircraft or licensee of commercial operations issued by him the commissioner, or to refuse to issue any such license or certificate of registration, when-he-shall on reasonably determine determining that any aircraft is not airworthy or that any licensee of commercial operations is not qualified has engaged in advertising by means of false or deceptive statements, has been found guilty of gross incompetency or gross negligence, has been found guilty of fraud, dishonesty, forgery, or theft, has willfully violated the provisions of sections 360.013 to 360.075, the rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, or any other statute of this state relating to aeronautics, or any act of congress or any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant thereto, is addicted to the use of narcotics or other habit forming drug or to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, has made any false statement in any application for registration of a federal license, certificate or permit, or has been guilty of other conduct, acts, or practices dangerous to the public safety and the safety of those engaged in aeronautics.
- Subd. 2. OPERATIONS UNLAWFUL. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful for any person to operate or cause or authorize to be operated any civil aircraft within this state unless such aircraft has an appropriate effective license, certificate, or permit issued by the United States government which has been registered with the commissioner and such registration with the commissioner is in full force and effect, and it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in aeronautics as an airman aviation worker in this state unless he has without an appropriate effective airman's license, certificate or permit issued by the United States government authorizing him the person to engage in the particular class of aeronautics in which he is engaged.
- Subd. 3. EXCEPTIONS TO REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS. The provisions of subdivision 1, paragraphs (1) and (2), and subdivision 2 shall not apply to:
- An aircraft which has been licensed by a foreign country with which the United States has a reciprocal agreement covering the operations of such licensed aircraft;
 - (2) An aircraft which is owned by a nonresident of this

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state who is lawfully entitled to operate such aircraft in the 2 state of his residence;

- (3) An aircraft engaged principally in commercial flying constituting an act of interstate or foreign commerce;
- (4) An aircraft owned by, and used exclusively in the service of, any government or any political subdivision thereof, including the government of the United States, any state, 8 territory, or possession of the United States, or the District 9 of Columbia, which is not engaged in carrying persons or property for commercial purposes;
- (5) An airman aviation worker operating an aircraft owned 12 by, and used exclusively in the service of, any government or any political subdivision thereof, including the government of the United States, any state, territory, or possession of the 15 United States, or the District of Columbia, which is not engaged in carrying persons or property for commercial purposes;
- (6) An airman aviation worker operating any aircraft 18 licensed by a foreign country with which the United States has a 19 reciprocal agreement covering the operation of such licensed 20 aircraft;
 - (7) Persons operating model aircraft, nor to any person piloting an aircraft which is equipped with fully functioning dual controls when a licensed instructor is in full charge of one set of said controls and such flight is solely for instruction or for the demonstration of said aircraft to a bona fide prospective purchaser;
- (8) A nonresident operating aircraft in this state who is 28 lawfully entitled to operate aircraft in the state of his residence;
 - (9) An airman aviation worker while operating or taking part in the operation of an aircraft engaged principally in commercial flying constituting an act of interstate or foreign commerce.
- EXHIBITION OF LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES. Subd. 4. The federal license, certificate, or permit, and the evidence of registration in this or another state, if any, required for an airman aviation worker shall be kept in the personal possession of the airman aviation worker when he-is operating within this state and must be presented for inspection upon the demand of any passenger, any peace officer of this state, or the commissioner, his the commissioner's assistant, or any employee of the department, or any official, manager, or person in charge of any airport in this state upon which he the aviation worker shall land, or upon the reasonable request of any other person. The federal aircraft license, certificate, or permit, and the 46 evidence of registration in this or another state, if any, required for aircraft must be carried in every aircraft operating in this state at all times and must be conspicuously 49 posted therein where it may readily be seen by passengers or inspectors and must be presented for inspection upon the demand of any passenger, any peace officer of this state, the commissioner, his the commissioner's assistant, or any employee of the department, or any official, manager, or person in charge of any airport in this state upon which it shall land, or upon the reasonable request of any person.
- Subd. 5. AIR INSTRUCTION WITHOUT LICENSE, PERMIT OR CERTIFICATE. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in commercial operations or to act as an aeronautics instructor 59 in this state unless-he-has without having all required licenses, certificates or permits of the commissioner and of the 61 United States government.

No change for subd 6

Subd. 7. HEARINGS ON APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATES AND LICENSES. Whenever the commissioner makes an order granting or denying a certificate of approval of an airport or a restricted landing area, or an original license to use or operate an airport, restricted landing area, or other air 68 navigation facility, and the applicant or any interested municipality, within 15 days after notice of such order has been sent the applicant by certified mail, demands a public hearing, or whenever the commissioner desires to hold a public hearing before making an order, such a public hearing in relation thereto shall be held in the municipality applying for the 74 certificate of approval or license or, in case the application was made by anyone other than a municipality, at the county seat of the county in which the proposed airport, restricted landing

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area, or other air navigation facility is proposed to be situated, at which hearing parties in interest and other persons shall have an opportunity to be heard. Notice of the hearing shall be published by the commissioner in a legal newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the hearing is to be 6 held, at least 15 days prior to the date of hearing. After a proper and timely demand has been made, the order shall be 8 stayed until after the hearing, when the commissioner may affirm, modify, or reverse it, or make a new order. If no 9 10 hearing is demanded as herein provided, the order shall become 11 effective upon the expiration of the time permitted for making a 12 demand. Where a certificate of approval of an airport or 13 restricted landing area has been issued by the commissioner, he 14 the commissioner may grant a license for operation and use, and 15 no hearing may be demanded thereon; provided, however, and 16 subject to the provisions of section 473.622, as amended, should 17 the airport for which a license is applied lie within the area 18 under the jurisdiction of any corporation organized and existing 19 under sections 473.601 to 473.679, the commissioner, before 20 issuing the first license for the operation of said airport, 21 shall forthwith serve notice in writing of the application, 22 together with a copy thereof to the said corporation. Within 15 days after service of such notice said corporation shall serve 23 24 written notice upon the commissioner whether or not it regards 25 the acquisition and/or operation of said airport as constituting 26 a hazard to the safe operation of an airport or airports owned 27. or operated by it. If in the opinion of the corporation it does 28 not constitute such a hazard, the commissioner may thereafter proceed in the matter of granting or refusing to grant a license 29 in accordance with and pursuant to the provisions of this act. 30 31 If the corporation, however, be of the opinion that the acquisition and/or operation of such airport would create such a 32 33 hazard, then the commissioner shall set a time and place for a joint hearing upon the application for license and for consent 34 35 to or approval by the corporation of the acquisition and/or operation of said airport, which hearing shall be held within 45 days after the service of such notice upon the applicant, the 36 37 38 corporation and other interested parties, unless such time shall 39 be extended by consent of all interested parties. At said 40 hearing the corporation shall offer such evidence as it deems 41 material to sustain its contention that the acquisition and/or 42 operation of said airport would create such a hazard. 43 Thereafter other interested parties supporting the view of the 44 corporation shall be heard; and thereafter the applicant and other interested parties supporting applicant's view or their 45 independent views shall be heard, and shall offer such evidence 46 47 as they deem material to sustain their respective views and 48 contentions. Each party shall have an opportunity of offering 49 rebuttal testimony or rebuttal evidence. Within ten days after the close of the hearing the corporation shall make its order in 51 writing approving or refusing to approve the acquisition and/or 52 operation of said airport, provided that if the order is one 53 disapproving, it must be based solely upon the grounds that the 54 acquisition and/or operation of said airport would constitute a 55 hazard to the safe operation of an airport or airports owned or 56 operated by it or presently to be constructed or being 57 constructed to be operated by it, and its order shall set forth 58 its findings of fact and its reasons for the conclusion reached. 59 The provisions of this proviso shall apply only to 60 securing the first approval or disapproval of the establishment 61 and operation of said airport or restricted landing area and once the same shall have been approved by the corporation 63 renewal licenses may be issued therefor by the commissioner of 64 transportation without notice to the corporation. 65 Subd. 8. STANDARDS FOR ISSUING CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL 66 AND LICENSES. In determining whether he-shall to issue a 67 certificate of approval or license for the use or operation of 68 any proposed airport or restricted landing area, the 69 commissioner shall take into consideration its proposed

state-wide and nation-wide development, whether there are safe areas available for expansion purposes, whether the adjoining area is free from obstructions based on a proper glide ratio, the nature of the terrain, the nature of the uses to which the proposed airport or restricted landing area will be put, and the

location, size, and layout, the relationship of the proposed

airport or restricted landing area to a comprehensive plan for

1 possibilities for future development. 2 No change for subd 9 Subd. 10. REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL AND 3 LICENSES. The commissioner is empowered to suspend or revoke 4 any certificate of approval or license issued by him-when-he 5 shall-determine the commissioner upon determining that an 7 airport, restricted landing area, or other air navigation facility is not being maintained or used in accordance with the 8 9 provisions of sections 360.011 to 360.076, and the rules and 10 regulations lawfully promulgated pursuant thereto. 11 Subd. 11. EXAMINATION OF PREMISES. To carry out the 12 provisions of sections 360.011 to 360.076, the commissioner, his the commissioner's assistant, the employees of the department, 14 and any officers, state or municipal, charged with the duty of 15 enforcing sections 360.011 to 360.076, may inspect and examine 16 at reasonable hours any premises, and the buildings and other 17 structures thereon, where airports, restricted landing areas, air schools, flying clubs, or other air navigation facilities or 18 19 aeronautical activities are operated or carried on. 360*#0195 20 360.019 ORDERS OF COMMISSIONER; REVIEW. 21 Subdivision 1. REFUSALS; FINDINGS OF FACT; 22 REQUIREMENTS. In any case where the commissioner refuses to 23 issue a certificate of approval of or license (or renewal of license) for an airport, restricted landing area, or other air 24 navigation facility, or refuses to permit the registration of 25 26 any license, certificate, or permit, or refuses to grant a license to an air school or to an aeronautics instructor in 27 28 ground subjects, or in any case where-he-shall-issue issues any order requiring certain things to be done, or revoking revokes 29 30 any license or certificate, he the commissioner shall set forth 31 his the reasons therefor and shall state the requirements to be 32 met before such approval will be given, registration permitted, 33 license granted, or order modified or changed. Any order made 34 by the commissioner pursuant to the provisions of sections 35 360.011 to 360.076, shall be served upon the interested persons 36 by certified mail or in person. No change for subd 2 37 360*#021S 360.021 STATE AIRPORTS; ACQUISITION, OPERATION. 38 39 Subdivision 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH. The 40 commissioner is authorized and empowered, on behalf of and in 41 the name of this state, within the limitation of available 42 appropriations, to acquire, by purchase, gift, devise, lease, 43 condemnation proceedings, or otherwise, property, real or 44 personal, for the purpose of establishing and constructing restricted landing areas and other air navigation facilities and 45 46 to acquire in like manner, own, control, establish, construct, 47 enlarge, improve, maintain, equip, operate, regulate, and police 48 such restricted landing areas and other air navigation 49 facilities, either within or without this state; and to make, 50 prior to any such acquisition, investigations, surveys, and 51 plans. He The commissioner may maintain, equip, operate, 52 regulate, and police airports, either within or without this state. He The commissioner may maintain at such airports 53 54 facilities for the servicing of aircraft and for the comfort and accommodation of air travelers. He The commissioner may dispose 55 of any such property, airport, restricted landing area, or any 56 57 other air navigation facility, by sale, lease, or otherwise, in 58 accordance with the laws of this state governing the disposition 59 of other like property of the state. He The commissioner may 60 not acquire or take over any restricted landing area, or other air navigation facility without the consent of the owner. He 61 62 The commissioner shall not acquire any additional state airports 63 nor establish any additional state-owned airports. He The 64 commissioner may erect, equip, operate, and maintain on any 65 airport buildings and equipment necessary and proper to 66 maintain, and conduct such airport and air navigation facilities 67 connected therewith. He The commissioner shall not expend money 68 for land acquisition, or for the construction, improvement, or 69 maintenance of airports, or for air navigation facilities for an airport, unless the governmental unit involved has or is 70 71 establishing a zoning authority for that airport, and the 72 authority has made a good faith showing that it is in the process of and will complete with due diligence, an airport 73

zoning ordinance in accordance with sections 360.061 to

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1 360.074. Notwithstanding the foregoing prohibition, the 2 commissioner may continue to maintain the state owned airport at 3 Pine Creek.

Subd. 2. AIRPORT PROTECTION PRIVILEGES. Where necessary in order to provide unobstructed air space for the landing and taking off of aircraft utilizing airports and restricted landing areas acquired or operated under the provisions of sections 360.011 to 360.076, he the commissioner is hereby granted authority to acquire, in the same manner as is provided for the acquisition of property for airport purposes, easements through or other interests in air space over land or water, interests in airport hazards outside the boundaries of the airports or restricted landing areas, and such other airport protection privileges as are necessary to insure safe approaches to the landing areas of said airports and restricted landing areas, and the safe and efficient operation thereof. He The commissioner is also hereby authorized to acquire, in the same manner, the right of easement, for a term of years or perpetually, to place or maintain suitable marks for the daytime marking and suitable lights for the nighttime marking of airport hazards, including the right of ingress and egress to or from such airport hazards for the purpose of maintaining and repairing such lights and marks. This authority shall not be so construed as to limit the right, power, or authority of the state or any municipality to zone property adjacent to any airport or restricted landing area pursuant to any law of this state. The commissioner shall make maximum use of zoning and easements to eliminate runway and other potential airport hazards rather than land acquisition in fee.

No change for subd 3

CONDEMNATION. He The commissioner may Subd. 4. exercise the right of eminent domain, in the name of the state, in the manner provided by the laws of this state for the acquisition of real property for public purposes, for the purpose of acquiring any property which he the commissioner is herein authorized to acquire by condemnation. The fact that the property so needed has been acquired by the owner under power of eminent domain shall not prevent its acquisition by the exercise of the right of eminent domain herein conferred. For the purpose of making surveys and examinations relative to any condemnation proceedings, it shall be lawful to enter upon any land, doing no unnecessary damage. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, or the charter of any municipality, he the commissioner may take possession of any such property so to be acquired at any time after the filing of the petition describing the same in condemnation proceedings. He The commissioner shall not be precluded from abandoning the condemnation of any such property in any case where possession thereof has not been taken.

Subd. 5. LEASES AND SALES. He The commissioner may lease for a term not exceeding 30 years such airports, or other air navigation facilities or real property acquired or set apart for airport purposes, to private parties, any municipal or state government or the national government, or any department of either thereof, for operation; and may lease or assign for a term not exceeding 30 years to private parties, any municipal or state government or the national government, or any department of either, for operation or use consistent with the purposes of this act, space, area, improvements, or equipment on such airports; may sell any part of such airports, other air navigation facilities, or real property to any municipal or state government, or to the United States or any department or instrumentality thereof, for aeronautical purposes or purposes incidental thereto; and may confer the privilege of concessions of supplying upon the airports goods, commodities, things, services, and facilities; provided that in each case in so doing the public is not deprived of its rightful, equal, and uniform use thereof.

Subd. 6. CHARGES AND RENTALS. He The commissioner shall have the authority to determine the charges or rental for the use of any properties and the charges for any service or accommodations under his the commissioner's control and the terms and conditions under which such properties may be used; provided that in all cases the public is not deprived of its rightful, equal, and uniform use of such property. Charges shall be reasonable and uniform for the same class of service

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and a ablished with due regard to the property and improvements 2 used and the expenses of operation to the state. The state shall have and the commissioner may enforce liens, as provided 4 by law for liens and the enforcement thereof, for repairs to or improvement or storage or care of any personal property, to 5 enforce the payment of any such charges.

7 Subd. 7. CONTRACT WITH OWNERS OF EXISTING PRIVATELY 8 OWNED AIRPORTS. He The commissioner may contract with the owners of existing privately-owned airports for the use, 9 10 equipment, improvement, maintenance, management, and operation 11 by him the commissioner of such airports, and thereafter use, 12 equip, improve, maintain, manage, operate, regulate, and police 13 them. 360*#0215S

360.0215 COMMISSIONER MADE ATTORNEY TO ACCEPT PROCESS; EXTENSION OF TIME TO ANSWER.

The use and operation of an aircraft by a nonresident or his the nonresident's agent in the state of Minnesota or by a resident owner or his the resident owner's agent who has remained without the state continuously for 30 days prior to the commencement of an action against him the nonresident or absentee owner, shall be deemed an appointment by such nonresident or absentee of the commissioner of transportation, to be his the true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all legal processes in any action or proceeding against him the nonresident or absentee growing out of such use or operation of an aircraft in the state of Minnesota, resulting in damages or loss to person or property, and said use or operation shall be a signification of his agreement that any such process in any action against him the nonresident or absentee which is so served shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served upon him the nonresident or absentee personally. Service of such process shall be made by serving a copy thereof upon the commissioner or by filing a copy in his the commissioner's office, together with the payment of a fee of \$2, and such service shall be sufficient service upon said nonresident or absentee, provided that notice of such service and a copy of the process are within ten days thereafter sent by mail by the plaintiff to the defendant at his the defendant's last known address, and that the plaintiff's affidavit of compliance with 40 the provisions of this act are attached to the summons.

The court in which the action is pending may order such continuance as may be necessary to afford the defendant reasonable opportunity to defend any such action, not exceeding ninety days from the day of the filing of the action in such court. The fee of \$2 paid by the plaintiff to the commissioner at the time of service of such proceeding shall be taxed in his the plaintiff's costs if he the plaintiff prevails in the suit. The said commissioner shall keep a record of all such processes so served which shall show the day and hour of such service. 360*#063S

360.063 ZONING REGULATIONS.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 3. JOINT AIRPORT ZONING BOARD. (1) Where an airport is owned or controlled by a municipality and an airport hazard area appertaining to the airport is located within the territorial limits of another county or municipality, the municipality owning or controlling the airport may request a county or municipality in which an airport hazard area is located:

- (a) To adopt and enforce airport zoning regulations for the area in question that conform to standards prescribed by the commissioner pursuant to subdivision 4; or
- (b) To join in creating a joint airport zoning board pursuant to clause (2). The owning or controlling municipality shall determine which of these actions it shall request, except as provided in clause (5) for the metropolitan airports commission. The request shall be made by certified mail to the governing body of each county and municipality in which an airport hazard area is located.
- (2) Where an airport is owned or controlled by a municipality and an airport hazard area appertaining to the airport is located within the territorial limits of another county or municipality, the municipality owning or controlling the airport and the county or other municipality within which the airport hazard area is located may, by ordinance or

resolution duly adopted, create a joint airport zoning board, which board shall have the same power to adopt, administer, and enforce airport zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area in question as that vested by subdivision 1 in the municipality within which the area is located. A joint board shall have as members two representatives appointed by the municipality owning or controlling the airport and two from the county or municipality, or in case more than one county or municipality is involved two from each county or municipality, in which the airport hazard is located, and in addition a chairman chair elected by a majority of the members so appointed. All members shall serve at the pleasure of their respective appointing authority. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if the owning and controlling municipality is a city of the first class it shall appoint four members to the board, and the chairman chair of the board shall be elected from the membership of the board.

- (3) If a county or municipality, within 60 days of receiving a request from an owning or controlling municipality pursuant to clause (1), fails to adopt, or thereafter fails to enforce, the zoning regulations or fails to join in creating a joint airport zoning board, the owning or controlling municipality, or a joint airport zoning board created without participation by the subdivisions which fail to join the board, may itself adopt, administer, and enforce airport zoning regulations for the airport hazard area in question. In the event of conflict between the regulations and airport zoning regulations adopted by the county or municipality within which the airport hazard area is located, section 360.064, subdivision 2, applies.
- (4) "Owning or controlling municipality," as used in this subdivision, includes:
- (a) A joint airport operating board created pursuant to section 360.042 that has been granted all the powers of a municipality in zoning matters under the agreement creating the board;
- (b) A joint airport operating board created pursuant to section 360.042 that has not been granted zoning powers under the agreement creating the board, provided that the board shall not itself adopt zoning regulations nor shall a joint airport zoning board created at its request adopt zoning regulations unless all municipalities that created the joint operating board join to create the joint zoning board; and
- (c) The metropolitan airports commission established and operated pursuant to chapter 473.
- (5) The metropolitan airports commission shall request creation of one joint airport zoning board for each airport operated under its authority.

No change for subd 4 to 6

Subd. 6a. REVIEW OF VARIANCES GRANTED WHEN BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT FAILS TO ACT. When-the-commissioner-receives On receiving notice that an airport zoning variance has been granted by reason of the failure of a board of adjustment to act on the variance as provided in section 360.067, subdivision 2, he the commissioner shall review the application and may amend or rescind the variance if-he-finds on finding that this action is required to protect the public safety. No action of the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective unless the commissioner notifies the applicant of that action within 60 days after receiving notice that the variance was granted. Any action taken by the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to review by the courts as provided in section 360.072.

Subd. 7. AIRPORT ZONING BOARD, EACH AIRPORT. Where an airport is owned or operated by the state of Minnesota a state airport zoning board shall be created for each airport, which board shall have the same power to adopt, administer and enforce airport zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area of such airport as that vested by subdivision 1 in the municipality. Each board shall consist of the commissioner of transportation, or a member of his staff appointed by him the commissioner, who shall be chairman chair, one member appointed by the county board who may be a member of the county board, of each county in which an airport hazard area is located and one member appointed by the governing body of each municipality located within the area to be zoned. If the area to be zoned is

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located entirely within one county and no municipality is
 2 located within the area to be zoned, then the duly designated
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     members shall select a third member who shall be a resident of
     the county. The members of such board shall serve for a period
     of three years beginning January 1 following their appointment
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     and until their successors are appointed and qualified.
     zoning regulations shall be adopted by an order of the board
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     signed by a majority of its members. Such order shall be
     published once in a legal newspaper in the county in which the
10 airport is located and shall become effective ten days following
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     the date of its publication. A copy of such order shall be
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     filed in the office of the commissioner of transportation and
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     with the county recorder in each county in which a zoned area is
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     located. Any person appointed to serve on a state airport
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     zoning board shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and
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     other necessary expenses which-shall-be incurred by-him in
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     performance of his duties on such board which shall be paid from
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     the appropriations made to the department of transportation.
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        No change for subd 8
360*#065S
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        360.065 REGULATION, PROCEDURE FOR ADOPTION.
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        No change for subd 1
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                  REGULATIONS SUBMITTED TO COMMISSIONER.
        Subd. 2.
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     Prior to adopting zoning regulations for an airport hazard area
     under sections 360.011 to 360.076, the municipality, county, or
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     joint airport zoning board which is to adopt the regulations
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     shall submit its proposed regulations to the commissioner in
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     order that the commissioner may determine whether it conforms to
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     the standards prescribed by him the commissioner.
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     commissioner shall immediately examine the proposed regulations
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     and report to the municipality, county, or joint airport zoning
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     board his the commissioner's approval, or objections, if any.
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     If objections are made by him the commissioner on the ground
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     that the regulations do not conform to the standards prescribed
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     by him the commissioner for the class of airport involved, the
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     municipality, county, or joint zoning board shall make
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     amendments as are necessary to meet the objections unless it
    demonstrates that the social and economic costs of restricting
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     land uses in accordance with the standards outweigh the benefits
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     of a strict application of the standards. The governing body of
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     the municipality or county or the joint airport zoning board
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     shall not adopt the regulations or take other action until the
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     proposed regulations are approved by the commissioner. The
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     commissioner may approve local zoning ordinances that are more
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     stringent than the standards. A copy of the regulations as
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    adopted shall be filed with the county recorder in each county
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     in which the zoned area is located.
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        Substantive rights existing prior to the passage of this
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    subdivision and previously exercised are not affected by the
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    filing of the regulations.
360*#067S
        360.067 PERMITS, VARIANCES.
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        No change for subd 1
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       Subd. 2. VARIANCES.
                               Any person desiring to erect
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    any structure, or increase the height of any structure, or
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    permit the growth of any tree, or otherwise use his the person's
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    property in violation of airport zoning regulations adopted
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     under chapter 360, may apply to the board of adjustment,
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    hereinafter provided for, for a variance from the zoning
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    regulations in question. If a person submits an application for
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    a variance by certified mail to the members of the board and the
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    board fails to grant or deny the variance within four months
    after the last member receives the application, the variance
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    shall be deemed to be granted by the board. When the variance
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    is granted by reason of the failure of the board to act on the
     variance, the person : seiving the variance shall notify the
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    board and the commissioner of transportation by certified mail
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     that the variance has been granted. The applicant shall include
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     a copy of the original application for the variance with this
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     notice to the commissioner. The variance shall be effective 60
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73 would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and the relief granted would not be contrary to the public interest

where a literal application or enforcement of the regulations

days after this notice is received by the commissioner subject

to any action taken by the commissioner pursuant to section

360.063, subdivision 6. Such variances shall be be allowed

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but do substantial justice and be in accordance with the spirit
     of the regulations and chapter 360; provided, any variance may
     be allowed subject to any reasonable conditions that the board
     of adjustment may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of
    Laws 1945, Chapter 303.
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       No change for subd 3
        Subd. 4. ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT, APPOINTMENT.
                                                       In the
 8 case of an airport owned or operated by the state, the state
    airport zoning board adopting the zoning regulations for such
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    airport, or the commissioner of transportation in case the
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    zoning regulations are adopted by him the commissioner as
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     provided herein, shall appoint a local governmental official of
    a governmental unit in which the airport hazard area is located
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    as the administrative agent. The governmental official so
     appointed is hereby authorized and directed as part of his
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     official duties to exercise the powers and duties of the
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    administrative agency as described in sections 360.067 and
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     360.069.
360*#071S
        360.071 BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT.
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       No change for subd 1 to 3
       Subd. 4.
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                 RULES AND REGULATIONS.
                                           The board shall
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    adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance
23 or resolution by which it was created. Meetings of the board
    shall be held at the call of the chairman chair and at such
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    other times as the board may determine. The chairman chair, or
    in-his-absence if absent, the acting chairman chair, may
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     administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.
28 hearings of the board shall be public. The board shall keep
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    minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon
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    each question, or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating such
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    fact, and shall keep records of its examinations and other
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    official actions, all of which shall immediately be filed in the
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    office of the board and shall be a public record. Upon their
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    appointment the members of any board of adjustment shall select
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    a chairman chair to act at the pleasure of the board.
360*#072S
36
        360.072 JUDICIAL REVIEW.
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        No change for subd .1
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        Subd. 6. ALLOWANCE OF COSTS. Costs shall not be
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    allowed against the board of adjustment or the commissioner
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    unless it appears to the court that it the board or he the
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     commissioner acted with gross negligence, in bad faith, or with
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     malice, in making the decision appealed from.
     No change for subd 7
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360*#075S
       360.075 VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES.
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       Subdivision 1. MISDEMEANOR.
                                       Every person who:
        (1) Operates an aircraft either on or over land or water in
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    this state without the consent of the owner of such aircraft; or
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        (2) Operates, or attempts to operate, any aircraft in this
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     state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of any
    narcotic or other habit-forming drug; or
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        (3) Knowingly permits any individual who may be under the
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    influence of intoxicating liquor or of any narcotic or other
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     habit-forming drug to operate any aircraft owned by or in the
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    custody or control of such person or-in-his-custody-or-control;
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        (4) Operates aircraft while in the possession of any
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     federal license, certificate, or permit or any certificate of
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     registration issued by the transportation department of this
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     state, or displays, or causes or permits to be displayed, such
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     federal license, certificate, or permit or such state
     certificate of registration, knowing either to have been
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    cancelled, revoked, suspended, or altered; or
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       (5) Lends to, or knowingly permits the use of by, one not
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     entitled thereto of any federal airman's or aircraft license,
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     certificate, or permit, or any state airman's aviation worker's
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    or aircraft certificate of registration issued to him that
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    person; or
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        (6) Displays or represents as his the person's own any
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federal airman's or aircraft license, certificate, or permit or

any state airman's aviation worker's or aircraft certificate of

(7) Tampers with, climbs upon or into, makes use of, or

navigates any aircraft without the knowledge or consent of the

registration not issued to him that person; or

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- (8) Uses a false or fictitious name, gives a false or 8 fictitious address, knowingly makes any false statement or 9 report, or knowingly conceals a material fact, or otherwise 10 commits a fraud in any application or form required under the provisions of sections 360.011 to 360.076, or by any rules, regulations, or orders of the commissioner; or
- (9) Operates any aircraft in such a manner as to indicate 14 either a willful or a wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property; or
 - (10) Carries on or over land or water in this state in an aircraft other than a public aircraft any explosive substance except as permitted by the Federal Explosives Act, being the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended by P.L. 775, 77th Congress, approved November 24, 1942; or
 - (11) Discharges a gun, pistol, or other weapon in or from any aircraft in this state except as the hunting of certain wild animals from aircraft may be permitted by other laws of this state, or unless he the person is the pilot or officer in command of the aircraft or a peace officer or a member of the military or naval forces of the United States, engaged in the performance of his duty; or
- (12) Carries in any aircraft, other than a public aircraft, any shotgun, rifle, pistol, or small arms ammunition except in the manner in which such articles may be lawfully carried in 31 motor vehicles in this state, or unless-he is a person excepted from the provisions of clause (11); or
- (13) Engages in acrobatic or stunt flying without being equipped with a parachute and without providing any other occupants of the aircraft with parachutes and requiring that 36 they be worn; or
 - (14) While in flying over a thickly inhabited area or over a public gathering in this state, engages in trick or acrobatic flying or in any acrobatic feat; or
 - (15) Except while in landing or taking off, flies at such low levels as to endanger persons on the surface beneath, or engages in advertising through the playing of music or transcribed or oral announcements, or makes any noise with any siren, horn, whistle, or other audible device which is not necessary for the normal operation of the aircraft, except that sound amplifying devices may be used in aircraft when operated by or under the authority of any agency of the state or federal government for the purpose of giving warning or instructions to persons on the ground; or
 - (16) Drops any object, except loose water, loose fuel, or loose sand ballast, without the prior written consent of the commissioner of transportation and the prior written consent of the municipality or property owner where objects may land; drops objects from an aircraft that endanger person or property on the ground, or drops leaflets for any purpose whatsoever; or
 - (17) While in flight in an aircraft, whether as a pilot, passenger, or otherwise, endangers, kills or attempts to kill any birds or animals or uses any aircraft for the purpose of concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up migratory waterfowl, except as may be permitted by other laws of this state shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

No change for subd 2 to 5

ADDITIONAL PENALTIES, CERTAIN VIOLATIONS. Subd. 6. For any violation of subdivisions 1 and 5 or of any rule or regulation issued pursuant to section 360.015, in addition to the penalties provided in this section, or as a condition to the suspension of a sentence which may be imposed pursuant thereto, the court in its discretion may prohibit the violator from operating an aircraft within the state for such period as it may determine, but not to exceed one year. Violation of the duly imposed prohibition of the court may be punished as a contempt of court. Upon a plea of guilty or conviction under said 73 sections, in any case involving an airman aviation worker, the court shall issue an order prohibiting the airman aviation worker from exercising, in the state of Minnesota, the

privileges granted to him the aviation worker by his federal

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certificate for a period, in the discretion of the court, not to exceed one year, and shall notify the commissioner of any action involving a violation under this section by mailing a report to the commissioner showing the name and address of the violator, the offense charged, the time and place of violation, the plea, 5 the finding of the court or jury, and the penalty imposed. 7 Subd. 7. OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT WHILE INTOXICATED. Upon the trial of any prosecution for a violation of subdivision 1, clause (2), the court may admit evidence of the amount of 9 10 alcohol in the person's blood taken voluntarily or pursuant to 11 section 360.0751 as shown by a medical or chemical analysis of

his the blood, or of his the breath or urine if the person

arrested elected to take such test in lieu thereof.

For the purpose of this subdivision:

- (a) Evidence that there was at the time more than 0.03 percent and less than 0.05 percent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood is relevant evidence but it is not to be given prima facie effect in indicating whether or not the person was under the influence of an alcoholic beverage.
- (b) Evidence that there was at the time 0.05 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood may be admitted as prima facie evidence that the person was under the influence of an alcoholic beverage.

The foregoing provisions shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether or not such person was under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, but the refusal to permit the taking of specimens for such chemical analysis shall not be admissible in evidence. In the event of a breath or urine test, the percentage above shall be increased by ten percent.

For the purposes of this section, an "alcoholic beverage" means any liquid containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume.

360*#0751S

360.0751 CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION.

No change for subd 1

IMPLIED CONSENT; CONDITIONS; ELECTION AS TO Subd. 2. TYPE OF TEST. Any person who operates or attempts to operate an aircraft in this state shall be deemed to have given consent subject to the provisions of this section for a chemical test of his the person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his the blood. The test shall be administered at the direction of a peace officer, when (1) the officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person was operating or attempting to operate an aircraft while he-was under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, and (2) the person has been lawfully placed under arrest for alleged commission of that offense in violation of section 360.075. No action shall be taken hereunder against the person unless the two enumerated conditions existed at the time the officer requested the chemical test specimen. A person may decline to take a direct blood test and elect to take either a breath, or urine test, whichever is available, in lieu thereof, and either a breath or urine test shall be made available to the arrested person who makes the election. No action shall be taken against the person for declining to take a direct blood test unless either a breath, or urine test was available. At the time the peace-officer-requests of requesting a chemical test specimen, he the peace officer shall inform the arrested person that his the right to fly may be revoked or denied if he the person refuses to permit the test and that he the person has the right to have additional tests made by a-person someone of his the person's own choosing.

Subd. 3. MANNER OF MAKING TEST; ADDITIONAL TESTS.

Only a physician, or a medical technician, or registered nurse acting at the request of a peace officer may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content therein. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of a breath, or urine specimen. The person tested shall have the right to have a physician, or a medical technician, or registered nurse of his the person's own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a peace officer; provided, that the additional test specimen of the person be obtained at the place where the person is in custody and at no expense to the state. The person shall have the right

to immediately communicate with his an attorney, doctor or any

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1 other person in order to secure a physician, medical technician 2 or registered nurse, for the purpose of administering the additional test or tests; but this shall in no way delay the 4 administering of the test at the direction of the peace 5 officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test 6 or tests by a person shall not preclude the admission in evidence of the test taken at the direction of a peace officer 8 unless the additional test was prevented or denied by the peace 9 officer. Upon the request of the person who is tested, full 10 information concerning the test or tests taken at the direction of the peace officer shall be made available to him the person. 11 The physician, medical technician or registered nurse drawing 1.2 blood at the request of a peace officer for the purpose of 13 14 determining alcoholic content shall in no manner be liable in 15 any civil or criminal action except for negligence in drawing 16 the blood. The person administering the test at the request and direction of the peace officer shall be fully trained in the 17 administration and interpretation of the tests pursuant to 18 19 standards promulgated by rule by the commissioner of public 20 safety. 21 Subd. 4. REFUSAL TO PERMIT TEST; CEASE AND DESIST 22 ORDER. If a person under arrest refuses to permit chemical .23 testing, none shall be given, but the commissioner of 24 transportation, upon the receipt of a certificate of the peace officer that he $\underline{\text{the officer}}$ had reasonable and probable grounds 25 26 to believe the arrested person had been operating or attempting 27 to operate an aircraft while under the influence of an alcoholic 28 beverage, and that the person had refused to permit the test, 29 shall issue a cease and desist order prohibiting the operation 30 of an aircraft for a period of one year. 31 Subd. 5. NOTICE OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDER; REQUEST FOR 32 HEARING. No cease and desist order under subdivision 4 shall 33 be made until the commissioner notifies the person by certified 34 mail of his intention to issue a cease and desist order and 35 allows him the person a 20 day period after the date of 36 receiving the notice to request of the commissioner, in writing, 37 a hearing as herein provided. If no request is filed within the 38 20 day period the commissioner may then issue a cease and desist 39 order. However if a request for hearing is filed, no cease and 40 desist order hereunder shall be made until final judicial 41 determination resulting in an adverse decision to the person. 42 Subd. 6. HEARING. The hearing shall be before a 43 municipal judge, or probate judge if no municipal judge is 44 available, learned in the law, in the county where the arrest 45 occurred, unless there is agreement that the hearing may be held 46 in some other county. The hearing shall be recorded and proceed 47 as in a criminal matter, without the right of trial by jury, and 48 its scope shall cover the issues of whether the peace officer 49 had reasonable and probable grounds to believe the person was 50 operating or attempting to operate an aircraft while under the 51 influence of an alcoholic beverage; whether the person was 52 lawfully placed under arrest; whether he the person refused to 53 permit the test, and if he the person refused whether he the 54 person had reasonable grounds for refusing to permit the test; 55 and whether at the time of request for the test the peace 56 officer informed the person that his the right to fly might be 57 denied if he the person refused to permit the test and of his 58 the right to have additional tests made by a-person someone of 59 his the person's own choosing. The court shall order either that the denial be rescinded or sustained and refer the order to 60 61 the commissioner of transportation for his further action. 62 No change for subd 7 Subd. 8. NOTICE OF ACTION TO OTHER STATES. When it 63 64 has been finally determined that a nonresident's privilege to 65 operate an aircraft in this state has been denied, the 66 commissioner shall give information in writing of the action taken to the appropriate federal authorities and any state in 68 which he the nonresident operates an aircraft or has a license 69 to operate an aircraft. 360*#305S 70 360.305 EXPENDITURES.

Subdivision 1. The moneys appropriated to the commissioner

of transportation as contemplated by sections 360.301 to 360.306 shall be used in accordance with this chapter, in amounts not

74 exceeding the sums specified for individual purposes in the acts making such appropriations. Unless otherwise provided in any

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1 such act, the governor may on his the governor's own initiative
    or upon application by the commissioner of transportation order
     a change in the provisional limitations on the amounts to be
     expended for the individual purposes specified.
       No change for subd 2 to
360*#511S
        360.511 DEFINITIONS.
        No change for subd 1 to 7
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        Subd. 8. "Dealer" means any person regularly engaged in
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     the business of manufacturing or selling, purchasing, and
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     generally dealing in new or used aircraft, having an established
     place of business for the trade, sale, and display thereof and
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     having in its7-his7-or-their possession new or used aircraft for
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     the purpose of sale or trade.
        No change for subd 9 to 15
360*#532S
        360.532 NONRESIDENT COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS; SUBJECT TO
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    TAX.
17
       Any aircraft of which a nonresident has the right to
     possession and which is used for commercial operations in this
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19 state shall be registered in this state before said aircraft is
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    used for such commercial operations, except that aircraft used
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     for charter which a nonresident has the right to possession need
    not be so registered if while in the state he the nonresident
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23 does not advertise, represent, or hold himself out as giving or
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     offering to provide such service with such aircraft. Aircraft
     registered under this section shall not be entitled to a refund
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     under 360.62 except if destroyed or for errors in computing the
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     tax or fees and for the error on the part of an owner who may
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    have registered an aircraft that was not before or at the time
     of such registration, or at any time thereafter during the
     current past year, subject to such tax in this state, or the
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    aircraft is sold to a nonresident who is not engaged in a
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     commercial operation in this state.
360*#54S
        360.54 SUBJECT TO TAX, EXEMPTION.
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        Every aircraft shall be presumed to be one using the air
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     space overlying the state of Minnesota or the airports thereof,
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    and thence subject to taxation under sections 360.511 to 360.67,
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     if such aircraft has prior to the effective date of Laws 1945,
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    Chapter 411, used such air space or airports, or shall actually
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     use them or if it shall come into the possession of an owner in
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    this state, other than a manufacturer, dealer,
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     warehouseman warehouse operator, mortgagee, or pledgee and it
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     shall be the burden of the owner thereof to prove that said
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     aircraft has not in fact used the air space overlying the state
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     of Minnesota or the airports thereof in order to avoid the
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     payment of the tax as required herein.
360*#55S
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        360.55 EXEMPTIONS.
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        No change for subd 1 to 3
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        Subd. 4. COLLECTOR'S AIRCRAFT; PIONEER LICENSES. Any
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     aircraft built by the original manufacturer prior to December
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    31, 1939, and owned and operated solely as a collector's item
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     shall be listed for taxation and registration as follows: A
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     sworn affidavit shall be executed stating the name and address
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    of the owner, the name and address of the person from whom
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     purchased, the make of the aircraft, year and model number of
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     the aircraft, the federal aircraft registration number, the
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     manufacturer's identification number and that the aircraft is
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    owned and operated solely as a collector's item and not for
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     general transportation or commercial operations purposes. The
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     affidavit shall be filed with the commissioner along with a fee
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     of $25. Upon satisfaction that the affidavit is true and
     correct, the commissioner shall issue to the applicant number
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     plates, decalcomania labels or stamps bearing the inscription
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     "Pioneer", "Minnesota" and the registration number but no date.
64
     The number plates, decalcomania labels or stamps are valid
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    without renewal as long as the owner operates the aircraft
    solely as a collector's item. Should such aircraft be operated
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     other than as a collector's item, the pioneer number plates,
     decalcomania labels or stamps shall be void and removed, and the
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owner shall list the aircraft for taxation and registration in

the aircraft for taxation and registration in accordance with

accordance with the other provisions of sections 360.511 to 360.67. Upon the sale of such aircraft, the new owner must list

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360*#59S

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the provisions of this subdivision (including the payment of \$25 fee) or the other provisions of sections 360.511 to 360.67, whichever is applicable.

In the event of defacement, loss or destruction of the number plates, decalcomania labels or stamps, the-commissioner, 6 and upon receiving and filing a sworn affidavit of the aircraft owner setting forth the circumstances, together with any defaced 8 plates, labels or stamps and fee of \$5, the commissioner shall issue replacement plates, labels or stamps. The commissioner 10 shall note on his the records the issue of replacement number 11 and shall proceed to cancel the original plates, labels or 12 stamps.

13 No change for subd 5 to 7 360*#57S

360.57 SWORN STATEMENT BY MANUFACTURER. 14

Every manufacturer of an aircraft sold or offered for sale within this state, either by the manufacturer, distributor, dealer, or any other person, shall, on or before the first day 18 in August of each year, file in the office of the commissioner a sworn statement showing the various models manufactured by him the manufacturer and the retail list price of each model being 21 manufactured August 1 of that year, and shall also file with the commissioner, in such form as manufacturers usually use for 23 advertising, complete specifications of the construction of each model that has been manufactured by him the manufacturer. Upon each change in such price and upon the manufacture of each new 26 model thereafter such manufacturer shall in like manner file a new statement setting forth such change. 360*#58S

360.58 OPERATION WITHOUT REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT OF TAX. No aircraft except as exempted by sections 360.54 and 360.55 shall use or be operated in the air space over this state or upon any of the airports thereof in the tax period of January 1, 1966, to and including June 30, 1967, or in any fiscal year thereafter until it shall have been registered as required in sections 360.54 to 360.67 and the aircraft tax and fees herein provided shall have been paid and the number plates, labels, or stamps issued therefor shall be duly displayed on such aircraft. A purchaser of a new aircraft may operate his the aircraft without such plates, labels, or stamps provided-that-he shall-secure upon securing from the commissioner, or any person designated by the commissioner for that purpose, a permit to operate such aircraft pending the issuance of plates, such permit shall be valid for not more than 15 days.

43 360.59 REGISTRATION AND LISTING.

Subdivision 1. DATE OF LISTING AND APPLICATION; FORM. Every owner of aircraft in this state, except as exempted by sections 360.54 and 360.55, shall, before July 1, in each fiscal year thereafter, or as soon after such date as-he-shall-become of becoming the owner thereof, file with the commissioner, on a blank provided by him the commissioner, a listing for taxation and application for the registration of such aircraft, in such form and stating such information as the commissioner may 52 require. The said owner shall certify that the statements made are correct and true, and any false statement willfully and 54 knowingly made in regard thereto shall be deemed a perjury and punished accordingly. The listing and application for registration by dealers or manufacturers' agents within the state of aircraft received for sale or use within the state shall be accepted as compliance with the requirements of sections 360.54 to 360.67 imposed upon the manufacturer.

Subd. 2. AGENT OR LIENOR MAY LIST. Any act required herein of an owner may be performed in his the owner's behalf by a duly authorized agent. Any person having a lien upon, or claim to, any aircraft may pay any tax due thereon to prevent the penalty for delayed registration from accruing, but the registration certificate and number plates shall not be issued ' 66 until legal ownership is definitely determined.

Subd. 3. ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE. The commissioner shall file such application and upon approval thereof and upon payment of the aircraft tax as provided in sections 360.54 to 360.67, together with all arrears and penalties, if any, and upon the delivery to him the commissioner of the duly endorsed registration certificate of the former owner, if any, or proof of loss provided in lieu thereof, shall assign to it a

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distinctive number and issue to the owner a registration certificate which shall contain the name, place of residence, with street and number, if in a city, and post office address of the owner, a specific description of the aircraft, and the number assigned, together with a place on the face of the certificate in which the owner shall immediately upon receipt thereof place his the owner's signature and on the reverse side thereof, an assignment and notice of sale or termination of ownership with places for the signature of both seller and 10 purchaser, and a place for assignment of the tax that has been paid. The registration certificate shall be retained by the owner until surrender as herein provided. In the case of listing and registration by manufacturers' agents or dealers of aircraft not using the air space overlying the state of Minnesota and the airports thereof no registration certificate shall be issued, but a duplicate of such list may be retained by the dealer or manufacturer as the registration certificate. No change for subd 4 Subd. 5. COMMISSIONER TO APPROVE. The commissioner shall approve applications and issue number plates for any

aircraft. When an applicant is listing the same aircraft for taxation and registration for the second and succeeding time the registration certificate issued for the prior year need not be delivered to the commissioner; but in case of a transfer or sale the registration certificate therefor issued or proof of loss thereof by sworn statement shall be delivered to the commissioner,-and-he. The commissioner shall satisfy-himself be satisfied from his the records that all taxes and fees due hereunder shall have been paid, and endorsements upon said certificate or sworn proof of loss in writing signed by the seller and purchaser, shall furnish proof that the applicant for registration is paying or receiving credit for the tax upon the aircraft of which he the applicant is the rightful possessor.

No change for subd 6

Subd. 7. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP. Upon the transfer of ownership, destruction, theft, dismantling as such, or the permanent removal by the owner thereof from this state of any aircraft registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, the right of the owner of such aircraft to use the registration certificate and number plates assigned such aircraft shall expire, and such certificate and any existing plates shall be, by such owner, forthwith returned with transportation prepaid to the commissioner with a signed notice of the date and manner of termination of ownership, giving the name and post office address, with street and number, if in a city, of the person to whom transferred; provided, however, that whenever the ownership of an aircraft shall be transferred to another who shall forthwith register the same in his that person's name, the commissioner may permit the manual delivery of such plates to the new owner of such aircraft. Whenever-any ${\tt person_7-including-a-dealer-or-manufacturer_7-shall-become } \ \underline{\tt On}$ becoming the owner by gift, trade or purchase of any aircraft for which a registration certificate has been theretofore issued under the provisions of sections 360.511 to 360.67, he a person, including a dealer or manufacturer, shall, within seven days after acquiring ownership, join with the registered owner in transmitting with his an application the said registration certificate with the assignment and notice of sale duly executed upon the reverse side thereof, or in case of loss of such certificate, with such proof of loss by sworn statements in writing as shall be satisfactory to the commissioner. Upon the transfer of any aircraft by a manufacturer or dealer, for use within the state, whether by sale, lease or otherwise, such manufacturer or dealer shall, within seven days after such transfer, transmit the transferee's application for registration thereof and such manufacturer or dealer shall each month file with the commissioner a notice or report containing the date of such transfer, a description of such aircraft, and the name, street and number of residence, if in a city, and post office address of the transferee.

Subd. 8. AMENDMENT, SUSPENSION, MODIFICATION, REVOCATION. All registrations and issue of number plates shall be subject to amendment, suspension, modification or revocation by the commissioner summarily for any violation of or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act. In any case where the proper registration of an aircraft is dependent upon

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procuring information entailing such delay as to unreasonably
 2 deprive the owner of the use of his the aircraft, the
   commissioner may issue a tax receipt and plates conditionally.
     In any case when the commissioner for cause has revoked revoking
 5 a registration for cause, he the commissioner shall have
 6 authority to demand the return of the number plates and
    registration certificate, and, if necessary, to seize the number
    plates issued for such registration.
      Subd. 9. DEFACEMENT OR DESTRUCTION OF NUMBER PLATES.
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     In the event of the defacement, loss or destruction of any
11 number plates the commissioner upon receiving and filing a sworn
    statement of the aircraft owner, setting forth the circumstances
of the defacement, loss, destruction or theft of the number
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    plates, together with any defaced plates and the payment of the
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    fee of $1 shall issue a new set of plates especially designed
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    for that purpose. The commissioner shall then note on his the
   records the issue of such new number plates and shall proceed in
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18 such manner as he the commissioner may deem advisable to cancel
19 and call in the original plates so as to insure against their
20 use on another aircraft. Duplicate registration certificates
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     plainly marked as duplicates may be issued in like cases upon
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    the payment of a 25 cent fee.
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      No change for subd 10
360*#60S
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       360.60 DAMAGED AIRCRAFT; REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS;
    ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE; FAILURE TO REGISTER; PENALTY.
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       Subdivision 1. Every aircraft not exempted by sections
360.54 and 360.55 shall be registered as required by this a whether or not said aircraft is being used in the air space
    360.54 and 360.55 shall be registered as required by this act
29 overlying the state of Minnesota or on the airports thereof.
30 Aircraft which have become damaged, are unairworthy and not in
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    flying condition and which have not in fact used the air space
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    overlying the state of Minnesota or the airports thereof during
    the period January 1, 1966, to and including June 30, 1967, or
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34 during any fiscal year thereafter, shall not be subject to the
35 tax provided by this act for such tax periods provided the owner
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    of such aircraft shall with his the application for registration
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    file with the commissioner a signed statement describing the
38 aircraft, its condition, and the reason for such aircraft not
39 being in operating condition, and furnish such other information
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    as may be necessary for the commissioner to determine that the
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    aircraft is not in fact using the air space overlying the state
42 of Minnesota or the airports thereof. Any false statement
perjury and punished accordingly. Upon receipt of such application together with the
43 willfully and knowingly made in regard thereto shall be deemed a
    application together with the statement required herein, the
46 commissioner shall issue to such owner a certificate which shall
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   state thereon that the tax has not been paid and that the
48 aircraft shall not use the air space overlying the state of
49 Minnesota or the airports thereof until the tax required by
    Minnesota or the airports thereof until the tax required by this
50 act has been paid.
       Subd. 2. Every aircraft owner who fails or neglects to
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    register his the aircraft as required by this act shall be
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    guilty of a misdemeanor.
360*#62S
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       360.62 REFUND OF TAX.
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       Except as provided herein the tax upon any aircraft which
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    has been paid for any year, shall be refunded only for errors
    made in computing the tax or fees or for the error on the part
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58 of an owner who may in error have registered an aircraft that
59 was not before, nor at the time of such registration, nor at any
60 time thereafter during the tax period, subject to such tax in
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    this state, provided that after more than 24 months after such
62 tax was paid no refund shall be made for any tax paid on any
63 aircraft. Refunds as provided by sections 360.511 to 360.67
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    shall be made in the manner provided by Laws 1947, Chapter 416.
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    The former owner of a transferred aircraft by an assignment in
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the state shall be entitled to a refund for the unused portion of the tax paid upon the aircraft so destroyed or removed from the state, such refund to be computed pro rata by the month, and

certificate and delivered to the commissioner within the time 68 provided herein may sell and assign to the new owner thereof the right to have the tax paid by him the former owner accredited to

66 writing endorsed upon his the former owner's registration

70 such new owner who duly registers such aircraft. Any owner 71 whose aircraft shall be destroyed or permanently removed from

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to be equal to the monthly tax rate multiplied by the number of full calendar months remaining in the fiscal year, or multiplied by the number of full calendar months remaining in that period 4 between January 1, 1966, to and including June 30, 1967, whichever period is applicable.

In order to secure such refund, the aircraft owner shall submit a signed statement that such aircraft has either been 8 sold out-of-state or destroyed, the date of such sale or destruction and such other information as the commissioner may require. Any false statement willfully and knowingly made in 10 11 regard thereto shall be deemed a perjury and punished accordingly. No refund shall be made if application is not made 12 13 within 12 months after the date the aircraft was sold out-of-state or destroyed. 14 360*#63S

360.63 DEALER'S LICENSE.

Subdivision 1. Any person engaged in the business of selling, purchasing, or dealing in aircraft, new or used, and who desires to withhold aircraft owned by him that person from tax as provided in sections 360.511 to 360.67, may apply to the commissioner for an aircraft dealer's license. In order to qualify for an aircraft dealer's license the applicant shall show that he the applicant has an established place of business on an airport licensed as a public airport by the commissioner and that-he has the necessary buildings, facilities and equipment for the proper storage and maintenance of aircraft in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be established by the commissioner. The commissioner may charge a fee of \$10 for each license, which license shall be effective for one year from the date of its issuance, or he may authorize an aircraft dealer to operate under a flight operator's license as otherwise provided by chapter 360. The commissioner is empowered to suspend or revoke any license issued by him-when-he-shall determine the commissioner on determining that the holder thereof has violated any of the provisions of sections 360.511 to 360.67 or has failed to maintain any of the requirements necessary to obtain such license.

Subd. 2. Any licensed aircraft dealer may apply to the commissioner for one or more aircraft dealers' plates. A charge of \$15 shall be made for each such plate. Any aircraft owned by said dealer may be used for the purpose of demonstration or for any purpose incident to the usual conduct and operation of his 42 business as an aircraft dealer provided aircraft dealers' plates are conspicuously attached to the aircraft when so used, and provided said aircraft has been first listed with the commissioner on an aircraft withholding form provided by him the commissioner.

360*#651S

360.651 MANUFACTURERS, LISTING OF AIRCRAFT.

Subd. 2. On the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, every manufacturer of aircraft in the state of Minnesota shall complete and file with the commissioner of transportation not later than fifteen days thereafter, a listing of all aircraft manufactured since his the last report, showing for each such aircraft:

- 1. The United States registration number, model, and horsepower;
- Its date of completion;
 If it has been sold, the name and address of the purchaser and the date of the sale.

In addition, the listing shall include by United States registration number:

- 1. Aircraft which were manufactured in a previous quarter and are still in the possession of the manufacturer; and
- 63 2. Aircraft sold that were reported as completed aircraft 64 in the possession of the manufacturer on his the manufacturer's listing for the last quarter, and the name and address of the 66 person to whom the aircraft was sold.

360*#653S

360.653 AIRCRAFT, EXEMPTIONS.

The following aircraft, under the conditions specified, shall be exempt from the registration and the tax provided by sections 360.511 to 360.67.

(1) Any aircraft held by a dealer listed and used as provided in section 360.63, except that aircraft held by dealers on October 1, of each year, shall be registered and the entire

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360*#875

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tax provided by sections 360.511 to 360.67 shall be paid for the
    portion of the fiscal year, prorated on a monthly basis
     remaining after the airc aft came into the possession of the
 4
   dealer. It is further provided that a dealer who has previously
 5
   had aircraft on withholding may register such aircraft in
 6 September of each fiscal year by payment of an amount equal to
 7
    1/3 of the annual tax, which tax shall be applicable for the
 8
    months of September through December and in January the dealer
 9
     may again list these aircraft on his the dealer's withholding
10 form.
11
       (2) Aircraft remaining in the possession of aircraft
12
     manufacturers ten months after completion shall become subject
13
     to the tax provided by sections 360.511 to 360.67. The tax
14
   shall be computed from the expiration of the ten months period
15
    and shall be prorated on a monthly basis.
1.6
       (3) Aircraft while in the hands of aircraft refitters for
     the purpose of being refitted or modified or both, and while
17
18
     being refitted or modified or both.
360*#67S
        360.67 VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.
19
20
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. Any person who uses, or causes to be used or
21
     operated, any aircraft in violation of the provisions of
23
    sections 360.54 to 360.67, or while a certificate of
24
    registration of an aircraft issued to him the person is
25
    suspended or revoked, or knowingly delivers an aircraft to
26
   another to be used or operated in violation of sections 360.54
27 to 360.67, or violates any of the provisions thereof, shall be
    guilty of a misdemeanor.
28
29
       No change for subd 3
30
        Subd. 4. Any person who:
31
       (1) Uses any number plates, label, or stamp or registration
32
     certificate upon or in connection with any aircraft except the
33
    one for which the same were duly issued, or upon any such
    aircraft after the certificate, plates, label, or stamp or the
34
35 right to use the same have expired, or retains in his possession
36
    or fails to surrender as provided in sections 360.511 to 360.67
37
    any such number plates, label, stamp, or registration .
38
     certificate; or
      (2) Displays, or causes to be displayed, or has in his
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     possession any cancelled, revoked, suspended, or fraudulently
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    obtained or stolen registration plates, label, or stamp; or
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       (3) Lends his the person's registration plates, label, or
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     stamp to any person or knowingly permits the use thereof by
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    another; or
       (4) Displays or represents as his the person's own any
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    registration plates, label, or stamp not issued to him the
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    person, provided, this shall not apply to any legal change of
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    ownership of the aircraft to which the plates, label, or stamp
49
    are attached; or
50
       (5) Uses a false or fictitious name or address or
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    description of the aircraft, engine number, or frame number in
52 any application for registration of an aircraft or knowingly
53
    makes a false statement or knowingly conceals a material fact or
54
    otherwise commits a fraud in any such application; or
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       (6) Defaces or alters any registration certificate or
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   number plates or retains the same in his possession after the
57
    same have been defaced or altered; shall be guilty of a
58
     misdemeanor.
360*#83S
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       360.83 PERMITS, NECESSITY.
60
       No change for subd 1 to 3
61
        Subd. 4. Under subdivisions 1 and 2 of this section, the
62
   commissioner may issue a permit for a structure which will be
63 located with respect to natural formations or other objects of a
64
   permanent character so that no material increase in the
65
    aeronautical hazard results therefrom. He The commissioner
66 shall issue permits' where a literal application or enforcement
    of the regulations would result in practical difficulty or
68 unnecessary hardship and the relief granted would not be
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360.87 INVESTIGATION; DETERMINATION; NOTICE; HEARING.

Statutes, Sections 360.011 to 360.074.

No change for subd 5

contrary to the public interest but do substantial justice and

be in accordance with the spirit of the rules and Minnesota

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Upon receiving an application for a permit the commissioner
     shall make such investigation as may be necessary to process the
     application properly under sections 360.81 to 360.91.
 3
        If, upon such investigation, the commissioner determines
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     that a permit should not be issued or that the height or
 6
     location should be other than as applied for, the commissioner
 7
     shall thereupon notify the applicant in writing of his that
 8
    determination. Such notification may be served by delivering it
   personally to the applicant or by sending it first class mail to
 9
10
     the applicant at the address specified in the application. Such
    determination shall become final 20 days after notification
11
12
     thereof is served unless the applicant, within such 20-day
13
     period, requests in writing that a hearing be held before the
14
     commissioner with reference to the application. All such
15
    hearings shall be open to the public. Any person interested may
16
    appear and be heard either in person or by counsel and may
17
     present such evidence and testimony as may be pertinent.
360*#88S
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        360.88 FAILURE TO FILE FOR PERMIT; COMMISSIONER'S ACTION.
19
        In any instance where-the-commissioner-learns of learning
20
     or has having reasonable grounds to believe that any person is
21
     erecting or adding to a structure that would be subject to the
22
     provisions of sections 360.81 to 360.91 for which an application
23
    for a permit has not been filed, he the commissioner may on his
   the commissioner's own motion issue an order to such person to
24
25
     appear before him the commissioner and show cause why an
26
    application for a permit to erect or add to the structure need
27
    not be obtained. A date for a hearing thereon shall be set out
28
    in such order.
361*#02S
29
        361.02 DEFINITIONS.
30
        No change for subd 1 to 3
        Subd. 4. "Dealer" means any person engaged in the business
31
32
    of manufacturing or selling new and unused watercraft or used
    watercraft, or both, having an established place of business for
33
34
    the sale, trade and display of such watercraft, and having in
35
    his possession watercraft for the purpose of sale or trade.
36
        No change for subd 5 to 9
        Subd. 10. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of natural
37
     resources acting directly or through his authorized agents.
39
       No change for subd 11 to 17
361*#03S
        361.03 WATERCRAFT LICENSES.
40
41
       No change for subd 1 to 5
42
        Subd. 6. EXPIRATION, RENEWAL: NEW LICENSES.
43
    Licenses issued hereunder shall expire on December 31 of the
44
     year of expiration and may be renewed in the manner provided for
45 original issuance. No new license shall be issued for any
46
    watercraft which has previously been licensed under this chapter
47
    except in accordance with this section, unless notice of
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    abandonment of such watercraft shall have been given as
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    hereinafter required at least one year prior to the date of
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    application for such new license or unless the application is
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    accompanied by satisfactory proof that the watercraft has been
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    continually outside this state at least one year prior to such
    date. Any holder of a license shall notify the commissioner in
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    writing within 30 days if his the holder's address no longer
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    conforms to the address appearing on h \div s the holder's license,
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    upon such form as the commissioner shall prescribe.
       No change for subd 7
        Subd. 8.
58
                 TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP, DESTRUCTION OR
59
    ABANDONMENT OF WATERCRAFT. Within 15 days after the transfer
60
    of ownership, or any part thereof, other than a security
61
   interest, or the destruction or abandonment of any watercraft,
62 written notice thereof shall be given to the commissioner in
63
    such form as he the commissioner shall prescribe. Every owner
    or part owner of a watercraft to whom ownership is transferred
64
65
    shall, upon failure to give such notice, be subject to the
66
    penalties imposed by this chapter. Failure to give such notice
67
    of transfer of ownership shall terminate the license without
68
    further action. Every notice of transfer of ownership shall
69
    also be accompanied by the duplicate license fee and, upon
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72 No change for subd 9 to 14 361*#041S

receipt thereof, the commissioner shall issue a duplicate

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license.

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 PAGE 361.041 WATERCRAFT SAFETY PROGRAM; OPERATORS. Subdivision 1. SAFETY PROGRAM. The commissioner 2 3 shall continue and expand his the comprehensive boat safety and 4 education program and, in connection with the program, shall 5 issue operators permits as required by this section. The 6 commissioner shall cooperate with boatmen boaters, governmental subdivisions, state agencies, other states, and the federal 8 government in the operation of the program. The commissioner 9 shall issue a watercraft operator's permit to a person who 10 successfully qualifies for a permit under the boat safety education program. 11 12 No change for subd 2 to 3 361*#055S 361.055 AGE OF OPERATOR. 13 14 Except in case of an emergency no person under the age of 13 years shall operate or be permitted to operate any watercraft 15 propelled by a motor with a factory rating of more than 24 16 17 horsepower unless there is present in the watercraft in addition 18 to the operator, his the operator's parent or legal guardian, or at least one person of the age of 18 years or over. 19 361*#0855 20 361.085 SCUBA DIVING; FLAGS REQUIRED. 21 Subdivision 1. All persons who swim in any waters of the 22 state, except in legally designated swimming areas, pursuant to 23 Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 361.08, while wearing or 24 carrying any apparatus, except a snorkel not attached to any 25 artificial container of oxygen, permitting him the swimmer to 26 breathe while under water, shall display a diver's flag above 27 the surface of the water and: 28 (a) No more than four divers shall dive under one flag. 29 (b) Every person who places a diver's flag shall remain 30 within 50 feet of the flag, measured on the surface of the water. (c) No person shall place a diver's flag where it will 31 32 obstruct navigation. 33 (d) If a group of divers is operating in a contained area, 34 the perimeter shall be marked and shall be outside of the normal 35 area of navigation. The markings shall consist of the official 36 diver's flag and shall be placed on the perimeter of the diving 37 area at intervals not exceeding 150 feet. 38 (e) A diver's flag shall measure at least 15 inches 39 horizontally and 12 inches vertically, and both sides shall have 40 a red-colored background bisected diagonally by a three inch 41 wide white stripe having its upper end adjacent to the flagstaff. 42 (f) A diver's flag shall be displayed in a vertical plane 43 extended from a rigid flagstaff equipped to maintain the upper 44 edge of the flag at least 30 inches above the water surface. 45 (g) A diver's flag may be reflectorized or fluorescent 46 provided the entire surface is uniformly reflectorized or fluorescent. 47 48 (h) A diver's flag may be anchored or secured to the bottom 49 when a safety hazard would result from towing the flag. 50

- (i) If at the discretion of the diver it would be safer and more visible, the flag may be displayed on a watercraft. When the flag is displayed on the watercraft, the craft must be at anchor or, if not at anchor, attended by a diver or a person appointed by the diver to tend the craft. Only watercraft displaying an official diver's flag are authorized in the diving area.
- Subd. 2. No person shall scuba or skin dive in any waters of this state at any time from one hour after sunset to sunrise on the day following unless the diver has in his possession a diver's light visible when above water from a distance of at least 150 feet, except that no diver's light shall be required in any emergency, salvage, repair, or construction operation. Scuba or skin diving while in possession of a spear is prohibited from sunset to sunrise.

361*#13S 65

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361.13 STOPPING AT SCENE OF ACCIDENT OR INCIDENT; REPORTS; LIABILITY.

Subdivision 1. The operator of any watercraft involved in 68 an accident or incident resulting in injury or death to any person or in damage to property shall, if he-can-do-so possible without serious danger to the watercraft he-is-operating or the persons aboard, immediately stop at the scene of the accident or incident and render such assistance as may be practicable and 73 necessary and shall give his the operator's name, address and

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 01/17/86 PAGE 1 license number of the watercraft he-is-operating and the name and address of the owner thereof to the person injured or the operator or occupants of the other watercraft or owner or 4 occupant of the property involved, and shall promptly report the accident or incident to the sheriff of the county in which the accident or incident occurred. Sheriffs are required to report all accidents and incidents to the commissioner of natural 8 resources, who shall transmit statistics on boating accidents 9 and incidents to the U.S. Coast Guard. 10 Subd. 2. The owner and operator of any watercraft shall be 11 jointly and severally liable for any injury or damage occasioned 12 by the negligent operation of such watercraft whether such 13 negligence consists of a violation of the provisions of the 14 statutes of this state, or neglecting to observe such ordinary 15 care in such operation as the rules of common law require. The 16 owner shall not be liable if such watercraft is being operated 17 without his the owner's express or implied consent. It is 18 presumed that such operation is with the knowledge and consent of the owner if at the time of the injury or damage it is under 19 20 the control of his-or-her the owner's spouse, father, mother, 21 brother, sister, son, daughter or other member of the owner's 22 immediate family. Nothing contained in this subdivision shall 23 be construed to relieve any other person from any liability 24 which he the person would otherwise have, nor shall anything 25 contained in this subdivision be construed to authorize or 26 permit any recovery in excess of the injury or damage actually incurred. 27 361*#21S 28

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361.21 HAZARDS TO NAVIGATION; REMOVAL OF BUOYS OR STRUCTURES.

Subdivision 1. The commissioner may require that a written permit be obtained for the placement of any structure or device which, in his the commissioner's opinion, constitutes a hazard to navigation.

34 No change for subd 2 to 4

361*#22S

361.22 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. An operator 13 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age, adjudicated by a juvenile court as having violated sections 361.05, or 361.12, or 361.13 shall have his the operator's permit revoked by the commissioner. The commissioner shall issue a new permit to the operator one year after the revocation upon successful completion by the operator of a watercraft safety course. The judge of a juvenile court, which adjudicates an operator of violating any of the laws or regulations listed above, shall require the surrender of the person's watercraft operator's permit and shall forward the operator's permit to the commissioner, together with a record of the adjudication.

No change for subd 3

361*#24S

361.24 DUTIES OF SHERIFFS, CONSERVATION OFFICERS, AND COUNTY BOARDS.

Subdivision 1. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county and conservation officers of the department of natural resources to enforce the provisions of this chapter. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county to maintain a program of search, rescue, buoying or marking, patrol, removal of hazards to navigation, and inspection of watercraft for rent, lease, or hire. He The sheriff shall prohibit the use of any watercraft or safety equipment for rent, lease, or hire which does not comply with the standards of safety for such watercraft or equipment which the commissioner shall prescribe. He The sheriff shall investigate all watercraft accidents and drownings and report his findings to the commissioner in such form as the commissioner shall prescribe. The county board may authorize the employment of such additional personnel as it deems

necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Subd. 2. On or before September 1 of each even-numbered year, the county board of each county shall submit to the commissioner its proposed budget to carry out the provisions of sections 361.01 to 361.29, during the biennium beginning on the following July 1. The commissioner shall review such proposed budgets and incorporate into the budget for department of natural resources such parts thereof as he the commissioner

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deems necessary and equitable for each county. The amount 1 allocated for each county shall be paid to such county and a separate accounting kept thereof. The commissioner may require each county to make such reports as to the expenditure of such funds as he the commissioner deems necessary. The commissioner shall publish a report annually showing these expenditures, copies of which shall be distributed to all participating counties.

Subd. 3. The commissioner shall require a county to submit a budget containing proposed activities that would adequately carry out the provisions of this chapter. If the county fails to submit a budget or fails to carry out the proposed activities after submitting a budget, the commissioner may allocate all or a portion of the county's share back to the department of natural resources or to political subdivisions within the county, including lake conservation districts in part or in whole within the county, that the commissioner determines will provide watercraft safety enforcement, supervision, marking, regulation, search and rescue, and information on waters wholly or partially within their boundaries. The commissioner may require such budgets or reports on the expenditure of the funds as he the commissioner deems necessary. If at any time, the county sheriff determines that additional outside assistance is necessary on a temporary, nonrecurring basis for the purposes of boat and water safety, he the sheriff may request such 26 assistance from the commissioner. The commissioner may then allocate emergency funding to the county, provide materials or equipment on a temporary loan basis, or hire temporary personnel as he the commissioner deems necessary.

No change for subd 4

361*#25S

361.25 REGULATIONS.

The commissioner shall adopt, in the manner provided in sections 14.02, 14.04 to 14.36, 14.38, 14.44 to 14.45, and 14.57 33 34 to 14.62, and shall publish in the manner prescribed in section 35 97.53, subdivision 2, regulations relating to the application 36 for, and form and numbering of watercraft licenses and the size, 37 form, reflectorize material and display of watercraft license 38 numbers which shall comply with the requirements of the federal 39 watercraft numbering system, placement and regulation of docks, 40 piers, buoys, mooring or marking devices and other structures in 41 the waters of this state, rules of the road for watercraft 42 navigation and standards for equipment used in the towing of 43 persons on water skis, aquaplanes, surfboards, saucers, and 44 other devices, standards for lights, signals, fire 45 extinguishers, bilge ventilation, and lifesaving equipment, 46 standards of safe load and power capacity, accounting, 47 procedural and reporting requirements for county sheriff, 48 designation of and swimming or bathing areas, standards of 49 safety for watercraft offered for rent, lease, or hire; and in accordance with section 361.26, subdivision 2, clause (c), the 50 51 commissioner shall by no later than January 1, 1975, adopt rules 52 and regulations relating to the use of surface waters of this state by watercraft including but not limited to (1) standards 53 54 and criteria for resolving conflicts in the use of water 55 surfaces by watercraft, (2) procedures for dealing with problems 56 involving more than one local governmental unit, (3) procedures 57 for local enforcement and (4) procedures for carrying out the 58 provisions of section 361.26, subdivision 2; and such other regulations as he the commissioner deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. 59 60 361*#26S

361.26 APPLICATION OF STATE LAW; LOCAL REGULATIONS; SURFACE USE REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER.

No change for subd 1 to la

Subd. 2. (a) Upon request of a county, city or town, the commissioner may, if-he-determines on determining it to be in the public interest, establish regulations relating to the use of watercraft on waters of this state which border upon or are within, in whole or in part, the territorial boundaries of the 69 governmental unit.

(b) Such regulations shall be established in the manner provided by Minnesota Statutes 1969, Sections 15.0411 to 15.0422, but shall not be submitted to the attorney general nor 73 filed with the secretary of state until first approved by 74 resolutions of the county boards of a majority of the counties

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     affected by the proposed regulations.
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        (c) Such regulations may restrict any or all of the
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     following: (1) the type and size of watercraft and size of
     motor which may use the waters affected by the regulation, (2)
 5 the areas of water which may be used by watercraft, (3) speed of
    watercraft, (4) times permitted for use of watercraft, or (5)
     minimum distance between watercraft. When establishing
    regulations the commissioner shall consider the physical
 9 characteristics of the waters affected, their historical uses,
10
    shoreland uses and classification, and any other features unique
11
     to the waters affected by the regulations.
12
       (d) The commissioner shall inform the users of the waters
13
    of the regulations affecting them at least two weeks before the
14
    effective date of the regulations by distributing copies of the
15
    regulations and by posting of the public accesses of the waters.
16
    However, the failure of the commissioner to comply with this
17
    paragraph shall not affect the validity of the regulations or
18
    any conviction for violation of the regulations.
19
        (e) The cost of publishing regulations and of marking and
20
    posting waters pursuant to this subdivision shall be paid by the
21
     counties affected by the regulations, as apportioned by the
22
    commissioner.
23
        (f) Regulations or ordinances relating to the use of waters
24
    of this state enacted by a local governmental unit before
25
    January 1, 1972 shall continue in effect until repealed by the
26
     local governmental unit or superseded by a regulation of the
27
     commissioner promulgated pursuant to this subdivision.
362A#06S
28
       362A.06 APPROVAL BY COMMISSIONER OF ENERGY AND ECONOMIC
29
     DEVELOPMENT.
30
       Any authority contemplating the exercise of the powers
    granted by sections 362A.01 to 362A.08 may apply to the
31
32
    commissioner of energy and economic development for information,
33
    advice, and assistance. No authority shall undertake any
34
    project herein authorized until the commissioner has approved
35
    the project, on the basis of preliminary information he the
36 commissioner may require, as tending to further the purposes and
37
   policies of sections 362A.01 to 362A.08. The commissioner is
38
    authorized to handle the preliminary information in a
    confidential manner, to the extent requested by the authority.
39
40 Approval shall not be deemed to be an approval by the
41
   commissioner or the state of the feasibility of the project or
     the terms of the lease to be executed or the bonds to be issued
42
43
    therefor, and the commissioner shall so state in communicating
44
   the approval.
363*#01S
        363.01 DEFINITIONS.
45
        No change for subd 1 to 5
46
                 NATIONAL ORIGIN.
                                     "National origin" means
47
        Subd. 6.
48
    the place of birth of an individual or of any of his the
49
     individual's lineal ancestors.
        No change for subd 7 to 12
50
        Subd. 13. REAL ESTATE BROKER OR SALESPERSON.
     "Real estate broker or salesman salesperson" means,
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53
    respectively, a real estate broker as defined by section 82.17,
54
     subdivision 4, and a real estate salesman salesperson as defined
55
     by section 82.17, subdivision 5.
56
       No change for subd 14 to 21
57
        Subd. 22.
                  CHARGING PARTY.
                                     "Charging party" means a
58
     person filing a charge with the commissioner or his the
59
     commissioner's designated agent pursuant to section 363.06,
60
     subdivision 1.
61
       Subd. 23.
                   COMPLAINANT.
                                  "Complainant" means the
     commissioner of human rights after he-has-issued issuing a
62
63
     complaint pursuant to section 363.06.
64
       No change for subd 24 to 38
363*#02S
        363.02 EXEMPTIONS.
65
        Subdivision 1. EMPLOYMENT. The provisions of section
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     363.03, subdivision 1, shall not apply to:
68
       (1) The employment of any individual
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        (a) by his the individual's parent, grandparent, spouse,
70
     child, or grandchild, or
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       (b) in the domestic service of any person;
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        (2) A religious or fraternal corporation, association, or
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society, with respect to qualifications based on religion, when

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religion shall be a bona fide occupational qualification for

- (3) The employment of one person in place of another, standing by itself, shall not be evidence of an unfair discriminatory practice;
- (4) The operation of a bona fide seniority system which mandates differences in such things as wages, hiring priorities, lay-off priorities, vacation credit, and job assignments based 9 on seniority, so long as the operation of the system is not a subterfuge to evade the provisions of chapter 363;
- (5) With respect to age discrimination, a practice by which a labor organization or employer offers or supplies varying insurance benefits or other fringe benefits to members or employees of differing ages, so long as the cost to the labor 15 organization or employer for the benefits is reasonably equivalent for all members or employees;
- (6) A restriction imposed by state statute, home rule charter, ordinance, or civil service rule, and applied uniformly and without exception to all individuals, which establishes a maximum age for entry into employment as a peace officer or 21 firefighter.
 - (7) Nothing in this chapter concerning age discrimination shall be construed to validate or permit age requirements which have a disproportionate impact on persons of any class otherwise protected by section 363.03, subdivision 1 or 5.
 - It is not an unfair employment practice for an employer, employment agency or labor organization:
 - (i) to require or request a person to undergo physical examination, which may include a medical history, for the purpose of determining the person's capability to perform available employment, provided (a) that an offer of employment has been made on condition that the person meets the physical or mental requirements of the job; (b) that the examination tests only for essential job-related abilities; and (c) that the examination, unless limited to determining whether the person's disability would prevent performance of the job, is required of all persons conditionally offered employment for the same position regardless of disability; or
 - (ii) with the consent of the employee, to obtain additional medical information for the purposes of establishing an employee health record;
- (iii) to administer pre-employment tests, provided that the tests (a) measure only essential job-related abilities, (b) are required of all applicants for the same position regardless of disability unless limited to determining whether the person's disability would prevent performance of the job, and (c) 47 accurately measure the applicant's aptitude, achievement level, or whatever factors they purport to measure rather than reflecting the applicant's impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, except when those skills are the factors that the tests purport to measure; or
 - (iv) to limit receipt of benefits payable under a fringe benefit plan for disabilities to that period of time which a licensed physician reasonably determines a person is unable to work; or
 - (v) to provide special safety considerations for pregnant women involved in tasks which are potentially hazardous to the health of the unborn child, as determined by medical criteria.
- Subd. 2. HOUSING. (1) The provisions of section 60 363.03, subdivision 2, shall not apply to:
 - (a) rooms in a temporary or permanent residence home run by a nonprofit organization, if the discrimination is by sex; or
 - (b) the rental by an a resident owner or occupier of a one-family accommodation in-which-he-resides of a room or rooms in the accommodation to another person or persons if the discrimination is by sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance or disability. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require any person or group of persons selling, renting or leasing property to modify the property in any way, or exercise a higher degree of care for a person having a disability than for a person who does not have a disability; nor shall this chapter be construed to relieve any person or persons of any obligations generally imposed on all persons regardless of any disability in a written lease, rental agreement, or contract of purchase or sale, or to forbid distinctions based on the inability to fulfill the terms and conditions, including

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                 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6
    financial obligations of the lease, agreement or contract.
        (2) The provisions of section 363.03, subdivision 2,
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     prohibiting discrimination because of familial status shall not
     be construed to defeat the applicability of any local, state or
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    federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants
   permitted to occupy a dwelling unit and shall not apply to:
       (a) any unoccupied dwelling unit in one building of a
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    housing complex consisting of two buildings or, in a housing
 9 complex consisting of three or more buildings, any unoccupied
10
    dwelling unit in up to one-third of all buildings in the housing
11 complex. For the purposes of this clause, "housing complex"
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    means a group of buildings each containing five or more units on
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    a contiguous parcel of land owned by the same person; a building
14 shall not be exempt from section 363.03, subdivision 2, pursuant
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    to this clause unless the owner has filed an election to
    designate the building as exempt with the commissioner; an
17 election made by an owner pursuant to this clause may not be
18 withdrawn for purposes of designating another building in the
19
    housing complex as exempt for a period of one year from the
    filing of the election; or
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21
       (b) any unit in a condominium created prior to April 12,
22 1980, any unit in a condominium, other than a condominium
23
   converted from a residential building, created on or after April
    12, 1980, and any unit in an adults-only condominium created
   from an existing adults-only rental building on or after April
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26 12, 1980; or
       (c) an unoccupied dwelling unit in any building in which at
27
28 least a majority of the dwelling units are occupied by elderly
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    persons or are unoccupied and available for occupancy solely by
30 households of which at least one member is an elderly person; or
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       (d) any owner occupied building containing four or fewer
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    dwelling units; or
       (e) an unoccupied dwelling unit in any building which is
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    the subject of a valid certificate filed with the commissioner
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35 pursuant to the provisions of this clause. To be valid, a
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    certificate must be on a form provided by the commissioner, be
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    received by the commissioner, state that on the date that the
38 certificate is received by the commissioner at least a majority
39 of the dwelling units in the building are occupied by elderly
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40 persons or are unoccupied and available for occupancy solely by households of which at least one member is an elderly person, state that on the date that the certificate is received by the 43 commissioner there is on file with the owner of the building or a specified duly authorized agent of the owner for each occupied unit relied upon in support of the certificate a signed statement by an elderly person occupying the unit on the date that the certificate is received by the commissioner that the person is an elderly person, state that for a period of 180 days following the receipt of the certificate by the commissioner the 50 owner or duly authorized agent will preserve the signed 51 statements of the elderly persons and will, upon request, make the statements available for inspection by the commissioner or by any local commission having jurisdiction over the building, 54 be signed by the owner or the duly authorized agent, and be in all respects true and accurate. A valid certificate shall 56 remain valid for a period of 180 days following the date on which it is received by the commissioner. Any owner or 58 authorized agent who files a certificate containing statements or information that the owner or authorized agent knows or should reasonably know to be false shall be guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (f) any unoccupied dwelling unit of up to one-third of the 63 units in a building that is not part of a multi-building 64 complex; or
- (g) any dwelling unit in a building owned by a cooperative 66 apartment corporation, other than a building converted from a residential rental building to a cooperative apartment 68 corporation building on or after April 12, 1980, unless that conversion was from an existing adults-only residential rental building.

71 No change for subd 2a to 7 363*#03S

72 363.03 UNFAIR DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES.

73 Subdivision 1. EMPLOYMENT. Except when based on a 74 bona fide occupational qualification, it is an unfair employment 75 practice:

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- (1) For a labor organization, because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status 3 with regard to public assistance, disability, or age,
 - (a) to deny full and equal membership rights to a person seeking membership or to a member;
 - (b) to expel a member from membership;
- (c) to discriminate against a person seeking membership or 8 a member with respect to his-hire hiring, apprenticeship, tenure, compensation, terms, upgrading, conditions, facilities, 10 or privileges of employment; or
 - (d) to fail to classify properly, or refer for employment or otherwise to discriminate against a person or member.
- (2) For an employer, because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with 15 regard to public assistance, membership or activity in a local 16 commission, disability, or age,
- (a) to refuse to hire or to maintain a system of employment 18 which unreasonably excludes a person seeking employment; or
 - (b) to discharge an employee; or
 - (c) to discriminate against a person with respect to his hire hiring, tenure, compensation, terms, upgrading, conditions, facilities, or privileges of employment.
- (3) For an employment agency, because of race, color, 24 creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or age,
 - (a) to refuse or fail to accept, register, classify properly, or refer for employment or otherwise to discriminate against a person; or
 - (b) to comply with a request from an employer for referral of applicants for employment if the request indicates directly or indirectly that the employer fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter.
 - (4) For an employer, employment agency, or labor organization, before a person is employed by an employer or admitted to membership in a labor organization, to
- (a) require the person to furnish information that pertains to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital 38 status, status with regard to public assistance or disability, unless, for the purpose of national security, information 40 pertaining to national origin is required by the United States, this state or a political subdivision or agency of the United States or this state, or for the purpose of compliance with the public contracts act or any rule, regulation or laws of the United States or of this state requiring information pertaining to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance or disability is required by the United States or a political subdivision or agency of the United States; or
- (b) cause to be printed or published a notice or 50 advertisement that relates to employment or membership and discloses a preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on race, color, creed, religion, national 53 origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public 54 assistance, disability or age.
 - (5) For an employer, an employment agency or a labor organization, with respect to all employment related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, not to treat women affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or disabilities related to pregnancy or childbirth, the same as other persons who are not so affected but who are similar in their ability or inability to work.
- (6) For an employer with 50 or more permanent, full-time employees, an employment agency or a labor organization, not to make reasonable accommodation to the known disability of a qualified disabled person unless the employer, agency, or organization can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the business, agency, or organization. "Reasonable accommodation" means steps which must be taken to accommodate the known physical or mental limitations of a 70 qualified disabled person. "Reasonable accommodation" may include but is not limited to: (a) making facilities readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons; and (b) job restructuring, modified work schedules that do not reduce the total number of hours normally worked, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices, and the provision of aides on a temporary or periodic basis.

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In determining whether an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of a business or organization, factors to be considered include:

- (a) the overall size of the business or organization with respect to number of employees or members and the number and type of facilities;
- (b) the type of the operation, including the composition and structure of the work force, and the number of employees at the location where the employment would occur;
 - (c) the nature and cost of the needed accommodation;
- (d) the reasonable ability to finance the accommodation at each site of business; and
 - (e) documented good faith efforts to explore less restrictive or less expensive alternatives, including consultation with the disabled person or with knowledgeable disabled persons or organizations.

In the case of an accommodation for a job applicant, any cost in excess of \$50 imposed on the prospective employer shall be deemed an undue hardship if no alternative costing \$50 or less exists. A prospective employer need not pay for an accommodation for a job applicant which costs \$50 or less if it is available from an alternative source without cost to the employer or applicant.

Subd. 2. REAL PROPERTY. It is an unfair discriminatory practice:

- (1) For an owner, lessee, sublessee, assignee, or managing agent of, or other person having the right to sell, rent or lease any real property, or any agent of any of these:
- (a) to refuse to sell, rent, or lease or otherwise deny to or withhold from any person or group of persons any real property because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or familial status; or
- (b) to discriminate against any person or group of persons because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or familial status in the terms, conditions or privileges of the sale, rental or lease of any real property or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith, except that nothing in this clause shall be construed to prohibit the adoption of reasonable rules and regulations intended to protect the safety of minors in their use of the real property or any facilities or services furnished in connection therewith; or
- (c) in any transaction involving real property, to print, circulate or post or cause to be printed, circulated, or posted any advertisement or sign, or use any form of application for the purchase, rental or lease of real property, or make any record or inquiry in connection with the prospective purchase, rental, or lease of real property which expresses, directly or indirectly, any limitation, specification, or discrimination as to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or familial status, or any intent to make any such limitation, specification, or discrimination except that nothing in this clause shall be construed to prohibit the advertisement of a dwelling unit as available to adults-only if the person placing the advertisement reasonably believes that the provisions of this subdivision prohibiting discrimination because of familial status do not apply to the dwelling unit.
- (2) For a real estate broker, real estate salesperson, or employee, or agent thereof:
- (a) to refuse to sell, rent, or lease or to offer for sale, rental, or lease any real property to any person or group of persons or to negotiate for the sale, rental, or lease of any real property to any person or group of persons because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or familial status or represent that real property is not available for inspection, sale, rental, or lease when in fact it is so available, or otherwise deny or withhold any real property or any facilities of real property to or from any person or group of persons because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or familial status; or
 - (b) to discriminate against any person because of race,

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color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or familial 3 status in the terms, conditions or privileges of the sale, rental or lease of real property or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith; or

- (c) to print, circulate, or post or cause to be printed, circulated, or posted any advertisement or sign, or use any form of application for the purchase, rental, or lease of any real property or make any record or inquiry in connection with the prospective purchase, rental or lease of any real property, which expresses directly or indirectly, any limitation, specification or discrimination as to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or familial status or any intent to make any such limitation, specification or discrimination except that nothing in this clause shall be construed to prohibit the advertisement of a dwelling unit as available to adults-only if the person placing the advertisement reasonably believes that the provisions of this subdivision prohibiting discrimination because of familial status do not apply to the dwelling unit.
- (3) For a person, bank, banking organization, mortgage company, insurance company, or other financial institution or lender to whom application is made for financial assistance for the purchase, lease, acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of any real property or any agent or employee thereof:
- (a) to discriminate against any person or group of persons because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or familial status of the person or group of persons or of the prospective occupants or tenants of the real property in the granting, withholding, extending, modifying or renewing, or in the rates, terms, conditions, or privileges of the financial assistance or in the extension of services in connection therewith; or
- (b) to use any form of application for the financial assistance or make any record or inquiry in connection with applications for the financial assistance which expresses, directly or indirectly, any limitation, specification, or discrimination as to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, or familial status or any intent to make any such limitation, specification, or discrimination; or
- (c) to discriminate against any person or group of persons who desire to purchase, lease, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, repair or maintain real property in a specific urban or rural area or any part thereof solely because of the social, economic or environmental conditions of the area in the granting, withholding, extending, modifying, or renewing, or in the rates, terms, conditions, or privileges of the financial assistance or in the extension of services in connection therewith.
- (4) For any real estate broker or real estate salesperson, for the purpose of inducing a real property transaction from which the person, his the person's firm, or any of its members may benefit financially, to represent that a change has occurred or will or may occur in the composition with respect to race, creed, color, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, or disability of the owners or occupants in the block, neighborhood, or area in which the real property is located, and to represent, directly or indirectly, that this change will or may result in undesirable consequences in the block, neighborhood, or area in which the real property is located, including but not limited to the lowering of property values, an increase in criminal or antisocial behavior, or a decline in the quality of schools or other public facilities.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of any law, ordinance, or home rule charter to the contrary, no person shall be deemed 70 to have committed an unfair discriminatory practice based upon age if the unfair discriminatory practice alleged is attempted or accomplished for the purpose of obtaining or maintaining one of the exemptions provided for a dwelling unit provided for in section 363.02, subdivision 2.

No change for subd 3 to 5

Subd. 6. AIDING AND ABETTING AND OBSTRUCTION.

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an unfair discriminatory practice for any person:

- (1) Intentionally to aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce a person to engage in any of the practices forbidden by this chapter:
- (2) Intentionally to attempt to aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce a person to engage in any of the practices forbidden by this chapter;
- (3) To intentionally obstruct or prevent any person from complying with the provisions of this chapter, or any order issued thereunder, or to resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with the commissioner or any of his the commissioner's employees or representatives in the performance of duty under this chapter. No change for subd 7 to 8a

INTERFERENCE WITH PENSION RIGHTS. Subd. 9. purposes of subdivision 1 discrimination on account of age shall include acts which interfere with an employee's opportunity to acquire pension credits or pension benefits when the interference cannot be shown to have been based on just cause unrelated to the employee's status with regard to his pension credits or pension benefits.

No change for subd 10

363*#05S

363.05 DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.

FORMULATION OF POLICIES. The Subdivision 1. commissioner shall formulate policies to effectuate the purposes of this chapter and shall:

- (1) Exercise leadership under the direction of the governor in the development of human rights policies and programs, and make recommendations to the governor and the legislature for their consideration and implementation;
- (2) cooperate and consult with appropriate commissioners and agencies in developing plans and programs to most effectively serve the needs of Indians, to assist women and to fulfill the purposes of chapter 363;
- (3) establish and maintain a principal office in St. Paul, and any other necessary branch offices at any location within the state;
 - (4) meet and function at any place within the state;
- (5) employ such hearing examiners, attorneys, clerks and other employees and agents as he the commissioner may deem necessary and prescribe their duties;
- (6) to the extent permitted by federal law and regulation, utilize the records of the department of economic security of the state when necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter:
- (7) obtain upon request and utilize the services of all state governmental departments and agencies;
- (8) adopt suitable rules and regulations for effectuating the purposes of this chapter;
- (9) issue complaints, receive and investigate charges alleging unfair discriminatory practices, and determine whether or not probable cause exists for hearing;
- (10) subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and require the production for examination of any books or papers relative to any matter under investigation or in question; authorize hearing examiners to exercise the authority conferred by this clause;
- (11) attempt, by means of education, conference, conciliation, and persuasion to eliminate unfair discriminatory practices as being contrary to the public policy of the state;
 - (12) conduct research and study discriminatory practices;
- (13) publish and distribute the results of research and study when in the judgment of the commissioner the purposes of this chapter, will be served thereby;
- (14) develop and conduct programs of formal and informal education designed to eliminate discrimination and intergroup conflict by use of educational techniques and programs he the commissioner deems necessary;
- (15) make a written report of the activities of the commissioner to the governor each year and to the legislature by November 15 of each even-numbered year;
- (16) accept gifts, bequests, grants or other payments public and private to help finance the activities of the department;
- (17) create such local and statewide advisory committees as will in his the commissioner's judgment aid in effectuating the

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purposes of the department of human rights;
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- (18) appoint a hearing examiner to preside at a public hearing on any complaint;
- (19) develop such programs as will aid in determining the compliance throughout the state with the provisions of this chapter, and in the furtherance of such duties, conduct research and study discriminatory practices based upon race, color, 8 creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, familial status, or other factors and develop accurate data on the nature and extent of discrimination and other matters as they may affect housing, employment, public accommodations, schools, and 13 other areas of public life;
 - (20) develop and disseminate technical assistance to persons subject to the provisions of this chapter, and to agencies and officers of governmental and private agencies;
 - (21) provide staff services to such advisory committees as may be created in aid of the functions of the department of human rights;
- (22) make grants in aid to the extent that appropriations 21 are made available for that purpose in aid of carrying out his duties and responsibilities, but no grant in aid shall be made without first obtaining the advice and consent of the board;
 - (23) develop educational programs, community organization programs, leadership development programs, motivational programs, and business development programs for the benefit of those persons theretofore and hereafter subject to prejudice and discrimination;
 - (24) provide information for and direction to a program designed to assist Indian citizens to assume all the rights, privileges, and duties of citizenship; and to coordinate and cooperate with local, state and national and private agencies providing services to the Indian people; and
 - (25) cooperate and consult with the commissioner of labor and industry regarding the investigation of violations of, and resolution of complaints regarding section 363.03, subdivision 9.
 - Subd. 2. ENFORCEMENT AND EFFECT OF SUBPOENA. (a) Disobedience of a subpoena issued by the commissioner pursuant to subdivision 1 shall be punishable in like manner as a contempt of the district court in proceedings instituted upon application of the commissioner made to the district court of the county where the alleged unfair discriminatory practice in connection with a charge made by a charging party or a complaint filed by the commissioner has occurred or where the respondent resides or has his a principal place of business.
- (b) It is not a violation of rights conferred by chapter 13 or any other statute related to the confidentiality of government data for an agency to provide data or information under a subpoena issued by the commissioner under this section. 363*#06S

363.06 GRIEVANCES.

CHARGE FILING. Any person aggrieved Subdivision 1. by a violation of this chapter may bring a civil action as provided in section 363.14, subdivision 1, clause (a), or may file a verified charge with the commissioner or his the commissioner's designated agent, stating the name and address of the person alleged to have committed an unfair discriminatory practice, setting out the details of the practice complained of and, if applicable, providing witnesses, documents, and any other information required by the commissioner. The commissioner may dismiss a charge when the charging party fails to provide required information. The commissioner within five days of the filing shall serve a copy of the charge and a request for a response upon the respondent personally or by registered or certified mail. After the filing of a charge the commissioner shall notify the charging party in writing of any change in the status of the charge. A copy of the notice shall be mailed to the respondent.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. TIME FOR FILING CLAIM. A claim of an unfair discriminatory practice must be brought as a civil action pursuant to section 363.14, subdivision 1, clause (a), filed in a charge with a local commission pursuant to section 363.116, or filed in a charge with the commissioner within 300 days after the occurrence of the practice. The running of the 300 day limitation period is suspended during the time a potential

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    charging party and respondent are voluntarily engaged in a
     dispute resolution process involving a claim of unlawful
     discrimination under chapter 363, including arbitration,
     conciliation, mediation or grievance procedures pursuant to a
     collective bargaining agreement or statutory, charter, or
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     ordinance provisions for a civil service or other employment
     system. A potential respondent who participates in such a
     process with a potential charging party before a charge is filed
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     or a civil action is brought shall notify the department and the
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   charging party in writing of his-or-her the participation in the
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    process and the date the process commenced, and shall also
    notify the department and the charging party of the ending date
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    of the process. A respondent who fails to provide this
    notification is barred from raising the defense that the statute
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     of limitations has run unless the 300 days plus a period of time
     equal to the suspension period has passed.
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       Subd. 4. INQUIRY INTO CHARGE. (1) Consistent with
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     clause (7), the commissioner shall promptly inquire into the
     truth of the allegations of the charge. The commissioner shall
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     make an immediate inquiry when a charge alleges actual or
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     threatened physical violence. The commissioner shall also make
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     an immediate inquiry when it appears that a charge is frivolous
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    or without merit and shall dismiss those charges.
       The commissioner shall then give priority to investigating
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     and processing those charges which the commissioner determines
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    have one or more of the following characteristics:
        (a) there is evidence that the respondent has intentionally
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     engaged in a reprisal;
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        (b) there is evidence of irreparable harm if immediate
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    action is not taken;
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        (c) there is potential for broadly promoting the policies
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    of this chapter;
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       (d) a significant number of recent charges have been filed
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     against the respondent;
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        (e) the respondent is a government entity;
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        (f) the charge is supported by substantial documentation,
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    witnesses, or other evidence.
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        The commissioner shall inform charging parties of these
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priorities and shall tell each party if their charge is a priority case or not.

On other charges the commissioner shall make a determination within 12 months after the charge was filed as to whether or not there is probable cause to credit the allegation of unfair discriminatory practices, and

(2) If the commissioner determines after investigation that no probable cause exists to credit the allegations of the unfair discriminatory practice, the commissioner shall, within ten days of the determination, serve upon the charging party and respondent written notice of the determination. Within ten days after receipt of notice, the charging party may request in writing on forms prepared by the department that the commissioner reconsider his the determination. The request shall contain a brief statement of the reasons for and new evidence in support of the request for reconsideration. At the time of submission of the request to the commissioner, the charging party shall deliver or mail to the respondent a copy of the request for reconsideration. The commissioner shall either reaffirm or reverse his the determination of no probable cause within 20 days after receipt of the request for reconsideration, and he shall within ten days notify in writing the charging party and respondent of $h \div s$ the decision to reaffirm or reverse.

A decision by the commissioner that no probable cause exists to credit the allegations of an unfair discriminatory practice shall not be appealed to the court of appeals pursuant to section 363.072 or sections 14.63 to 14.68.

(3) If the commissioner determines after investigation that probable cause exists to credit the allegations of unfair discriminatory practices, the commissioner shall serve on the respondent and his the respondent's attorney if he the respondent is represented by counsel, by first class mail, a notice setting forth a short plain written statement of the alleged facts which support the finding of probable cause and an enumeration of the provisions of law allegedly violated. commissioner determines that attempts to eliminate the alleged unfair practices through conciliation pursuant to subdivision 5

have been or would be unsuccessful or unproductive, the

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commissioner shall issue a complaint and serve on the respondent, by registered or certified mail, a written notice of hearing together with a copy of the complaint, requiring the respondent to answer the allegations of the complaint at a hearing before a hearing examiner at a time and place specified in the notice, not less than ten days after service of said complaint. A copy of the notice shall be furnished to the charging party and the attorney general.

- (4) If, at any time after the filing of a charge, the commissioner has reason to believe that a respondent has engaged in any unfair discriminatory practice, the commissioner may file a petition in the district court in a county in which the subject of the complaint occurs, or in a county in which a respondent resides or transacts business, seeking appropriate temporary relief against the respondent, pending final determination of proceedings under this chapter, including an order or decree restraining him the respondent from doing or procuring an act tending to render ineffectual an order the commissioner may enter with respect to the complaint. The court shall have power to grant temporary relief or a restraining order as it deems just and proper, but no relief or order extending beyond ten days shall be granted except by consent of the respondent or after hearing upon notice to the respondent and a finding by the court that there is reasonable cause to believe that the respondent has engaged in a discriminatory practice. Except as modified by this section, the Minnesota rules of civil procedure shall apply to an application, and the district court shall have authority to grant or deny the relief sought on conditions as it deems just and equitable. All hearings under this section shall be given precedence as nearly as practicable over all other pending civil actions.
- (5) If a lessor, after he-has-engaged engaging in a discriminatory practice defined in section 363.03, subdivision 2, clause (1), (a), leases or rents a dwelling unit to a person who has no knowledge of the practice or of the existence of a charge with respect to the practice, the lessor shall be liable for actual damages sustained by a person by reason of a final order as provided in this section requiring the person to be evicted from the dwelling unit.
- (6) In any complaint issued under this section, the commissioner may seek relief for a class of individuals affected by an unfair discriminatory practice occurring on or after a date 300 days prior to the filing of the charge from which the complaint originates.
- (7) The commissioner may adopt policies to determine which charges are processed and the order in which charges are processed based on their particular social or legal significance, administrative convenience, difficulty of resolution, or other standard consistent with the provisions of this chapter.
- (8) The hearing examiner shall adopt policies to provide sanctions for intentional and frivolous delay caused by any charging party or respondent in an investigation, hearing, or any other aspect of proceedings before the department under this chapter.

No change for subd 4a

Subd. 5. ATTEMPTS TO ELIMINATE UNFAIR PRACTICES. The commissioner, in complying with subdivision 4, shall endeavor to eliminate the unfair discriminatory practice through education, conference, conciliation and persuasion at the place where the practice occurred, or the respondent resides or has his a principal place of business.

Subd. 6. PUBLICATION OF ACCOUNTS OF CASES. The commissioner may publish an account of a case in which the complaint has been dismissed or the terms of settlement of a case that has been voluntarily adjusted. Except as provided in other sections of this chapter, the commissioner shall not disclose any information concerning his efforts in a particular case to eliminate an unfair discriminatory practice through education, conference, conciliation and persuasion.

Subd. 7. Repealed, 1976 c 301 s 5

Subd. 8. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS. The commissioner shall provide the respondent with a copy of the charge. The charging party or his the party's representative may review the answer of the respondent to the charge submitted pursuant to subdivision 1. The department shall make these documents available to the

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 01/17/86 PAGE charging party. 363*#071S 363.071 HEARINGS. Subdivision 1. CONDUCT OF HEARINGS. A complaint issued by the commissioner shall be heard as a contested case, 3 except that the report of the hearing examiner shall be binding on all parties to the proceeding and if appropriate shall be implemented by an order as provided for in subdivision 2. 8 hearing shall be conducted at a place designated by the 9 commissioner, within the county where the unfair discriminatory 10 practice occurred or where the respondent resides or has his a 11 principal place of business. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with sections 14.57 to 14.62, and is subject to 12 appeal in accordance with sections 14.63 to 14.68. 13 14 Subd. la. HEARINGS 180 DAYS AFTER CHARGE. At any 15 time after 180 days from the filing of a charge, if there has 16 been neither a finding of probable cause nor of no probable cause, the charging party may file a request with the 17 18 commissioner to appear at a hearing on his the party's own 19 behalf or through a private attorney. Upon receipt of the request, the commissioner shall review the documents and 20 21 information held in the department's files concerning the charge 22 and shall release to the charging party and respondent all 23 documents and information that is accessible to the charging 24 party and respondent under sections 13.01 to 13.87. The 25 commissioner shall forward the request for hearing to the office 26 of administrative hearings, which shall promptly set the matter 27 for hearing. If the charging party prevails at this hearing, 28 the hearing examiner may require the respondent to reimburse the charging party for reasonable attorney's fees. 29 30 Subd. 2. DETERMINATION OF DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICE. 31 The hearing examiner shall make findings of fact and conclusions 32 of law, and if the hearing examiner finds that the respondent has engaged in an unfair discriminatory practice, the hearing 33 34 examiner shall issue an order directing the respondent to cease 35 and desist from the unfair discriminatory practice found to 36 exist and to take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the examiner will effectuate the purposes of this chapter. Such 37 order shall be a final decision of the department. The examiner 38 39 shall order any respondent found to be in violation of any 40 provision of section 363.03 to pay a civil penalty to the state. This penalty is in addition to compensatory and punitive 41 42 damages to be paid to an aggrieved party. The hearing examiner 43 shall determine the amount of the civil penalty to be paid, 44 taking into account the seriousness and extent of the violation, 45 the public harm occasioned by the violation, whether the violation was intentional, and the financial resources of the 46 47 respondent. Any penalties imposed under this provision shall be paid into the general fund of the state. In all cases where the 48 examiner finds that the respondent has engaged in an unfair 49 50 discriminatory practice the examiner shall order the respondent 51 to pay an aggrieved party, who has suffered discrimination, 52 compensatory damages in an amount up to three times the actual 53 damages sustained. In all cases, the examiner may also order the respondent to pay an aggrieved party, who has suffered 54 55 discrimination, damages for mental anguish or suffering and 56 reasonable attorney's fees, in addition to punitive damages in 57 an amount not more than \$6,000. Punitive damages shall be 58 awarded pursuant to section 549.20. In any case where a 59 political subdivision is a respondent the total of punitive 60 damages awarded an aggrieved party may not exceed \$6,000 and in 61 that case if there are two or more respondents the punitive 62 damages may be apportioned among them. Punitive damages may 63 only be assessed against a political subdivision in its capacity 64 as a corporate entity and no regular or ex officio member of a 65 governing body of a political subdivision shall be personally 66 liable for payment of punitive damages pursuant to this 67 subdivision. In addition to the aforesaid remedies, in a case 68 involving discrimination in

(a) employment, the examiner may order the hiring, reinstatement or upgrading of an aggrieved party, who has suffered discrimination, with or without back pay, admission or restoration to membership in a labor organization, or his admission to or participation in an apprenticeship training program, on-the-job training program, or other retraining program, or any other relief the examiner deems just and

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01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 6 PAGE equitable. (b) housing, the examiner may order the sale, lease, or 2 3 rental of the housing accommodation or other real property to an aggrieved party, who has suffered discrimination, or the sale, 5 lease or rental of a like accommodation or other real property 6 owned by or under the control of the person against whom the 7 complaint was filed, according to terms as listed with a real 8 estate broker, or if no such listing has been made, as otherwise 9 advertised or offered by the vendor or lessor, or any other 10 relief the examiner deems just and equitable. 11 The examiner shall cause the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and order to be served on the respondent personally, the 12 13 charging party by registered or certified mail, and shall furnish copies to the attorney general and the commissioner. 15 No change for subd 3 to 6 363*#1165 16 363.116 TRANSFER TO COMMISSIONER. A local commission may refer a matter under its 18 jurisdiction to the commissioner. 19 The charging party has the option of filing a charge either with a local commission or the department. Notwithstanding the 20 21 provisions of any ordinance or resolution to the contrary, a 22 charge may be filed with a local commission within 300 days 23 after the occurrence of the practice. The exercise of such 24 choice in filing a charge with one agency shall preclude the 25 option of filing the same charge with the other agency. At the 26 time a charge comes to the attention of a local agency, the agency or its representative shall inform the charging party of 27 28 this option, and of his the party's rights under Laws 1967, 29 chapter 897. The term "local commission" as used in this section has the 30 31 same meaning given the term in section 363.115. 363*#1175 363.117 WITHDRAWAL FROM A LOCAL COMMISSION. 32 33 Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or ordinance to 34 the contrary, a person who has filed a charge with a local 35 commission may bring a civil action as provided in section 36 363.14 at the following times: 37 (a) Within 45 days after the local commission has 38 determined that there is no probable cause to credit the 39 allegations contained in the charge; or 40 (b) After 45 days from the filing of the charge if a 41 hearing has not been held or if the local commission has not 42 entered into a conciliation agreement to which the charging party is a signator. The charging party shall notify the local 43 44 commission of his an intention to bring a civil action, which 45 shall be commenced within 90 days of giving the notice. 46

A charging party bringing a civil action shall mail by registered or certified mail a copy of the summons and complaint to the local commission and upon their receipt the local commission shall terminate all proceedings before the local 50 commission relating to the charge. No charge shall be filed or reinstituted with the local commission after a civil action relating to the same unfair discriminatory practice has been brought unless the civil action has been dismissed without prejudice. 363*#14S

55 363.14 COURT ACTIONS, SUITS BY PRIVATE PARTIES, INTERVENTION, DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION, ATTORNEY'S FEES, AND 56 57

Subdivision 1. COURT ACTIONS, SUITS BY PRIVATE PARTIES, INTERVENTION. A person may bring a civil action seeking redress for an unfair discriminatory practice:

- (a) Directly to district court; or
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, (1) within 45 days after the commissioner has dismissed a charge because it is frivolous or without merit, because the charging party has failed to provide required information, because the commissioner has determined that further use of department resources is not warranted, or because the commissioner has determined that there is no probable cause to credit the allegations contained in a charge filed with the commissioner; (2) within 45 days after the commissioner has reaffirmed his a determination of no probable cause if the charging party requested a reconsideration of the probable cause

determination; or (3) after 45 days from the filing of a charge

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pursuant to section 363.06, subdivision 1 if a hearing has not been held pursuant to section 363.071 or if the commissioner has not entered into a conciliation agreement to which the charging party is a signator. The charging party shall notify the commissioner of his an intention to bring a civil action, which shall be commenced within 90 days of giving the notice;

(c) The commissioner may dismiss, without prejudice to the charging party, any case filed with the department on or before June 30, 1978. The commissioner shall notify a charging party by regular mail sent before August 1, 1981, that-he-has-a of the right to bring a civil action pursuant to this section. Upon giving this notice the commissioner shall end all proceedings in the department relating to the charge. Notwithstanding any statutory period of limitation to the contrary, an individual notified pursuant to this clause may bring a civil action relating to his the charge; provided that the action is filed on or before February 1, 1982.

A charging party bringing a civil action shall mail by registered or certified mail a copy of the summons and complaint to the commissioner, and upon their receipt the commissioner shall terminate all proceedings in the department relating to the charge. No charge shall be filed or reinstituted with the commissioner after a civil action relating to the same unfair discriminatory practice has been brought unless the civil action has been dismissed without prejudice.

Upon application by the complaining party to the district court at a special term and under circumstances the court deems just, the court may appoint an attorney for the person and may authorize the commencement of the action without payment of fees, costs, or security.

Upon timely application, the court may permit the department to intervene in a civil action brought pursuant to this section upon certification that the case is of general public importance.

Subd. 2. DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION. Any action brought pursuant to this section shall be filed in the district court of the county wherein the unlawful discriminatory practice is alleged to have been committed or where the respondent resides or has his a principal place of business.

Any action brought pursuant to this chapter shall be heard and determined by a judge sitting without a jury.

If the court finds that the respondent has engaged in an unfair discriminatory practice, it shall issue an order directing appropriate relief as provided by section 363.071, subdivision 2.

No change for subd 3 364*#035

364.03 RELATION OF CONVICTION TO EMPLOYMENT OR OCCUPATION.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. A person who has been convicted of a crime or crimes which directly relate to the public employment sought or to the occupation for which a license is sought shall not be disqualified from the employment or occupation if the person can show competent evidence of sufficient rehabilitation and present fitness to perform the duties of the public employment sought or the occupation for which the license is sought. Sufficient evidence of rehabilitation may be established by the production of:

- (a) A copy of the local, state, or federal release order;
- (b) Evidence showing that at least one year has elapsed since release from any local, state, or federal correctional institution without subsequent conviction of a crime; and evidence showing compliance with all terms and conditions of probation or parole; or
- (c) A copy of the relevant department of corrections discharge order or other documents showing completion of probation or parole supervision.

In addition to the documentary evidence presented, the licensing or hiring authority shall consider any evidence presented by the applicant regarding:

- (1) The nature and seriousness of the crime or crimes for which convicted;
- (2) All circumstances relative to the crime or crimes, including mitigating circumstances or social conditions

surrounding the commission of the crime or crimes; 2 (3) The age of the person at the time the crime or crimes 3 were committed; (4) The length of time elapsed since the crime or crimes were committed; and 6 (5) All other competent evidence of rehabilitation and 7 present fitness presented, including, but not limited to, 8 letters of reference by persons who have been in contact with 9 the applicant since his-or-her the applicant's release from any 10 local, state, or federal correctional institution. 364*#095 364.09 LAW ENFORCEMENT; EXCEPTION. 11 12 This chapter shall not apply to the practice of law 13 enforcement or to eligibility for a family day care license or a 14 15 family foster care license. Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the Minnesota police and peace officers 16 training board from recommending policies set forth in this 17 chapter to the attorney general for adoption in his the attorney 18 general's discretion to apply to law enforcement.

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